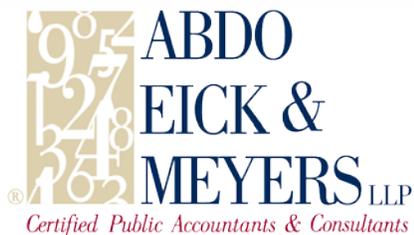


Management Communication

City of New Richland
New Richland, Minnesota

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2018



People
+ Process[®]
Going
Beyond the
Numbers

Management, Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of New Richland, Minnesota

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of New Richland, Minnesota (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated October 10, 2018. In our report, our opinion was qualified because the City not adopted GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, for the Volunteer Firefighters' Relief Association, in the governmental activities, and, accordingly, has not shown activity related to this standard. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We considered the deficiency described on the following pages as finding 2014-003 to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described below as findings 2018-001 and 2018-002 to be significant deficiencies.

2018-001 Segregation of Duties

Condition: During our audit we reviewed internal control procedures over payroll, disbursements, cash receipts and utility billing and found the City to have limited segregation of duties in these areas.

Criteria: There are four general categories of duties: authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation. In an ideal system, different employees perform each of these four major functions. In other words, no one person has control of two or more of these responsibilities.

Effect: The existence of this limited segregation of duties increases the risk of fraud.

Internal Control Over Payroll

Cause: As a result of the small number of staff, the Clerk/Treasurer controls and maintains the check stock, sets up and maintains employee records, runs the payroll, prepares the checks, signs checks using e-signatures in Banyon system, posts activity to the general ledger, reconciles bank accounts, prepares payroll tax returns, and maintains the payroll records.

Recommendation: While we recognize number of staff is not large enough to eliminate this deficiency it is important that the Council is aware of this condition and monitor all financial information. Additional controls might include review of payroll registers, earnings records, payroll reports, etc.

Management Response:

The City has already taken measures to attempt to comply even though the City is relatively small and the number of clerical/bookkeeping staff they can employ is limited. The Council has addressed this circumstance by active participation in the City's affairs. This includes approval of expenditures, regular review of financial statements and budget comparisons.

Updated Response from Prior Year:

The City is continuing to develop policies and procedures to provide compensating controls for the segregation of duties.

Internal Control Over Disbursements

Cause: As a result of the small number of staff, the Assistant Clerk sets up vendors in Banyon, opens the mail, prepares checks, mails checks, and maintains the purchase journal.

Recommendation: We recommend that when the Assistant Clerk prepares the checks, the Clerk/Treasurer be responsible for mailing them to vendors and vice versa. We also recommend the Clerk/Treasurer initial invoices when approved for payment. Additionally we recommend an individual separate from the Clerk/Treasurer review cancelled checks received with the bank statement and investigate items such as: void checks, inconsistencies in check sequence, possible alterations, and unusual payees. This individual should also review bank reconciliations for accuracy and timeliness of preparation. It is important that the Council is aware of this condition and monitor all financial information.

Management Response:

The City has already taken measures to attempt to comply even though the City is relatively small and the number of clerical/bookkeeping staff they can employ is limited. The Council has addressed this circumstance by active participation in the City's affairs. This includes approval of expenditures, regular review of financial statements and budget comparisons.

Updated Response from Prior Year:

The City is continuing to develop policies and procedures to provide compensating controls for the segregation of duties.

Internal Control Over Cash Receipts

Cause: As a result of the small number of staff, the Assistant Clerk is responsible for setting up customers in Banyon, opening the mail, receiving and endorsing checks, preparing and taking the deposit to the bank, generating billing statements, and maintaining accounts receivable records.

Recommendation: While we recognize the number of staff is not large enough to eliminate this deficiency it is important that the Council is aware of this condition and monitors all financial information. We recommend that the Clerk/Treasurer be responsible for preparing deposit slips in order to improve segregation of reconciling activities related to cash receipts. Additional controls might include obtaining and reviewing monthly receipt information. It was also recommended that the city reconcile the accounts receivable back to the ambulance collections reports from the collections service.

Management Response:

The City has already taken measures to attempt to comply even though the City is relatively small and the number of clerical/bookkeeping staff they can employ is limited. The Council has addressed this circumstance by active participation in the City's affairs. This includes review of deposits, regular review of financial statements and budget comparisons.

