

County of Lincoln, Maine



Annual Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Independently Audited By

Berry·Talbot·Royer

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

County of Lincoln Maine

December 31, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the County Commissioners
County of Lincoln, Maine

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Lincoln, Maine as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The County's 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 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 audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Lincoln, Maine as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position 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 on pages 3 – 8, and Schedules A through D on pages 36 – 39, 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 23, 2021, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Berry Talbot Royer
Certified Public Accountants
Falmouth, Maine
August 23, 2021



Management's Discussion and Analysis

Lincoln County (the County) provides this Management's Discussion and Analysis to present additional information to the readers of the County's basic financial statements. This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County is for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the additional information that is furnished in the County's basic financial statements and required supplementary information.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The County's basic financial statements include the following components:

- 1) Government-wide Financial Statements,
- 2) Fund Financial Statements, and
- 3) Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

This report also includes *required supplementary information* (RSI) in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the County's operations in a manner that is similar to private business. These statements provide both short-term as well as long-term information in regards to the County's financial position. These financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. This measurement focus takes into account all revenues and expenses associated with the fiscal year regardless of when cash is received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include the following two statements:

The Statement of Net Position – this statement presents *all* of the government's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference being reported as net position.

The Statement of Activities – this statement presents information that shows how the government's net position changed during the period. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

The type of activity presented for the County of Lincoln is:

Governmental activities – The activities in this section are mostly supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (federal and state grants). All of the County's basic services are reported in governmental activities, which includes court services, emergency management, district attorney, administration, county buildings, prisoner support, communications, registry of deeds, registry of probate, sheriff's department, recycling, planning and unclassified.

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 County, like other local governments uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financial related legal requirement. All of the funds of the County can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds: All of the basic services provided by the County are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported in governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. They also focus on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information will be useful in evaluating the government's near-term financing requirements. This approach is known as the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this approach revenues are recorded when cash is received or when susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when liabilities are incurred and due. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's finances to assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the County.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of 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 of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented on the pages immediately following each governmental fund financial statement.

The general fund is the only fund for which the County legally adopts a budget. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund - Budgetary Basis provides a comparison of the original and final budget and the actual expenditures for the current year.

Fiduciary Funds: These funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County of Lincoln. These funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds are much like that of proprietary funds, they use the accrual basis of accounting

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The Notes to the Basic Financial Statements can be found following the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information, which includes a Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual – General Fund, a Schedule of County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, a Schedule of County Contributions, Schedules of Net OPEB Liability and Contributions (GASB 75), and Notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Our analysis below focuses on the net position, and changes in net position of the County's governmental activities. The County's total net position decreased to \$575,373.

Net investments in capital assets – a large part of the County's net position reflects its investment in capital asset (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment). The County uses these assets to provide services to citizens, consequently these assets are not available for future spending. It should also, be noted, that no part of these capital assets are funded by debt.

Restricted net position – represents resources that are subject on how they may be expended.

Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints, enabling legislation, or other legal requirement – decreased to a deficit balance of \$1,713,748 at the end of this year. The deficit balance is primarily resulting from the County's unfunded net pension and net OPEB liabilities.

Condensed Statements of Net Positions
As of December 31, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019	\$ Difference	% Difference
Assets:				
Current Assets	\$ 6,115,784	\$ 4,786,613	\$ 1,329,171	28%
Capital Assets	<u>2,267,821</u>	<u>2,487,274</u>	<u>(219,453)</u>	-9%
Total Assets	<u>8,383,605</u>	<u>7,273,887</u>	<u>1,109,718</u>	15%
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	459,299	409,952	49,347	12%
Deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits	<u>3,196,301</u>	<u>2,044,655</u>	<u>1,151,646</u>	56%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>3,655,600</u>	<u>2,454,607</u>	<u>1,200,993</u>	49%
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities	712,051	551,251	160,800	29%
Long-term Debt Outstanding	<u>9,922,757</u>	<u>6,999,743</u>	<u>2,923,014</u>	42%
Total Liabilities	<u>10,634,808</u>	<u>7,550,994</u>	<u>3,083,814</u>	41%
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	64,562	422,114	(357,552)	-85%
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits	<u>764,462</u>	<u>892,457</u>	<u>(127,995)</u>	-14%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>829,024</u>	<u>1,314,571</u>	<u>(485,547)</u>	-37%
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,267,821	2,487,274	(219,453)	-9%
Restricted	21,300	24,408	(3,108)	-13%
Unrestricted	<u>(1,713,748)</u>	<u>(1,648,753)</u>	<u>(64,995)</u>	4%
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 575,373</u>	<u>\$ 862,929</u>	<u>\$ (287,556)</u>	-33%

