



PRINCIPALS

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Kalen T. Karnowski, CPA

April 24, 2020

To the Board of Commissioners and Management
Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission

The following is a summary of our audit work, key conclusions, and other information that we consider important or that is required to be communicated to the Board of Commissioners, administration, or those charged with governance of the Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (the Commission).

OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER AUDITING STANDARDS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Commission as of and for the year ended January 31, 2020. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information to you verbally and in our audit engagement letter. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

PLANNED SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE AUDIT

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously discussed and coordinated in order to obtain sufficient audit evidence and complete an effective audit.

AUDIT OPINION AND FINDINGS

Based on our audit of the Commission's financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2020:

- We have issued an unmodified opinion on the Commission's financial statements. The Commission has elected not to present management's discussion and analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have determined necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements. Our opinion on the Commission's basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.
- We reported no deficiencies in the Commission's internal control over financial reporting that we considered to be material weaknesses.
- The results of our testing disclosed no instances of noncompliance required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.
- We reported no findings based on our testing of the Commission's compliance with Minnesota laws and regulations.

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.

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OTHER OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Impact of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Shortly after the end of the 2019 fiscal year, the onset of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic caused substantial volatility in economic conditions and tremendous disruption in the way governments, businesses, and individuals function. Minnesota local governments may experience the impact of this pandemic in a myriad of financial areas, such as: declines in investment rates of return, cash flow issues, increased receivable delinquencies, challenges in processing transactions, disruption of prescribed internal control procedures, delays in internal and external financial reporting, and new compliance requirements attached to potential federal relief subsidies. As your organization adapts to the new normal of operations in a post-COVID-19 world, the assessment of and responses to the new risks that accompany operational changes will be critical to the safeguarding of resources and sound financial stewardship. We encourage management and governance to include a robust financial risk assessment process when planning responses to these challenges, and to reassess and adapt internal controls over financial transactions and reporting to align with significant changes made to daily operations, even those intended to be temporary.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Commission are described in Note 1 of the notes to basic financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted, and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year.

We noted no transactions entered into by the Commission during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGMENTS

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected.

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

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

CORRECTED AND UNCORRECTED MISSTATEMENTS

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. There were no misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures that were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN PERFORMING THE AUDIT

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

DISAGREEMENTS WITH MANAGEMENT

For purposes of this report, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated April 24, 2020.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

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

OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS OR ISSUES

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

OTHER MATTERS

We were not engaged to report on the introductory section, which accompanies the financial statements but is not required supplementary information. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

CLOSING

We would be pleased to further discuss any of the information contained in this report or any other concerns that you would like us to address. We would also like to express our thanks for the courtesy and assistance extended to us during the course of our audit.

The purpose of this report is solely to provide those charged with governance of the Commission, management, and those who have responsibility for oversight of the financial reporting process required communications related to our audit process. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 24, 2020

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**BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION**

**Financial Statements and
Supplemental Information**

**Year Ended
January 31, 2020**

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BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Board of Commissioners
Year Ended January 31, 2020

<u>Commissioner</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Governmental Unit</u>
Jim Prom	Chairperson	City of Plymouth
Michael Welch	Vice Chairperson	City of Minneapolis
Stacy Harwell	Treasurer	City of Golden Valley
Jim de Lambert	Secretary	City of St. Louis Park
Dave Anderson	Commissioner	City of Crystal
Clint Carlson	Commissioner	City of Medicine Lake
Mike Fruen	Commissioner	City of Minnetonka
John Elder	Commissioner	City of New Hope
Wayne Sicora	Commissioner	City of Robbinsdale

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners and Management
Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended January 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission'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 Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

(continued)

OPINIONS

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to on the previous page present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Commission as of January 31, 2020, the respective changes in financial position thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

OTHER MATTERS

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The introductory section, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Prior Year Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Commission's financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2019, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund in our report dated May 2, 2019. In our opinion, the partial comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended January 31, 2019 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 24, 2020 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P. A.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 24, 2020

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Statement of Net Position
as of January 31, 2020
(With Partial Comparative Information as of January 31, 2019)

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and temporary investments	\$ 5,649,384	\$ 5,447,755
Delinquent taxes receivable	8,856	7,797
Due from other governments	337,209	177,166
Prepays	2,143	2,958
Total assets	\$ 5,997,592	\$ 5,635,676
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 873,404	\$ 187,432
Unearned revenue	266,878	281,760
Total liabilities	1,140,282	469,192
Net position		
Restricted for watershed improvements	4,448,634	4,786,348
Unrestricted	408,676	380,136
Total net position	4,857,310	5,166,484
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 5,997,592	\$ 5,635,676

