CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

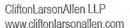
CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICIALS DECEMBER 31, 2012

ELECTED OFFICIALS									
Position	Term Expires	Name							
Mayor	12/31/2012	Darrell Schneider							
Council Member	12/31/2012	Rusty Taubert							
Council Member	12/31/2012	Dean Swanson							
Council Member	12/31/2014	Steve Roe							
Council Member	12/31/2014	John Moengen							

APPOINTE	OFFICIALS
Position	Name
City Administrator City Clerk/Treasurer	Thomas Swenson Jennifer Max



FINANCIAL SECTION





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Crosslake Crosslake, Minnesota

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Crosslake (City), Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Crosslake Communications, which represent 53 percent, 59 percent, and 94 percent, respectively of the assets, net position, and revenues of the business-type activities. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Crosslake Communications, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. 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 from material misstatement.

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



Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Crosslake

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the City of Crosslake, as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of funding progress — other postemployment benefit plan, and budgetary comparison information on pages 4 through 13, 55, and 56 through 58 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

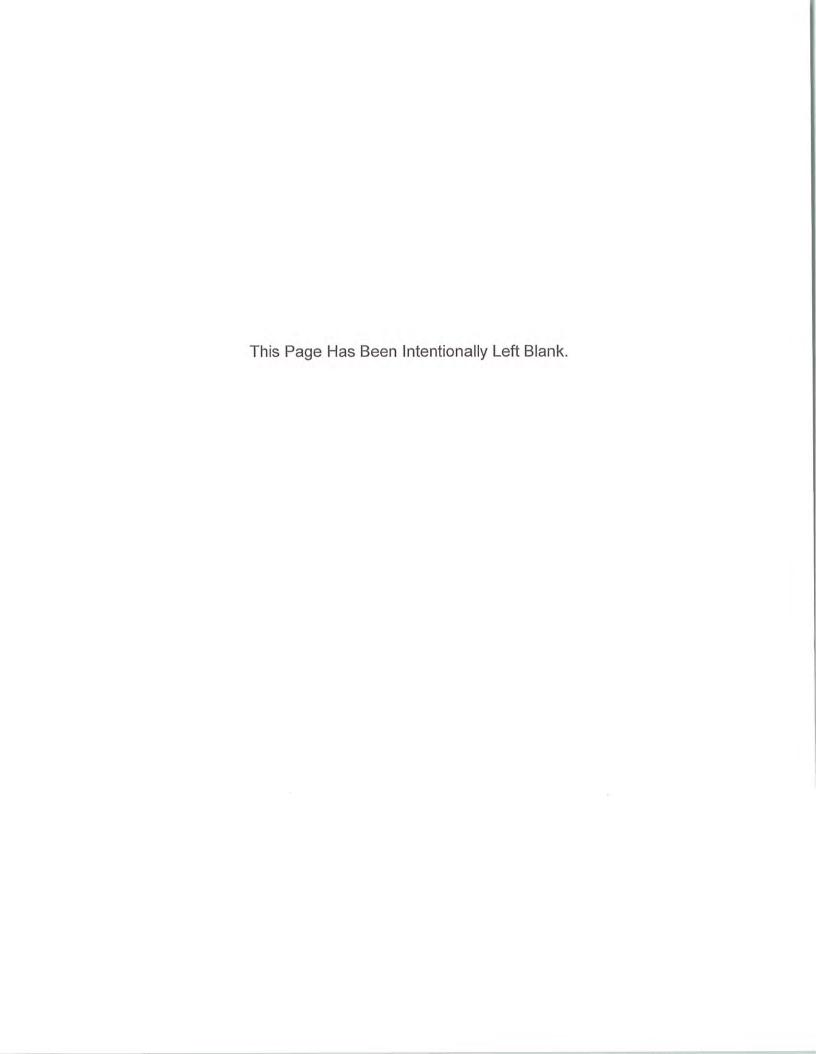
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Crosslake's basic financial statements. The combining and reconciliation fund financial statements for the economic development authority component unit are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clipto Jan Alle up

Brainerd, Minnesota May 13, 2013



This section of the City of Crosslake's (City) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended December 31, 2012. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the Required Supplementary Information as specified by U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Certain comparative information between the current year, 2012, and the prior year, 2011, is also presented in the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ◆ The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$20,324,657 (net position). Of this amount \$3,714,209 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased during the fiscal year by \$142,455.
- ♦ As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,405,492, a decrease of \$45,559 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 85% of this total amount, \$1,974,980, is available for spending at the City's discretion (unassigned/assigned fund balance). However, as stated below, \$445,949 of the general fund balance has been assigned by the City Council for future capital outlay needs.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned/assigned fund balance for the general fund was \$2,122,238, or 79% of budgeted 2012 expenditures. The City Council has assigned \$445,949 for future capital outlay needs.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. This City's basic financial statements comprise 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.

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 liabilities, with the difference between the two 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).

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (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, public works, culture and recreation and economic development. The business-type activities of the City include communications and sewer utility operations.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the primary government), but also an Economic Development Authority for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is discretely presented in a separate column adjacent to the financial information presented for the primary government.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 16 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 City'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 City'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 five individual governmental 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, tax increment financing fund, debt service fund, library construction fund, and capital projects fund. There are no nonmajor governmental funds.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and the Tax Increment Financing Fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 22.

Proprietary Fund – 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 communications and sewer operations.

The proprietary fund provides the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the communications and sewer operations, which are both considered to be major funds of the City.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 23 through 27 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a City's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by \$20,324,657 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far, the largest portion of the City's net position (75%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery and equipment); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are 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.

Net Position

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	2012	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	Total
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,735,822	\$ 2,767,041	\$ 4,814,532	\$ 2,984,648	\$ 7,550,354
Capital Assets	11,560,560	11,539,000	11,973,006	12,887,097	23,533,566
Total Assets	14,296,382	14,306,041	16,787,538	15,871,745	31,083,920
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	3,184,580	3,984,258	7,157,650	5,646,809	10,342,230
Other Liabilities	143,714	108,966	273,319	255,551	417,033
Total Liabilities	3,328,294	4,093,224	7,430,969	5,902,360	10,759,263
Net Assets					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,539,826	7,688,728	6,801,261	7,319,792	15,341,087
Restricted	295,902	446,846	973,459	1,041,528	1,269,361
Unrestricted	2,132,360	2,077,243	1,581,849	1,608,065	3,714,209
Total Net Position	\$ 10,968,088	\$ 10,212,817	\$ 9,356,569	\$ 9,969,385	\$ 20,324,657

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.

There was an increase of \$755,271 and a decrease of \$612,816 in net position reported in connection with the City's governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

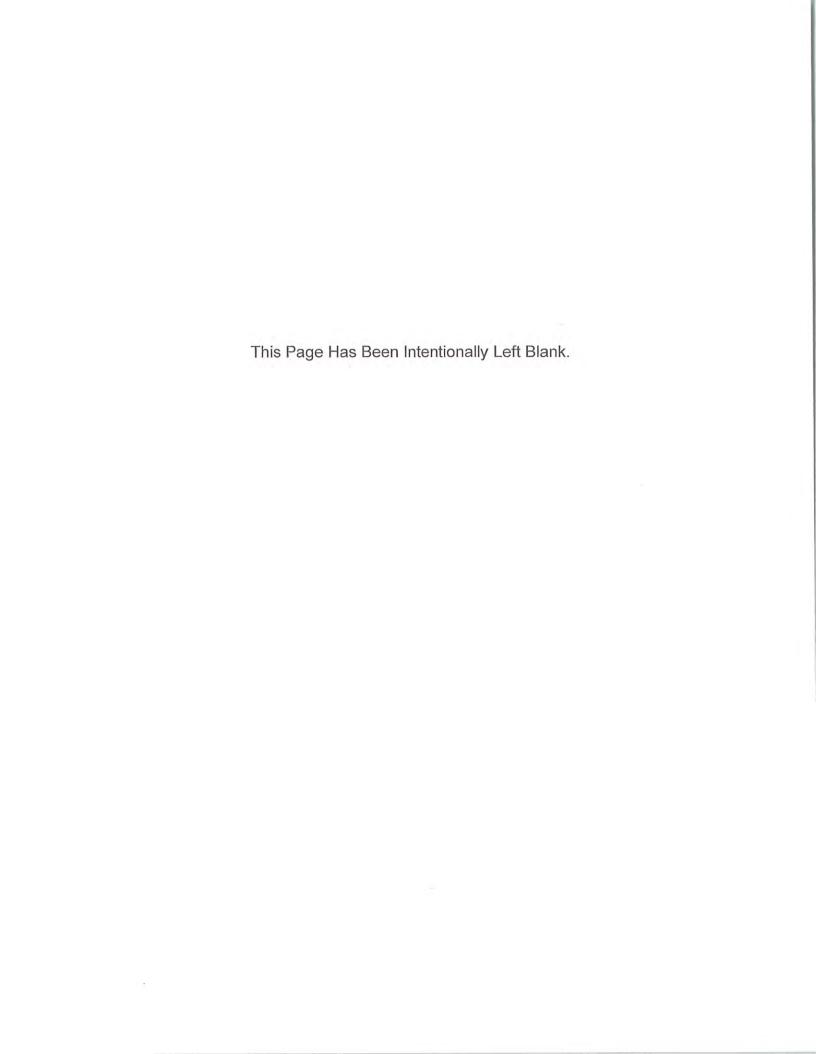
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Change in Net Position

The City's total net position increased by \$142,455. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

Change in Net Position

	Governm	ental Activities	Business-T	2012	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	Total
REVENUES					
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$ 442,309	\$ 415,916	\$ 3,673,447	\$ 3,723,007	\$ 4,115,756
Operating Grants and Contributions	499,169	117,895	-		499,169
Capital Grants and Contributions	33,004	511,298	7,988	13,063	40,992
General Revenues					
Property Taxes	2,532,364	2,532,302	223,482	215,278	2,755,846
Other Taxes	38,83				38,831
Intergovernmental	184	1,489	(2)		184
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	12,77		39,427	28,708	52,198
Gain on Sale of Investments			2 4 5023	13,765	-
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	880	7,266	_	-	880
Net Increase (Decrease) in		245-5			
the Fair Value of Investments			-	41,510	_
Miscellaneous	39,250	36,649			39,250
Total Revenues	3,598,762	3,666,932	3,944,344	4,035,331	7,543,106
EXPENSES					
General Government	1,261,659	1,208,611			1,261,659
Public Safety	801,712				801,712
Public Works	571,109		-	_	571,109
Culture and Recreation	437,852		<u></u>	_	437,852
Economic Development	36,545		1		36,545
Interest on Long-Term Debt	124,174			2	124,174
Communications	45000		3,632,122	3,642,118	3,632,122
Sewer Utility		-	535,478	518,204	535,478
Total Expenses	3,233,05	3,205,303	4,167,600	4,160,322	7,400,651
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					
BEFORE TRANSFERS	365,71	461,629	(223,256)	(124,991)	142,455
Transfers	389,560	272,055	(389,560)	(272,055)	2
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	755,27	733,684	(612,816)	(397,046)	142,455
Net Position - Beginning of Year	10,212,817	9,479,133	9,969,385	10,366,431	20,182,202
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 10,968,088	\$ 10,212,817	\$ 9,356,569	\$ 9,969,385	\$ 20,324,657

