CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

CITY OF GEM LAKE
4200 OTTER LAKE ROAD
GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA 55110

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor Members of the City Council and Citizens City of Gem Lake Gem Lake, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gem Lake (the City), Minnesota as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Honorable Mayor Members of the City Council and Citizens City of Gem Lake, Minnesota

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the City of Gem Lake's 2017 financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on those financial statements in our report dated June 18, 2018. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America required that the budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, 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 operations, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining nonmajor fund financial statements, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Honorable Mayor Members of the City Council and Citizens City of Gem Lake, Minnesota

Other Matters (Continued)

Supplementary Information (Continued)

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 31, 2019 on our consideration of the City of Gem Lake, Minnesota's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 City of Gem Lake'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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota July 31, 2019



CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities		Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$ 881,138	\$ 133,015	\$ 1,014,153
Taxes Receivable	7,892	-	7,892
Special Assessments Receivable	1,024,314	3,317	1,027,631
Accounts Receivable	12,741	15,407	28,148
Due from Other Governments	1,722	-	1,722
Accrued Interest	341	548	889
Prepaid Items	991	2,298	3,289
Internal Balances	(317,094)	317,094	-
Capital Assets:			
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	561,531	-	561,531
Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,009,663	1,386,401	3,396,064
Accumulated Depreciation	(809,697)	(198,009)	(1,007,706)
Total Assets	3,373,542	1,660,071	5,033,613
LIABILITIES			
Vouchers and Accounts Payable	37,048	41,353	78,401
Accrued Interest Payable	17,559	· -	17,559
Due to Other Governments	11,441	5,002	16,443
Payroll Taxes and Withholdings	641	-	641
Unearned Revenue	8,600	-	8,600
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Amounts Due Within One Year	65,000	-	65,000
Amounts Due in More than One Year	1,268,645		1,268,645
Total Liabilities	1,408,934	46,355	1,455,289
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	500,119	1,188,392	1,688,511
Restricted for Debt Service	126,896	, , , -	126,896
Restricted for Park Improvements	31,978	-	31,978
Unrestricted	1,305,615	425,324	1,730,939
Total Net Position	\$ 1,964,608	\$ 1,613,716	\$ 3,578,324

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position							
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Fe Chai Fines Otl	rges, s, and	Gra	erating ants and tributions		pital Grants and ontributions		ernmental ctivities		ness- ctivities	Total
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u> </u>								,			
General Government	\$ 171,520	\$ 8	31,788	\$	2,648	\$	868	\$	(86,216)	\$	_	\$ (86,216)
Public Safety	80,122		-		-		-		(80,122)		_	(80,122)
Public Works	106,898	4	44,679		_		1,014,338		952,119		-	952,119
Conservation and Development	139,529		-		-		-		(139,529)		-	(139,529)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	82,243		-				-		(82,243)			(82,243)
Total Governmental Activities	580,312	12	26,467		2,648		1,015,206		564,009		-	564,009
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES												
Sewer	92,067	į	58,137		-		157,757		-	1:	23,827	123,827
Water	21,173		10,040				159,016			1	47,883	 147,883
Total Primary Government	\$ 693,552	\$ 19	94,644	\$	2,648	\$	1,331,979		564,009	2	71,710	835,719
	GENERAL RE	VENUES	3									
	Taxes:											
	Property T	axes, Le	vied for	Gener	al Purpose	es			366,957		-	366,957
	Property T	axes, Le	vied for	Debt S	Service				86,578		-	86,578
	Grants and 0	Contributi	ions Not	Restr	cted for a	Parti	cular Purpos	E	6,002		-	6,002
	Investment E	arnings	(Loss)						2,348		4,072	6,420
	Miscellaneou	ıs							1,964		-	1,964
	Transfers								(405,805)	4	05,805	<u>-</u>
	Total Ge	neral Re	venues						58,044	4	09,877	467,921
	CHANGE IN NET POSITION						622,053	6	81,587	1,303,640		
	Net Position - I	Beginnin	g of Yea	r				1	,342,555	9	32,129	 2,274,684
	NET POSITIO	N - END	OF YEA	I R				\$ 1	,964,608	\$ 1,6	13,716	\$ 3,578,324

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2017)

