Annual Financial Report

City of Medina

Medina, Minnesota

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2019

ABDO EICK & MEYERS LLP
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

City of Medina, Minnesota
Elected and Appointed Officials
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

ELECTED

Name	Title	Term Expires
Kathleen Martin	Mayor	12/31/20
John Anderson	Council Member	12/31/20
Jeff Pederson	Council Member	12/31/20
Todd Albers	Council Member	12/31/22
Dino DesLauriers	Council Member	12/31/22

APPOINTED

Name	Title
Scott Johnson	City Administrator
Erin Barnhart	Finance Director
Jodi Gallup	Assistant City Administrator/City Clerk

FINANCIAL SECTION

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

ABDO EICK & MEYERS LLP
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Medina, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Medina, Minnesota (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Edina, MN 55436
952.835.9090 | Fax 952.835.3261

Change in Accounting Standards

As described in Note 10 to the financial statements, the City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, for the year ended December 31, 2019. Adoption of the provisions of these statements results in changes to the classifications of the components of the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis starting on page 17 and the Schedules of Employer's Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedules of Employer's Contributions, the related note disclosures, and the Schedule of Changes in the City's OPEB liability starting on page 78 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 inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basis financial statements. The introductory section and combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules 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 combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic 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 12, 2020, on our consideration of the City'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 City'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 the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Abdo Eick & Meyers, LLP

ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP
Minneapolis, Minnesota
May 12, 2020

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Going Beyond the Numbers

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Medina, Minnesota (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $45,418,136 (*net position*). Of this amount, $13,110,724 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

- The total net position of governmental activities increased by $2,745,814 and total net position of the business-type activities increased by $1,854,996**.** This resulted in an increase to total net position of $4,600,810 for the City. The increase is mainly due to capital contributions from developers totaling $2,553,000.

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $13,549,160, an increase of $1,164,873 in comparison with the prior year.

- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General fund was $2,933,435, or 57.7 percent of total General fund expenditures and transfers out.

- The City's total debt decreased $1,420,657, or 11.3 percent during the current fiscal year mainly due to regularly scheduled principal payments made on outstanding debt.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplemental information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure 1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another. In addition to these required elements, we have included a section with combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules that provide details about nonmajor governmental funds, which are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

Figure 1
Required Components of the
City's Annual Financial Report

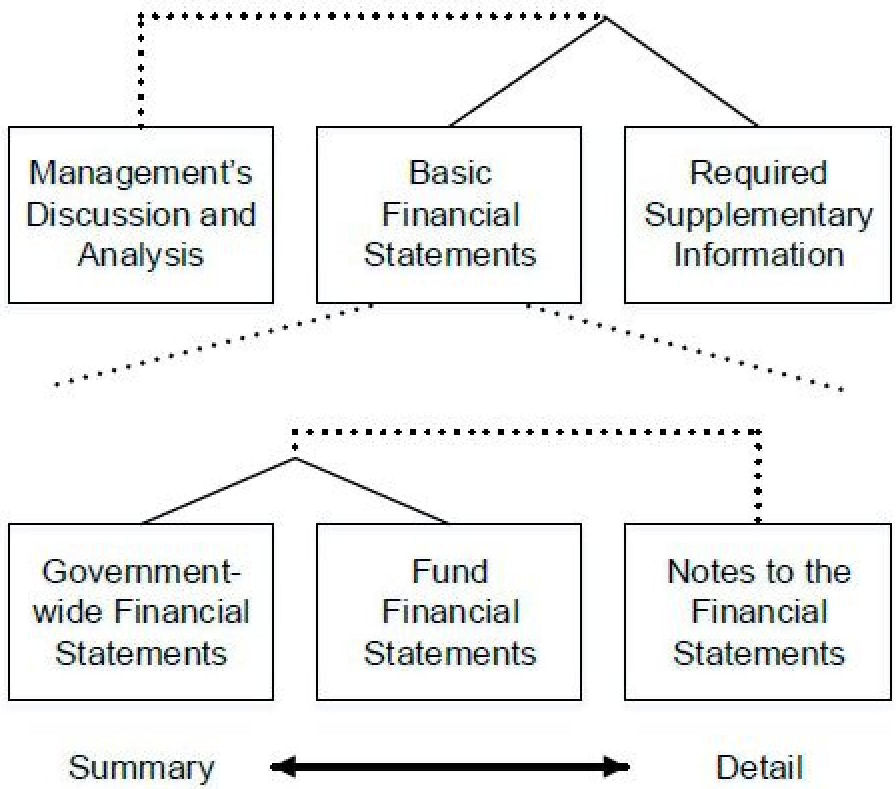


Figure 2 summarizes the major features of the City's financial statements, including the portion of the City government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure 2
Major Features of the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

		Fund Financial Statements	
	Government-wide Statements	**Governmental Funds**	**Proprietary Funds**
Scope	Entire City government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the City that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as police, fire and parks	Activities of the City that operates similar to private businesses, such as the water and sewer systems
Required financial statements	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities	• Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	• Statements of Net Position • Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position • Statements of Cash Flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, as well as short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, as well as short-term and long-term
Type of deferred outflows/inflows of resources information	All deferred outflows/inflows of resources, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Only deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and deferred inflows of resources that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All deferred outflows/inflows of resources, regardless of when cash is received or paid
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Government-wide Financial Statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, streets and highways, sanitation and recycling, culture and recreation, economic development, miscellaneous and interest on long-term debt. The business-type activities of the City include water, sanitary sewer, and storm water.

The government-wide financial statements start on page 29 of this report.

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

Governmental Funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact by the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City maintains numerous individual governmental funds, nine of which are Debt Service funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General fund, Debt Service fund, and the Sewer Capital Improvements fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements or schedules* elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements start on page 34 of this report.

***Proprietary Funds*.** The City maintains one type of proprietary fund*. Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sanitary sewer and storm sewer.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for each of the three enterprise funds, all of which are considered to be major funds of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements start on page 40 this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements start on page 47 of this report.

Other Information. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules start on page 86 of this report.

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found starting on page 78 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $45,418,136 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position (61.3 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

City of Medina's Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Assets						
Current and other assets	$ 17,263,227	$ 15,808,067	$ 1,455,160	$ 5,315,109	$ 4,734,941	$ 580,168
Capital assets	26,274,363	25,089,057	1,185,306	12,593,515	11,914,762	678,753
Total Assets	43,537,590	40,897,124	2,640,466	17,908,624	16,649,703	1,258,921
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,104,251	1,349,562	(245,311)	20,889	42,383	(21,494)
Liabilities						
Noncurrent liabilities outstanding	12,110,504	12,876,608	(766,104)	1,451,108	2,056,802	(605,694)
Other liabilities	1,834,134	1,153,143	680,991	45,989	46,338	(349)
Total Liabilities	13,944,638	14,029,751	(85,113)	1,497,097	2,103,140	(606,043)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,667,293	1,932,839	(265,546)	44,190	55,716	(11,526)
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	16,439,841	14,239,264	2,200,577	11,402,682	10,143,543	1,259,139
Restricted	4,464,889	4,482,055	(17,166)	-	-	-
Unrestricted	8,125,180	7,562,777	562,403	4,985,544	4,389,687	595,857
Total Net Position	$ 29,029,910	$ 26,284,096	$ 2,745,814	$ 16,388,226	$ 14,533,230	$ 1,854,996

An additional portion of the City's net position (9.8 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position* $13,110,724 may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the City as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