Revenues and Expenses

Revenues for the County's governmental activities increased by 6%, while total expenses increased by 8%. The increase in County Revenue's was due to increased fee for service contracts including, but not limited to: Court Security, MDEA, ACO, Grants, Dispatch Services and Recycling Contracts. The majority of the increase in the County's expenses were due to a significant increase to the County's Entity-Wide Liabilities.

Condensed Statements of Activities
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>\$ Difference</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
REVENUES				
Program Revenues	\$ 2,244,075	\$ 2,026,610	\$ 217,465	11%
General Revenues	<u>10,710,362</u>	<u>10,210,168</u>	<u>500,194</u>	5%
Total Revenues	<u>12,954,437</u>	<u>12,236,778</u>	<u>717,659</u>	6%
EXPENSES				
Court Services	128,233	140,093	(11,860)	-8%
Emergency Management	335,174	262,768	72,406	28%
District Attorney	364,675	297,902	66,773	22%
Commissioners	760,753	625,720	135,033	22%
County buildings	558,662	499,922	58,740	12%
Prisoner Support	3,158,338	2,916,502	241,836	8%
Communications	1,934,422	1,502,779	431,643	29%
Registry of Deeds	253,104	221,462	31,642	14%
Registry of Probate	341,573	268,881	72,692	27%
Community Programs	97,263	95,717	1,546	2%
Sheriff's Department	2,885,426	3,219,222	(333,796)	-10%
Employee Benefits	95,053	96,707	(1,654)	-2%
Planning	322,031	220,158	101,873	46%
Recycling	617,969	533,943	84,026	16%
Insurances	97,614	89,090	8,524	10%
Contingency	95,000	19,895	75,105	0%
Special Projects/Reserves	275,640	348,657	(73,017)	-21%
Capital Projects/Reserves	130,482	52,481	78,001	149%
Debt Service:				
TBRJ Debt Service	788,250	811,050	(22,800)	-3%
TAN Interest	<u>2,331</u>	<u>12,212</u>	<u>(9,881)</u>	-81%
Total Expenses	<u>13,241,993</u>	<u>12,235,161</u>	<u>1,006,832</u>	8%
Change in Net Position	(287,556)	1,617	(289,173)	-17883%
Beginning Net Position	<u>862,929</u>	<u>861,312</u>	<u>1,617</u>	0%
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 575,373</u>	<u>\$ 862,929</u>	<u>\$ (287,556)</u>	-33%

Financial Analysis of the County’s Fund Statements

Governmental Funds: The financial reporting focus of the County’s governmental funds is to provide information on the near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information may be useful in assessing the County’s financial requirements. In particular, general fund unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government’s financial position at the end of the year, and the net resources available for spending.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
General Fund:		
Committed	\$ 1,960,880	\$ 1,425,253
Restricted	21,300	24,408
Assigned	233,375	229,400
Unassigned	<u>3,205,422</u>	<u>2,572,549</u>
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 5,420,977</u>	<u>\$ 4,251,610</u>

The general fund total fund balance increased by \$1,169,367 from the prior fiscal year.

Budgetary Highlights

The general fund actual revenues were over budget by \$600,954 primarily due to the receipt of greater than anticipated fees and grants. Refer to Schedule A for more detailed information.

The general fund actual expenditures were under budget by \$763,439. This is greatly due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Refer to Schedule A for more detailed information.

Capital Assets

As of December 31, 2020, the net book value of capital assets recorded by the County decreased by \$219,453 from the prior year. The decrease was due to current year depreciation expense of \$360,140, which was offset with capital additions of \$198,112 and disposals of \$137,605.