ASSETS	General Fund	G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2007A	G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2018A	Hoffman Road Fund	Schueneman Road Fund	Street Improvements Fund	Other Governmental Funds	2018 Total Governmental Funds	2017 Totals
Cash and Investments	\$ 424,252	\$ 130,264	\$ 12,631	\$ -	\$ 57,149	\$ 216,407	\$ 40,435	\$ 881,138	\$ 699,701
Taxes Receivable	6,424	1,468	-	400 700	-	-	-	7,892	26,131
Special Assessments Receivable Accounts Receivable	490 12,741	-	610,170	406,738	-	6,916	-	1,024,314 12,741	436,167 8,090
Due from Other Governments	12,741	-	-	-	-	-	-	,	,
Accrued Interest Receivable	343	92	-	(407)	39	227	- 47	1,722 341	1,719
Due from Other Funds	343	92	-	(407)	39	221	47	341	35 1,398
Prepaid Items	991	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 991	5,666
Total Assets	\$ 446,963	\$ 131,824	\$ 622,801	\$ 406,331	\$ 57,188	\$ 223,550	\$ 40,482	\$ 1,929,139	\$ 1,178,907
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	<u>* :::,:::</u>	-	-	-	-	* ===,,,,	73,12	- -,,===,,:==	+ 1,112,000
LIABILITIES									
Vouchers and Accounts Payable	\$ 27,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,520	\$ -	\$ 8,504	\$ 37,048	\$ 50,793
Payroll Deductions	641	-	-	-	-	-	-	641	519
Due to Other Governments	11,441	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,441	4,573
Unearned Revenue	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600	7,700
Due to Other Funds				317,094				317,094	364,257
Total Liabilities	47,706	-	-	317,094	1,520	-	8,504	374,824	427,842
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Unavailable Resources	4,342	880	610,170	369,472	-	6,916	-	991,780	452,615
FUND BALANCES									
Nonspendable	991	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	5,666
Restricted:									
Debt Service	-	130,944	12,631	-	-	-	-	143,575	170,321
Park Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,978	31,978	40,125
Street Projects	-	-	-	-	55,668	-	-	55,668	-
Assigned:									
Individual Property Owners	-	-	-	-	-	216,634	-	216,634	134,172
Unassigned	393,924			(280,235)				113,689	(51,834)
Total Fund Balances	394,915	130,944	12,631	(280,235)	55,668	216,634	31,978	562,535	298,450
Resources, and Fund Balances									
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 446,963	\$ 131,824	\$ 622,801	\$ 406,331	\$ 57,188	\$ 223,550	\$ 40,482	\$ 1,929,139	\$ 1,178,907

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2018

TOTAL FUND BALANCES FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

562,535

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These capital assets consist of:

Construction in Progress	\$ 561,531	
Buildings	902,232	
Office Equipment	12,895	
Infrastructure	1,094,536	
Accumulated Depreciation	(809,697) 1,761,	497

Some of the City's property taxes and special assessments will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable resources in the governmental funds.

991,780

Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as fund liabilities. Balances at year-end are:

General Obligation Bonds Payable	(1,315,000)	
Unamortized Bond Premium	(18,645)	
Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt	(17,559)	(1,351,204)

TOTAL NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 1,964,608

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017)

	General Fund	G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2007A	G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2018A	Hoffman Road Fund	Schueneman Road Fund	Street Improvements Fund	Other Governmental Funds	2018 Total Governmental Funds	2017 Totals
REVENUES									
Taxes	\$ 379,124	\$ 86,578	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 465,702	\$ 434,949
Special Assessments	868	-	-	79,636	-	-	13,120	93,624	37,993
Intergovernmental	15,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,817	16,619
Licenses and Permits	50,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,362	45,772
Fines and Forfeits	1,145	-	-	-	_	-	-	1,145	1,072
Public Charges for Services	48,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,650	36,949
Miscellaneous:									
Earnings (Loss) on Investments	2,504	678	-	(3,054)	155	1,438	627	2,348	23
Other	19,143	1,622	-	342	-	-	-	21,107	14,918
Total Revenues	517,613	88,878	-	76,924	155	1,438	13,747	698,755	588,295
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General Government	148,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,709	129,980
Public Safety	80,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,122	121,247
Public Works	71,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,983	30,952
Conservation and Development	131,025	-	-	-	-	-	8,504	139,529	78,121
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	541,567	-	-	541,567	19,965
Debt Service:									
Principal	-	60,000	-	-	_	-	-	60,000	60,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	17,826	-	-	52,762	-	1,399	71,987	18,089
Total Expenditures	431,839	77,826			594,329	-	9,903	1,113,897	458,354
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER									
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	85,774	11,052	-	76,924	(594,174)	1,438	3,844	(415,142)	129,941
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers In	_	_	-	_	_	81,024	-	81,024	_
Transfers Out	(20,000)	_	-	_	_	· -	(61,024)	(81,024)	_
Issuance of Bonds	-	_	12,631	_	647,369		-	660,000	_
Bond Premium	_	_	-	_	19,227	_	-	19,227	_
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(20,000)		12,631		666,596	81,024	(61,024)	679,227	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	65,774	11,052	12,631	76,924	72,422	82,462	(57,180)	264,085	129,941
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	329,141	119,892	_	(357,159)	(16,754)	134,172	89,158	298,450	168,509
ů ů			40.05:						
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 394,915	\$ 130,944	\$ 12,631	\$ (280,235)	\$ 55,668	\$ 216,634	\$ 31,978	\$ 562,535	\$ 298,450

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$	264.085
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital Outlays	\$ 553,065	
Depreciation Expense	(69,224)	
Capital Contributions	370,250	
Transfer of Capital Asset	(418,356)	
Transfer of Accumulated Depreciation	 12,551	448,286

Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable resources in the governmental funds.