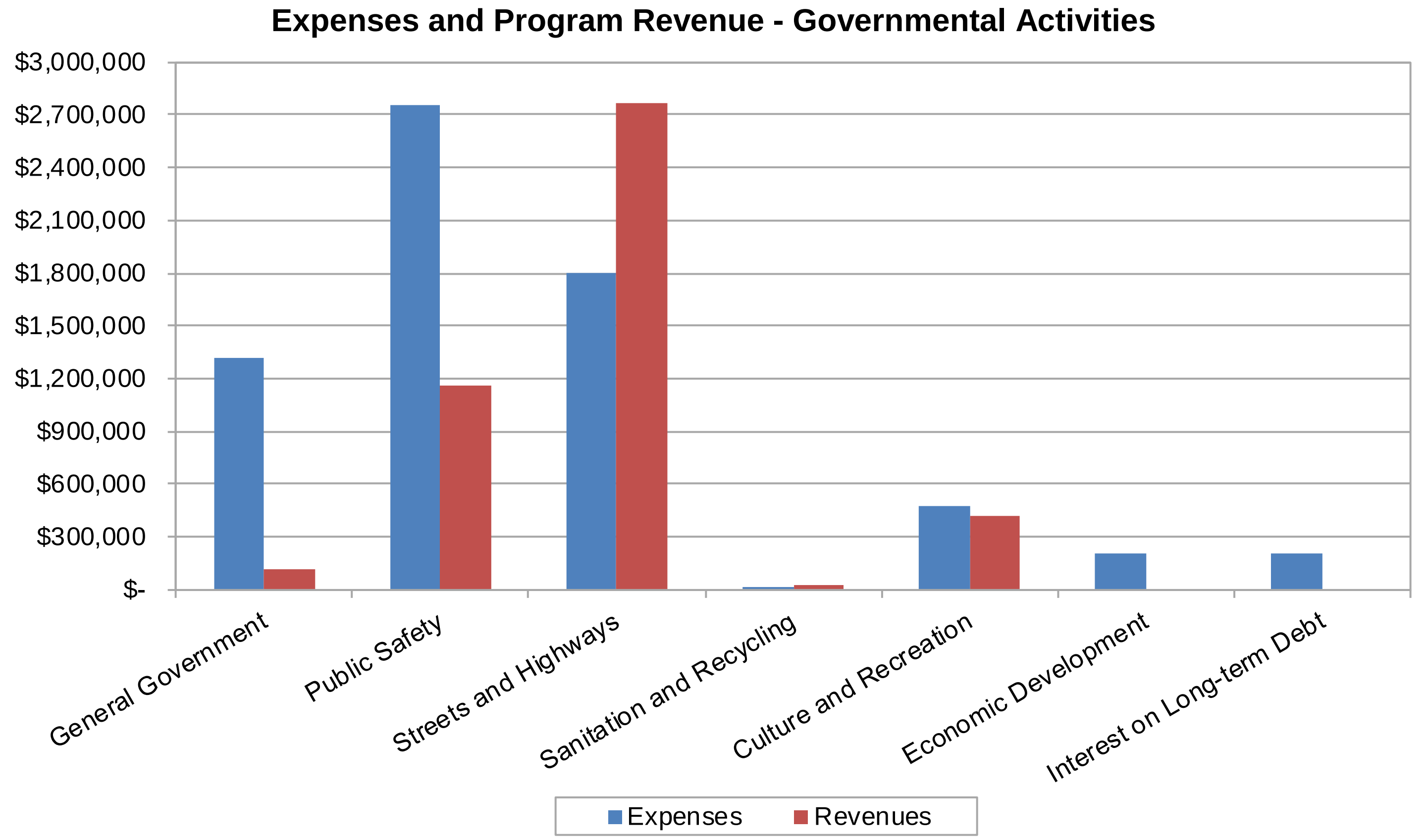
Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by $2,745,814. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

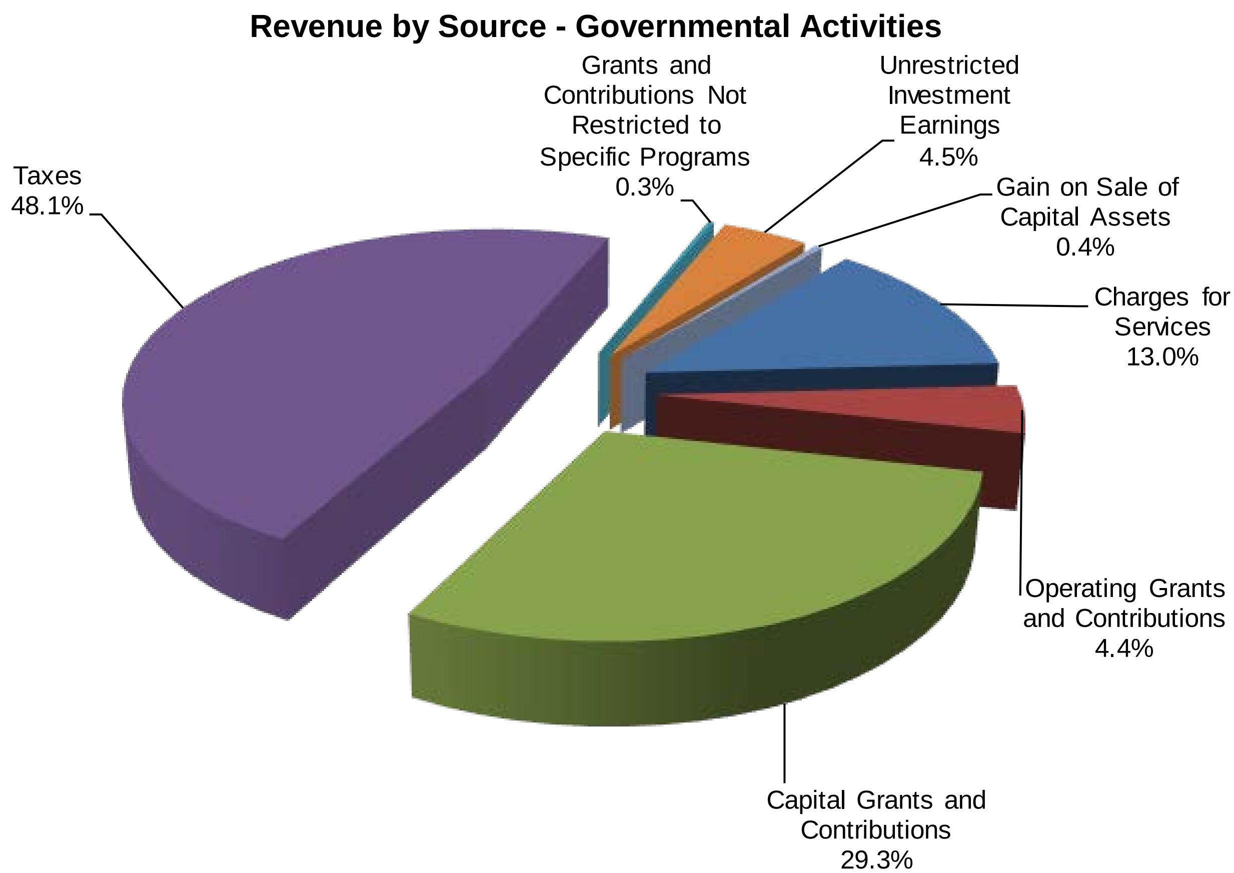
City of Medina's Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for services	$ 1,254,827	$ 983,365	$ 271,462	$ 2,103,976	$ 2,105,158	$ (1,182)
Operating grants and contributions	420,950	366,506	54,444	439	1,586	(1,147)
Capital grants and contributions	2,809,171	1,883,427	925,744	1,259,302	11,555	1,247,747
General Revenues						
Property taxes	4,063,049	3,914,577	148,472	-	-	-
Tax increments	491,715	436,528	55,187	-	-	-
Franchise taxes	61,648	57,688	3,960	-	-	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	31,331	17,869	13,462	-	-	-
Unrestricted investment earnings	431,793	153,109	278,684	143,725	48,816	94,909
Gain on sale of capital assets	35,880	39,173	(3,293)	-	-	-
Total Revenues	9,600,364	7,852,242	1,748,122	3,507,442	2,167,115	1,340,327
Expenses						
General government	1,319,665	1,133,831	185,834	-	-	-
Public safety	2,755,337	2,563,683	191,654	-	-	-
Streets and highways	1,803,752	1,239,728	564,024	-	-	-
Sanitation and recycling	15,311	12,415	2,896	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	471,625	499,008	(27,383)	-	-	-
Economic development	203,234	208,617	(5,383)	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	211,132	226,983	(15,851)	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	840,718	983,624	(142,906)
Sewer	-	-	-	691,716	888,224	(196,508)
Storm water	-	-	-	194,506	180,344	14,162
Total Expenses	6,780,056	5,884,265	895,791	1,726,940	2,052,192	(325,252)
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	2,820,308	1,967,977	852,331	1,780,502	114,923	1,665,579
Transfers - Capital Assets	(22,321)	(132,082)	109,761	22,321	132,082	(109,761)
Transfers	(52,173)	179,440	(231,613)	52,173	(179,440)	231,613
Change in Net Position	2,745,814	2,015,335	730,479	1,854,996	67,565	1,787,431
Net Position, January 1	26,284,096	24,268,761	2,015,335	14,533,230	14,465,665	67,565
Net Position, December 31	$ 29,029,910	$ 26,284,096	$ 2,745,814	$ 16,388,226	$ 14,533,230	$ 1,854,996

Capital contributions increased $925,744 mainly due to contributions from developers. Charges for services increased $271,462 mainly due to public safety and streets and highways. Property taxes represent 42.3 percent of total revenues in 2019 in governmental activities.