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>\$ Difference</u>	<u>% Difference</u>
Land	\$ 132,300	\$ 132,300	\$ -	
Buildings and improvements	884,610	964,871	(80,261)	-8.3%
Vehicles	398,670	438,527	(39,857)	-9.1%
Machinery and equipment	641,965	715,278	(73,313)	-10.2%
Infrastructure	<u>210,276</u>	<u>236,297</u>	<u>(26,021)</u>	-11.0%
Total	<u>\$ 2,267,821</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,273</u>	<u>\$ (219,452)</u>	-8.8%

Debt

At December 31, 2020, the County had no bonds outstanding. Other long-term obligations include accrued compensated absences, other post-employment benefits and net pension liability. Refer to Note 6 of Notes to Financial Statements for more detailed information.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

In prior years, the County's unassigned fund balance had fallen below a sufficient level to sustain government operations for a period of approximately two months. As of December 31, 2020 the County had established an unassigned fund balance that covers approximately three months, or 25% of the approved appropriations for the fiscal year 2021 budget. The County also continued to maintain significant reserves for future capital and program needs.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the County Finance Office at 32 High St. Wiscasset, Maine 04578.

County of Lincoln, Maine

Basic Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of December 31, 2020

STATEMENT A

Governmental
Activities

Assets

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 5,699,713
Accounts receivable	213,476
Prepaid expenses	202,595
Total current assets	<u>6,115,784</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Non depreciable capital assets	132,300
Depreciable capital assets	8,736,414
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,600,893)</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>2,267,821</u>

Total Assets

8,383,605

Deferred Outflows of resources

Deferred outflows related to pensions	459,299
Deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits	<u>3,196,301</u>

Total Deferred Outflows of Resources

3,655,600

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	469,553
Accrued payroll	220,881
Other current liabilities	4,373
Accrued compensated absences	<u>17,244</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>712,051</u>

Noncurrent liabilities:

Accrued compensated absences	344,875
Net OPEB liability	7,723,006
Net Pension liability	<u>1,854,876</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>9,922,757</u>

Total Liabilities

10,634,808

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows related to pensions	64,562
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits	<u>764,462</u>

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources

829,024

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	2,267,821
Restricted	21,300
Unrestricted	<u>(1,713,748)</u>

Total Net Position

\$ 575,373

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

STATEMENT B

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expenses)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenues and Changes in Net Position
				Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
Court Services	\$ 128,233	\$ 105,320	\$ -	\$ (22,913)
Emergency Management	335,174	-	146,366	(188,808)
District Attorney	364,675	16,208	-	(348,467)
Administration	760,753	25,954	-	(734,799)
County buildings	558,662	-	-	(558,662)
Transportation	3,158,338	18,080	267,600	(2,872,658)
Communications	1,934,422	11,381	56,253	(1,866,788)
Registry of Deeds	253,104	505,815	-	252,711
Registry of Probate	341,573	115,130	-	(226,443)
Community Programs	97,263	-	-	(97,263)
Sheriff's Department	2,885,426	38,563	127,714	(2,719,149)
Employee Benefits	95,053	-	21,246	(73,807)
Planning	322,031	3,850	25,082	(293,099)
Recycling	617,969	135,554	67,156	(415,259)
Insurances	97,614	-	-	(97,614)
Contingency	95,000	-	-	(95,000)
Special Projects / Reserves	275,640	-	454,107	178,467
Capital Projects / Reserves	130,482	-	76,520	(53,962)
Debt Service:				
TBRJ Debt Service	788,250	-	-	(788,250)
TAN Interest	2,331	26,176	-	23,845
Total	\$ 13,241,993	\$ 1,002,031	\$ 1,242,044	(10,997,918)
General Revenues:				
				10,706,533
Taxes from cities and towns				3,829
Miscellaneous revenues				<u>10,710,362</u>
Total general revenue				
				<u>(287,556)</u>
Change in Net Position				
				862,929
Beginning Net Position				<u>\$ 575,373</u>
Ending Net Position				

County of Lincoln, Maine

Basic Financial Statements

BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT C

As of December 31, 2020

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Assets			
Cash	\$ 5,699,713	\$ -	\$ 5,699,713
Accounts receivable	157,543	55,933	213,476
Prepaid expenses	202,595		202,595
Due to other funds	-		-
Total Assets	\$ 6,059,851	\$ 55,933	\$ 6,115,784
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	469,553	-	469,553
Accrued payroll	220,881	-	220,881
Other current liabilities	4,373	-	4,373
Due from other funds	-	-	-
Total liabilities	694,807	-	694,807
Fund balances			
Restricted	14,500	6,800	21,300
Committed	1,939,087	21,793	1,960,880
Assigned	206,035	27,340	233,375
Unassigned	3,205,422	-	3,205,422
Total fund balances	5,365,044	55,933	5,420,977
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 6,059,851	\$ 55,933	\$ 6,115,784