Unavailable Resources - December 31, 2017	452,615	
Unavailable Resources - December 31, 2018	991,780	539,165

The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows:

Issuance of Bonds Payable	(660,000)	
Premium on Bond Issue	(19,227)	
Repayment of Bond Principal	60,000	
Change in Accrued Interest Payable	(10,838)	
Amortization of Bond Premium	582_	(629,483)

CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES \$ 622,053

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2018

ASSETS	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	2018 Totals
Cash and Cash Equivalents Customer Accounts Receivable Accrued Interest Receivable	\$ 133,015 15,407 546	\$ - - 2	\$ 133,015 15,407 548
Special Assessments Receivable Due From Other Funds Prepaid Items Total Current Assets	3,317 334,528 2,298 489,111		3,317 334,528 2,298 489,113
Capital Assets: Utility Plant in Service Accumulated Depreciation Net Capital Assets	792,792 (175,631) 617,161	593,609 (22,378) 571,231	1,386,401 (198,009) 1,188,392
Total Assets	1,106,272	571,233	1,677,505
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable Due to Other Governments Due to Other Funds	41,290 4,970	63 32 17,434	41,353 5,002 17,434
Total Liabilities	46,260	17,529	63,789
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted Total Net Position	617,161 442,851 \$ 1,060,012	571,231 (17,527) \$ 553,704	1,188,392 425,324 \$ 1,613,716

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	2018 Sewer Utility	Sewer Water 2018		
OPERATING REVENUES Public Charges for Services	\$ 58,137	\$ 10,040	\$ 68,177	\$ 56,140
OPERATING EXPENSES Operating Expenses Depreciation	78,150 13,917	•	89,496 23,744	42,470 12,457
Total Operating Expenses	92,067		113,240	12,457 54,927
OPERATING INCOME	(33,930) (11,133)	(45,063)	1,213
NONOPERATING REVENUES Interest Revenue	4,056	16	4,072	3,170
INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS	(29,874) (11,117)	(40,991)	4,383
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS Capital Contributions Transfers In Total Contributions	157,757 157,757	405,805	316,773 405,805 722,578	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	127,883	553,704	681,587	4,383
Net Position - Beginning of Year	932,129		932,129	927,746
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,060,012	\$ 553,704	\$ 1,613,716	\$ 932,129

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Sewe Utilit		Water Utility		2018 Totals
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash Received from Utility Customers Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(3	6,651 \$ 4,469) 2,182	10,040 (11,251) (1,211)	\$	66,691 (45,720) 20,971
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Interfund Loans	2	8,331	17,434		45,765
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Purchases of Capital Assets	(1	7,496)	(16,237)		(33,733)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest on Investments		3,639	14		3,653
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3	6,656	-		36,656
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	9	6,359			96,359
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 13	3,015 \$		\$	133,015
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	\$ (3	3,930) \$	(11,133)	\$	(45,063)
Depreciation Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	1	3,917	9,827		23,744
Accounts Receivable Special Assessments Receivable Prepaid Items Accounts Payable Due to Other Governments Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	4	930 2,416) (48) 1,268 2,461 2,182 \$	63 32 (1,211)	\$	930 (2,416) (48) 41,331 2,493 20,971
Noncash Transactions Capital Contribution from Devlopers Capital Contribution from Governmental Activities	\$ 15 \$	7,757 \$ - \$	159,016 405,805	\$ \$	316,773 405,805

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Gem Lake (the City), Minnesota have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the City of Gem Lake and its component units. A component unit is a legally separate entity for which the primary government is financially accountable, or for which the exclusion of the component unit would render the financial statements of the primary government misleading. The criteria used to determine if the primary government is financially accountable for a component include whether or not the primary government appoints the voting majority of the potential component unit's board, is able to impose its will on the potential component unit, is in a relationship of financial benefit or burden with the potential component unit, or is fiscally depended upon by the potential component unit.

Based on these criteria, there are no organizations considered to be component units of the City.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

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

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

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Government-Wide Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of each function of the City's governmental activities and different business-type activity are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity. Program revenues include: (1) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or activity; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

2. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental and proprietary, are presented. The emphasis of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major individual governmental and enterprise funds, with each displayed as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

- **G.O. Capital Improvements Plan Bonds Series 2007A** The G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2007A Fund accounts for all debt service activity related to the 2007A bond.
- **G.O. Capital Improvements Plan Bonds Series 2018A** The G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds Series 2018A Fund accounts for all debt service activity related to the 2018A bond.

Hoffman Road Fund – The Hoffman Road Construction Fund accounts for all activity related to the reconstruction activities of Hoffman Road.

Schueneman Road Fund - The Schueneman Road Construction Fund accounts for activity related to the reconstruction activities of Schueneman Road.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Street Improvements Fund – The Street Improvements Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

Sewer Fund – The sewer fund accounts for customer sewer service charges that are used to finance sewer operating expenses.

Water Fund – The water fund accounts for customer water service charges that are used to finance water operating expenses.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. The City considers all revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the General Fund. Budgeted expenditure appropriations lapse at year-end.

E. Cash and Investments

Cash and investment balances from all funds are pooled and invested to the extent available in investments authorized by *Minnesota Statutes*. Earnings from investments are allocated to individual funds on the basis of the fund's equity in the cash and investment pool.