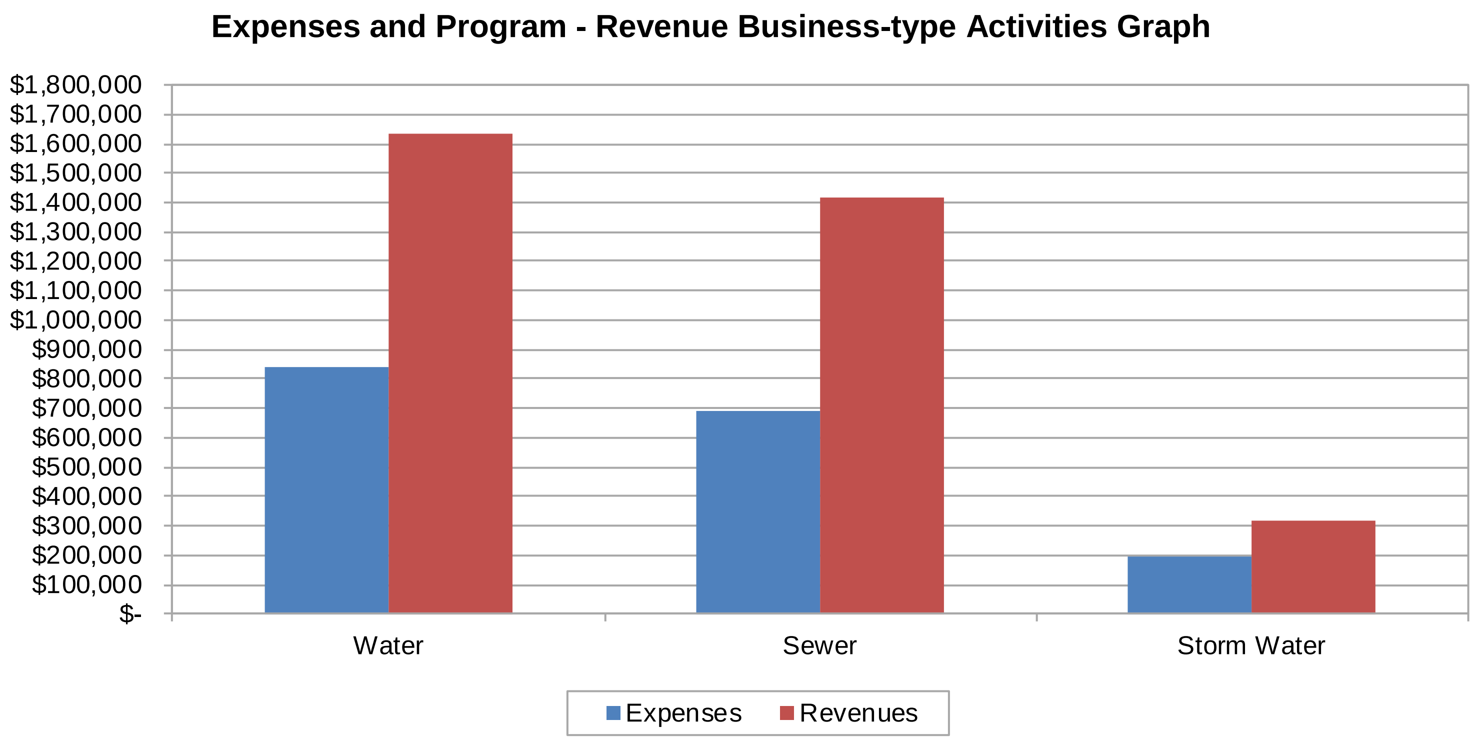
The following graph depicts various governmental activities and shows the revenue and expenses directly related to those activities.

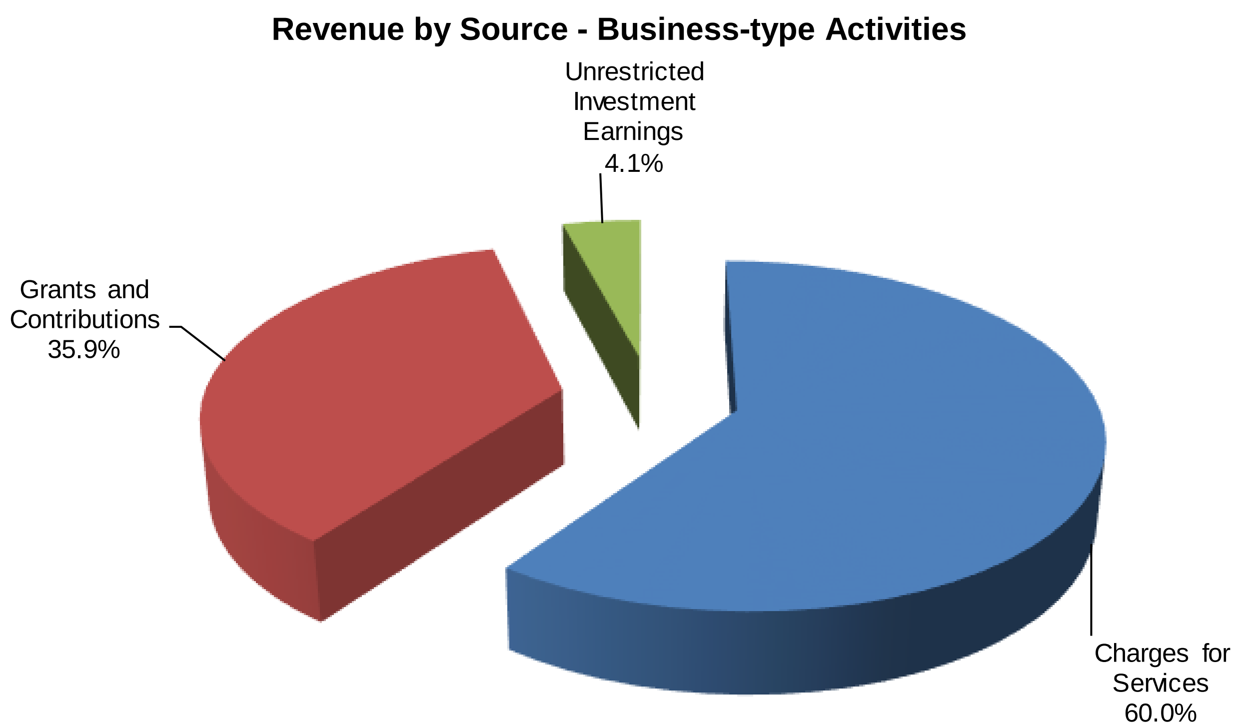




Business-type Activities. Business-type activities increased the City's net position by $1,854,996. The increase from prior year is mainly due to capital contributions from developers of $1,134,000.

The following graph depicts various business-type activities and shows the revenue and expenses directly related to those activities.





Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Major Funds	Fund Balance December 31, 2019	Fund Balance December 31, 2018	Increase (Decrease)
General	$ 3,126,401	$ 3,262,310	$ (135,909)

The fund balance of the General fund decreased by $135,909 as a result of transfers out of the general fund that were greater than budgeted.

Major Funds	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Debt Service	$ 1,589,730	$ 1,457,144	$ 132,586

The Debt Service fund balance increased $130,747 mainly due to transfers in during the current year.

Major Funds	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Sewer Capital Improvements	$ 3,122,661	$ 2,868,180	$ 254,481

The Sewer Capital Improvement fund balance increased $254,481 mainly due to an increase in interest revenue from investments and special assessment revenue received in the current year.

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to $4,985,544. The total increase in net position for the funds was $1,854,996. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City's General fund budget was not amended during the year and the budget called for no change in fund balance. Revenues exceeded the budget by $379,739, primarily due to licenses and permits and charges for services exceeding the budget by $148,447 and $104,643, respectively. Expenditures were over budget by $115,648 during the year. The budget variance can be attributed mainly to general government, streets and highways, and capital outlay of $68,969, $24,550, and $18,000, respectively.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2019, amounts to $27,842,523 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, structures, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and roads.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Hickory Drive reconstruction
- Brockton Lane reconstruction
- New ballfield dugouts
- Public works loader

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 3B starting on page 59 of this report.

City of Medina's Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

Shakopee	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities Increase (Decrease)	Business-type Activities 2019	Business-type Activities 2018	Business-type Activities Increase (Decrease)
Land	$ 813,779	$ 813,779	$ -	$ 56,393	$ 56,393	$ -
Infrastructure	13,457,735	12,663,785	793,950	5,627,071	4,637,000	990,071
Buildings	7,503,802	7,749,307	(245,505)	4,793,191	4,984,902	(191,711)
Improvements	1,963,600	2,029,013	(65,413)	1,139,591	1,214,707	(75,116)
Machinery and Equipment	1,132,698	902,000	230,698	950,963	1,019,733	(68,770)
Construction in Progress	1,402,749	931,173	471,576	26,306	2,027	24,279
Total	$ 26,274,363	$ 25,089,057	$ 1,185,306	$ 12,593,515	$ 11,914,762	$ 678,753

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of $13,810,000.