**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

STATEMENT D

As of December 31, 2020

Total governmental funds balances, per Statement C	\$ 5,420,977
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	2,267,821
Deferred Outflows and Inflows related to pensions	394,737
Deferred Outflows and Inflows related to OPEB	2,431,839
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds	
Accrued compensated absences	(362,119)
Net OPEB liability	(7,723,006)
Net Pension liability	<u>(1,854,876)</u>
Net position of governmental activities, per Statement A	<u>\$ 575,373</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT E

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues			
Taxes from cities and towns	\$ 10,706,534	\$ -	\$ 10,706,534
Charges for services	1,030,718	-	1,030,718
Intergovernmental revenues	1,040,561	146,617	1,187,178
Interest	26,176	-	26,176
Other revenue	3,829	-	3,829
Total revenues	<u>12,807,818</u>	<u>146,617</u>	<u>12,954,435</u>
Expenditures			
Court Services	109,529	-	109,529
Emergency Management	245,191	-	245,191
District Attorney	279,501	-	279,501
Administration	562,966	-	562,966
County buildings	400,921	-	400,921
Prisoner Support	2,967,574	-	2,967,574
Communications	1,368,768	-	1,368,768
Registry of Deeds	204,948	-	204,948
Registry of Probate	270,630	-	270,630
Community Programs	97,263	-	97,263
Sheriff's Department	3,104,925	-	3,104,925
Employee Benefits	95,053	-	95,053
Planning	236,655	-	236,655
Recycling	451,829	-	451,829
Insurances	97,614	-	97,614
Contingency	95,000	-	95,000
Special Projects/Reserves	141,947	141,643	283,590
Capital Projects/Reserves	122,530	-	122,530
Debt Service:			
TBRJ Debt Service	788,250	-	788,250
TAN Interest	2,331	-	2,331
Total expenditures	<u>11,643,425</u>	<u>141,643</u>	<u>11,785,068</u>
Change in Fund Balance	1,164,393	4,974	1,169,367
Beginning Fund Balance	<u>4,200,651</u>	<u>50,959</u>	<u>4,251,610</u>
Ending Fund Balance	<u>\$ 5,365,044</u>	<u>\$ 55,933</u>	<u>\$ 5,420,977</u>

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

STATEMENT F

As of December 31, 2020

Net change in total governmental funds balances, per Statement E	\$ 1,169,367
<p>Capital assets acquired during the year are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are not reported as expenses of governmental activities. Instead, they are reported as increases in capital assets in the Statement of Net Position.</p>	
Capital asset acquisitions	198,112
Gain/(loss) on disposal of capital assets	(57,425)
<p>Certain expenses and expense adjustments 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.</p>	
Depreciation expense	(360,140)
Change in accrued compensated absences	(20,910)
Change in net pension liability and related deferred outflows and inflows	(109,837)
Change in accrued post employment benefits and related deferred outflows and inflows	<u>(1,106,723)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities, per Statement B	<u>\$ (287,556)</u>

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

STATEMENT G

	Pension Liability Trust	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 16,305	\$ 3,051
Investments	692,883	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>709,188</u>	<u>3,051</u>
LIABILITIES		
Due to specific individuals	-	3,051
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>3,051</u>
NET POSITION		
Total net position held in trust for pensions	<u>\$ 709,188</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the County of Lincoln (the County), conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The following is a summary of such significant policies:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities focuses on the primary government of the County as a whole. All governmental funds are included but are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are excluded from these government-wide financial statements.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Program revenues include charges to taxpayers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given program; and operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirement of a particular program.

Internal Activity

Amounts reported in the governmental funds as “due to other funds” and “due from other funds” have been eliminated in the statement of net position, except amounts due between the governmental and business-type activities. Any amounts that are “due to” or “due from” the fiduciary funds have been included in the statement of net position.

Capitalization of Assets

For government-wide financial statements, capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of donation. Assets over \$5,000 are capitalized.