The City provides temporary advances to funds that have insufficient cash balances by means of an advance from another fund shown as interfund receivables in the advancing fund in the governmental fund financial statements, and an interfund payable in the fund with the deficit, until adequate resources are received. These interfund payables are eliminated for statement of net position presentation.

Investments are stated at fair value as of the balance sheet date. Interest earnings are accrued at the balance sheet date.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows the Proprietary Fund considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. All of the cash and investments allocated to the proprietary fund types have original maturities of 90 days or less. Therefore, the entire balance in such fund types is considered cash equivalents.

F. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepayments. Prepaid items are reported using the consumption method and recorded as an expense or expenditure at the time of consumption. That portion of the relevant funds' balances equal to material prepaid items has been segregated as nonspendable.

G. Property Tax Credits

Property taxes on homestead property (as defined by state statutes) are partially reduced by property tax credits. These credits are paid to the City by the state in lieu of taxes levied against homestead property. The state remits these credits through installments each year. These credits are recognized as revenue by the City at the time of collection.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Property Tax Revenue Recognition

The City Council annually adopts a tax levy and certifies it to the County in December (levy/assessment date) of each year for collection in the following year. The County is responsible for billing and collecting all property taxes for itself, the City, the local School District and other taxing authorities. Such taxes become a lien on January 1 and are recorded as receivables by the City at that date. Real property taxes are payable (by property owners) on May 15 and October 15 of each calendar year. Personal property taxes are payable by taxpayers on February 28 and June 30 of each year. These taxes are collected by the County and remitted to the City on or before July 15 and December 15 of the same year. Delinquent collections for November and December are received the following January. The City has no ability to enforce payment of property taxes by property owners. The County possesses this authority.

Within the governmental fund financial statements, the City recognizes property tax revenue when it becomes both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. In practice, current and delinquent taxes and state credits received by the City in July, December and the following January are recognized as revenue for the current year. Taxes and credits not received at the year-end are classified as delinquent and due from County taxes receivable. The portion of delinquent taxes not collected by the City in January is fully offset by deferred inflows of resources because it is not available to finance current expenditures. Deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities is susceptible to full accrual on the government-wide statements.

The City's property tax revenue includes payments from the Metropolitan Revenue Distribution (Fiscal Disparities Formula) per *Minnesota Statute* 473F. This statute provides a means of spreading a portion of the taxable valuation of commercial/industrial real property to various taxing authorities within the defined metropolitan area. The valuation "shared" is a portion of commercial/industrial property valuation growth since 1971. Property taxes paid to the City through this formula for 2018 totaled \$6,200. Receipt of property taxes from this "fiscal disparities pool" does not increase or decrease total tax revenue.

I. Special Assessment Revenue Recognition

Special assessments are levied against benefited properties for the cost or a portion of the cost of special assessment improvement projects in accordance with state statutes. These assessments are collectible by the City over a term of years usually consistent with the term of the related bond issue. Collection of annual installments (including interest) is handled by the County Auditor in the same manner as property taxes. Property owners are allowed to (and often do) prepay future installments without interest or prepayment penalties.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Special Assessment Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Within the fund financial statements, the revenue from special assessments is recognized by the City when it becomes measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period. In practice, current and delinquent special assessments received by the City are recognized as revenue for the current year. Special assessments are collected by the County and remitted by December 31 (remitted to the City the following January) and are also recognized as revenue for the current year. All remaining delinquent, deferred and special deferred assessments receivable in governmental funding are completely offset by deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources in governmental activities is susceptible to full accrual on the government-wide statements.

Once a special assessment roll is adopted, the amount attributed to each parcel is a lien upon that property until full payment is made or the amount is determined to be excessive by the City's City Council or court action. If special assessments are allowed to go delinquent, the property is subject to tax forfeit sale and the first proceeds of that sale (after costs, penalties, and expenses of sale) are remitted to the City in payment of delinquent special assessments. Generally, the City will collect the full amount of its special assessments not adjusted by the City's City Council or court action. Pursuant to state statutes, a property shall be subject to a tax forfeit sale after three years unless it is homesteaded, agricultural, or seasonal recreational land in which event the property is subject to such sale after five years.

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, street lights, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The government reports infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities) the City chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation on exhaustible assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for City purposes, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Capital assets not being depreciated include construction in progress.

	Depreciation	Estimated
Assets	Method	Useful Life
Buildings	Straight-Line	40 Years
Office Equipment	Straight-Line	5 - 10 Years
Utility Systems	Straight-Line	20 - 50 Years
Infrastructure	Straight-Line	20 - 50 Years

L. Long-Term Obligations

In the entity-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond issue costs are expensed as a current period cost.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issue costs are recognized during the current period. The face amount of the debt issue is reported as on other financing source. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issue costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

M. Net Position/Fund Balance

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any long-term debt used to build or acquire the capital assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balances in the classifications that disclose constraints for which amounts in those funds can be spent. These classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – portion of fund balances related to prepaid items, inventories, long-term receivables, and corpus on any permanent fund.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Net Position/Fund Balance (Continued)

Restricted – funds are constrained from outside parties (statute, grantors, bond agreements, etc.).

Committed – funds are established and modified by a resolution approved by the City Council.