City of Medina's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities 2019	Governmental Activities 2018	Governmental Activities Increase (Decrease)	Business-type Activities 2019	Business-type Activities 2018	Business-type Activities Increase (Decrease)
General Obligation Improvement Bonds	$ 9,705,000	$ 10,445,000	$ (740,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -
G.O. Tax Increment Bonds	175,000	255,000	(80,000)	-	-	-
General Obligation Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	1,170,000	1,735,000	(565,000)
Unamortized Premium on Bonds	129,522	149,793	(20,271)	20,833	36,219	(15,386)
Total	$ 10,009,522	$ 10,849,793	$ (840,271)	$ 1,190,833	$ 1,771,219	$ (580,386)

The City's total debt decreased $1,420,657 (11.3 percent) during the current fiscal year mainly due to regularly schedule principal payments. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 3D starting on page 62 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The unemployment rate for Hennepin County is currently 2.6 percent (Apr 2020). This compares favorably to the State of Minnesota's average unemployment rate of 3.1 percent and the national average rate of 3.5 percent.

- Property valuations increased 4.8 percent within the City from 2019 to 2020.

The City's total property tax levy will increase in 2020 by 9.7 percent. The General fund levy increase amounts to 2.7%, with the remaining increase attributable to the addition of the Municipal Park fund levy and Capital Equipment levy. The City's tax capacity rate decreased from 21.50% for 2019 to 22.48% for 2020.

A water rate increase of 1.5 percent was approved for the three individual water systems for 2020. Sanitary sewer a 2% increase and storm water utility rates also increased 3.0 percent.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2020 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Director, City of Medina, 2052 County Road 24, Medina, MN 55340-9790.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Medina, Minnesota (the City) operates under the “Optional Plan A” form of government as defined in the State of Minnesota statutes. Under this plan, the government of the City is directed by a City Council composed of an elected Mayor and four elected City Council Members. The City Council exercises legislative authority and determines all matters of policy. The City Council appoints personnel responsible for the proper administration of all affairs relating to the City.

The City has considered all potential units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the City are such that exclusion would cause the City’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization’s governing body, and (1) the ability of the primary government to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the City. Blended component units, although legally separate entities are, in substance, part of the City’s operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the City. The City has the following component unit:

Blended Component Unit. The Medina Economic Development Authority (MEDA) of the City was created pursuant to Minnesota statutes 469.090 through 469.108 to carry out economic and industrial development and redevelopment consistent with policies established by the City Council. It is comprised of five members, all of which are City Council members, and has a December 31 year end. The EDA activities are blended and reported in a Capital Project fund (Tax Increment 1-9) due to substantively the same governing board and the financial benefit/burden relationship. Separate financial statements are not issued for this component unit.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the City. *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 for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting,* as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. 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. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlement and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the tax is levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue.

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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Debt Service fund* accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

The *Sewer Capital Improvements fund* accounts for the costs associated with replacement of the City's utility and road systems.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Water fund* accounts for the activities of the City's water distribution system, which are financed by the water utility fee, and insure that user charges are sufficient to pay for those costs.

The *Sewer fund* accounts for the activities of the City's wastewater collection operations which are financed by the sanitary sewer utility fee, and insure that user charges are sufficient to pay for those costs.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from government-wide financial statements.

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 revenues of the City 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. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The proprietary funds' portion in the government-wide cash and temporary investments pool is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Cash balances from all funds are pooled and invested, to the extent available, in certificates of deposit and other authorized investments. Earnings from such investments are allocated on the basis of applicable participation by each of the funds.

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

1. Direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the United States or its agencies.

2. Shares of investment companies registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and received the highest credit rating, rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a statistical rating agency, and have a final maturity of thirteen months or less.

3. General obligations of a state or local government with taxing powers rated "A" or better; revenue obligations rated "AA" or better.

4. General obligations of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency rated "A" or better.

5. 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 or (ii) enrolled in the credit enhancement program pursuant to statute section 126C.55.

6. Bankers' acceptances of United States banks eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System.

7. Commercial paper issued by United States banks corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries, of highest quality category by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies, and maturing in 270 days or less.

8. Repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements with 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.

9. Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC's) issued or guaranteed by a United States commercial bank, a domestic branch of a foreign bank, a United States insurance company, or its Canadian subsidiary, whose similar debt obligations were rated in one of the top two rating categories by a nationally recognized rating agency.

Broker money market funds operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the shares.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019:

- U.S. Government Agency securities of $1,189,200 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)
- Negotiable certificates of deposit of $10,939,119 are values using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs)

The Minnesota Municipal Money Market Fund is regulated by Minnesota statutes and the Board of Directors of the League of Minnesota Cities and is an external investment pool not registered with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) that follows the regulatory rules of the SEC. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, the City's investment in this pool is valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. There are no restrictions or limitations on withdrawals from the 4M Liquid Asset Fund. Investments in the 4M Plus must be deposited for a minimum of 14 calendar days. Withdrawals prior to the 14-day restriction period will be subject to a penalty equal to seven days interest on the amount withdrawn. Seven days' notice of redemption is required for withdrawals of investments in the 4M Term Series withdrawn prior to the maturity date of that series. A penalty could be assessed as necessary to recoup the Series for any charges, losses, and other costs attributable to the early redemption. Financial statements of the 4M Fund can be obtained by contracting RBC Global Management at 100 South Fifth Street, Suite 2300, Minneapolis, MN 55402-1240.

At December 31, 2019, the City had no investments in one issuer (other than investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by U.S. government, mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments) that represent 5 percent or more of the City's investments. The investment in the Minnesota Municipal Money Market Mutual Fund is not subject to the custodial credit risk classifications as noted in paragraph 9 of GASB Statement No. 40.

Property Taxes

The City Council annually adopts a tax levy and certifies it to the County in December for collection the following year. The County is responsible for collecting all property taxes for the City. These taxes attach an enforceable lien on taxable property within the City on January 1 and are payable by the property owners in two installments. The taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and tax settlements are made to the City during January, July and December each year.

Delinquent taxes receivable include the past six years' uncollected taxes. Delinquent taxes have been offset by a deferred inflow of resources for delinquent taxes not received within 60 days after year end in the fund financial statements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable include amounts billed for services provided before year end. Unbilled utility enterprise fund receivables are also included for services provided in 2019. The City annually certifies delinquent water, sewer and storm water accounts to the County for collection in the following year. As a result, there has been no allowance for doubtful accounts established for the enterprise funds.

Special Assessments

Special assessments represent the financing for public improvements paid for by benefiting property owners. Assessments were also completed for unreimbursed costs and uncollected City charges for services. These assessments are recorded as receivables upon certification to the County. Special assessments are recognized as revenue when they are certified to the County or received in cash or within 60 days after year end. All governmental special assessments receivable are offset by a deferred inflow of resources in the fund financial statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Prepaid Items

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

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The City reports infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. Accordingly, the amounts spent for the construction or acquisition on infrastructure assets are capitalized and reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities) the City chose to include all assets accounted for prospectively from the phase 3 GASB 34 implementation date. As the City constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost.

Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or extend its useful life beyond the original estimate. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time of donation. Property, plant and equipment of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Useful Lives in Years
Buildings	20 to 40
Land Improvements	20
Building Improvements	20
Furniture and Equipment	5 to 10
Light Vehicles	3 to 5
Machinery and Equipment	5 to 10
Heavy Trucks	7 to 10
Infrastructure	25 to 40

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has two items which qualify for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the items, deferred pension resources and deferred other postemployment benefit resources, are reported only in the statement of net position. These items result from actuarial calculations and current year pension contributions and OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement dates.

Compensated Absences

The City compensates employees who resign or retire in good standing for all unused vacation. Sick leave may be accumulated and banked to a maximum of 960 hours for full-time and regular part-time employees. For sick leave accumulated is excess of 960 hours, the employee may bank the hours in an account established by the City for retirement health insurance premiums. An employee who leaves employment voluntarily, with four of more years of service with the City and gives a 14 calendar day notice of termination of employment will be paid at the base rate of pay, one-third of accumulated sick leave hours. Any sick leave banked in excess of 960 hours will be forfeited. Two options are available in regards to accrued sick leave for an employee who voluntarily leaves after 20 or more years of service with the City. After giving at least a 14 day notice of termination of employment an employee may receive payment for one-half of all accrued sick leave at the employee's base rate of pay at the time of termination including sick leave banked in excess of 960 hours. A second option allows the employee to give the City at least 14 days' notice of termination of employment; which then allows the employee to place any accrued sick leave into the retirement health insurance account including sick leave banked in excess of 960 hours converted to a monetary value by using the employees base rate of pay for that year.