Depreciation

For government-wide financial statements, capital assets are depreciated over the assets useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings: 20 – 50 years
Infrastructure: 50 - 100 years
Machinery & Equipment: 3 – 50 years
Vehicles: 3 – 25 years

Property Taxes

Taxes from Cities and Counties are committed on or around March 1st of each year. Taxes are due on or near September 1st. If the taxes are not paid by a City or Town on or before the due date, the County may issue a warrant to the sheriff to levy by distress and sale of real and personal property of any inhabitants.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Fund Financial Statements**Principles Determining Scope of Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the reporting entity, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit was made based on criteria set forth in GAAP. The criteria used define the reporting entity as the primary government and those component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either a) the ability to impose will by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government. Application of these criteria and determination of type of presentation involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. Based upon the application of these criteria, it has been determined that the County has no component units.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the County 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, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped, in the financial statements in this report, into generic fund types and broad fund categories, as follows:

General Funds

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the County. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenues sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purpose.

Fiduciary Funds

Trust and Agency Funds - Trust and Agency Funds are used to account for assets received by the County and held in the capacity of a trustee, custodian, or agent.

Pension Liability Trust – The primary purpose of the Pension Liability Trust is to hold money for the purpose of paying the Maine Public Employees Retirement Systems (MEPERS) employee contributions to the MEPERS.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets, generally within sixty days. Property taxes are recorded as revenue when levied even though a portion of the taxes may be collected in subsequent years. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Intergovernmental revenues and interest income are accrued when their receipt occurs soon enough after the end of the accounting period so as to be both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred.

Exceptions to the general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. All trust and agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reporting amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. None of the estimates used in preparing the financial statements are considered significant.

Budget

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the County for the ensuing annual period. The budget process provides for a professional management approach to the establishment of priorities and implementation of work programs while providing an orderly means for control and evaluation of the financial posture of the government.

The County Commissioners hold a public hearing in the County on the proposed budget no later than 90 days before the end of the County's Fiscal year. At this meeting the budget advisory committee will receive the County Commissioners itemized final estimate in the form of a budget. The budget advisory committee will review the budget and any supplemental information prepared by the department manager and makes any recommendation to the County Commissioners no later than 45 days before the end of the County's fiscal year.

Upon completion of the public hearing and review of budget advisory committee recommendation's the Commissioners may then approve the budget by 2/3 vote of its memberships, in any event, no later than 15 days before the end of the County's fiscal year.

Excess Funds

There is no documented policy on where to hold excess funds.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from balances outstanding at year-end. Allowances for uncollectible accounts are based on management's assessment of the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)Investments

It is the County's policy to state investments at market value at the balance sheet date.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund activity is reported as either loans or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

Accrued Compensated Absences

Pursuant to the terms of the personnel policies, vacation time is granted in varying amounts according to the length of service. In the government-wide financial statements, liabilities that are attributable to services already rendered are accrued as employees earn the rights to the benefits and are recognized in the period incurred. In the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as related payments come due each period.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets and liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. These separate financial statement elements, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, represent a consumption or acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) or inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The governmental activities have deferred outflows and inflows that relate to the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, which include the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which are recognized as a reduction of the related net liability in the subsequent year. They also include changes in assumptions, differences between expected and actual experience, and changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions, which are deferred and amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in the plan. They also include the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments, which is deferred and amortized over a five-year period.

Net Position Components

Net position in the government-wide financial statements is required to be separated into the following three components:

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This component shows the portion of net position that is the most illiquid. It is tied up in capital assets, net of any depreciation or related debt.

Capital assets	\$ 8,868,714
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,600,893)</u>
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 2,267,821</u>

Restricted - This component shows the portion of net assets that is restricted by external constraints (e.g., grant agreements, laws, regulations, other governments, etc.) to be used only for specified purposes.

Unrestricted - This component shows the remainder of net position that is neither net investment in capital assets nor restricted. It is the portion that may be used for general governmental purposes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)Fund Balance Components

For governmental funds, the nonspendable fund balances represent amounts that will never convert to cash or will not convert to cash to affect the current period; the restricted fund balances represent the amounts that are restricted by external governments, contributors, or external laws; the committed fund balances represent self-imposed limitations by the County Commissioners that must be voted on to be established, modified, or rescinded; the assigned fund balances represent intended use of resources such as encumbrances by the County Administrator that the Administrator feels is necessary to operate the County; and the unassigned fund balances represent anything that does not fit into the above four classifications. The general fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned balance.

If expenditures can be applied to either restricted or unrestricted balances, the government's policy is to apply them to restricted balances. If expenditures can be applied to committed, assigned or unassigned, the government's policy is to apply them first to committed balances, then to assigned balances, and any remainder is to be applied to unassigned balances.

The County has not established a policy regarding a minimum fund balance.