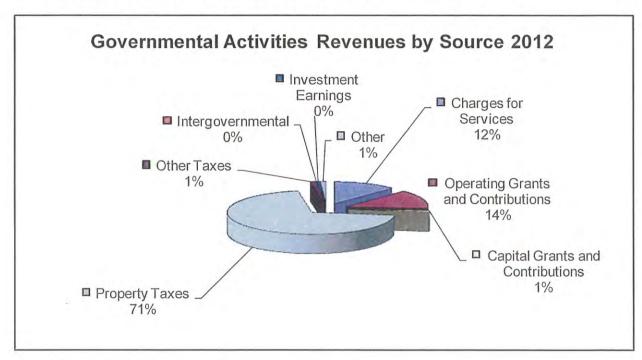


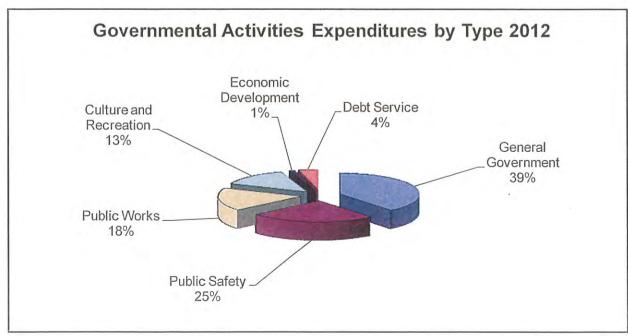
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

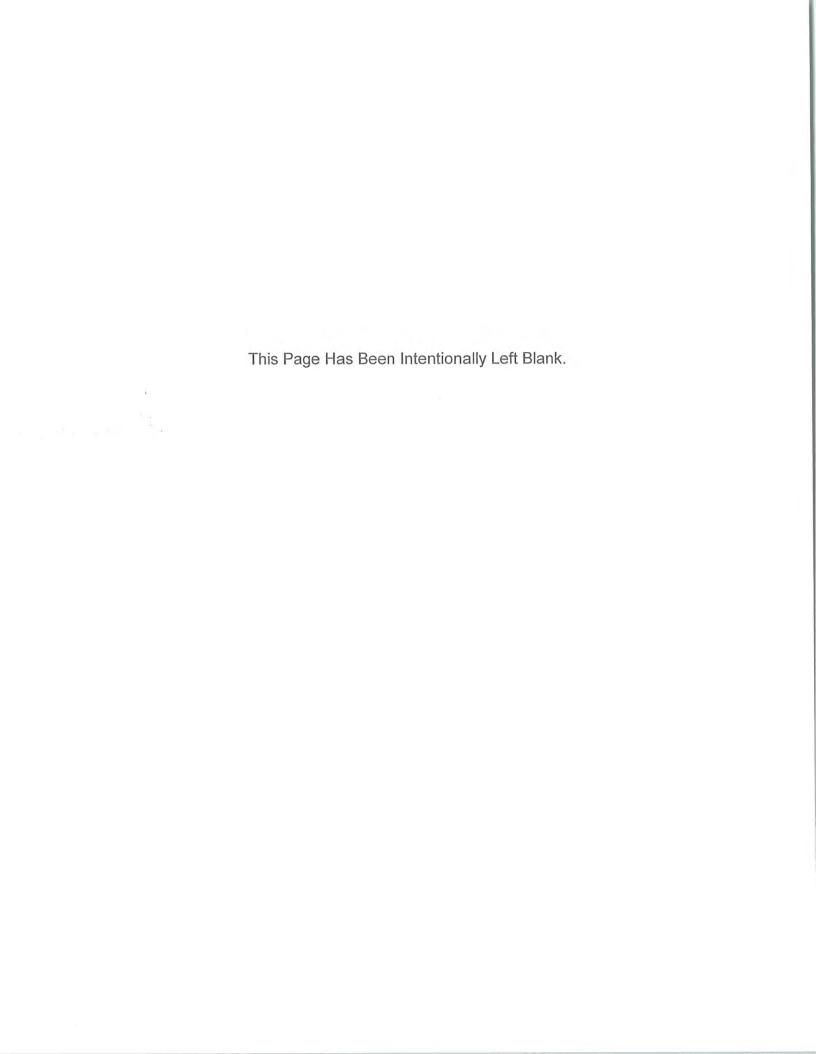
Change in Net Position (Continued)

Governmental Activities – Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$755,271 in 2012 as compared to an increase of \$733,684 in 2011. Key element of this increase is as follows:

♦ Capital grants and contributions decreased \$478,294 (94%) from 2011 due to grants having been received from the State of Minnesota for bridge construction in 2011.





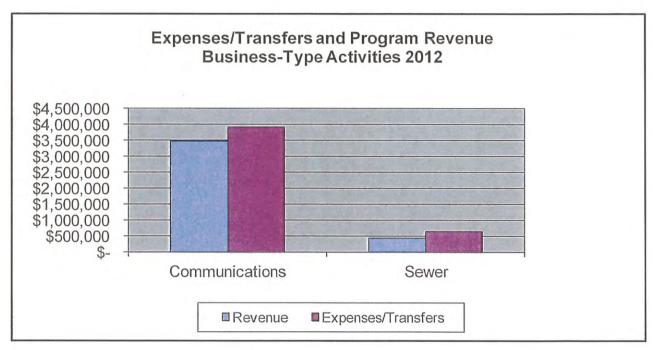


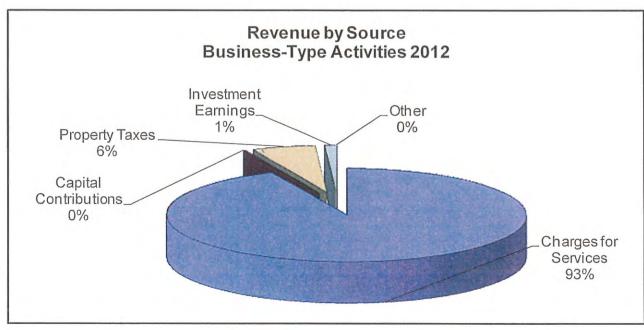
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

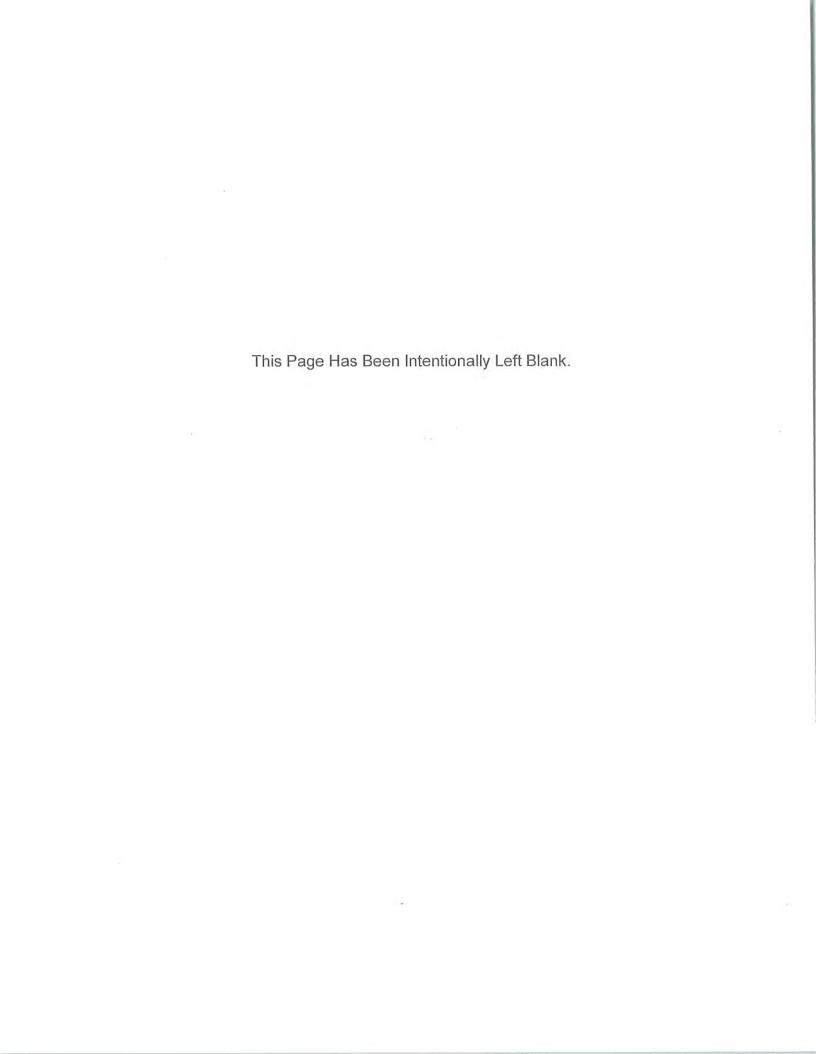
Change in Net Position (Continued)

Business-Type Activities – Business-type activities decreased the City's net position by \$612,816 in 2012 as compared to \$397,046 in 2011. Key element of this decrease is as follows:

♦ The Communications Fund showed a net loss of \$417,842 in 2012. Additional analysis of the Communications Fund can be found in its separately issued financial statements.







FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with the financerelated legal requirements and to provide distinct, separate accounting for certain funds at the direction of the City Council.

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/assigned fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,405,492, a decrease of \$45,559 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, 85% (\$1,974,980) is unassigned/assigned, which is available for spending at the City's discretion. A portion of fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been restricted by contractual or legal agreements with outside parties related to 2012 (\$285,507). In addition, a portion of unassigned/assigned fund balance has been assigned by the City Council for future years' capital outlay (\$445,949).

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the City. At the end of the current year, unassigned/assigned fund balance of the general fund was \$2,122,238. Total fund balance was \$2,208,601. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned/assigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned/assigned fund balance and total fund balance represent 59% and 62% of total 2012 general fund expenditures, respectively.

The fund balance of the City's general fund increased by \$48,526 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this increase are as follows:

- ♦ Total expenditures in the general fund increased \$863,263, or 32% as compared to 2011. The increase is due to significant capital outlay expenditures and bond issuance costs related to the refunding of debt during the current year.
- ♦ Total revenues in the general fund increased \$346,756 from 2011.

Proprietary Funds – The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business activities portion of the financial statements, but in more detail.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no differences between the original adopted budget and the final amended budget.

Revenues were over budget by about 14%.

Expenditures exceeded budget by approximately \$912,392 due to bond issuance costs that were not budgeted for and an increase in capital outlay expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2012, amounts to \$23,533,566 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure.