Compensation time is also paid out upon termination. All hourly employees can earn compensation time for every hour of overtime they work. Each hour of overtime is accrued into 1.5 hours of compensation time. Also, a police employee who works any of the 11 holidays can accrue at a rate of 1.5 compensation hours per hour worked and be paid out for accruals over 80 hours. Vacation, sick, and compensation time pay are considered expenditures in the year paid in the governmental fund statements. This differs from the proprietary and government-wide statements where vacation, sick, and compensation pay are expensed when earned. The General fund is typically used to liquidate governmental compensated absences.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Under Minnesota statute 471.61, subdivision 2b., public employers must allow retirees and their dependents to continue coverage indefinitely in an employer-sponsored health care plan, under the following conditions: 1) Retirees must be receiving (or eligible to receive) an annuity from a Minnesota public pension plan, 2) Coverage must continue in group plan until age 65, and retirees must pay no more than the group premium, and 3) Retirees may obtain dependent coverage immediately before retirement. All premiums are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The liability was actuarially determined, in accordance with GASB Statement 75, at January 1, 2019. The General fund is typically used to liquidate the governmental liability.

Long-term Obligations

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Pensions

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. The General fund is typically used to liquidate the governmental net pension liability.

General Employees Fund	$ 122,762
Police and Fire Fund	171,381
Total	$ 294,143

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and fund financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources,* represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue,* is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: delinquent taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Furthermore, the City has additional items which qualify for reporting in this category on the statement of net position. The items, deferred pension resources and deferred other postemployment benefit resources, are reported only in the statement of net position and results from actuarial calculations involving net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments and changes in proportions.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is displayed in three components:

a. Net investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by any outstanding debt attributable to acquire capital assets.

b. Restricted net position - Consists of net position balances restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

c. Unrestricted net position - All other net position that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets”.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of resources reported in the governmental funds. These classifications are defined as follows:

Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as prepaid items.

Restricted - Amounts related to externally imposed constraints established by creditors, grantors or contributors; or *constraints imposed by state statutory provisions.*

Committed - Amounts constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by formal action (resolution) of the City Council, which is the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council modifies or rescinds the commitment by resolution.

Assigned - Amounts constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed. In governmental funds other than the General fund, assigned fund balance represents all remaining amounts that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed. In the General fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the City Council itself or by an official to which the governing body delegates the authority. The City Council has adopted a fund balance policy which delegates the authority to assign amounts for specific purposes to the City Administrator.

Unassigned - The residual classification for the General fund and also negative residual amounts in other funds.

The City considers restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The City has formally adopted a fund balance policy for the General fund. The City's policy is to maintain an unrestricted fund balance in the General fund of the greater of (1) 50 percent of the next year's General fund property tax levy, or (2) a minimum of five months of the next year's budgeted expenditures of the General fund.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the General and all special revenue funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The City does not use encumbrance accounting.

In July of each year, all departments of the City submit requests for appropriations to the City Administrator so that a budget may be prepared. Before September 30^{th}, the proposed budget is presented to the City Council for review. The City Council holds public hearings and a final budget is prepared and adopted in December.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and department. The City's department heads, with the approval of the City Administrator, may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the City Council. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council. There were no budget amendments during the year.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following fund:

Fund	Budget	Actual	Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations
General	$ 4,568,338	$ 4,683,986	$ 115,648

The excess expenditures were funded with greater than anticipated revenues.

C. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficit fund balances at December 31, 2019:

Fund	Amount
Nonmajor	
Tax increment 1-9	$ 117,998

The City plans to fund these deficits with future revenues including tax increments and other revenues.

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits and investments is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits and investments may not be returned or the City will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. In accordance with Minnesota statutes and as authorized by the City Council, the City maintains deposits at those depository banks, all of which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Minnesota statutes require that all City deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond or collateral. The fair value of collateral pledged must equal 110 percent of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds, with the exception of irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by Federal Home Loan Banks as this type of collateral only requires collateral pledged equal to 100 percent of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Authorized collateral in lieu of a corporate surety bond includes:

- United States government Treasury bills, Treasury notes, Treasury bonds;
- Issues of United States government agencies and instrumentalities as quoted by a recognized industry quotation service available to the government entity;
- General obligation securities of any state or local government with taxing powers which is rated “A” or better by a national bond rating service, or revenue obligation securities of any state or local government with taxing powers which is rated “AA” or better by a national bond rating service;
- General obligation securities of a local government with taxing powers may be pledged as collateral against funds deposited by that same local government entity;
- Irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by Federal Home Loan Banks to a municipality accompanied by written evidence that the bank’s public debt is rated “AA” or better by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., or Standard & Poor’s Corporation; and
- Time deposits that are fully insured by any federal agency.

Minnesota statutes require that all collateral shall be placed in safekeeping in a restricted account at a Federal Reserve Bank, or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution that is not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral. The selection should be approved by the government entity.

As of December 31, 2019 the City’s carrying amount of deposits was $680,824 and the bank balance was $748,171. Of the bank balance $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remaining amount was covered by collateral held by the City’s agent in the City’s name.

Investments

As of December 31, 2019, the City had the following investments that are insured or registered, or securities held by the City or its agent in the City’s name.

	Credit Quality/	Segmented Time		Fair Value Measurement Using		
Investment Type	Ratings (1)	Distribution (2)	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Pooled Investments						
Broker money market	N/A	less than 6 months	$ 1,227,407	$ -	$ -	$ -
4M Money Market Fund	N/A	less than 6 months	5,026,876	-	-	-
Mutual Fund	N/A	less than 6 months	1,173,531	-	-	-
Non-pooled Investments						
U.S. Government Agencies	AAA	5 year to 10 years	1,189,200	1,189,200	-	-
Brokered Certificates of Deposit	N/A	less than 1 year	2,727,715	-	2,727,715	-
Brokered Certificates of Deposit	N/A	1 year to 5 years	7,717,463	-	7,717,463	-
Brokered Certificates of Deposit	N/A	5 year to 10 years	493,941	-	493,941	-
Total Investments			$ 19,556,133	$ 1,189,200	$ 10,939,119	$ -

(1) Ratings were provided by various rating agencies where applicable to indicate associated credit risk.
(2) Interest rate risk disclosed using the segmented time distribution method.
N/A Indicates not applicable or available.

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

The investments of the City are subject to the following risk:

- *Credit Risk:* This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to be in the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The City's investment policy states the instruments that the City will invest in will be consistent with the GFOA Policy Statement on the State and Local Laws Concerning Investment Practices and Minnesota statutes 118A. It also states investments in derivatives shall not be allowed.

- *Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits:* For deposits, this is the risk that in the event of bank failure the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has a policy in place to address custodial credit risk for deposits, stating all demand deposit accounts, including checking accounts and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, in accordance with the GFOA Recommended Practices on the Collateralization of Public Deposits and Minnesota statutes 118A will be required to be fully collateralized.

- *Interest Rate Risk:* This is the risk that market values of securities in a portfolio would decrease due to changes in market interest rates. The City's investment policy states the City will minimize interest rate rise by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and investing operating funds primarily in shorter term securities, money market mutual funds or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity of the portfolio. The policy states the City will not directly invest in securities maturing more than 10 years from the date of purchase or in accordance with the state and local statutes and ordinances unless matched to a specific cash flow. The policy also states the investments will be diversified by investing in securities with varying maturities, continuously investing at least 10 percent of the portfolio in readily available funds such as LGIPs, money market funds to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained and never investing more than 20 percent of the portfolio in securities with final maturities greater than five years.

- *Concentration of Credit Risk:* This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The City's investment policy states the City will limit investments to avoid over concentration in securities from a specific issuer or business sector, excluding U.S. Treasury securities and limiting investments in securities that have higher credit risks and investing in securities with varying maturities. The policy also states the City will diversify the investment portfolio so the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or from any one individual issuer will be minimized.