Revenues

Tax revenue and other major county revenue sources are susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied. Fees and charges are reported as program revenues for the function that generates them. Grant and contributions are reported as program revenues if their use is restricted to a particular function.

NOTE 2 - CASH**Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the County will not be able to recover the value of its deposits or investments that are in the possession of an outside party.

The County currently does not have a policy covering custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the County maintains deposits in qualifying financial institutions that are a member of the FDIC, and the County has an additional municipal deposit collateralization agreement.

At December 31, 2020, the County had a bank balance of \$5,542,424. Of this cash balance, \$250,000 was insured by the federal depository insurance (FDIC), the remaining deposits of \$5,292,424 were insured by a municipal deposit collateralization agreement.

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 2020, the County had the following investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Not Applicable	Maturities		
			< 1 year	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
Equity Shares	\$ 498,557	\$ 498,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Income	194,326	92,080	-	102,246	-
Totals	<u>\$ 692,883</u>	<u>\$ 590,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 102,246</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value on an investment. The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from fluctuation in interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County places no limit on the amount the County may invest in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities and Federal agency securities) that represent 5% or more of total investments are as follows:

	% of Total	Fair Value
Dodge & Cox International Stock	11.45%	\$ 79,323
Dodge & Cox Stock	20.50%	142,039
Fidelity Growth Company Fund	19.61%	135,855
Parnassus Mid Cap Fund CLI	8.55%	59,253
Neuberger Berman Genesis Instl.	6.00%	41,561

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. Currently, the County does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for investments.

Credit Risk

Under Maine statute, municipalities may invest in corporate bonds and other obligations of any U.S. or Canadian corporation, provided that the securities are rated within the three highest grades by any rating service approved by the Superintendent of Financial institutions and are payable in U.S. funds. At December 31, 2020, the County's investments in corporate securities were in compliance with this statute.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 (GASB 72), *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level I – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level II – Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level III – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which include management’s own assumption about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions risk.

The County had the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2020:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level I)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level II)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level III)
Equity Securities	\$ 498,557	\$ 498,557	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Income	194,326	92,080	102,246	-
Totals	<u>\$ 692,883</u>	<u>\$ 590,637</u>	<u>\$ 102,246</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Equity securities are classified in Level I are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Certificates of deposits are classified in Level II are valued using standard inputs consisting of publically reliable sources or using a matrix pricing technique. All other fixed income investments are classified in Level I.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additons	Retirements	Ending Balance
<i>Non-depreciable assets</i>				
Land	\$ 132,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,300
<i>Depreciable assets</i>				
Buildings & Improvements	3,958,082	20,975	-	3,979,057
Vehicles	1,315,955	154,472	(137,604)	1,332,823
Machinery & Equipment	2,920,703	22,665	-	2,943,368
Infrastructure	481,166	-	-	481,166
	<u>8,675,906</u>	<u>198,112</u>	<u>(137,604)</u>	<u>8,736,414</u>
Total capital assets	8,808,206	198,112	(137,604)	8,868,714
<i>Accumulated Depreciation</i>				
Buildings & Improvements	(2,993,211)	(101,236)	-	(3,094,447)
Vehicles	(877,428)	(136,905)	80,180	(934,153)
Machinery & Equipment	(2,205,425)	(95,978)	-	(2,301,403)
Infrastructure	(244,869)	(26,021)	-	(270,890)
	<u>(6,320,933)</u>	<u>(360,140)</u>	<u>80,180</u>	<u>(6,600,893)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 2,487,273</u>	<u>\$ (162,028)</u>	<u>\$ (57,424)</u>	<u>\$ 2,267,821</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Emergency Management	\$ 12,098
County Buildings	125,524
Communicaitons	68,085
Deeds	2,414
Sheriff	106,956
Recycling	45,063
Total	<u>\$ 360,140</u>

NOTE 5 – SHORT-TERM FINANCING

Short-term debt may be authorized and issued to fund the following:

- Current operating costs prior to the collection of revenues through issuance of revenue or tax anticipation notes (RANs or TANs).
- Capital project costs and other approved expenditures incurred prior to obtaining permanent financing through issuance of bond anticipation notes (BANs) or grant anticipation notes (GANs).

Short-term loans are general obligations and carry maturity dates that are limited by statute. Interest expenditures and expenses for short-term borrowings are accounted for in the General Fund.