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities					Business-Ty		2012		
		2012		2011		2012		2011	_	Total
Land	\$	853,806	\$	726,208	\$	15,367	\$	15,367	\$	869,173
Construction in Progress		91,843		6,437		- 11		16,186		91,843
Buildings		3,925,546		3,868,321		3,865,042		3,965,946		7,790,588
Improvements Other than Buildings		252,957		287,268		17,743		17,743		270,700
Machinery and Equipment		1,039,554		1,125,578		1,529,541		1,933,754		2,569,095
Infrastructure	_	5,396,854	_	5,525,188		6,545,313	_	6,938,250	1	1,942,167
Total	\$	11,560,560	\$	11,539,000	\$ 1	1,973,006	\$	12,887,246	\$ 2	23,533,566

Long-Term Liabilities

Governmental Activities – At the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental activities had total debt outstanding of \$3,184,580. Of this amount, \$2,927,241 is debt for which the City is liable and which will be paid with taxes and special assessments. The outstanding principal on various equipment leases is \$53,493. The principal on outstanding leases due to the EDA component unit for the emergency service center and public works facility is \$40,000. Additionally, the City owed \$84,196 in compensated absences to its employees and an estimated \$79,650 in other postemployment benefits at December 31, 2012.

Governmental Activities Outstanding Long-Term Liabilities

		2012		2011
General Obligation Bonds	\$	2,927,241	\$	1,354,777
Capital Leases		93,493		2,495,495
Compensated Absences		84,196		75,910
Other Postemployment Benefits Payable	-	79,650	_	58,076
Total	\$	3,184,580	\$	3,984,258

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued) – The City's total governmental activities debt and other long-term liabilities decreased by \$799,678 (20%) during the current fiscal year. This was primarily due to payments made on outstanding debt.

Business-Type Activities – At the end of the current fiscal year, the business-type activities had total debt of \$7,157,650, consisting of general obligation, revenue bonds and other long-term liabilities. This increase of \$1,510,841 (27%) from 2011 reflects the City's issuing refunding bonds, proceeds of which were escrowed until the February 1, 2014 call date, at which time the refunded debt of \$1,775,000 will be removed from the City's books. More information regarding the Communications debt can be found in its separately issued financial statements.

Component Unit – At the end of the current fiscal year, the Economic Development Authority Component Unit had total debt outstanding of \$39,025. This debt will be paid from proceeds of the long-term lease payment receivable from the primary government in the amount of \$40,000.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

♦ The City of Crosslake continues to see modest construction growth in both the residential and commercial sectors in comparison to recent years. The City's taxable market value decreased 7.10% from \$1,198,360,000 to \$1,113,271,400 for taxes payable in 2013. This decrease in taxable market value has resulted in a 1.60% increase in the City tax rate from 21.28% to 19.50% for taxes payable 2013.

These factors were taken into account by the City of Crosslake when preparing the 2013 budget. The City has reviewed and raised various fees for services and will continue to closely monitor expenses in order to proactively adjust to changes in the economy and/or further reductions in state aid.

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 City Administrator, City of Crosslake, 37028 County Road 66, Crosslake, Minnesota 56442.



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Primary Government							Component Unit		
ASSETS		vernmental Activities		siness-Type Activities		Total	De	conomic velopment Authority		
Cash and Investments	\$	2,398,089	\$	340,491	\$	2,738,580	\$	-		
Receivables										
Taxes		143,497		12,704		156,201		-		
Accounts		34,243		119,924		154,167		-		
Special Assessments		72,301		-		72,301		1.5		
Connection Charges		-		120,231		120,231		-		
Accrued Interest				3,330		3,330		4		
Due from Other Governments		6,932				6,932				
Materials and Supplies		-		63,551		63,551		-		
Prepayments		27,721		49,919		77,640		-		
Long-Term Receivables		-		20				40,000		
Deferred Charges, Net of Amortization		53,039		68,883		121,922		603		
Other Investments		-		49,800		49,800		-		
Restricted, Designated and Long-Term Assets										
Cash and Investments		-		3,985,699		3,985,699		329,645		
Loans Receivable		-		-		1		101,039		
Capital Assets								3,214,515,34		
Land and Construction In Progress		945,649		15,367		961,016		-		
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation		10,614,911		11,957,639		22,572,550				
Total Assets		14,296,382		16,787,538		31,083,920		471,287		
LIABILITIES										
Current Liabilities										
Accounts Payable		27,813		149,903		177,716		6,559		
Accrued Liabilities		43,590		71,640		115,230		-		
Unearned Revenue		13,816				13,816				
Accrued Interest Payable		33,784		51,776		85,560		138		
Due to Other Governments		24,711		-		24,711		-		
Long-Term Liabilities						21,711				
Due within One Year		589,476		430,956		1,020,432		39,025		
Due in More than One Year, Net of		000,110		100,000		1,020,402		30,023		
Unamortized Discount		2,595,104		6,726,694		9,321,798		7.		
Total Liabilities	_	3,328,294	-	7,430,969	_	10,759,263	-	45,722		
NET POSITION	_	0,020,201		1,100,000		10,700,200		40,122		
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:		8,539,826		6,801,261		15,341,087		~		
Tax Increment Financing		3,586		- e		3,586		-		
Economic Development		-		-		-		424,125		
Construction		-		16,237		16,237		-		
Debt Service		292,316		502,222		794,538		1,440		
Revenue Bond Reserve				455,000		455,000		-		
Unrestricted		2,132,360		1,581,849		3,714,209		-		
Total Net Position	\$	10,968,088	\$	9,356,569	\$	20,324,657	\$	425,565		
	-		-		-					

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

					Progra	am Revenues	
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		ital Grants ontributions
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$	1,261,659	\$	124,912	\$	108,632	\$
Public Safety		801,712		106,350		80,804	1.5
Public Works		571,109		149,566		2	15,000
Culture and Recreation		437,852		61,481		500	1,589
Economic Development		36,545		1000		_	-
Debt Service		124,174				309,233	16,415
Total Governmental Activities		3,233,051		442,309		499,169	33,004
Business-Type Activities							
Communications		3,632,122		3,471,272		- C <u>-</u>	
Sewer		535,478		202,175		(-)	7,988
Total Business-Type Activities		4,167,600		3,673,447		4)	7,988
Total Primary Government	\$	7,400,651	\$	4,115,756	\$	499,169	\$ 40,992
Component Unit							
Economic Development Authority	\$	284,605		9,031	\$	12	\$ _

General Revenues

Taxes

Property Taxes, Levied for General Purpose

Other Taxes

Intergovernmental Revenues

Unrestricted Investment Earnings

Gain on Sale of Capital Assets

Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning of Year

Net Position - End of Year

	Prima	ary Governmen	nt		Con	nponent Unit
Governmental Activities	Вı 	Business-Type Activities		Total		Economic evelopment Authority
2 22 22 3 3 2						
\$ (1,028,115		-	\$	(1,028,115)	\$	0.5
(614,558		102		(614,558)		-
(406,543		1.5		(406,543)		-
(374,282		-		(374,282)		-
(36,545)	7		(36,545)		-
201,474				201,474		
(2,258,569)	-		(2,258,569)		
		(160,850)		(160,850)		_
-		(325, 315)		(325, 315)		4
		(486, 165)		(486, 165)		-
(2,258,569		(486,165)		(2,744,734)		
		13		9		(275,574)
2,532,364		223,482		2,755,846		1=
38,831		-		38,831		
184				184		
12,771		39,427		52,198		2,471
880		4		880		-
39,250		4		39,250		19
389,560		(389,560)		2 . 12/32		- 4
3,013,840		(126,651)		2,887,189		2,471
755,271		(612,816)		142,455		(273,103)
10,212,817		9,969,385		20,182,202		698,668
\$ 10,968,088	\$	9,356,569	\$	20,324,657	\$	425,565

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

	(GENERAL FUND	INCI	TAX REMENT CING FUND		BT SERVICE FUND
ASSETS						
Cash and Investments Receivables	\$	2,118,379	\$	3,586	\$	276,124
Taxes		125,123		-		18,374
Special Assessments		40,699		2		31,602
Accounts		34,243		-		
Due from Other Funds		77,869		-		-
Due from Other Governments		6,932		0.0		(-
Advances to Other Funds Prepayments		58,642 27,721		-		-
	_		_	0.500	_	200.400
Total Assets	\$	2,489,608	\$	3,586	\$	326,100
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$	17,066	\$	-	\$	-
Accrued Liabilities	7	43,590		12		2
Deferred Revenue		136,998		-		44,179
Due to Other Funds		- 1		i ē		-
Due to Other Governments		24,711		-		-
Advances from Other Funds	_	58,642		-	_	
Total Liabilities		281,007		13		44,179
Fund Balances (Deficit) Nonspendable for:						
Prepayments		27,721		-6		- 5
Advance		58,642				-
Restricted for:						
Debt Service		=				281,921
Tax Increment Financing Assigned for:		7		3,586		-
Capital Outlay		445,949		3		T o
Unassigned: General Fund		1,676,289		- 2		
Capital Projects Fund		-		- 0		
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)		2,208,601		3,586		281,921
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	2,489,608	\$	3,586	\$	326,100

LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION FUND		CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		
\$		\$	-	\$	2,398,089	
	1.0		-		143,497	
	4		-		72,301	
	-		12.1		34,243	
	-		-0		77,869	
			-		6,932	
	58,642				117,284	
	- 1				27,721	
\$	58,642	\$	-	\$	2,877,936	
\$	-	\$	10,747	\$	27,813	
	-		-		43,590	
	(14)		77.000		181,177	
	(-		77,869		77,869	
	58,642		-		24,711 117,284	
	58,642		88,616		472,444	
	-				27,721	
	58,642		-		117,284	
	(4)		- 5/1		281,921	
	-		-		3,586	
	4		15		445,949	
	100		- G		1,676,289	
	(58,642)		(88,616)		(147,258)	
	4		(88,616)		2,405,492	
\$	58,642	\$	-	\$	2,877,936	



CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION **GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012**

TOTAL FUND BALANCES FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

\$ 2,405,492

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

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

Land	\$	853,806	
Construction in Progress		91,843	
Buildings, Net of \$1,341,240 Accumulated Depreciation		3,925,545	
Machinery, Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment, Net of \$1,695,082 Accumulated			
Depreciation		1,057,234	
Improvements, Net of \$385,318 Accumulated Depreciation		235,278	
Infrastructure, Net of \$2,747,363 Accumulated Depreciation	32.1	5,396,854	11,560,560

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

167,361

Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. Accrued interest for general obligation bonds is included in the statement of net position.

(33,784)

Long-term liabilities that pertain to governmental funds, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position.