Cash Summary

A reconciliation of cash as shown on the statement of net position for the City follows:

Carrying Amount of Deposits	$ 680,824
Investments	19,556,133
Cash on Hand	300
Total	$ 20,237,257
Cash and temporary investments	
Government-wide	$ 20,237,257

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

B. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 813,779	$ -	$ -	$ 813,779
Construction in progress	931,173	492,566	(20,990)	1,402,749
Total Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated	1,744,952	492,566	(20,990)	2,216,528
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Infrastructure	18,361,023	1,419,000	-	19,780,023
Buildings	9,500,690	-	-	9,500,690
Improvements	2,739,006	84,621	-	2,823,627
Machinery and equipment	2,590,688	507,629	(175,895)	2,922,422
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	33,191,407	2,011,250	(175,895)	35,026,762
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Infrastructure	(5,697,238)	(625,050)	-	(6,322,288)
Buildings	(1,751,383)	(245,505)	-	(1,996,888)
Improvements	(709,993)	(150,034)	-	(860,027)
Machinery and equipment	(1,688,688)	(222,761)	121,725	(1,789,724)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,847,302)	(1,243,350)	121,725	(10,968,927)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	23,344,105	767,900	(54,170)	24,057,835
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 25,089,057	$ 1,260,466	$ (75,160)	$ 26,274,363

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	$ 27,174
Public safety	74,570
Streets and highways	964,745
Culture and recreation	164,499
Economic development	12,362
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	$ 1,243,350

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 56,393	$ -	$ -	$ 56,393
Construction in progress	2,027	24,279	-	26,306
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	58,420	24,279	-	82,699
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Infrastructure	7,773,884	1,141,923	-	8,915,807
Buildings	8,408,454	-	-	8,408,454
Improvements	1,421,643	-	(4,246)	1,417,397
Machinery and equipment	4,129,858	-	-	4,129,858
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	21,733,839	1,141,923	(4,246)	22,871,516
Less Accumulated Depreciation for				
Infrastructure	(3,136,884)	(151,852)	-	(3,288,736)
Buildings	(3,423,552)	(191,711)	-	(3,615,263)
Improvements	(206,936)	(70,870)	-	(277,806)
Machinery and equipment	(3,110,125)	(68,770)	-	(3,178,895)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,877,497)	(483,203)	-	(10,360,700)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	11,856,342	658,720	(4,246)	12,510,816
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 11,914,762	$ 682,999	$ (4,246)	$ 12,593,515

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the business-type activities as follows:

Business-type Activities	
Water	$ 335,758
Sewer	86,271
Storm Water	61,174
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-type Activities	$ 483,203

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Interfund Balances

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Purpose	Amount
Sewer Capital Improvements Fund	Nonmajor governmental	Cash flow purposes	$ 117,408

Interfund Transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Transfer in				
Fund	General	Debt Service	Nonmajor Governmental	Water	Total
Transfer Out					
General	$ -	$ -	$ 404,000	$ -	$ 404,000
Nonmajor governmental	-	246,000	-	360,093	606,093
Water	79,693	42,456	-	-	122,149
Sewer	75,691	51,891	-	-	127,582
Storm Water	58,189	-	-	-	58,189
Total	$ 213,573	$ 340,347	$ 404,000	$ 360,093	$ 1,318,013

During the year, transfers are used to 1) move revenues from the fund with collection authorization to the Debt Service fund as debt service principal and interest payments become due and 2) move General fund resources to provide an annual subsidy to the transit fund. The City made the following one-time transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019:

- The non-major governmental fund transferred $246,000 to the Debt Service fund for future debt service payments. The non-major governmental fund also transferred $360,093 to the Water fund for future debt service payments.
- The Water fund ($79,693), Sewer fund ($75,691) and the Storm Water fund ($58,189) made budgeted transfers to the General fund for operating costs.
- The Water fund ($42,456), and the Sewer fund ($51,891) made budgeted transfers to the Debt Service funds for debt service payments for the 2012 building bonds and for recharacterized water bonds.
- The General fund made a budgeted transfer of $404,000 to the nonmajor governmental funds for future capital improvements.

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

D. Long-term Debt

General Obligation Improvement Bonds

The City issues G.O. improvement bonds to finance various improvements and will be repaid from special assessments levied on the properties benefiting from the improvements, tax increment from the district and ad valorem tax levies. All special assessment debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City. Each year the combined assessment and tax levy equals 105 percent of the amount required for debt service. The excess of 5 percent is to cover any delinquencies in tax or assessment payments.

Description	Authorized and Issued	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Balance at Year End
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2011B	$ 870,000	0.75 - 4.00 %	07/12/11	02/01/22	$ 295,000
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2010A	315,000	1.50 - 3.85	07/07/10	02/01/21	60,000
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2012A	6,100,000	1.50 - 2.75	11/07/12	02/01/34	5,235,000
G.O. Crossover Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A	1,170,000	1.75 - 2.00	04/25/13	02/01/23	615,000
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2015A	1,765,000	2.00 - 3.00	06/24/15	02/01/31	1,400,000
G.O. Refunding Bond Series 2016A	1,220,000	2.00	08/11/16	02/01/24	890,000
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2017A	1,210,000	2.00 - 3.00	06/24/15	02/01/31	1,210,000
Total General Obligation Improvement Bonds					$ 9,705,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation improvement bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 830,000	$ 207,561	$ 1,037,561
2021	855,000	190,049	1,045,049
2022	820,000	172,716	992,716
2023	735,000	157,591	892,591
2024	760,000	143,244	903,244
2025 - 2029	3,030,000	514,947	3,544,947
2030 - 2034	2,675,000	158,688	2,833,688
Total	$ 9,705,000	$ 1,544,796	$ 11,249,796

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

General Obligation Tax Increment Bonds

The G.O Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B were issued to refund tax increment bonds which were originally issued for storm water mitigation and road work within phase one of the TIF district. The bonds will be repaid with future tax increments collections.

Description	Authorized and Issued	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Balance at Year End
G.O. Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B	$ 650,000	1.50 %	11/07/12	02/01/21	$ 175,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation tax increment bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 85,000	$ 1,988	$ 86,988
2021	90,000	675	90,675
Total	$ 175,000	$ 2,663	$ 177,663

G.O. Revenue Bonds

The following bonds were issued to finance capital improvements, and finance acquisition and construction of capital facilities. They will be repaid from future net revenues pledged from the Water fund and are backed by the taxing power of the City. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require over 50 percent of net revenues from the Water fund. For 2019, principal and interest paid and total customer net revenues for the Water fund were $591,581 and $1,055,766, respectively creating a pledged revenue percentage of 56.0%.

Description	Authorized and Issued	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Balance at Year End
G.O. Water Revenue Crossover Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B	$ 2,195,000	1.50 %	11/07/12	02/01/20	$ 380,000
G.O. Water Revenue Crossover Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A	1,520,000	1.75 - 2.00	04/25/13	02/01/23	790,000
Total G.O. Revenue Bonds					$ 1,170,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the general obligation revenue bonds are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Business-type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 570,000	$ 15,738	$ 585,738
2021	195,000	9,038	204,038
2022	200,000	5,338	205,338
2023	205,000	1,792	206,792
Total	$ 1,170,000	$ 31,906	$ 1,201,906

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonds Payable					
General obligation					
improvement bonds	$ 10,445,000	$ -	$ (740,000)	$ 9,705,000	$ 830,000
General obligation tax					
increment bonds	255,000	-	(80,000)	175,000	85,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	149,793	-	(20,271)	129,522	-
Total Bonds Payable	10,849,793	-	(840,271)	10,009,522	915,000
Compensated Absences					
Payable	335,783	249,010	(225,437)	359,356	107,477
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 11,185,576	$ 249,010	$ (1,065,708)	$ 10,368,878	$ 1,022,477
Business-type Activities					
Bonds Payable					
General obligations					
revenue bonds	$ 1,735,000	$ -	$ (565,000)	$ 1,170,000	$ 570,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	36,219	-	(15,386)	20,833	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,771,219	-	(580,386)	1,190,833	570,000
Compensated Absences					
Payable	65,820	30,258	(38,244)	57,834	12,687
Business-type Activities Long-term Liabilities	$ 1,837,039	$ 30,258	$ (618,630)	$ 1,248,667	$ 582,687

Note 3: Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

E. Components of Fund Balance

At December 31, 2019, portions of the City's fund balance are not available for appropriation due to not being in spendable form (Nonspendable), legal restrictions (Restricted), City Council action (Committed), policy and/or intent (Assigned). The following is a summary of the components of fund balance:

	General	Debt Service	Sewer Capital Improvements	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable					
Prepaid items	$ 72,802	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 72,802
Restricted for					
Park improvements	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,238,690	$ 1,238,690
Debt service	-	1,589,730	-	-	1,589,730
Police expenditures	-	-	-	204,436	204,436
Total Restricted	$ -	$ 1,589,730	$ -	$ 1,443,126	$ 3,032,856
Committed to					
Park improvements	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 638,309	$ 638,309
Police expenditures	-	-	-	61,626	61,626
Field house	-	-	-	8,038	8,038
German liberal cemetary	-	-	-	155,299	155,299
Community event	-	-	-	18,865	18,865
Cable	-	-	-	21,347	21,347
Environmental	-	-	-	527,411	527,411
Total Committed	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,430,895	$ 1,430,895
Assigned to					
Capital improvements	$ -	$ -	$ 3,122,661	$ 2,853,164	$ 5,975,825
Future benefits	120,164	-	-	-	120,164
Equipment replacement	-	-	-	101,181	101,181
Total Assigned	$ 120,164	$ -	$ 3,122,661	$ 2,954,345	$ 6,197,170

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide

A. Plan Description

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

General Employees Retirement Plan (GERP)

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the City are covered by the General Employees Retirement Plan (GERP). GERP members belong to the Coordinated Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security.