Details related to the short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, is as follows:

Type	Purpose	Rate	Due Date	Balance 1/1/20	Issued	Retired	Balance 12/31/20
TAN	Cash flow	0.94%	12/31/2020	\$ -	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ -

Total TAN related interest during the year was \$2,331.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Summarized below are the long-term debt liabilities at December 31, 2020:

	Balance 1/1/2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2020	Current Portion
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 341,209	\$ 20,910	\$ -	\$ 362,119	\$ 17,244
Net OPEB Liability	5,336,642	2,386,364	-	7,723,006	-
Net pension Liability	1,338,140	516,736	-	1,854,876	-
Totals	<u>\$ 7,015,991</u>	<u>\$ 2,924,010</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,940,001</u>	<u>\$ 17,244</u>

NOTE 7 - COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

At December 31, 2020, the components of fund balances consisted of the following:

	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned
General Fund				
Unassigned Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,205,422
Ask Program	-	6,000	-	-
Assigned for 2021 Expenditure	-	-	199,942	-
Alternative Sentencing Program	-	2,179	-	-
Animal Control Program	-	-	-	-
Bi-Centennial Reserve	-	7,500	-	-
Buildings & Grounds Reserve	-	334,437	-	-
Capital Equipment Reserve	-	180,471	-	-
Capital Improvement Reserve	-	126,053	-	-
Communications Reserve	-	156,950	-	-
County Map & Promo Reserve	-	3,226	-	-
Dare	-	-	205	-
Deeds Preservation	-	216,631	-	-
Education Instruction	-	14,775	-	-
EMA In-kind	-	-	605	-
Hazmat Team	-	-	2,769	-
Health and Safety Reserve	-	4,082	-	-
Home Release Reserve	-	8,985	-	-
Housing Study	-	2,500	-	-
IT Infrastructure	-	83,044	-	-
Legal Reserve	-	137,256	-	-
Lincoln County Triad	-	2,292	-	-
Probate Preservation	-	11,047	-	-
Project Life Saver	-	-	2,514	-
Records Preservation	-	27,570	-	-
Repeater Reserve	-	8,280	-	-
Recycling Reserve	-	183,913	-	-
Roads & Bridges Reserve	14,500	-	-	-
Safety Reserve	-	1,166	-	-
Safety & Wellness	-	6,524	-	-
Sheriff IT Reserve	-	86,403	-	-
Sheriff Training Reserve	-	54,436	-	-
Sheriff Vehicle Reserve	-	66,784	-	-
Termination Reserve	-	115,900	-	-
Unemployment Reserve	-	9,992	-	-
Uninsured Loss Reserve	-	80,691	-	-
Special Revenue Funds				
Community Program Reserve	-	21,793	-	-
Drug Forfeiture	-	-	1,814	-
Heidi K-9	-	-	25,526	-
HSGP 2017	6,800	-	-	-
LEPC	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 21,300	\$ 1,960,880	\$ 233,375	\$ 3,205,422

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANSPlan Description

The County is a participant of the Maine Public Employees State Retirement System's (MainePERS or the System) multiple employer cost sharing consolidated retirement plan. Accordingly, due to the consolidation, details of the pension obligation pertaining to the County can no longer be presented. Additional information may be obtained from the MainePERS, 46 State House Station; Augusta, Maine 04333-0046.

As of June 30, 2020, there were 301 employers participating in the plan.

Benefit terms are established in Maine statute; in this case of the PLD Consolidated Plan, an advisory group, also established by statute, reviews the terms of the plan and periodically makes recommendations to the Legislature to amend them. The System's retirement programs provide defined retirement benefits based on members' average final compensation and service credit earned as of retirement. Vesting (i.e., eligibility for benefits upon reaching qualification) occurs upon the earning of five years of service credit (effective October 1, 1999, the prior ten-year requirement was reduced by legislative action to five years for employees of the PLD). In some cases, vesting occurs on the earning of one year of service credit immediately preceding retirement at or after normal retirement age. The normal retirement age is determined by whether a member had met certain creditable service requirements on specific dates, as established by statute. For PLD members, normal retirement age is 60 or 65. The monthly benefit of members who retire before normal retirement age by virtue of having at least 25 years of service credit is reduced by a statutorily prescribed factor for each year of age that a member is below his/her normal retirement age at retirement. The System also provides disability and death benefits which are established by statute for State employee and teacher members and by contract with other participating employers under applicable statutory provisions.