Assigned – consists of internally imposed constraints approved by the City Finance Director.

Unassigned – is the residual classification for the General Fund and also reflects the negative residual amounts in other funds.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, it is the City's policy to use restricted first, then unrestricted fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned and unassigned amounts are available, it is the City's policy to use committed first, then assigned, and finally unassigned amounts.

N. Interfund Transactions

Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/ expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures or expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers.

All interfund transactions are eliminated except for activity between governmental activities and business-type activities for presentation in the entity-wide statements of net position and statements of activities.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the statement of net position and the balance sheet as "Cash and Investments." In accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*, the City maintains deposits at financial institutions which are authorized by the City Council.

NOTE 2 DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT (CONTINUED)

A. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk and follows *Minnesota Statutes* for deposits. *Minnesota Statutes* require that all deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or corporate surety bonds. Authorized collateral include: U.S. government treasury bills, notes, or bonds; issues of a U.S. government agency; general obligations of a state or local government rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank; and time deposits insured by a federal agency. *Minnesota Statutes* require securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the depository.

At December 31, 2018, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$446,291, the entire amount of which was insured or collateralized.

B. Investments

The City may also invest idle funds as authorized by Minnesota Statutes as follows:

- Direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the United States or its agencies.
- Shares of investment companies registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and received the highest credit rating, are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a statistical rating agency and all of the investments have a finial maturity of 13 months or less.
- General obligations rated "A" or better; revenue obligations rated "AA" or better.
- General obligations of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency rate "A" or better.
- Bankers' acceptances of United States banks eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System.
- Commercial paper issued by United States banks corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries, of highest quality category by a least two nationally recognized rating agencies, and maturing in 270 days or less.
- Guaranteed investment contracts guaranteed by United States commercial banks or domestic branches of foreign banks or United States insurance companies if similar debt obligations of the issuer or the collateral pledged by the issuer is in the top two rating categories.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments (Continued)

- Repurchase or reverse purchase agreement and securities lending agreements financial institutions qualified as a "depository" by the government entity, with banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System with capitalization exceeding \$10,000,000, a primary reporting dealer in U.S. government securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or certain Minnesota securities broker-dealers.
- Any security which is an obligation of a school district with an original maturity not exceeding 13 months and (i) rated in the highest category by a national bond rating service (ii) enrolled in athe cedit enhancement program pursuant to Minnesota Statute §126C.55

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment policy doesn't specifically address custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City's investment policy doesn't specifically address interest rate risk. Information about the sensitivty of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate risk fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the City's investments by maturity:

		Matur	_		
Investment Type	Total	Less Than 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Rating
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 560,177	\$ 346,666	\$ 173,969	\$ 39,542	Not Rated
Money Markets	7,685	7,685			Aaa/AAA
Total	\$ 567,862	\$ 354,351	\$ 173,969	\$ 39,542	

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. The City's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The City places no limit on the amount that the City may invest in any one issuer. The following is a list of investments which individually comprise more than 5% of the City's total investments:

Goldman Sachs Bank CD	\$ 39,542	6.96 %
Bank Hapoalim CD	239,968	42.26
Hanmi Bank CD	106,685	18.79
Enerbank CD	173,969	30.64

Fair Value Measurements

The City uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain asset and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures.

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

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

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

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

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued using pricing inputs 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.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The levels of investments at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Investment Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit with Maturities at Purchase of Greater Than 1 Year Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	\$	\$ 560,177	\$ -	\$ 560,177 7,685
				\$ 567,862

NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning								Ending	
	B	alance	Increases		Decreases		Transfers		Balance	
Governmental Activities										
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:										
Construction in Progress	\$	19,964	\$	541,567	\$	-	\$	-	\$	561,531
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:										
Buildings		902,232		-		-				902,232
Office Equipment		12,895		-		-				12,895
Infrastructure	1	,131,144		381,748				(418,356)		1,094,536
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2	,046,271		381,748		-		(418,356)	2	2,009,663
Total Capital Assets	2	,066,235		923,315		-		(418,356)		2,571,194
Accumulated Depreciation:										
Buildings		(222,074)		(22,497)		-				(244,571)
Office Equipment		(12,471)		(314)		-				(12,785)
Infrastructure		(518,479)		(46,413)		-		12,551		(552,341)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(753,024)		(69,224)				12,551		(809,697)
Net Capital Assets - Capital Activities	\$ 1	,313,211	\$	854,091	\$		\$	(405,805)	\$	1,761,497

Depreciation expense was charged to the governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 22,811
Public Works	46,413
Total Depreciation - Governmental Activities	\$ 69,224

NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases Transfers		Ending Balance
Business Type Activities Capital Assets Being Depreciated: Infrastructure Less: Accumulated Depreciation Net Capital Assets - Sewer Utility	\$ 617,539	\$ 350,506	\$ -	\$ 418,356	\$ 1,386,401
	(161,714)	(23,744)	-	(12,551)	(198,009)
	\$ 455,825	\$ 326,762	\$ -	\$ 405,805	\$ 1,188,392

Depreciation expense was charged to the proprietary funds as follows:

Water		\$ 9,827
Sewer		13,917
	Total Depreciation - Business-Type Activities	\$ 23,744

NOTE 4 CITY INDEBTEDNESS

City indebtedness at December 31, 2018 is composed of the following:

		Final			
	Issue	Maturity	Interest	Original	Balance
	Date	Date	Rate	 Issue	 12/31/18
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds:					
2015A Refunding Bonds	06/17/2015	02/01/2028	1.25-2.90%	\$ 775,000	\$ 655,000
2018A Improvement Bonds	07/12/2018	02/01/2027	3.00-4.00%	660,000	 660,000
Total General Obligation Bonds				1,435,000	1,315,000
Unamortized Bond Premium				 19,227	 18,645
Total				\$ 1,454,227	\$ 1,333,645

The following is a schedule of changes in City indebtedness for the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Balance 12/31/17		Additions		Reductions		Balance 12/31/18		 ıe Within ne Year
Long-Term Debt									
Governmental Activities:									
General Obligation Bonds:									
2015A Refunding Bonds	\$	715,000	\$	-	\$	60,000	\$	655,000	\$ 65,000
2018A Improvement Bonds		-		660,000		-		660,000	-
Unamortized Bond Premium		-		19,227		582		18,645	-
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	715,000	\$	679,227	\$	60,582	\$	1,333,645	\$ 65,000

All long-term bonded indebtedness outstanding at December 31, 2018 is backed by the full faith and credit of the City, including special assessment bond issues.

NOTE 4 CITY INDEBTEDNESS (CONTINUED)

Minimum annual principal and interest payments required to retire long-term debt are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal		nterest	Total		
2019	\$	65,000	\$ 38,883	\$	103,883	
2020		90,000	36,165		126,165	
2021		95,000	34,065		129,065	
2022		105,000	31,659		136,659	
2023		105,000	29,029		134,029	
2024-2028		550,000	101,425		651,425	
2029-3034		305,000	 37,900		342,900	
Total	\$ 1,315,000		\$ 309,126	\$	1,624,126	

Description and Restrictions of Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds – The bonds were issued for improvements or projects which benefited the City as a whole and are, therefore, repaid from ad valorem levies.

General Obligation Refunding Bonds – In 2015, the City issued General Obligation Crossover Refunding Bonds to refund the 2007A General Obligation Bonds. The City was responsible for the February 2016 payment and after the crossover occurred the escrow is responsible for the remaining principal and interest payments of the 2007A bond, resulting in a defeasance of the bond.

General Obligation Improvement Bonds – In 2018, the City issued General Obligation Improvement Bonds for improvements and projects which benefitted the entire city.

NOTE 5 STEWARDSHIP COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Deficit Fund Balances

The City has a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2018 as follows:

	Fu	nd Balance
		Deficit
Hoffman Road Fund	\$	(280,235)

The City intends to fund this deficit through future tax levies, transfers from other funds, and various other sources.

NOTE 6 INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

Due To/From Other Funds

Individual fund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	 nterfund eceivable		Interfund Payable		
Governmental Activity:	 		317,094		
Hoffman Road Fund	\$ -	\$			
Business-Type Activity:					
Sewer Fund	334,528		-		
Water Fund	 		17,434		
Total	\$ 334,528	\$	334,528		

Interfund receivable and payable balances represent the elimination of negative cash between funds.

Interfund Transfers

Individual fund transfers at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Transfer In			Transfer Out		
Governmental Activity:						
General Fund	\$	-	\$	20,000		
Street Improvement Fund		81,024		-		
Other Governmental Funds		-		61,024		
Business-Type Activity:						
Water Fund		405,805		17,434		
	\$	486,829	\$	81,024		

During 2018, the City made routine interfund transfers for various reasons including some fund balances exceeding the City's fund balance policies and to close-out funds. The transfer in to the Water Fund of \$405,805 is the transfer of a water main from the governmental activities to the business-type activities as the Water Fund was newly established in 2018.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss, including disability and employee health insurance.

There were no significant reductions in insurance from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 8 FUND BALANCES

Certain portions of fund balance are restricted to provide for funding on certain long-term liabilities or as required by other outside parties. Restricted, Committed, and Assigned fund balances at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

- A. **Restricted for Debt Service** This represents amounts which are restricted for future debt payments.
- B. **Restricted for Park Improvements** Represents amounts which are received through park dedication fees and are restricted for park acquisitions and improvements.
- C. **Restricted for Street Projects** Represents amounts which are received from special assessments and are restricted for street projects.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON INFORMATION

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts							
		Original	Final		 Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget	
REVENUES	· <u> </u>				_			
Taxes	\$	369,252	\$	369,252	\$ 379,124	\$	9,872	
Special Assessment		-		-	868		868	
Intergovernmental		8,500		8,500	15,817		7,317	
Licenses and Permits		31,275		31,275	50,362		19,087	
Fines and Forfeits		3,000		3,000	1,145		(1,855)	
Public Charges for Services		3,725		3,725	48,650		44,925	
Miscellaneous:								
Interest		1,995		1,995	2,504		509	
Other		5,500		5,500	19,143		13,643	
Total Revenues		423,247		423,247	 517,613		94,366	
EXPENDITURES								
General Government		156,297		156,297	148,709		7,588	
Public Safety		81,750		81,750	80,122		1,628	
Public Works		51,300		51,300	71,983		(20,683)	
Conservation and Development		113,900		113,900	131,025		(17,125)	
Total Expenditures		403,247		403,247	431,839		(28,592)	
OTHER FINANCING USES								
Transfers Out				(20,000)	 (20,000)			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	20,000	\$		65,774	\$	65,774	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year					329,141			
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR					\$ 394,915			

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2018

STEWARDSHIP COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY - BUDGET

The General Fund budget is legally adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level. The following is a listing of expenditures that exceeded budgeted appropriates.