Updated Response from Prior Year:

The City is continuing to develop policies and procedures to provide compensating controls for the segregation of duties.

Internal Control Over Utility Billing

Cause: As a result of the small number of staff, the Assistant Clerk sets up new customers in the Banyon system, opens the mail, receives and endorses checks, prepares the deposit and takes it to the bank, generates billing statements, and maintains receivable subledgers.

Recommendation: While we recognize the number of staff is not large enough to eliminate this deficiency it is important that the Council is aware of this condition and monitors all financial information. We recommend that the Clerk/Treasurer be responsible for preparing deposit slips in order to improve segregation of reconciling activities related to utility billing. Additional controls might include reviewing quarterly billing registers, adjustments to accounts and employee billing registers.

Management Response:

The City has already taken measures to attempt to comply even though the City is relatively small and the number of clerical/bookkeeping staff they can employ is limited. The Council has addressed this circumstance by active participation in the City's affairs. This includes approval of expenditures, regular review of financial statements and budget comparisons.

Updated Response from Prior Year:

The City is continuing to develop policies and procedures to provide compensating controls for the segregation of duties.

- Condition:* As in prior years, we were requested to draft the audited financial statements and related footnote disclosures as part of our regular audit services. Recent auditing standards require auditors to communicate this situation to the Council as an internal control deficiency. Ultimately, it is management's responsibility to provide for the preparation of your statements and footnotes, and the responsibility of the auditor to determine the fairness of presentation of those statements. However, based on recent auditing standards, it is our responsibility to inform you that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that could have been prevented or detected by your management. Essentially, the auditors cannot be part of your internal control process.
- Criteria:* Internal controls should be in place to ensure adequate internal control over safeguarding of assets and the reliability of financial records and reporting.
- Cause:* From a practical standpoint, we prepare the statements and determine the fairness of the presentation at the same time in connection with our audit. This is not unusual for us to do with organizations of your size.
- Effect:* The effectiveness of the internal control system relies on enforcement by management. The effect of deficiencies in internal controls can result in undetected errors. As in prior years, we have instructed management to review a draft of the auditor prepared financials in detail for accuracy; we have answered any questions that management might have, and have encouraged research of any accounting guidance in connection with the adequacy and appropriateness of classification of disclosures in your statements. We are satisfied that the appropriate steps have been taken to provide you with the completed financial statements.
- Recommendation:* Under these circumstances, the most effective controls lie in management's knowledge of the City's financial operations. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost and other considerations. Regarding the specific situation listed above, we would offer the following specific recommendation: 1) Utilize a disclosure checklist to ensure all required disclosures are present and agree to work papers, and 2) Agree your Banyon year-end financial report to the fund of financial statements.
- Management Response:*
- The City is aware of the control deficiency, which is an unavoidable consequence of the financial restrictions of small cities. Each year, the City has a presentation from our auditor to the Council after the audit is performed. Management recognizes that it is not economically feasible to fully correct this finding; it is aware of the deficiency and is relying on oversight by management and the Council to monitor the deficiency. The Clerk/Treasurer may attend future classes dealing with governmental financial/accounting practices.
- Updated Response from Prior Year:*
- The City plans on reviewing the disclosure checklist in the future and compare the Banyon financial information to the report.

2018-003 Material Audit/Accounting Adjustments

- Condition:* During our audit, material adjustments were needed to adjust interfund activity and debt activity.
- Criteria:* The financial statements are the responsibility of the City’s management.
- Cause:* City staff has not prepared a year-end trial balance reflecting all necessary accounting entries.
- Effect:* It is likely that if a misstatement were to occur, it would not be detected by the City’s system of internal control. The audit firm cannot serve as a compensating control over this deficiency.
- Recommendation:* We recommend that management review each journal entry, obtain an understanding of why the entry was necessary and modify current procedures to insure that future corrections are not needed.

Management Response:

Management thoroughly reviews journal entries prepared for the audit and asks questions throughout the year in an attempt to eliminate as many adjusting entries as possible.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Monthly Depreciation Estimates

The City records monthly depreciation expense estimates. This provides Council and management with current and updated operational information for the City’s enterprise funds. The amount of this estimate for the coming year for the Water Utility fund is \$5,900 per month, for the Sewer Utility fund it is \$15,500 per month and for the Cedar Pointe Housing fund it is \$1,600.