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Statement of Activities
Year Ended January 31, 2020
(With Partial Comparative Information for the Year Ended January 31, 2019)

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Expenses		
Watershed management		
Administration	\$ 697,931	\$ 586,206
Improvement projects	2,054,732	1,664,855
Total expenses	2,752,663	2,251,061
Program revenues		
Watershed management		
Charges for services – member assessments	529,850	515,050
Charges for services – permit fees	52,597	53,000
Capital grants and contributions	384,692	388,980
Total program revenues	967,139	957,030
Net program revenue (expense)	(1,785,524)	(1,294,031)
General revenues		
Property taxes	1,424,217	1,337,205
Unrestricted state aids	2	2
Investment earnings	51,828	44,343
Other	303	324
Total general revenues	1,476,350	1,381,874
Change in net position	(309,174)	87,843
Net position		
Beginning of year	5,166,484	5,078,641
End of year	\$ 4,857,310	\$ 5,166,484

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
as of January 31, 2020
(With Partial Comparative Information as of January 31, 2019)

	General Fund	Improvement Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
			2020	2019
Assets				
Cash and temporary investments	\$ 682,726	\$ 4,966,658	\$ 5,649,384	\$ 5,447,755
Delinquent taxes receivable	–	8,856	8,856	7,797
Due from other governments	53,572	283,637	337,209	177,166
Prepays	2,143	–	2,143	2,958
Total assets	\$ 738,441	\$ 5,259,151	\$ 5,997,592	\$ 5,635,676
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 62,887	\$ 810,517	\$ 873,404	\$ 187,432
Unearned revenue	266,878	–	266,878	281,760
Total liabilities	329,765	810,517	1,140,282	469,192
Deferred inflows of resources				
Unavailable revenue – property taxes	–	8,856	8,856	7,797
Fund balances				
Nonspendable for prepaids	2,143	–	2,143	2,958
Restricted for watershed improvements	–	4,439,778	4,439,778	4,778,551
Assigned for SWLRT and METRO Blue Line extension	15,000	–	15,000	21,000
Unassigned	391,533	–	391,533	356,178
Total fund balances	408,676	4,439,778	4,848,454	5,158,687
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 738,441	\$ 5,259,151	\$ 5,997,592	\$ 5,635,676

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Fund balances – governmental funds	\$ 4,848,454	\$ 5,158,687
Certain revenues (including delinquent taxes) are included in net position, but are excluded from fund balances until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.	8,856	7,797
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 4,857,310	\$ 5,166,484

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended January 31, 2020
(With Partial Comparative Information for the Year Ended January 31, 2019)

	General Fund	Improvement Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
			2020	2019
Revenue				
Member contributions	\$ 529,850	\$ –	\$ 529,850	\$ 515,050
Permit fees	52,597	–	52,597	53,000
Property taxes	–	1,423,158	1,423,158	1,334,945
Intergovernmental	130,731	253,963	384,694	388,982
Investment earnings	886	50,942	51,828	44,343
Miscellaneous	303	–	303	324
Total revenue	714,367	1,728,063	2,442,430	2,336,644
Expenditures				
Current				
Engineering	522,116	–	522,116	423,232
Legal	14,428	–	14,428	13,313
Professional services	16,707	–	16,707	17,588
Administrative services	77,918	–	77,918	74,194
Public relations and outreach	23,158	–	23,158	20,089
Financial management	3,500	–	3,500	3,200
Education	37,498	–	37,498	32,039
Miscellaneous	1,600	1,006	2,606	2,551
Capital outlay				
Improvement projects	215	2,054,517	2,054,732	1,664,855
Total expenditures	697,140	2,055,523	2,752,663	2,251,061
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	17,227	(327,460)	(310,233)	85,583
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	73,313	62,000	135,313	55,936
Transfers (out)	(62,000)	(73,313)	(135,313)	(55,936)
Total other financing sources (uses)	11,313	(11,313)	–	–
Net change in fund balances	28,540	(338,773)	(310,233)	85,583
Fund balances				
Beginning of year	380,136	4,778,551	5,158,687	5,073,104
End of year	\$ 408,676	\$ 4,439,778	\$ 4,848,454	\$ 5,158,687
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:				
Net change in fund balances – governmental funds			\$ (310,233)	\$ 85,583
Certain revenues (including delinquent taxes) are included in net position, but are excluded from fund balances until they are available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.			1,059	2,260
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ (309,174)	\$ 87,843