Bonds Payable	(3,095,000)
Unamortized Discounts/ Premiums	(31,682)
Unamortized Bond Issuance Costs	53,039
Compensated Absences Payable	(84,196)
Loss on Refunding Bonds	199,441
Other Postemployment Benefits Payable	(79,650)
Obligations Under Capital Leases	(93,493) (3,131,541)
TOTAL NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 10,968,088

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		GENERAL FUND	TAX INCREMENT FINANCING FUND		DEBT SERVICE FUND	
REVENUES	4		4			
Taxes	\$	2,188,427	\$	-	\$	322,947
Tax Increments				38,831		
Licenses and Permits		70,850		-		-
Intergovernmental		180,940		-		-
Charges for Services		338,115		-		7.1
Fines and Forfeits		35,335		-		-
Special Assessments		11,096		-		82,279
Interest		10,476		-		364
Contributions and Donations		332,988		-		- v
Miscellaneous		34,528				5,156
Total Revenues		3,202,755		38,831		410,746
EXPENDITURES Current						
General Government		803,303		-		-
Public Safety		619,036		14		_
Public Works		428,373		14		L.
Culture and Recreation		408,878				4
Economic Development				36,545		_
Miscellaneous		77,016		-		139
Capital Outlay	1	643,332		-		<u> </u>
Debt Service						
Principal Retirement		332,002				345,000
Bond Issuance Costs		42,697		4		7,941
Interest and Fiscal Charges		231,888		-		75,371
Total Expenditures	_	3,586,525		36,545		428,451
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES						
OVER EXPENDITURES		(383,770)		2,286		(17,705)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bond Proceeds		2,070,000		1.5		385,000
Bond Premium		37,335		-		9,950
Principal Payment using Refunding Bond Proceeds		(2,070,000)		- E		(385,000)
Sales of Capital Assets		5,401		-		~
Transfers In		389,560		-		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		432,296		-	_	9,950
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		48,526		2,286		(7,755)
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning of Year		2,160,075		1,300	_	289,676
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR	\$	2,208,601	\$	3,586	\$	281,921

LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION FUND		PR	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		
\$	_	\$	_	\$	2,511,374		
Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	38,831		
	12		12		70,850		
	_		_		180,940		
	4		_		338,115		
	_		_		35,335		
					93,375		
	-				10,840		
	-		1120		332,988		
	7.52		-		39,684		
	-				3,652,332		
	i de				803,303		
	në.		-		619,036		
	-				428,373		
			-		408,878		
	-		- L-		36,545		
	- 2		1 . L		77,155		
	*		88,616		731,948		
	-		-		677,002		
	-		-		50,638		
					307,259		
			88,616	-	4,140,137		
	7		(88,616)		(487,805)		
			-		2,455,000		
	-		-		47,285		
	-		-		(2,455,000)		
	- 9		-		5,401		
			-		389,560		
	14				442,246		
	9		(88,616)		(45,559)		
			-		2,451,051		
\$	- 2	\$	(88,616)	\$	2,405,492		



CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Capital Outlay Disposal of Capital Assets - Net Book Value Depreciation Expense Some capital asset additions are financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, however, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Principal payments of capital leases are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, the repayment of principal reduces the liability. Principal Payments of Capital Leases The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Permium Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Permium Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Postemployment Benef	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		\$ (45,559)
Interest is recognized as an expenditure. In the statement of activities, and reported as depreciation expense. Capital Outlay Disposal of Capital Assets - Net Book Value Depreciation Expense Capital asset additions are financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Principal payments of capital leases are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, the repayment of principal requested as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, the repayment of principal repayments of Capital Leases Principal Payments of Capital Leases The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report benefits of sistence costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds Loss on Refunding Bonds Loss on Refunding Bonds Amortization of Bond Ibiscount Amortization of Bond Ibiscount Amortization of Bond Ibiscount Amortization of Bond Premium and the statement of activities do not require the use of			
Disposal of Capital Assets - Net Book Value Depreciation Expense Depreciation Expense Some capital asset additions are financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Principal payments of capital leases are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, here, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of payments of Capital Leases The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds Issuance Costs Son Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Son Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Premium (1,538,423) Change in Compensated Absences Change in Compensated Absences Change in Compensated Absences Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Post	of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful		
funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Principal payments of capital leases are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, the repayment of principal reduces the liability. Principal Payments of Capital Leases The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds (8,778) Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Sond Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Discount Change in Compensated Absences Change in	Disposal of Capital Assets - Net Book Value	(4,522)	21,559
The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds (8,778) Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Son Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Loss on Refunding Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012	funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Principal payments of capital leases are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. In the statement of net assets, however, the repayment of principal reduces the liability.		
of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows: Payment of Bond Principal Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds (8,778) Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Bond Premium (4,285) Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs (7,819) Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Loss on Refunding Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 Designed Absences Change in Cha	Principal Payments of Capital Leases	2,402,002	2,402,002
Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Sond Premium Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Bond Discount Amortization of Loss on Refunding Bonds Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 (221,810) Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 (54,449)	of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net assets, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of these differences is the treatment of		
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in Compensated Absences Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 (221,810) 167,361 (54,449)	Bond Proceeds Change in Accrued Interest Expense for General Obligation Bonds Loss on Refunding Bonds Issuance Costs Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs Amortization of Bond Premium Amortization of Bond Discount	(2,455,000) (8,778) 219,385 50,638 (47,285) (7,819) 4,299 (3,919)	(1,538,423)
Change in Other Postemployment Benefits (21,574) Delinquent and deferred property taxes and special assessments receivable will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 (221,810) Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 (54,449)	financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental		
collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2011 (221,810) Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 167,361 (54,449)			
Deferred Revenue - December 31, 2012 167,361 (54,449)	collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the		
			(54,449)
	CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$ 755,271

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE			ISE FUNDS		
	COMM	UNICATIONS		SEWER		TOTALS
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	340,491	\$	1.95	\$	340,491
Receivables						
Accounts		103,459		16,465		119,924
Accrued Interest		3,330				3,330
Taxes		4,0		4,317		4,317
Connection Charges		11.11		21,000		21,000
Materials and Supplies		63,551				63,551
Prepayments		47,840		2,079		49,919
Total Current Assets		558,671		43,861		602,532
NONCURRENT ASSETS						and the Assessment
Investments, including Board Designated		1,113,315				1,113,315
Taxes Receivable		-		8,387		8,387
Restricted Assets		454.005		404 405		050,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents		454,825		401,195		856,020
Investments		169,215		1,847,149		2,016,364 99,231
Connection Charges Receivable Other Investments		49,800		99,231		49,800
Deferred Charges, Net of Amortization		20,093		48,790		68,883
		20,093		40,730		00,003
Capital Assets Land		6,654		8,713		15,367
Building and Improvements		9,745,812		3,690,644		13,436,456
Machinery and Equipment		6,510,478		253,681		6,764,159
Sanitary Sewers		-		3,080,700		3,080,700
Subtotal Capital Assets		16,262,944	_	7,033,738	_	23,296,682
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(9,668,122)		(1,655,554)		(11,323,676
Net Capital Assets		6,594,822		5,378,184		11,973,006
Total Noncurrent Assets		8,402,070		7,782,936		16,185,006
Total Assets		8,960,741		7,826,797		16,787,538

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUN			E FUNDS		
	COMM	IUNICATIONS		SEWER		TOTALS
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	145,735	\$	4,168	\$	149,903
Salaries and Wages Payable		-		3,428		3,428
Advance Payments		20,842		-		20,842
Customer Deposits		46,959		411		47,370
Accrued Compensated Absences		-		5,956		5,956
Bonds Payable		300,000		- 1		300,000
Total Current Liabilities		513,536		13,963		527,499
CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS						
Accrued Interest Payable				51,776		51,776
Revenue Bonds Payable		2		125,000		125,000
Total Current Liabilities Payable	-			120,000	-	120,000
from Restricted Assets		1,1		176,776		176,776
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES Bonds Payable (Net of						
Unamortized Bond Discounts)		2,866,452		3,761,235		6,627,687
Accrued Compensated Absences		_		12,194		12,194
Other Postemployment Benefits Payable		81,271		5,542		86,813
Total Long-Term Liabilities		2,947,723		3,778,971		6,726,694
Total Liabilities		3,461,259		3,969,710		7,430,969
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted For:		3,428,370		3,372,891		6,801,261
Debt Service		169,040		333,182		502,222
Revenue Bond Reserve		455,000		-		455,000
Construction Deposits				16,237		16,237
Unrestricted		1,447,072		134,777		1,581,849
Total Net Position	\$	5,499,482	\$	3,857,087	\$	9,356,569



CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUN			SE FUNDS	
	COMI	MUNICATIONS	SEWER		TOTALS
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sales and Charges for Services	\$	3,471,272	202,175	\$	3,673,447
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personal Services		(CŽ.)	109,110		109,110
Supplies		2	14,402		14,402
Repairs and Maintenance		(a <u>=</u>	40,324		40,324
Other Services and Charges			62,573		62,573
Plant Specific		418,119			418,119
Depreciation		988,404	200,468		1,188,872
Plant Support		392,576			392,576
Customer		320,503	-		320,503
Signal Purchases		607,772	÷		607,772
Other Nonregulated		313,610			313,610
General and Administrative		416,216	- 1-9		416,216
Total Operating Expenses		3,457,200	426,877		3,884,077
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		14,072	(224,702)		(210,630)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Property Taxes		-	223,482		223,482
Investment Earnings		18,120	4,943		23,063
Interest Expense		(174,922)	(101,604)		(276,526)
Miscellaneous Revenues		4	14,267		14,267
Bond Issuance Costs		4.11	(6,997)		(6,997)
Net Increase in the Fair Value of Investments	_	2,097			2,097
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(154,705)	134,091		(20,614)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS		(140,633)	(90,611)		(231,244)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		-	7,988		7,988
TRANSFERS OUT	-	(277,209)	(112,351)		(389,560)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(417,842)	(194,974)		(612,816)
Net Position - Beginning of Year		5,917,324	4,052,061		9,969,385
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	5,499,482	\$ 3,857,087	\$	9,356,569

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	BUS	INESS-TYPE	ACT	IVITIES - ENTE	RPR	ISE FUNDS
	COMM	UNICATIONS		SEWER		TOTALS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	•	0.404.400	ф	204 766	¢.	0.622.024
Cash Received from Customers	\$	2,431,468	\$	201,766	\$	2,633,234
Cash Received from Others		1,041,489		(404.450)		1,041,489
Cash Paid to Employees for Services		(1,023,961)		(104,458)		(1,128,419)
Cash Paid to Suppliers for Goods and Services		(1,445,096)	-	(115,723)	-	(1,560,819)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating		1 002 000		(10 A1E)		985,485
Activities		1,003,900		(18,415)		900,400
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL						
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						N. Y. Coules
Miscellaneous Revenues		7		14,267		14,267
Transfers to Other Funds		(277,209)		(112,351)		(389,560)
Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits	_	12,722				12,722
Net Cash Provided (Used) by		12 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2		22.24.3		(000 == 1)
Noncapital Financing Activities		(264,487)		(98,084)		(362,571)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(271,594)		(6,268)		(277,862)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		3,081		-		3,081
Decrease in Materials and Supplies		5,809		9.00		5,809
Property Taxes Received		-		221,138		221,138
Proceeds of Crossover Refunding Bonds				1,855,000		1,855,000
Collection of Connection Charges		-		54,865		54,865
Interest Paid		(165,542)		(99,218)		(264,760)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt		(285,000)		(120,000)		(405,000)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital						
and Related Financing Activities		(713,246)		1,905,517		1,192,271
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Net Purchases of Restricted and Unrestricted						
Investment Securities		(46,612)				(46,612)
Purchase of Investments		(5,259)		(1,847,149)		(1,852,408)
Interest Received		26,890		4,943		31,833
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	-	(24,981)		(1,842,206)	_	(1,867,187)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH						
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,186		(53,188)		(52,002)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		339,305		454,383	_	793,688
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$	340,491	\$	401,195	\$	741,686
:						

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	COM	MUNICATIONS	SEWER	TOTALS
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	О			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	14,072	\$ (224,702)	\$ (210,630)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss)			,	
to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Depreciation		988,404	200,468	1,188,872
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:				.,
Accounts Receivable		5	(409)	(404)
Other Receivables		6,055	=	6,055
Prepayments		(14,175)	(32)	(14,207)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		4		,
Accounts Payable		(6,305)	29	(6,276)
Accrued Liabilities			997	997
Accrued Compensated Absences			3,655	3,655
Advance Payments		(4,381)	-	(4,381)
Postemployment Benefits Payable		20,225	1,579	21,804
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	1,003,900	\$ (18,415)	\$ 985,485
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH				
EQUIVALENTS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSIT	ION			
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	340,491	\$ -	\$ 340,491
Restricted Assets				
Cash and Investments		1,113,315	2,248,344	3,361,659
Other Investments		49,800	÷	49,800
Less: Investments not Meeting Definition of				
Cash Equivalents		(1,163,115)	(1,847,149)	(3,010,264)
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	340,491	\$ 401,195	\$ 741,686



NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Crosslake (City) was incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota and operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The financial reporting entity consists of the City (primary government) and the component unit (legally separate organization) for which the Primary Government is financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the primary government.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) meets the criteria to be included as a discrete presentation. The members of the governing board of the EDA are appointed by the City Council. The City does not have the authority to approve or modify the EDA's operational and capital budgets. However, the tax rates established by the EDA and bonded debt must be approved by the City Council. Separate financial statements have not been prepared.