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (PEPFP)

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

B. 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.

GERP Benefits

GERP 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 of average salary for each of the first 10 years of service and 1.7 percent of average salary for each additional year. Under Method 2, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.7 percent for average salary 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.

Annuities, disability benefits and survivor benefits are increased effective every January 1. Beginning January 1, 2019, the postretirement increase will be 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.

PEPFP Benefits

Benefits for the PEPFP members first hired after June 30, 2010, but before July 1, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after five years up to 100 percent after ten years of credited service. Benefits for PEPFP members first hired after June 30, 2014 vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after ten years up to 100 percent after twenty years of credited service. The annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent of average salary for each year of service. A full, unreduced pension is earned when members are age 55 and vested, or for members who were first hired prior to July 1, 1989, when age plus years of service equal at least 90.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide (Continued)

Annuities, disability benefits and survivor benefits are increased effective every January 1. Beginning January 1, 2019, the postretirement increase will be fixed at 1 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 25 months but less than 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

C. Contributions

Minnesota statutes chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. Contribution rates can only be modified by the state Legislature.

General Employees Fund Contributions

Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2019 and the City was required to contribute 7.50 percent for Coordinated Plan members. The City's contributions to the GERP for the years ending December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were $90,945, $88,679 and $85,109, respectively. The City's contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

Police and Fire Fund Contributions

Police and Fire member's contribution rates increased from 10.80 percent of pay to 11.30 percent and employer rates increased from 16.20 percent to 16.95 percent on January 1, 2019. The City's contributions to the Police and Fire Fund for the years ending December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were $152,505, $139,304 and $133,772, respectively. The City's contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year as set by Minnesota statute.

D. Pension Costs

GERP Pension Costs

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of $928,834 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Fund's net pension liability. The City's net pension liability reflected a reduction due to the State of Minnesota's contribution of $16 million to the fund in 2017. The State of Minnesota is considered a non-employer contributing entity and the state's contribution meets the definition of a special funding situation. The State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the City totaled $28,999. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportionate share was 0.0168 percent which was a decrease of 0.0007 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 928,834
State of Minnesota's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the City	28,999
Total	$ 957,833

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of $120,590 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense. In addition, the City $2,172 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.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the City reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and its contributions subsequent to the measurement date, from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	$ 32,218	$ 2,554
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	4,322	77,891
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	-	98,260
Changes in Proportion	12,881	43,340
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date	45,117	-
Total	$ 94,538	$ 222,045

The $45,117 related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to GERP pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2020	$ (64,195)
2021	(78,673)
2022	(31,253)
2023	1,497

<u>Police and Fire Fund Pension Costs</u>

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of $892,136 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Fund's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportionate share was 0.0838 percent which was an increase of 0.0047 percent from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of $160,068 for its proportionate share of Police and Fire Plan's pension expense. The City also recognized $11,313 for the year ended December 31, 2019, as revenue and an offsetting reduction of net pension liability for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's on-behalf contributions to the Police and Fire Fund. Legislation passed in 2013 required the State of Minnesota to begin contributing $9 million to the Police and Fire Fund each year until the plan is 90 percent funded or until the State Patrol Plan (administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System) is 90 percent funded, whichever occurs later. In addition, the state will pay $4.5 million on October 1, 2018 and October 1, 2019 in direct state aid. Thereafter, by October 1 of each year, the state will pay $9 million until full funding is reached or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the City reported its proportionate share of Police and Fire Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and its contributions subsequent to the measurement date, from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	$ 48,875	$ 161,435
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	821,583	1,082,354
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	-	167,645
Changes in Proportion	67,704	83,293
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date	77,420	-
Total	$ 1,015,582	$ 1,494,727

The $77,420 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to GERP pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

2020	$ (79,783)
2021	(145,582)
2022	(350,628)
2023	6,886
2024	12,542

E. Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.50% per year
Active Member Payroll Growth	3.25% per year
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors and disabilitants were based on RP-2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments to fit PERA's experience. Cost of living benefit increases after retirement for retirees are assumed to be 1.25 percent per year for General Employees Plan and 1.0 percent per year for Police and Fire Plan.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The most recent four-year experience study in the General Employees Plan was completed in 2019. The most recent four-year experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was completed in 2016. Economic assumptions were updated in 2018 based on a review of inflation and investment return assumptions.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide (Continued)

The following changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions occurred in 2019:

General Employees Fund

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.

Police and Fire Fund

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

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

Changes in Plan Provisions

- There have been no changes since the prior valuation.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	35.5 %	5.10 %
Private Markets	25.0	5.90
Fixed Income	20.0	0.75
International Equity	17.5	5.90
Cash Equivalents	2.0	-
Total	100.0 %	

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability in 2019 was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at rates set in Minnesota Statutes. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the General Employees Fund and the Police and Fire Fund were 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.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Statewide (Continued)

G. Pension Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability for all plans it participates in, calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1 Percent Decrease (6.50%)	Current (7.50%)	1 Percent Increase (8.50%)
General Employees Fund	$ 1,526,954	$ 928,834	$ 434,968
Police and Fire Fund	1,950,043	892,136	17

H. 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 www.mnpera.org.

Note 5: Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

A. Plan Description

The City operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan ("the Plan") that provides health, life and dental insurance to eligible employees and their families through the City's health insurance plan. The full cost of the benefits is covered by the plan. Benefit and eligibility provisions are established through negotiations between the City and various unions representing City employees and are renegotiated each two-year bargaining period. The Plan does not issue a publicly available report. At December 31, 2019, 25 active plan members were covered by the benefit terms.

B. Funding Policy

Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the City and union representatives. The City contributes a predetermined portion of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses based on the employment contract in effect at the time of retirement. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City's average contribution rate was 6.15 percent of covered-employee payroll.

C. 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 the 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 accrued liabilities, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The City's total OPEB liability of $123,097 was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019. Roll forward procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date.

Note 5: Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (Continued)

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Discount Rate	2.74%
20-Year Municipal Bond Yield	2.74%
Inflation Rate	2.75%
Salary Increases	3.50%
Medical Trend Rate	8.00% in 2019 decreasing 0.50% per year to ultimate rate of 5.0(

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.74 percent. The plan is not funded. Benefit payments are discounted at the 20-year municipal bond rate. The equivalent single rate is the discount rate. Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2016 Generational Improvement Scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation were based on input from a variety of published sources of historical and projected future financial data. Each assumption was reviewed for reasonableness with the source information as well as for consistency with the other economic assumptions.

D. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability (a)
Balances at December 31, 2018	$ 96,841
Changes for the Year:	
Service cost	6,415
Interset	4,208
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,257
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	8,104
Benefit payments	(728)
Net Changes	26,256
Balances at December 31, 2019	$ 123,097

In 2019, there were no benefit changes.

Note 5: Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (Continued)

E. Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (1.74 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.74 percent) than the current discount rate:

1 Percent Decrease (1.74%)	Current (2.74%)	1 Percent Decrease (3.74%)
$ 135,145	$ 123,097	$ 112,056

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a Healthcare Cost Trent Rates that is 1-percentage point lower (8 percent decreasing to 6.00 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8 percent increasing to 9.00 percent) than the current discount rate:

1 Percent Decrease (6% Decreasing to 4%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (8% Decreasing to 5%)	1 Percent Increase (9% Decreasing to 6%)
$ 107,328	$ 123,097	$ 141,699

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of $11,395. At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	$ 7,580	$ -
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	7,440	(5,289)
	$ 15,020	$ (5,289)

Note 5: Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (Continued)

December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31:		
2020	$	772
2021		772
2022		772
2023		772
2024		772
Thereafter		5,871

Note 6: Other Information

A. 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 for which the City carries insurance. The City obtains insurance through participation in the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT), which is a risk sharing pool with approximately 800 other governmental units. The City pays an annual premium to LMCIT for its workers compensation and property and casualty insurance. The LMCIT is self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure for claims above a prescribed dollar amount for each insurance event. Settled claims have not exceeded the City's coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities, if any, include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The City's management is not aware of any incurred but not reported claims.

B. Legal Debt Margin

In accordance with Minnesota statutes, the City may not incur or be subject to net debt in excess of 3 percent of the market value of taxable property within the City. The City has no debt applicable to this limit at year end.

C. Tax Increment Districts

The City's tax increment district is subject to review by the State of Minnesota Office of the State Auditor (OSA). Any disallowed claims or misuse of tax increments could become a liability of the applicable fund. Management has indicated that they are not aware of any instances of noncompliance which would have a material effect on the financial statements.