Written Policies and Procedures

The City is continually developing written policies and procedures to outline job descriptions and should continue to develop and adopt various policies as management deems appropriate. This will be an important part of the City’s internal control, and will be helpful if there is staff turnover.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit. For purposes of this letter professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor’s report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the City are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies were not changed during the year ended December 31, 2017. We noted no transactions entered into by the City during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates made relate to estimated historical cost of the capital assets, depreciation on capital assets and the liability for the City's pensions.

- Management's estimate of capital asset basis is based on estimated historical cost of the capital assets and depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets.
- Management's estimate of allowance for doubtful accounts is based on past collection and write-off experience.
- Management's estimate of its pension liability is based on several factors including, but not limited to, anticipated investment return rate, retirement age for active employees, life expectancy, salary increases and form of annuity payment upon retirement.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these accounting estimates in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The disclosures in the financial statements are neutral, consistent, and clear. Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. We proposed three journal entries that we consider to be audit entries or corrections of management decisions. They related to the following situations:

- A material audit entry was required to adjust accounts receivable.
- A material audit entry was required to adjust debt activity.
- A material audit entry was required to adjust ambulance revenue and receivables.

We also assisted in preparing a number of year-end accounting entries. These were necessary to adjust the City's records at year end to correct ending balances. The City should establish more detailed processes and procedures to reduce the total number of entries in each category. The City will receive better and timelier information if the preparation of year-end entries is completed internally.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated June 25, 2019.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a “second opinion” on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the City’s financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor’s opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit’s auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information (RSI) (Management’s Discussion and Analysis, the Schedules of Employer’s Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedules of Employer’s Contributions), which is information that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the supplementary information (combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and schedule of federal awards), which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

We were not engaged to report on the introductory section, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. We did not audit or perform other procedures on this other information and we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Future Accounting Standard Changes

The following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements have been issued and may have an impact on future City financial statements: ⁽¹⁾

GASB Statement No. 83 - *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*

Summary

This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement.

This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. This Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. The determination of when the liability is incurred should be based on the occurrence of external laws, regulations, contracts, or court judgments, together with the occurrence of an internal event that obligates a government to perform asset retirement activities. Laws and regulations may require governments to take specific actions to retire certain tangible capital assets at the end of the useful lives of those capital assets, such as decommissioning nuclear reactors and dismantling and removing sewage treatment plants. Other obligations to retire tangible capital assets may arise from contracts or court judgments. Internal obligating events include the occurrence of contamination, placing into operation a tangible capital asset that is required to be retired, abandoning a tangible capital asset before it is placed into operation, or acquiring a tangible capital asset that has an existing ARO.

This Statement requires the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred. The best estimate should include probability weighting of all potential outcomes, when such information is available or can be obtained at reasonable cost. If probability weighting is not feasible at reasonable cost, the most likely amount should be used. This Statement requires that a deferred outflow of resources associated with an ARO be measured at the amount of the corresponding liability upon initial measurement.

This Statement requires the current value of a government's AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually. In addition, it requires a government to evaluate all relevant factors at least annually to determine whether the effects of one or more of the factors are expected to significantly change the estimated asset retirement outlays. A government should remeasure an ARO only when the result of the evaluation indicates there is a significant change in the estimated outlays. The deferred outflows of resources should be reduced and recognized as outflows of resources (for example, as an expense) in a systematic and rational manner over the estimated useful life of the tangible capital asset.

A government may have a minority share (less than 50 percent) of ownership interest in a jointly owned tangible capital asset in which a nongovernmental entity is the majority owner and reports its ARO in accordance with the guidance of another recognized accounting standards setter. Additionally, a government may have a minority share of ownership interest in a jointly owned tangible capital asset in which no joint owner has a majority ownership, and a nongovernmental joint owner that has operational responsibility for the jointly owned tangible capital asset reports the associated ARO in accordance with the guidance of another recognized accounting standards setter. In both situations, the government's minority share of an ARO should be reported using the measurement produced by the nongovernmental majority owner or the nongovernmental minority owner that has operational responsibility, without adjustment to conform to the liability measurement and recognition requirements of this Statement.