Related Organization

The Crosslake Firemen's Relief Association (Association) is organized as a nonprofit organization, legally separate from the City, by its members to provide pension and other benefits to such members in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*. The Board of Trustees consists of six members elected by the membership and three ex-officio members consisting of the Fire Department Chief, one elected municipal official and one elected or appointed municipal official who are designated as municipal representatives by the City Council annually, in accordance to *Minnesota Statutes* §424A.04 and the Association issues its own set of financial statements. All funding is conducted in accordance with applicable *Minnesota Statutes*, whereby state aids flow to the Association. The Association pays benefits directly to its members. Because the Association is fiscally independent of the City, the financial statements of the Association have not been included within the City's reporting entity. The City's portion of the costs of the Association's pension benefits is included in the general fund.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall City government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external parties for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. The City has no fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The City has no nonmajor funds.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

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 in 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 government.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

<u>Tax Increment Financing Fund</u> – The Tax Increment Financing Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the collection of tax increment and payment of related expenditures.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal, interest and related costs of governmental funds.

<u>Library Construction Fund</u> – The Library Construction Fund was used to track expenses related to the construction of the City Library. It now reports only the amount that is due from the General Fund related to this project.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds.)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

<u>Communications Fund</u> - The Communications Fund accounts for the activities of the City's telephone business and cable television franchise operations.

Sewer Fund – The Sewer Fund accounts for the activities of the City's sewer operations.

The City of Crosslake's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP are used by the City are discussed below.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the various functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales of goods 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.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1. Cash and Investments (Including Cash Equivalents)

Cash balances are invested to the extent available in various securities as authorized by *Minnesota Statutes*. Investment earnings are recorded in the individual fund carrying the investment. Investments are stated at fair value.

Cash equivalents are considered to be short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and have original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents consist of checking and saving certificate accounts, cash on hand, and money market savings accounts.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

2. Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the fund financial statements. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances.

3. Long-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

These receivables and payables are classified as "advance to other funds" or "advance form other funds" on the fund financial statements. These amounts are provided with a requirement for repayment.

4. Property Taxes

Taxes which remain unpaid are classified as delinquent taxes receivable. Delinquent taxes represent the past seven years of uncollected tax years. Revenue from these delinquent property taxes that is not collected within 60 days of year-end is deferred in the fund financial statements because it is not known to be available to finance the operations of the City in the current year. No allowance for uncollectible taxes has been provided as such amounts are not expected to be material.

Property Tax Collection Calendar

The City levies its property tax for the subsequent year during the month of December. In Minnesota, the lien date and assessment date is January 2. The property tax is recorded as revenue when it becomes available. Crow Wing County is the collecting agency for the levy and then remits the collections to the City. All taxes not collected as of December 31 each year are shown as delinquent taxes receivable.

The county auditor makes up the tax list for all taxable property in the City, applying the applicable tax capacity rate to the tax capacity value of individual properties, to arrive at the actual tax for each property. The county auditor also collects the majority of special assessments, except for certain prepayments paid directly to the City.

The county auditor turns over a list of taxes and special assessments to be collected on each parcel of property to the county treasurer in January of each year.

Property owners are required to pay one-half of their real estate taxes by May 15 and the balance by October 15.

Within 30 days after the May settlement, the county treasurer is required to pay 70 percent of the estimated collections of taxes and special assessments to the City treasurer. The county treasurer must pay the balance to the city treasurer within 60 days after settlement, provided that after 45 days interest begins to accrue.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

4. Property Taxes (Continued)

Within ten business days after November 15, the county treasurer shall pay to each taxing district, except any school district, 100 percent of the estimated collections arising from taxes levied by and belonging to each taxing district from May 20 to November 20.

5. Accounts Receivable

No substantial losses are anticipated from present receivable balances. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts is deemed necessary.

6. Special Assessments

Special assessments are levied against the benefited properties for the assessable costs of improvement projects in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*. Assessments are collectible over a term of years at an interest rate established by the City Council upon adoption of each assessment roll. Any annual installments remaining unpaid as of November 30th of each year are certified to the County for collection with property taxes during the following year. Property owners are allowed to prepay future installments without interest or prepayment penalties.

In the governmental fund financial statements, special assessment levies are recorded as a receivable and as deferred revenue at the time of the levy. Deferred revenue is recognized as current revenue as the annual assessment installments become measurable and available. Interest on special assessments is also recognized when it becomes measurable and available.

Delinquent special assessments represent the past seven years of uncollected special assessments that have not been collected within 60 days of year-end.

7. Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from other governments is composed primarily of state and federal grants and aids for which the City has spent or will be incurring costs for the various grant purposes.

8. Inventory

Inventory is recorded at average cost.

9. 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 government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

9. Capital Assets (Continued)

In the case of the initial capitalization of general infrastructure assets (i.e., those reported by governmental activities) the government chose to include all such items regardless of their acquisition date or amount.

The government was able to estimate the historical cost for the initial reporting of these assets through backtrending (i.e., estimating the current replacement cost of the infrastructure to be capitalized and using an appropriate price-level index to deflate the cost to the acquisition year or estimated acquisition year). The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. 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.

Capital assets of the Primary Government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Land Improvements	5-25
Buildings and Building Improvements	10-40
Equipment and Furniture	3-25
Infrastructure	25-40

10. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation and allowable sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

11. 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. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (Continued)

11. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize 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.

12. Fund Balance

Governmental Fund Financial Statements — In the Fund financial statements, governmental funds report components of fund balance to provide information about fund balance availability for appropriation. Nonspendable fund balance is the portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either in nonspendable form or there is a legal or contractual requirement for the funds to remain intact. Restricted fund balance represents amounts available for appropriation but intended for a specific use and is legally restricted by outside parties. Assigned fund balance represents resources intended for spending for a purpose set by the governmental body itself or by some person or body delegated to exercise such authority in accordance with the policy established by the Council.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the City's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. It is the City's policy that at the end of each fiscal year, the City will maintain unassigned portion of fund balance for cash flow of an amount not less than 50% of the General Fund's operating expenditure budget. If unassigned fund balance falls below this point the City will replenish it over a three year period funded by property taxes.

Assigned fund balance is established, modified, rescinded by the City Administrator and City Clerk/Treasurer as this duty has been delegated to them by the City Council prior to the issuance of the financial statements and is used to reflect the intended purpose for which it is to be used. When restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available for expenditure, it is the City's policy to first use restricted fund balance, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. When committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance is available for expenditure, it is the City's policy to use committed, assigned, and then unassigned fund balance.

Proprietary Fund Statements – Net position are reported as restricted in the statements if there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. The remaining balance is considered to be unrestricted.

NOTE 2 STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Each fall, the City Council adopts an annual budget for the general and TIF funds. Legal budgetary control is at the fund level.

The budget for the general and TIF funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

General fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$736,776. Tax Increment Financing fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$1,545. The overages were considered by City management to be the result of necessary expenditures critical to operations and were approved by the council.

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

1. Deposits

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk and follows *Minnesota Statutes* for deposits.

Minnesota Statutes require that all deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or corporate surety bonds.

Authorized collateral include: U.S. government treasury bills, notes, or bonds; issues of a U.S. government agency; general obligations of a state or local government rated "A" or better; revenue obligations of a state or local government rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank; and time deposits insured by a federal agency. *Minnesota Statutes* require securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or at an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the depository.

The City's deposits in banks at December 31, 2012 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by surety bonds and collateral in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*.

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Investments

The City does not have an investment policy and is permitted to invest its idle funds as authorized by *Minnesota Statutes* as follows:

- Direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the United States or its agencies.
- Shares of investment companies registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and received the highest credit rating, are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a statistical rating agency and all of the investments have a final maturity of thirteen months or less.
- General obligations rated "A" or better; revenue obligations rated "AA" or better.
- General obligations of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency rate "A" or better.
- Bankers' acceptances of United States banks eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System.
- Commercial paper issued by United States banks corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries, of highest quality category by a least two nationally recognized rating agencies, and maturing in 270 days or less.
- Guaranteed investment contracts guaranteed by United States commercial banks or domestic branches of foreign banks or United States insurance companies if similar debt obligations of the issuer or the collateral pledged by the issuer is in the top two rating categories.
- Repurchase or reverse purchase agreement and securities lending agreements financial institutions qualified as a "depository" by the government entity, with banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System with capitalization exceeding \$10,000,000, a primary reporting dealer in U.S. government securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or certain Minnesota securities brokerdealers.

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments are categorized to give an indication of the level of interest rate risk assumed at year-end. Fair market values and maturities as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Investment Type	Total Fair Value	12 Months or Less	13 to 24 Months	25 to 60 Months	More than 60 Months
Minnesota Municipal Money Market Fund Trust	\$ 1,539,937	\$ 1,539,937	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State and Local Government Securities	1,847,149		1,847,149	-	
Money Market Funds	739,637	739,637		-	100
U.S. Treasury Notes	463,376	30,417	215,795	74,012	143,152
U.S. Treasury Bond	96,495	-	-		96,495
Federal National Mortgage Association Notes	136,263	-	34,452	101,053	758
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	20,826	20,826		.2.	
Tennessee Valley Authority Preferred Stock	90,194	-	-		90,194
Total	\$ 4,933,877	\$ 2,330,817	\$ 2,097,396	\$ 175,065	\$ 330,599

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Investments (Continued)

The Minnesota Municipal Money Market Fund Trust is a common law trust organized in accordance with the Minnesota Joint Powers Act, which invests only in investment instruments allowable under *Minnesota Statutes* as described on the previous page. Its investments are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The amortized cost method of valuation values a security at its cost on the date of purchase and thereafter assumes a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of instruments.