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual
General Fund
Year Ended January 31, 2020

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Member contributions	\$ 529,850	\$ 529,850	\$ -
Permit fees	60,000	52,597	(7,403)
Intergovernmental	5,000	130,731	125,731
Investment earnings	-	886	886
Miscellaneous	-	303	303
Total revenue	594,850	714,367	119,517
Expenditures			
Current			
Engineering	429,000	522,116	93,116
Legal	17,000	14,428	(2,572)
Professional services	18,000	16,707	(1,293)
Administrative services	84,200	77,918	(6,282)
Public relations and outreach	25,800	23,158	(2,642)
Financial management	3,500	3,500	-
Education	40,850	37,498	(3,352)
Miscellaneous	1,500	1,600	100
Capital outlay			
Improvement projects	10,000	215	(9,785)
Total expenditures	629,850	697,140	67,290
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(35,000)	17,227	52,227
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	76,000	73,313	(2,687)
Transfers (out)	(62,000)	(62,000)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	14,000	11,313	(2,687)
Net change in fund balances	\$ (21,000)	28,540	\$ 49,540
Fund balances			
Beginning of year		380,136	
End of year		\$ 408,676	

BASSETT CREEK WATERSHED
MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
January 31, 2020

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Organization

The Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (the Commission) is a joint venture of the cities of Crystal, Golden Valley, Medicine Lake, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, New Hope, Plymouth, Robbinsdale, and St. Louis Park, formed under the authority of Minnesota Statutes § 471.59. The Commission's purpose is to provide for cooperative planning, usage, and improvement of the watershed drained by the nine member communities. It is governed by a board consisting of nine commissioners, one appointed by each member city. The accounting policies of the Commission conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units.

B. Reporting Entity

A joint venture is a legal entity resulting from a contractual agreement that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain either an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility. The Commission, as described above, is considered a joint venture of the nine member cities, and is included as such in their financial statements.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements include the Commission (the primary government) and its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable, or for which the exclusion of the component unit would render the financial statements of the primary government misleading. The criteria used to determine if the primary government is financially accountable for a component unit includes whether or not the primary government appoints the voting majority of the potential component unit's board, is able to impose its will on the potential component unit, is in a relationship of financial benefit or burden with the potential component unit, or is fiscally depended upon by the potential component unit. Based on these criteria, there are no component units required to be included in the Commission's financial statements.

C. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all of the financial activities of the Commission. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other internally directed revenues are reported as general revenues.

The government-wide 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 revenue in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Fund Financial Statement Presentation

The accounts of the Commission are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenue, and expenditures. The resources of the Commission are accounted for in two funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the primary operating account of the Commission and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Improvement Capital Projects Fund – The Improvement Capital Projects Fund is used to account for resources set aside for the construction of improvements to the watershed. Its primary resources are a property tax levy and state aids.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, with major individual governmental funds reported in separate columns. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources generally are included on the Balance Sheet. Operating statements of this fund present increases (revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in fund balances. Under this basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the following manner:

- 1. Revenue Recognition** – Revenue is recognized when it becomes measurable and available. “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be determined and “available” means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Commission considers revenues to be available if collected within 60 days after year-end. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Grant advances received for which not all eligibility requirements have been met are reported as unearned revenue at year-end. All significant revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual.
- 2. Recording of Expenditures** – Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred; however, expenditures are recorded as prepaid for approved disbursements or liabilities incurred in advance of the year in which the item is to be used.

E. Budget

The Commission’s Board adopts an annual budget for the General Fund on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgetary control is at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at year-end. Actual expenditures for the year ended January 31, 2020, exceeded General Fund appropriations by \$67,290.

F. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, required management to make estimates that affect the amounts reported. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

G. Cash and Investments

Cash and investments balances from all funds are combined and invested to the extent available in various securities as authorized by state law. Earnings from the pooled investments are allocated to the respective funds on the basis of each fund’s cash balance participation. Investments in repurchase agreements and investment pools are valued at amortized cost, while all other investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Commission categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

See Note 2 for the Commission's recurring fair value measurements at year-end.

H. Receivables

The Commission utilizes an allowance for uncollectible accounts to value its receivables; however, it considers all of its current receivables to be collectible.