				Α	ctual in		
	Final Budget		Actual mounts	_	Excess of Budget		
	 Buuget		Amounts		Duuget		
General Fund:							
Public Works	\$ 51,300	\$	71,983	\$	20,683		
Conservation and Development	113,900		131,025		17,125		



CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2018

ASSETS		Special Revenue Parks and Playground Fund		G.O. Improvement Bonds Series 2004A		G.O. Improvement Bonds Series 2006A		Total Nonmajor Funds	
Cash and Investments	\$	40,435	\$	_	\$	_	\$	40,435	
Accrued Interest Receivable	Ψ	47	Ψ 	<u> </u>	Ψ 	<u> </u>	Ψ ——	47	
Total Assets	\$	40,482	\$	_	\$		\$	40,482	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES									
LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable	\$	8,504	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,504	
FUND BALANCES Restricted:									
Park Improvements		31,978				_		31,978	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	40,482	\$		\$		\$	40,482	

CITY OF GEM LAKE, MINNESOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

		Special Revenue Debt Serv			G.O. Improvement Bonds Series 2006A			
	Parks and Playground Fund		G.O. Improvement Bonds Series 2004A				Total Nonmajor Funds	
REVENUES								
Special Assessments	\$	-	\$	13,120	\$	-	\$	13,120
Earnings (Loss) on Investments		357		11		269		627
Total Revenues		357		13,121		269		13,747
EXPENDITURES								
General Government								
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-				1,399		1,399
Conservation and Development		8,504						8,504
Total Expenditures		8,504				1,399		9,903
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(8,147)		13,121		(1,130)		3,844
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers Out				(11,725)		(49,299)		(61,024)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		(8,147)		1,396		(50,429)		(57,180)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		40,125		(1,396)		50,429		89,158
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	31,978	\$		\$		\$	31,978

OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS



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

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gem Lake, 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 the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Gem Lake, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Gem Lake's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 31, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Gem Lake's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2018-001, 2018-002, 2018-003, 2018-004 and 2018-005 that we consider to be material weaknesses.



Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gem Lake, Minnesota

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City of Gem Lake's Response to the Finding

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota July 31, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Citizens City of Gem Lake, 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 the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gem Lake, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 31, 2019.

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Cities* promulgated by the state auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. §6.65, contains seven categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with tax increment financing because the City did not have any tax increment financing.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the City of Gem Lake, failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Cities*, except as described in the schedule of findings and recommendations as items 2018-006, 2018-007, and 2018-008. 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 City of Gem Lake's noncompliance with the above-referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

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Minneapolis, Minnesota July 31, 2019



MATERIAL WEAKNESS

2018-001: Limited Segregation of Duties

Condition: Due to the small size of the City's staff, there is by definition a lack of segregation of the accounting functions that is necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control. While we realize this scenario is common for small entities, we are required to report this issue and to advise that a concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desirable from an internal control perspective. During our audit procedures we noted a lack of segregation of duties with regards to adjusting journal entry approval, counting of cash receipts, second review of capitalized assets, review of debt balances and reconciliations, and reviews of cash and investment reconciliations.

Criteria: Generally, a system of internal control contemplates separation of duties such that no 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 City is unable to maintain segregation of incompatible duties.

Cause: The condition is due to a limited number of personnel involved in receipt and disbursement processes.

Recommendation: Controls should be reviewed periodically and consideration given to improving the segregation of duties. In making this review, it is important to consider the benefit derived as weighed against the cost of the improvements.

Management Response:

Management has decided, due to the small size of the City's staff, that the additional costs of implementing the necessary controls outweigh the benefits that would be derived.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS (CONTINUED)

2018-002: No Utility Billing Reconciliation Performed

Condition: As the City transitions more responsibility to others, it was noted a formal reconciliation of utility billings and collections are not being performed to account for total billings and receipts into the City's general ledger system. It was also noted that because of this, the 4th Quarter Utility billing wasn't booked in the current year activity.

Criteria: Management is responsible for having adequate controls and processes in place to ensure all activity that is not created and/or generated by the general ledger system is sufficiently reconciled to subsidiary systems. These could be accomplished through periodic review of billing registers, receipts, and system activity. This process should also include a reconciliation process in which all of the activity in the subsidiary system is entered into the general ledger and key account balances and totals are traced to the supporting reports/schedules of the subsidiary system.

Effect: The City may find unexplained variances in utility revenue and receivables.