In some cases, governments are legally required to provide funding or other financial assurance for their performance of asset retirement activities. This Statement requires disclosure of how those funding and assurance requirements are being met by a government, as well as the amount of any assets restricted for payment of the government's AROs, if not separately displayed in the financial statements.

This Statement also requires disclosure of information about the nature of a government's AROs, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets. If an ARO (or portions thereof) has been incurred by a government but is not yet recognized because it is not reasonably estimable, the government is required to disclose that fact and the reasons therefor. This Statement requires similar disclosures for a government's minority shares of AROs.

Future Accounting Standard Changes (Continued)

Effective Date

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

This Statement will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by establishing uniform criteria for governments to recognize and measure certain AROs, including obligations that may not have been previously reported. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring disclosures related to those AROs.

GASB Statement No. 84 - *Fiduciary Activities*

Summary

The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. An exception to that requirement is provided for a business-type activity that normally expects to hold custodial assets for three months or less.

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

A fiduciary component unit, when reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements of a primary government, should combine its information with its component units that are fiduciary component units and aggregate that combined information with the primary government's fiduciary funds.

This Statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Events that compel a government to disburse fiduciary resources occur when a demand for the resources has been made or when no further action, approval, or condition is required to be taken or met by the beneficiary to release the assets.

Effective Date

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will enhance consistency and comparability by (1) establishing specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and (2) clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Greater consistency and comparability enhances the value provided by the information reported in financial statements for assessing government accountability and stewardship.

Future Accounting Standard Changes (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 87 - Leases

Summary

The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

Effective Date and Transition

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

Leases should be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that exist at the beginning of the period of implementation (or, if applied to earlier periods, the beginning of the earliest period restated). However, lessors should not restate the assets underlying their existing sales-type or direct financing leases. Any residual assets for those leases become the carrying values of the underlying assets.

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Accounting and Financial Reporting

This Statement will increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease liabilities that currently are not reported. It will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring lessees and lessors to report leases under a single model. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements.

GASB Statement No. 88 – *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*

Summary

The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.

This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt.

Effective Date and Transition

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

Future Accounting Standard Changes (Continued)

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Accounting and Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information that currently is not consistently provided. In addition, information about resources to liquidate debt and the risks associated with changes in terms associated with debt will be disclosed. As a result, users will have better information to understand the effects of debt on a government's future resource flows.

GASB Statement No. 89 - *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

Summary

The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund.

This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles.

Effective Date and Transition

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Accounting and Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with more relevant information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period. The resulting information also will enhance the comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period for both governmental activities and business-type activities.

GASB Statement No. 90 - *Majority Equity Interests*

Summary

The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

Future Accounting Standard Changes (Continued)

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

Effective Date and Transition

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

How the Changes in This Statement Will Improve Accounting and Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information related to presentation of majority equity interests in legally separate organizations that previously was reported inconsistently. In addition, requiring reporting of information about component units if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest provides information about the cost of services to be provided by the component unit in relation to the consideration provided to acquire the component unit.

⁽¹⁾ *Note.* From GASB Pronouncements Summaries. Copyright 2018 by the Financial Accounting Foundation, 401 Merritt 7, Norwalk, CT 06856, USA, and is reproduced with permission.

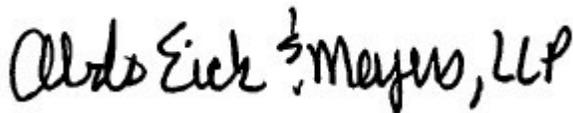
* * * * *

Restriction on Use

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the City Council, management and the Minnesota Office of the State Auditor and is not intended and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Our audit would not necessarily disclose all weaknesses in the system because it was based on selected tests of the accounting records and related data. The comments and recommendations in the report are purely constructive in nature, and should be read in this context.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss any of the items contained in this letter, please feel free to contact us at your convenience. We wish to thank you for the continued opportunity to be of service and for the courtesy and cooperation extended to us by your staff.



ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP
Mankato, Minnesota
June 25, 2019