Credit Risk – As of December 31, 2012, the City invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, U.S. Treasury Bonds, FNMA Notes, FHLMC Notes, and Tennessee Valley Authority Preferred Stock, which were all either backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government or rated AA or AAA by national rating agencies. The City also invests in government bonds, notes, bills, or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, as allowable under *Minnesota Statutes*.

The Minnesota Municipal Money Market Trust Fund does not have its own credit rating. PMA Financial Network, Inc., who administers the Minnesota Municipal Money Market Fund Trust, holds an organization credit rating of AA by Standard & Poor's.

The deposits and investments are presented in these financial statements:

Deposits	\$	2,169,847
Investments		4,933,877
Total Cash and Investments	\$	7,103,724
Cash and Investments - Governmental Funds	\$	2,398,089
Cash and Investments - Proprietary Funds		340,491
Restricted, Designated, and Long-Term		
Cash and Investments		
Business-Type (Note 3,A,3)		3,985,699
Component Unit		329,645
Other Investments - Proprietary Funds		49,800
Total Cash and Investments	\$	7,103,724
	-	

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

3. Restricted, Designated and Long-Term Cash and Investments

Restricted cash and investments are those restricted by loan covenants, contracts, or other external parties. Designated investments are those designated by the City Council. At December 31, 2012, restricted and designated cash and investments consisted of the following:

Restricted Assets - Cash and Investments		
Restricted for Debt Service Covenants - Sewer Fund	\$	2,248,344
Restricted for Debt Service - Communications Fund		455,000
Total Restricted Cash and Investments	_	2,703,344
Restricted Assets - Investments		
Restricted for Debt Service Covenants - Communications Fund		169,040
Investments, including Board Designated		
Designated Investments		
Operations and Maintenance Reserve - CATV		32,912
Central Office Replacement Reserve		216,667
General Building Maintenance Reserve		8,000
Heavy Equipment Reserve		60,668
New Technology Reserve		85,767
Vehicle Reserve		17,955
Total Designated Investments		421,969
Long-Term Investments with No Designation		691,346
Total Investments, including Board Designated		1,113,315
Total Restricted and Designated Cash and Investments	\$	3,985,699

4. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

At December 31, 2012, due to/from other funds were as follows:

	D	Due To Other Funds		
Fund	Oth			
General Fund	\$	77,869	\$	4
Capital Fund				77,869
Total	\$	77,869	\$	77,869

The interfund receivable/payable noted above is related to the elimination of negative cash balances at year-end.

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

4. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

At December 31, 2012, advances due from/to other funds were as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount		
Library-Fund	General Fund	\$	58,642	
General Fund	Library Fund		58,642	

The amount payable to the library fund relates to the joint construction costs of the library/community center expansion. The City agreed that the general fund and library fund would split these costs evenly. The City plans for the General Fund to repay the balance to the Library Fund over the next several years with future park dedication fees revenue. The Library Fund has a negative cash balance due to the amount owed by the General Fund. Therefore, an advance is recorded from the General Fund until the cash balance can be made whole.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, were as follows:

	Transfer In: Primary Governme		
	General		
		Fund	
Transfer Out:	-		
Primary Government			
Communications Fund	\$	277,209	
Sewer		112,351	
Total	\$	389,560	

The transfer from the Sewer Fund to the General Fund was council approved and is to provide funding for General Fund capital expenditures. Each year, the Communications Fund transfers to the General Fund an amount approved by the Crosslake Utility Commission to assist in offsetting the costs of City services. This amount cannot exceed 8% of the gross revenue of the fund's prior year audited financial statements.

5. Loans Receivable

The EDA component unit had the following notes receivable as of December 31, 2012:

Commercial Revolving Loans

Butterfield Enterprises, LLC; 120 monthly payments that vary each month, including interest at 5.5%; commencing December 2009, and ending December 2019; secured by personal guarantees.

50.649

Midwest Properties of Crosslake, LLC; 120 monthly payments that vary each month, including interest at 5.5%; commencing December 2008, and ending December 2018; secured by personal guarantee.

50,390

Total Commercial Loans Receivable

101.039

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended December 31, 2012, is as follows:

		eginning Balance	Ir	ncreases	De	creases	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated							
Land	\$	726,208	\$	127,598	\$	A.	\$ 853,806
Construction in Progress		6,437		91,843		(6,437)	91,843
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:		732,645		219,441		(6,437)	945,649
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated							
Buildings		5,209,561		206,550		4	5,416,112
Improvements Other Than Buildings		672,586		-		(22,200)	650,386
Machinery and Equipment		2,820,660		156,866		(73,014)	2,904,512
Infrastructure		8,272,551		186,160		-	8,458,711
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	1	6,975,358		549,576		(95,214)	17,429,721
Less Accumulated Depreciation for							
Buildings	((1,341,240)		(149, 326)		-	(1,490,566)
Improvements Other Than Buildings		(385, 318)		(29,790)		17,679	(397,429)
Machinery and Equipment		(1,695,082)		(242,889)		73,013	(1,864,958)
Infrastructure		(2,747,363)		(314,494)		2.9.12	(3,061,857)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(6,169,003)		(736,499)		90,692	(6,814,810)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	1	0,806,355		(186,923)		(4,522)	10,614,911
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1	1,539,000	\$	32,518	\$	(10,959)	\$ 11,560,560

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

A. Assets (Continued)

7. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended December 31, 2012, is as follows:

		Balance	Ir	creases	Ad	justments	Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated Land Construction in Progress Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	\$	15,367 16,186 31,553	\$		\$	(16,186) (16,186)	\$ 15,367 - 15,367
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated Buildings and Improvements		5,085,573		28,024			5,113,597
Machinery and Equipment		6,860,506		165,005		(267,620)	6,757,891
Communications Infrastructure		6,614,596		41,158		(4,718)	6,651,036
CATV Infrastructure		1,609,838		70,720		(2,467)	1,678,091
Sanitary Sewers		3,080,700				-	3,080,700
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	2	23,251,213		304,907		(274,805)	23,281,315
Less Accumulated Depreciation For							
Buildings and Improvements		(1,101,884)		(128,928)			(1,230,812)
Machinery and Equipment	1)	(4,926,752)		(559,214)		257,616	(5,228,350)
Communications Infrastructure		(2,545,898)		(308, 382)		385	(2,853,895)
CATV Infrastructure		(1,195,025)		(106,529)		2,862	(1,298,692)
Sanitary Sewers		(625,961)		(85,966)			(711,927)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1	0,395,520)	(1,189,019)		260,863	(11,323,676)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	1	2,855,693		(884,112)		(13,942)	11,957,639
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1	2,887,246	\$	(884,112)	\$	(30,128)	\$ 11,973,006

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Primary Government as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	\$ 349,827
Public Safety	126,924
Public Works	172,866
Culture and Recreation	86,882
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 736,499
Business-Type Activities	
Communications	\$ 988,551
Sewer	200,468
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	\$ 1,189,019

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

B. Liabilities

1. Long-Term Debt

The City issues general obligation bonds and certificates of indebtedness to provide funds for economic development and for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities including infrastructure. General obligation bonds and certificates of indebtedness have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds and certificates of indebtedness are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the City.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding for the Primary Government and Component Unit are as follows:

	Range of Interest Rates		Original Issue		Amount outstanding
BONDED INDEBTEDNESS					
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS					
G.O. Bonds, Series 2002	1.85-4.50%	\$	825,000	\$	50,000
G.O. Disposal System Bonds, Series 2003A	2.00-4.60%		2,870,000		2,030,000
G.O. Improvement Bonds, Series 2006B	3.65-4.10%		1,330,000		590,000
G.O. Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A	2.00-2.55%		4,310,000		4,310,000
GENERAL OBLIGATION REVENUE BONDS					
G.O. Telephone Utility Revenue Bond - 2006A	4.00-5.00%		4,770,000		3,230,000
Total Primary Government General Obligation Bonds		\$	14,105,000	\$	10,210,000
COMPONENT UNIT					
REVENUE BONDS					
Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004	2.00-4.15%	\$	325,000	\$	40,000

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended December 31, 2012, is as follows:

		Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	En	ding Balance	ue Within One Year
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES General Obligation Bonds Deferred Amounts - Issuance Discounts Deferred Amounts - Issuance Premiums Deferred Amounts - Loss on Refunding	\$	1,370,000 (15,223)	\$ 2,455,000 - 47,285 (219,385)	\$ (730,000) 3,919 (4,299) 19,944	\$	3,095,000 (11,304) 42,986 (199,441)	\$ 480,000
Total Bonds Payable Capital Leases Payable Compensated Absences Other Postemployment Benefits Payable Governmental Activity Long-Term		1,354,777 2,495,495 75,910 58,076	2,282,900 - 63,220 21,574	(710,436) (2,402,002) (54,934)		2,927,241 93,493 84,196 79,650	480,000 57,318 52,158
Liabilities	\$	3,984,258	\$ 2,367,694	\$ (3,167,372)	\$	3,184,580	\$ 589,476
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES Bonds Payable General Obligation Bonds	\$	2,150,000	\$ 1,855,000	\$ (120,000)		3,885,000	\$ 125,000
Revenue Bonds Deferred Amounts - Issuance Discounts Deferred Amounts - Issuance Premiums		3,515,000 (97,695)	28,536	(285,000) 9,440 (2,594)		3,230,000 (88,255) 25,942	300,000
Total Bonds Payable Compensated Absences Other Postemployment Benefits Payable		5,567,305 14,495 65,009	1,883,536 5,374 21,804	(398,154) (1,719)		7,052,687 18,150 86,813	425,000 5,956
Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$	5,646,809	\$ 1,910,714	\$ (399,873)	\$	7,157,650	\$ 430,956
COMPONENT UNIT	_						
Bonds Payable Lease Revenue Bonds Revenue Refunding Bonds Deferred Amounts - Issuance Discounts	\$	2,325,000 85,000 (1,950)	\$ -	\$ (2,325,000) (45,000) 975	\$	40,000 (975)	\$ 40,000
Component Unit Long-Term Liabilities	\$	2,408,050	\$ -	\$ (2,369,025)	\$	39,025	\$ 40,000

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds and notes payable of the Primary Government are as follows:

Ger	nera	l Obligation	Bon	ds	General Obligation Bonds			ds	
		Governmen	tal A	ctivities			Business-Ty	pe A	Activities
		Principal		Interest			Principal		Interest
2013	\$	480,000	\$	72,568	2013	\$	125,000	\$	122,314
2014		450,000		60,033	2014		1,905,000		117,690
2015		455,000		48,133	2015		170,000		38,005
2016		335,000		37,208	2016		170,000		34,605
2017		185,000		27,203	2017		175,000		31,155
2018-2022		980,000		78,006	2018-2022		935,000		100,646
2023		210,000		2,520	2023-2024		405,000		10,241
Total	\$	3,095,000	\$	325,669	Total	\$	3,885,000	\$	454,656

General Obligation Revenue Bonds				
	E	Business-Ty	pe A	Activities
	F	Principal		Interest
2013	\$	300,000	\$	153,910
2014		310,000		140,410
2015		325,000		126,305
2016		340,000		111,355
2017		355,000		95,545
2018-2022		1,600,000		202,970
Total	\$	3,230,000	\$	830,495

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds of the Component Unit are as follows:

	P	rincipal	Ir	terest
2013	\$	40,000	\$	1,660

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The City issued \$4,310,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A. The Bonds were issued for a current refunding of: 2004A Improvement Bonds of \$500,000; and a defeasance of 2003 Public Works Facility Bonds of \$2,325,000 (\$2,195,000 of which is still outstanding as of 12/31/12); and a crossover refunding of 2003A Improvement Bonds of \$1,775,000. The refunding bond proceeds were placed in an escrow account and used to purchase U.S. Government Securities. The total cash savings to the City attributable to the refunding and defeasance of these bonds is \$637,136 with a net present value savings of approximately \$340,756.