Note 7: Jointly Governed Organizations

Pioneer - Sarah Creek Watershed Management Commission

The Cities of Independence, Loretto, Maple Plain, Medina, Minnetrista, and Greenfield, Minnesota, as equal participants, are the members of the Pioneer - Sarah Creek Watershed Management Commission (the "Commission"). The purpose of the Commission is to preserve and use natural water management programs required by Minnesota Statutes 103B.201 to 103B.251. The Commission is governed by a board comprised of one representative and one alternate of each Member City. The City remitted $14,839 to the commission in 2019. The contribution as reported in the City's Water Resource Department fund. Complete financial statements for the Commission can be obtained at the City's Municipal Center.

Note 8: Conduit Debt Obligations

The City has issued revenue obligations to finance and refinance, in whole or in part, the cost of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement The financing authorized the issuance of $7,000,000. The City hereby authorizes the Note to be issued as a "tax-exempt bond" the interest on which is not includable in gross income for federal and State of Minnesota income tax purposes. At December 31, 2019, the balance of the bond outstanding was $6,770,259. Neither, the City, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

The City has issued revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities to finance multifamily housing developments. The financing authorized the issuance not to exceed $10,000,000. The City hereby authorizes the Note to be issued as a "tax-exempt bond" the interest on which is not includable in gross income for federal and State of Minnesota income tax purposes. At December 31, 2019, the balance of the bond outstanding was $10,000,000. Neither, the City, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

Note 9: Subsequent Event

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) surfaced. The spread of COVID-19 around the world in the first quarter of 2020 has caused significant volatility in U.S. and international markets. There is significant uncertainty around the breadth and duration of business disruptions related to COVID-19, as well as its impact on the U.S. and international economies and, as such, the City is unable to determine if it will have a material impact to its operations.

Note 10: Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year 2019, the City implemented a new accounting pronouncement issued by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This standard required a retroactive implementation which resulted in the restatement of beginning balances in the December 31, 2019 financial statements. Changes related to this standard are reflected in the financial statements and related disclosures.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

City of Medina, Minnesota
Required Supplemental Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Schedule of Employer’s Share of PERA Net Pension Liability - General Employees Fund

Fiscal Year Ending	City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (a)	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the City (b)	Total (a+b)	City's Covered Payroll (c)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((a+b)/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
06/30/19	0.0168 %	$ 928,834	$ 28,999	$ 957,833	$ 1,191,702	80.4 %	80.2 %
06/30/18	0.0175	970,828	31,891	1,002,719	1,179,495	85.0	79.5
06/30/17	0.0171	1,091,653	13,726	1,091,653	1,101,593	100.3	75.9
06/30/16	0.0178	1,445,272	18,946	1,464,218	1,106,840	132.3	68.9
06/30/15	0.0166	860,298	-	860,298	977,965	88.0	78.2

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Schedule of Employer’s PERA Contributions - General Employees Fund

Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	City's Covered Payroll (c)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
12/31/19	$ 90,945	$ 90,945	$ -	$ 1,212,601	7.50 %
12/31/18	88,679	88,679	-	1,182,386	7.50
12/31/17	85,109	85,109	-	1,134,782	7.50
12/31/16	81,610	81,610	-	1,088,133	7.50
12/31/15	77,467	77,467	-	1,032,893	7.50

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information - General Employee Fund

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

2019 - The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

2018 - The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017. The assumed benefit increase was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter to 1.25 percent per year.

2017 - The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.8 percent for active members and 60 percent for vested and non-vested deferred members. The revised CSA loads are now 0.0 percent for active member liability, 15.0 percent for vested deferred member liability and 3.0 percent for non-vested deferred member liability. The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0 percent per year for all years to 1.0 percent per year through 2044 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter.

2016 - The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2035 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter to 1.0 percent per year for all future years. The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9 percent to 7.5 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.9 percent to 7.5 percent. 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 percent to 3.25 percent for payroll growth and 2.50 percent for inflation.

2015 - The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2030 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter to 1.0 percent per year through 2035 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter.

Changes in Plan Provisions

2019 - 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 - 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 - 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.

2015 - 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 increased the fiduciary plan net position by $892 million. Upon consolidation, state and employer contributions were revised.

Schedule of Employer's Share of PERA Net Pension Liability - Police and Fire Fund

Fiscal Year Ending	City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (a)	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the City (b)	Total (a+b)	City's Covered Payroll (c)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((a+b)/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
06/30/19	0.0838 %	$ 892,136	$ -	$ 892,136	$ 892,136	100.9 %	89.3 %
06/30/18	0.0791	843,125	-	843,125	833,645	101.1	88.8
06/30/17	0.0790	1,066,594	-	1,066,594	813,313	131.1	85.4
06/30/16	0.0870	3,491,461	-	3,491,461	841,198	415.1	63.9
06/30/15	0.0900	1,022,611	-	1,022,611	822,038	124.4	86.6

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Schedule of Employer's PERA Contributions - Police and Fire Fund

Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	City's Covered Payroll (c)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
12/31/19	$ 152,505	$ 152,505	$ -	$ 899,735	16.95 %
12/31/18	139,304	139,304	-	859,900	16.20
12/31/17	133,772	133,772	-	825,751	16.20
12/31/16	131,872	131,872	-	814,025	16.20
12/31/15	130,345	130,345	-	804,599	16.20

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information - Police and Fire Fund

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

2019 - The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

2018 - The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017. As set by statute, the assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2064 and 2.5 percent per year, thereafter, to 1.0 percent for all years, with no trigger.

2017 - Assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016 experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34 percent lower than the previous rates. Assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements. The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2 percent for non-vested members. The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality tables assumed for healthy retirees. Assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.0 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select period of three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall. Assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65 percent to 60 percent. Assumed age difference was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females. The assumed percentage of female members electing joint and survivor annuities was increased. The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2064 and 2.50 percent thereafter. The single discount rate was changed from 5.6 percent to 7.5 percent.

2016 - The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2037 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter to 1.0 percent per year for all future years. The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9 percent to 7.5 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.9 percent to 5.6 percent. The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent to 3.25 percent for payroll growth and 2.50 percent for inflation.

2015 - The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2030 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter to 1.0 percent per year through 2037 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information - Police and Fire Fund (Continued)

Changes in Plan Provisions

2018 - As set by statute, the assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 1.0 percent per year through 2064 and 2.5 percent per year, thereafter, to 1.0 percent for all years, with no trigger. An end date of July 1, 2048 was added to the existing $9.0 million state contribution. New annual state aid will equal $4.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and $9.0 million thereafter until the plan reaches 100 percent funding, or July 1, 2048, if earlier. Member contributions were changed from 10.80 percent to 11.30 percent of pay, effective January 1, 2019 and 11.80 percent of pay, effective January 1, 2020. Employer contributions were changed from 16.20 percent to 16.95 percent of pay, effective January 1, 2019 and 17.70 percent of pay, effective January 1, 2020. Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018. Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply. Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

2017- Assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016 experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34 percent lower than the previous rates. Assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements. The combined service annuity (CSA) load was 30.00 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 33.00 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members. The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality tables assumed for healthy retirees. Assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.00 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select period of

three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall. Assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65.00 percent to 60.00 percent. Assumed age difference was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females. The assumed percentage of female members electing joint and survivor annuities was increased. The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2064 and 2.50 percent thereafter. The single discount rate was changed from 5.60 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.

2015 - The post-retirement benefit increase to be paid after attainment of the 90 percent funding threshold was changed, from inflation up to 2.5 percent, to a fixed rate of 2.5 percent.

City of Medina, Minnesota
Required Supplemental Information (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability

	2019	2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	$ 6,415	$ 6,650
Interest	4,208	3,467
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,257	-
Changes in assumptions	8,104	(6,427)
Benefit payments	(729)	(1,956)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	26,255	1,734
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	96,842	95,108
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 123,097	$ 96,842
Covered - Employee Payroll	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,900,000
City's total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	6.2 %	5.1 %

Benefit Changes:
In 2019, there wer no benefit changes

Changes in Assumptions:
In 2019, there were no assumptions changes

Note: Schedule is intended to show 10-year trend. Additional years will be reported as they become available.

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

OTHER REQUIRED REPORT

CITY OF MEDINA
MEDINA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2019

ABDO
EICK &
MEYERS LLP
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Medina, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Medina, Minnesota (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 12, 2020.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the City of Medina failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Cities*, 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 City's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of those charged with governance and management of the City of Medina and the State Auditor and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Abdo Eick & Meyers, LLP

ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP
Minneapolis, Minnesota
May 12, 2020

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