I. Prepaids

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaids, which are recorded as expenditures/expenses at the time of consumption.

J. Capital Assets

The Commission has no capital assets. The Improvement Capital Projects Fund is used to construct holding ponds and other improvements to the drainage system within the watershed district. The improvements are to land belonging to the Commission's member communities and are not capitalized by the Commission.

K. Property Taxes

Under Minnesota Statutes § 103B.251, the Commission is authorized to certify to Hennepin County the costs of capital projects included in the capital improvement program in the Commission's watershed management plan. Project costs are certified to the county before October 1. The county is required by Minnesota Statutes § 103B.251, Subd. 6 to provide funds for the cost of such improvements. The Commission has elected to levy an ad valorem property tax on taxable properties within the watershed to provide such funds. Such taxes become a lien on January 1 and are recorded as receivables by the Commission on that date. Property taxes may be paid by taxpayers in two equal installments on May 15 and October 15. The county provides tax settlements to all taxing districts several times a year. Taxes which remain unpaid at December 31 are classified as delinquent taxes receivable, and are offset by deferred inflows of resources on the governmental funds financial statements if not collected within 60 days after year-end.

L. Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; and natural disasters. The Commission participates in the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT), a public entity risk pool for its general property, casualty, and other miscellaneous insurance coverages. The LMCIT operates as a common risk management and insurance program for a large number of cities in Minnesota. The Commission pays an annual premium to the LMCIT for insurance coverage. The LMCIT agreement provides that the trust will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of certain limits. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the current year.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

N. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position represents the difference between assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources; and is displayed in the following components:

- **Net Investment in Capital Assets** – Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by any outstanding debt attributable to acquire capital assets.
- **Restricted Net Position** – Consists of net position restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- **Unrestricted Net Position** – All other net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.”

The Commission applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

O. Fund Balance Classifications

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

- **Nonspendable** – Consists of amounts that are not in spendable form, such as prepaid items, inventory, and other long-term assets.
- **Restricted** – Consists of amounts related to externally imposed constraints established by creditors, grantors, or contributors; or constraints imposed by state statutory provisions.
- **Committed** – Consists of internally imposed constraints that are established by resolution of the Board of Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Commissioners removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.
- **Assigned** – Consists of internally imposed constraints consisting of amounts intended to be used by the Commission for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the governing body itself or by an official to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- **Unassigned** – The residual classification for the General Fund, which also reflects negative residual amounts in other funds.

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Commission’s policy to first use restricted resources, and then use unrestricted resources as they are needed. When committed, assigned, or unassigned resources are available for use, it is the Commission’s policy to use resources in the following order: 1) committed, 2) assigned, and 3) unassigned.

P. Prior Period Comparative Information

The financial statements include partial prior year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required or sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Commission’s financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2019, from which such partial information was derived.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

In accordance with applicable Minnesota Statutes, the Commission maintains deposits at depository banks authorized by its Board of Commissioners, including checking and savings accounts. The following is considered the most significant risk associated with deposits:

Custodial Credit Risk – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Commission’s deposits may be lost.

Minnesota Statutes require that all deposits be protected by federal deposit insurance, corporate surety bonds, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110 percent of the deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance or corporate surety bonds. Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes, and bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies; general obligations rated “A” or better; revenue obligations rated “AA” or better; irrevocable standard letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota Statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution that is not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral. The Commission has no additional deposit policies addressing custodial credit risk.

At year-end, the carrying amount of the Commission’s deposits and the balance on the bank records were \$0. At January 31, 2020, deposits were fully covered by federal deposit insurance.

B. Investments

The Commission has the following investments at year-end:

Investment Type	Fair Value Measurement	Credit Risk		Interest Risk	Total
		Rating	Agency		
Repurchase agreement (U.S. agency underlying security)	Not Applicable	Not Rated		No maturity	\$ 3,061,190
Investment Pools/Mutual Funds 4M Fund	Not Applicable	Not Rated		No maturity	2,588,194
					<u>\$ 5,649,384</u>

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At year-end, the Commission was invested in the Minnesota Municipal Money Market (4M) Fund, an external investment pool regulated by Minnesota Statutes not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that follows the regulatory rules of the SEC. The Commission's investment in this fund is measured at the net asset value per share provided by the pool, which is an amortized cost method that approximates fair value. The 4M Fund has no restrictions on withdrawals.