Capital Leases

The City has several outstanding capital leases for equipment and buildings and improvements. In 1994, the Primary Government entered into a capital lease agreement as lessee with the EDA Component Unit to finance the construction of the emergency services center. The City entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of a fire truck in 1996. In 2011, the City entered into a lease agreement for a copier. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases, are as follows:

\$ 885,982
220,461
(407,034)
\$ 699,409
\$

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2012, were as follows:

2013	\$ 61,098
2014	19,438
2015	18,922
Total Minimum Lease Payments	99,458
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(5,965)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 93,493

Of this balance, \$40,000 is owed to the EDA component unit for the financing related to the emergency services center.

NOTE 3 DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

B. Liabilities (Continued)

2. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to: torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. The City (primary government) has entered into a joint powers agreement with the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT). The LMCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operating as common risk management and insurance program for Minnesota cities. The City also carries commercial insurance for certain other risks of loss, including employee health insurance. The agreement for formation of the LMCIT provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member assessments and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of reserved amounts for each insured event. The pool can make additional assessments to make the pool self-sustaining.

The City has determined that it is not possible to estimate the amount of such additional assessments; however, they are not expected to be material to the financial statements. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

The City's component unit is covered by the City's commercial insurance to cover losses in the above described risk areas.

NOTE 4 PENSION PLANS

A. Public Employees Retirement Association

Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the City of Crosslake are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF) and the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (PEPFF) which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. These plans are established and administered in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 353 and 356.

GERF members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan. All police officers, fire-fighters and peace officers who qualify for members by statute are covered by the PEPFF.

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members, and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute, and vest after 36 months of public service (60 months if first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010). Being vested means you qualify for benefits at the minimum allowable age. The defined retirement 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 and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each remaining year. The annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For PEPFF members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent for each year of service. For all PEPFF and GERF members hired prior to July 1, 1989 whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 55 for PEPFF members and 65 for Basic and Coordinated members hired prior to July 1, 1989. Normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66 for Coordinated members hired on or after July 1, 1989. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

NOTE 4 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

A. Public Employees Retirement Association (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

There are different types of annuities available to members upon retirement. A single-life annuity is a lifetime annuity that ceases upon the death of the retiree and no survivor annuity is payable. There are also various types of joint and survivor annuity options available which will be payable over joint lives. Members may also leave their contributions in the fund upon termination of public service in order to qualify for a deferred annuity at retirement age. Refunds of contributions are available at any time to members who leave public service, but before retirement benefits begin.

The benefit provisions stated in the previous paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. 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.

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GERF and PEPFF. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.mnpera.org, by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive #200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088 or by calling (651) 296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

Funding Policy

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. The City makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. GERF Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members are required to contribute 9.10% and 6.25%, respectively, of their annual covered salary in 2012. PEPFF members are required to contribute 9.6% of their annual covered salary in 2012. In 2012, the City was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll: 11.78% for Basic Plan members, 7.25% for Coordinated Plan members and 14.4% for PEPFF members. The City's contributions to the Public Employees Retirement Fund for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, were \$104,581, \$106,689, and \$99,814, respectively. The City's contributions to the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$41,915, \$41,569, and \$40,147, respectively. The City's contributions were equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

NOTE 4 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

B. Crosslake Firemen's Relief Association

Plan Description

All members of the Crosslake Fire Department are covered by a defined contribution plan administered by the Crosslake Firemen's Relief Association (Relief Association). The plan is a single employer retirement plan and is established and administered in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes* Chapter 69.

The Relief Association provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members, and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established in accordance with state statute, and vest after ten years of credited service. Retirement benefits are based on a member's years of service. Benefit provisions can be amended by the Relief Association within the parameters provided by state statutes.

The Relief Association issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by contacting the City's Fire Hall.

Funding Policy

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 69.77 sets the minimum contribution requirement for the City of Crosslake and State Aid on an annual basis. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. The Association is comprised of volunteers; therefore, members have no contribution requirements. The City's 2012 contribution to the plan was as follows:

	Ψ	70,021
Total Contribution	S	43,527
Voluntary (non-required) Contribution from City	-	15,437
State Aid flowed through City to Relief Association	\$	28,090

NOTE 5 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 45), which addresses how state and local governments must account for and report their obligations related to postemployment healthcare and other non-pension benefits (referred to as Other Postemployment Benefits or "OPEB"). GASB 45 requires that local governments account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they do for pensions.

The City provides health insurance benefits for certain retired employees, including employees of Crosslake Communications, under a single-employer fully-insured plan. The City provides benefits for retirees as required by *Minnesota Statutes* §471.61 subdivision 2b. These benefit provisions are established and amended through both negotiations between the employee's union and through the City personnel policy for non union employees. There are no separately issued financial reports for the plan. To be eligible to receive benefits under the plan, employees must be at least 55 years of age, 50 years of age for police and fire personnel and have at least ten years of service with the City. Under the plan, the City will pay a portion of the individual's single coverage health insurance premiums for three years or until the employee is Medicare eligible (whichever is earlier). The amounts of premiums paid by the City under the plan are as follows:

Description	% of Premium	Police and Fire Employees
With 10-15 Years of Service	25%	25% of Premium
With 15-25 Years of Service	50%	50% of Premium
With 25 or More Years of Service	80%	100% of Premium

For the year ended December 31, 2012, there were no retirees receiving health benefits from the City's health plan.

NOTE 5 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

A. Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The City's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost of 2012, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City's net OPEB obligation:

Annual Required Contribution (ARC):	\$ 45,356
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	5,539
Adjustment to ARC	(7,517)
Annual OPEB Cost	43,378
Contributions During the Year	<u>-</u>
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	43,378
Net OPEB - Beginning of the Year	123,085
Net OPEB - End of the Year	\$ 166,463

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan and the net OPEB obligation for the year ended December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Annual OPEB Cost		Emp	oloyer	Percentage	Net OPEB		
Year Ended			Contribution		Contributed	Obligation		
December 31, 2012	\$	43,378	\$	-	- %	\$	166,463	
December 31, 2011		40,379		-	-		123,085	
December 31, 2010		41,039		-	-		82,706	

NOTE 5 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

B. Funding Status

The City currently has no assets that have been irrevocably deposited in a trust for future health benefits. Therefore, the actuarial value of assets is zero. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the basic financial statements presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

	Actuarial		Actuarial	L	Infunded					UAAL as a		
Actuarial	Value of		Accrued		Actuarial	Funded			Covered	Percentage of		
Valuation	Assets		Liability	Acci	rued Liability	Ratio			Payroll	Covered Payroll		
Date	(a)		(b)		(b) (b-a)		(b-a)	(a/b)		(c)		((b-a)/c)
01/01/12	\$ -	\$	321,160	\$	321,160	-	%	\$	1,659,481	19.35%		

C. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of the occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

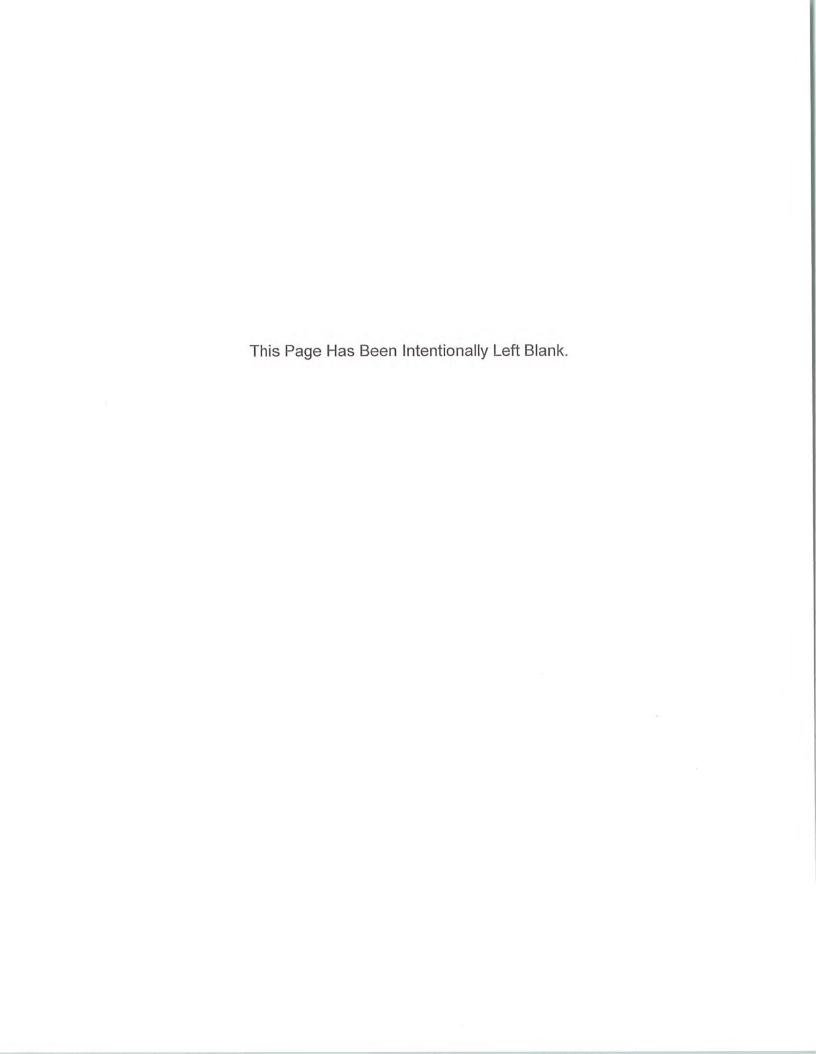
Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to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

In the January 1, 2012 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.50% discount rate, which is based on the estimated long-term investment yield on the general assets of the City using an underlying long-term inflation assumption of 2.50%. The annual healthcare cost trend rate is 9.00% initially, reduced incrementally to an ultimate rate of 5.00% after eight years. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over thirty years on a closed basis.