Cause: The City is working through identifying and establishing controls and processes as some duties are separated out among different individuals.

Recommendation: We recommend City management establish a process to reconcile the utility system to the general ledger at least quarterly to coincide with the utility billing process which occurs on a quarterly basis.

Management Response:

Management is exploring ways to provide a reconciliation between systems.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS (CONTINUED)

2018-003: Material Audit Adjustments

Condition: During our audit procedures we identified several material audit adjustments that needed to be posted to the City's general ledger in order to arrive at the correct year-end balances. These includes adjustments to beginning fund balances, accounts receivable, special assessment receivables and revenues, and deferred inflows of resources.

Criteria: Management is responsible for having adequate controls and processes in place to ensure that all year-end balances are reconciled, accurate, and free from material misstatements.

Effect: The likelihood of a material misstatement in the year-end financial statements increases when the City does not have procedures in place to identify errors in final general ledger balances.

Cause: The City does not have the appropriate procedures and/or personnel in place to properly reconcile year-end balances.

Recommendation: We recommend City management work with the finance personnel to ensure there are appropriate procedures in place to reconcile and review all year-end balances to ensure they are free from material misstatements.

Management Response:

Management is exploring ways to provide a reconciliation between systems.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS (CONTINUED)

2018-004: Approval of Employee Wages

Condition: During our audit procedures we noted that there was no approval for the City employee's wage increase.

Criteria: Management is responsible for having adequate controls and processes in place to ensure that wages approved by governance on an annual basis or as there are changes.

Effect: Wages can be substantially increased without approval or notification of governance and could result in the city paying out amounts not appropriate for duties or services performed.

Cause: The City does not have the appropriate procedures in place to get formal approval of wage increases.

Recommendation: We recommend the City ensure that all wage increases are approved and documented properly for its employee.

Management Response:

Management will ensure wages are approved by governance.

2018-005: Approval of Contracted Services Rate of Pay

Condition: During our audit procedures we noted that there was no approval of the increase in hourly rates for outsourced contracted financial services.

Criteria: Management is responsible for having adequate controls and processes in place to ensure that contract rates are approved by governance on an annual basis or as there are changes.

Effect: Contracted rates can be substantially increased without approval or notification of governance and could result in the city paying out amounts not appropriate for duties or services performed.

Cause: The City does not have the appropriate procedures in place to get formal approval of rates.

Recommendation: We recommend the City ensure that all contracted service rate increases are approved by governance and documented properly for its contracted services.

Management Response:

Management will ensure rates are approved by governance

OTHER ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION - MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

2018-006: Prompt Payment of Local Government Bills

Criteria: *Minnesota Statute* §471.425, Subd. 2, requires Cities to pay each vendor obligation according to terms of the contract or, if no contract terms apply, within the standard payment period unless the municipality in good faith disputes the obligation. For municipalities who have governing boards which have regularly scheduled meetings at least once a month, the standard payment period is defined as within 35 days of the date of receipt.

Condition: The City paid one invoice outside of the 35 days as defined by the Minnesota Statue. The invoice was paid approximately 5 days after it was due.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with the *Minnesota Statute* requiring prompt payment of local government bills.

Cause: The City paid the invoice outside of the due date as required by the Minnesota Statue.

Recommendation: We recommend City management closely monitor payment of invoices to ensure that they are paid in a timely manner.

Management Response:

City management is aware of this requirement and will continue to monitor the requirement to ensure that payment continue to be made as required.

2018-007: Broker Certification

Criteria: *Minnesota Statute* §356A.06, requires the City to obtain annually an acknowledgement from each investment broker, that they agree to handle the City's account in accordance with Minnesota statues relating to investment restrictions.

Condition: The Broker signed one broker certification in November of 2017 and the next one in January of 2019, with activity in December of 2018 not being covered by the certification.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with the *Minnesota Statute* requiring the annual broker certification to be received.

Cause: The City was late in sending the broker certifications to the broker.

Recommendation: We recommend the City ensure that it sends the broker certification on an annual basis.

Management Response:

City management is aware of this requirement and will continue to monitor the requirement to ensure the broker certifications are updated.

OTHER ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION - MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

2018-008: Approval of General Disbursements

Criteria: *Minnesota Statute* §412.271, Subd. 1, requires that all claims (except payments of judgements, salaries, debt payments and other fixed charges) need to be audited and allowed by the City Council.

Condition: Noted that the City had a check that wasn't approved by the Council due to it missing the listing to be approved as the check was written on the same day as the meeting and then wasn't include in the subsequent listing for approval. Also noted that the City Council did not approve general disbursements paid by Electronic Fund Transfers.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with the *Minnesota Statute* requiring complete city council approval of all general disbursements.

Cause: Most EFTs do not need approval as they fall under written statutorily exceptions for disbursements which do not need to be directly approved by the City Council.

Recommendation: We recommend the City ensures all checks are included in the listings for the City Council to approve and ensure any EFTs for General Disbursements which do not fall under the exceptions listed in the statute are included in the listing.

Management Response:

City management is aware of this requirement and will ensure it includes all general disbursements for presenting to the City Council.