Investments are subject to various risks, the following of which are considered the most significant:

Custodial Credit Risk – For investments, this is the risk that in the event of a failure of the counterparty to an investment transaction (typically a broker-dealer) the Commission would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Commission does not have a formal policy addressing this risk, but typically limits its exposure by purchasing insured or registered investments or controlling who holds the securities.

Credit Risk – This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Minnesota Statutes limit the Commission's investments to 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 that receive 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 13 months or less; general obligations rated "A" or better; revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; general obligations of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency rated "A" or better; bankers' acceptances of United States banks eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System; commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries, rated of the highest quality category by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies, and maturing in 270 days or less; Guaranteed Investment Contracts guaranteed by a United States commercial bank, domestic branch of a foreign bank, or a United States insurance company, and with a credit quality in one of the top two highest categories; repurchase or reverse purchase agreements and securities lending agreements with financial institutions qualified as a "depository" by the government entity, with banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System with capitalization exceeding \$10,000,000; a primary reporting dealer in U.S. government securities to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; or certain Minnesota securities broker-dealers. The Commission does not have a formal policy that further restricts investing in specific financial instruments.

Concentration Risk – This is the risk associated with investing a significant portion of the Commission's investment (considered 5 percent or more) in the securities of a single issuer, excluding U.S. guaranteed investments (such as treasuries), investment pools, and mutual funds. The Commission does not have a formal policy that limits the concentration of investments. At year-end, 54 percent of the Commission's portfolio was invested in a repurchase agreement issued by Wells Fargo.

Interest Rate Risk – This is the risk of potential variability in the fair value of fixed rate investments resulting from changes in interest rates (the longer the period for which an interest rate is fixed, the greater the risk). The Commission does not have a formal policy limiting the duration of investments.

NOTE 3 – TRANSFERS

The following interfund transfers were made during the year ended January 31, 2020:

Transfers Out	Transfers In		
	General Fund	Improvement Capital Projects Fund	Total
General Fund	\$ –	\$ 62,000	\$ 62,000
Improvement Capital Projects Fund	73,313	–	73,313
	<u>\$ 73,313</u>	<u>\$ 62,000</u>	<u>\$ 135,313</u>

Transfers are used to finance improvement projects or allocate revenues between funds. Interfund transfers reported in the fund financial statements are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The nine member cities support the Commission through annual contributions, which are computed using a formula based on the net tax capacity of all property within the watershed and the total area of each member city within the watershed, as compared to the total area within the watershed. Contributions are assessed on a fiscal year basis. Contributions received in advance of the year to which they pertain are reported as unearned revenue in the year received. Member contributions, unearned revenue, and permit fees revenue for the year ended January 31, 2020 were as follows:

	Member Contributions	Unearned Revenue	Permit Fees
Crystal	\$ 27,877	\$ 29,062	\$ –
Golden Valley	138,553	144,693	–
Medicine Lake	3,846	3,975	–
Minneapolis	35,805	–	1,500
Minnetonka	28,989	29,967	–
New Hope	27,987	28,987	–
Plymouth	237,986	–	4,954
Robbinsdale	8,523	8,937	–
St. Louis Park	20,284	21,257	–
	<u>\$ 529,850</u>	<u>\$ 266,878</u>	<u>\$ 6,454</u>

The member cities charge the Commission for expenditures incurred or services performed on the Commission’s behalf, as well as an administrative charge. Expenditures to the member cities for the year ended January 31, 2020, along with any liability remaining at year-end, are as follows:

	Administrative Services	Accounts Payable	Capital Outlay
Crystal	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 930,156
Golden Valley	3,500	791,115	828,822
Plymouth	–	–	32,639
	<u>\$ 3,500</u>	<u>\$ 791,115</u>	<u>\$ 1,791,617</u>

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OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS

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PRINCIPALS

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William J. Lauer, CPA
James H. Eichten, CPA
Aaron J. Nielsen, CPA
Victoria L. Holinka, CPA/CMA
Jaclyn M. Huegel, CPA
Kalen T. Karnowski, CPA

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

To the Board of Commissioners and Management
Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended January 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 24, 2020.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

(continued)

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 24, 2020



PRINCIPALS

Thomas A. Karnowski, CPA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

To the Board of Commissioners and Management
Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Bassett Creek Watershed Management Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended January 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 24, 2020.

MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Commission failed to comply with the provisions of the deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Cities*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minnesota Statutes § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the Commission's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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 report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 24, 2020

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