NOTE 6 OPERATING LEASE REVENUE

The City leases the public works facility to Crow Wing County. The lease is an operating lease in which the County is charged for 53% of the related debt service as well as 53% of operating expenditures related to the facility. This lease revenue is used to pay the debt service for the related capital lease. Future minimum lease payments to be received relating to the sublease are as follows:

2013	\$ 109,340
2014	112,838
2015	110,983
2016	111,752
2017	112,467
2018-2022	560,742
2023	112,636
Total	\$ 1,230,758



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Actu	uarial	1	Actuarial	U	Infunded					UAAL as a
Actuarial	Val	ue of		Accrued	1	Actuarial	Funded			Covered	Percentage of
Valuation Date		sets a)		Liability (b)	Accrued Liability Ratio (b-a) (a/b)		Payroll (c)		Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)		
01/01/12	\$	-	\$	321,160	\$	321,160		- %	\$	1,659,481	19.35%
01/01/09		-		259,196		259,196		3.1		1,707,490	15.18

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		GET AND FINAL		ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH BUDGET OVER (UNDER)		
REVENUES Taxes Licenses and Permits Intergovernmental Charges for Services Fines and Forfeits Special Assessments Interest Contributions and Donations Miscellaneous Total Revenues	\$	2,172,749 42,975 96,979 187,710 20,000 5,000 200 289,000 2,814,613	\$	2,188,427 70,850 180,940 338,115 35,335 11,096 10,476 332,988 34,528 3,202,755	\$	15,678 27,875 83,961 150,405 15,335 11,096 5,476 332,788 (254,472) 388,142	
EXPENDITURES Current General Government Mayor and Council Administration Elections Audit and Legal Planning and Zoning Other General Government Total General Government		30,666 310,271 4,300 43,000 274,194 122,750 785,181		29,785 299,539 3,967 48,785 255,072 166,155 803,303	-	(881) (10,732) (333) 5,785 (19,122) 43,405 18,122	
Public Safety Police Ambulance Fire Protection Total Public Safety		484,221 13,736 72,247 570,204	-	501,440 13,250 104,346 619,036	_	17,219 (486) 32,099 48,832	
Public Works Engineering Public Way Maintenance Total Public Works		20,000 409,934 429,934	_	26,772 401,601 428,373		6,772 (8,333) (1,561)	
Culture and Recreation Library Recreation Total Culture and Recreation	_	47,237 350,539 397,776	-	50,981 357,897 408,878		3,744 7,358 11,102	
Miscellaneous Recycling Firemen's Relief Association Cemetery Total Miscellaneous		32,440 47,750 2,060 82,250		32,340 43,527 1,149 77,016	_	(100) (4,223) (911) (5,234)	
Debt Service Principal Interest and Fiscal Charges Bond Issue Costs Total Debt Service		28,906 3,882 - 32,788	_	332,002 231,888 42,697 606,587	_	303,096 228,006 42,697 573,799	
Capital Outlay Capital Equipment	-	376,000		643,332		267,332	
Total Expenditures		2,674,133		3,586,525		912,392	

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED) BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

			ACTUAL	V	ARIANCE WITH BUDGET OVER (UNDER)
\$	140,480	\$	(383,770)	\$	(524,250)
			000 500		
			389,560		389,560
ds	-		(2.070.000)		(2,070,000)
u u	-				2,070,000)
					37.335
-			5,401		5,401
	(4.2)		432,296		432,296
\$	140,480		48,526	\$	(91,954)
		-	2,160,075		
		\$	2,208,601		
	ORIGIN	ds -	ORIGINAL AND FINAL \$ 140,480 \$ ds	ORIGINAL AND FINAL \$ 140,480 \$ (383,770)	BUDGET ORIGINAL AND FINAL \$ 140,480 \$ (383,770) \$ - 389,560 - (2,070,000) - 2,070,000 - 37,335 - 5,401 - 432,296 - \$ 140,480

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL TAX INCREMENT FINANCING FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	BUDGET ORIGINAL AND FINAL ACTUAL				VARIANCE WITH BUDGET OVER (UNDER)		
REVENUES							
Tax Increments	\$	35,000	\$	38,831	\$	3,831	
EXPENDITURES							
Economic Development Current		35,000		36,545		1,545	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE				2,286		2,286	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			72	1,300		(1,300)	
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$		\$	3,586	\$	986	

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

NOTE 1 LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

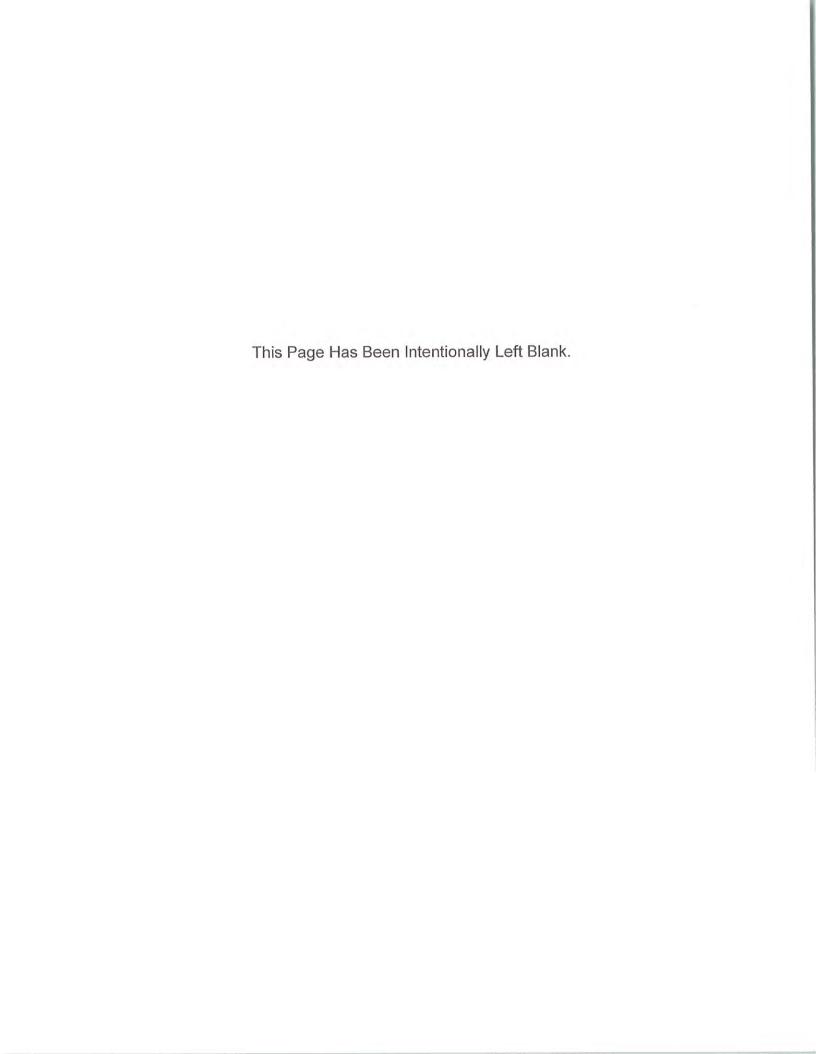
A. Budgetary Information

Each fall, the City Council adopts an annual budget for the general and TIF funds. Legal budgetary control is at the fund level.

The budget for the general and TIF funds are adopted on a basis consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

General fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$736,776. Tax increment financing expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$1,545. The overage was considered by City management to be the result of necessary expenditures critical to operations and was approved by the Council.



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA COMBINING BALANCE SHEET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY COMPONENT UNIT DECEMBER 31, 2012

	REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM		LOAN OPERATING		TOTAL
ASSETS					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents Loans Receivable Long-Term Lease Receivable	\$	329,645 101,039	\$	40,000	\$ 329,645 101,039 40,000
Total Assets	\$	430,684	\$	40,000	\$ 470,684
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities Accounts Payable	\$	6,559	\$	1/3	\$ 6,559
Fund Balances Restricted for: Economic Development Debt Service		424,125		40,000	424,125 40,000
Total Fund Balances		424,125		40,000	464,125
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	430,684	\$	40,000	\$ 470,684

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY COMPONENT UNIT DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Fu	ınd Level Total	Adjustments		tement of t Position
ASSETS					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents Loans Receivable Deferred Charges, Net of Amortization Long-Term Lease Receivable	\$	329,645 101,039 - 40,000	\$ - 603	1	\$ 329,645 101,039 603 40,000
Total Assets	\$	470,684	603		471,287
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$	6,559			6,559
Accrued Interest Payable		-	138	1	138
Long Term Liabilities					
Due Within One Year		-	39,025	1	39,025
Total Liabilities		6,559	39,163		 45,722
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Economic Development		424,125	(424,125)		
Debt Service		40,000	(40,000)		
Total Fund Balances		464,125	(464,125)		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	470,684	(424,962)		
Net Position					
Restricted for Debt Service			1,440		1,440
Restricted for Economic Development			424,125		 424,125
Total Net Position of Component Unit (Pa	age 16))	\$ 425,565		\$ 425,565

¹ Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and related accrued interest, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY COMPONENT UNIT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM	EDA OPERATING FUND	TOTAL	
REVENUES				
Miscellaneous Lease Revenue Revolving Loan Interest Interest Total Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 5,146 2,342 7,488	\$ 3,885 - 129 4,014	\$ 3,885 5,146 2,471 11,502	
Total Revenue	7,488	4,014	11,502	
EXPENDITURES Economic Development Professional Services Other Services and Charges Contribution to Primary Government Debt Service Principal Interest and Fiscal Charges	10,013	734 - 309,233 2,370,000 3,885	734 10,013 309,233 2,370,000 3,885	
Total Expenditures	10.012	V		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	10,013 (2,525) 426,650	2,683,852 (2,679,838) 2,719,838	2,693,865 (2,682,363) 3,146,488	
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 424,125	\$ 40,000	\$ 464,125	

CITY OF CROSSLAKE, MINNESOTA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY COMPONENT UNIT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Fund Level Total	Adjustments	Statement of Activities		
Expenditures/Expenses	\$ 2,693,865	\$ (2,409,260) 1	\$ 284,606		
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services	9,031		9,031		
Net Program Revenue (Expense)	(2,684,834)	2,409,260	(275,575)		
General Revenues					
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	2,471_		2,471		
Change in Net Assets (Page 16)	(2,682,363)	2,409,260	(273,104)		
Fund Balances/Net Position					
Beginning of Year	3,146,488	(2,447,820)	698,668		
End of Year	\$ 464,125	\$ (38,560)	\$ 425,565		

¹ Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, and the principal payments on debt are shown as a reduction of the related liability in the statement of net position.

Bond Principal Payments	\$ (2,370,000)
Amortization of Bond Issuance Costs	600
Amortization of Bond Discount	975
Net Decrease in Accrued Interest Related to Last Debt Service Payment	(40,835)
Total	\$ (2,409,260)







INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Crosslake Crosslake, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit and each major fund of the City of Crosslake, Minnesota, as of December 31, 2012 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated May 13, 2013. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of Crosslake Communications, as described in our report on the City of Crosslake, Minnesota's financial statements. This report includes our consideration of the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. However, this report, insofar as it relates to the results of the other auditors, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

The City's basic financial statements include the operations of Crosslake Communications. Our audit, described below, did not include the operations of Crosslake Communications because the component unit engaged for its own separate audit which included the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide Political Subdivisions*.

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions* covers seven categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing.

In connections with our audit nothing came to our attentions that caused us to believe that the City of Crosslake, Minnesota failed to comply with provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the City of Crosslake, Minnesota's noncompliance with the above-referenced provisions.

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

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Brainerd, Minnesota May 13, 2013



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Clifton Zarmflen LEP