Upon termination of membership, members' accumulated employee contributions are refundable with interest, credited in accordance with statute. Withdrawal of accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of all benefits and membership rights. The annual rate of interest credited to members' accounts is set by the System's Board of Trustees and is currently 1.92%

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of December 31, 2020 the County reported a liability of \$1,854,876 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating local municipalities, actuarially determined. As of December 31, 2020 the County's proportion was 0.47%.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the County recognized pension expense of \$421,519.

NOTE 8 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	PLD Plan	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 111,308	\$ 20,394
Change of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	120,699	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	64,068	44,168
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	163,224	-
Total	\$ 459,299	\$ 64,562

Deferred outflows relating to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date in the amount of \$163,224, as of December 31, 2020, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as of December 31, 2020, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	PLD Plan
2021	(51,949)
2022	78,192
2023	102,522
2024	102,748
Total	\$ 231,513

NOTE 8 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)**Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

The collective total pension liability for the Plan was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the following methods and assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Actuarial Cost Method

The Entry Age Normal actuarial funding method is used to determine costs. Under this funding method, the total employer contribution rate consists of two elements, the normal cost rate and the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) rate.

The individual entry age normal method is used to determine liabilities. Under the individual entry age normal method, a normal cost rate is calculated for each employee. This rate is determined by taking the value, as of age at entry into the Plan, of the member's projected future benefits, and dividing it by the value, also as of the member's entry age, of his expected future salary. The normal cost for each employee is the product of his pay and his normal cost rate. The normal cost for the group is the sum of the normal costs for all members.

Experience gains and losses, i.e., decreases or increases in liabilities and/or in assets when actual experience differs from the actuarial assumptions, affect the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL).

Asset Valuation Method

The actuarial valuation employs a technique for determining the actuarial value of assets which dampens the swing in the market value. The specific technique adopted in this valuation recognizes in a given year one-third of the investment return that is different from the actuarial assumption for investment return.

Amortization

The net pension liability of the PLD Consolidated Plan is amortized on a level percentage of payroll using a method where a separate twenty-year closed period is established annually for the gain or loss for that year.

Significant actuarial assumptions employed by the actuary for funding purposes as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

- *Investment Rate of Return* – 6.75% per annum for the year ended June 30, 2020, compounded annually.
- *Inflation Rate* – 2.75% per annum for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- *Annual Salary Increases, Merit, and Inflation*– members of the PLD Consolidated Plan, 2.75% for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- *Cost of Living Benefit Increases* – 1.91% per annum for the year ended June 30, 2020 participating local districts.
- *Mortality Rates* –For the year ended June 30, 2020, for active members and non-disabled retirees of the participating local districts, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, for males and females, is used. For all recipients of disability benefits, the RP2014 Total Dataset Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, for males and females, is used.

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major class of assets. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Plan’s target asset allocation as of June 30, 2020, are summarized in the following table. Assets of the Plan are commingled for investment purposes.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equities	30.0%	6.0%
US Government	7.5%	2.3%
Private equity	15.0%	7.6%
Real assets:		
Real estate	10.0%	5.2%
Infrastructure	10.0%	5.3%
Natural Resources	5.0%	5.0%
Traditional Credit	7.5%	3.0%
Alternative Credit	5.0%	7.2%
Diversifiers	10.0%	5.9%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the collective total pension liability was 6.75% for 2020. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the Plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following table shows how the collective net pension liability as of June 30, 2020 would change if the discount rate used was one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate.

County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
	\$ 3,898,199	\$ 1,854,876	\$ 182,265

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued MainePERS financial report.

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Financial Reporting

The Plan issues stand-alone financial reports which can be found online at:

<http://www.mainepepers.org/Publications/Publications.htm#Annual Reports>

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – OPEB (GASB 75)

GASB Statement 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The statement established standard for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and expenses. This statement identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to period of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about OPEB are also addressed.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description: The County, in accordance with its current health insurance company agreement, provides optional health and other benefits to eligible retirees. Benefit provisions for contractual employees are established and amended through negotiations between the County Commissioners and the respective unions. For all other employees, benefit provisions are established and amended by the County Commissioners.

At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active Employees	72
Inactive Employees Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefit:	-
Inactive Employees Currently Receiving Benefits	<u>11</u>
Total	83

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability of \$7,723,006 was measured as of December 31, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs: The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

NOTE 9 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – OPEB (GASB 75) (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs

Measurement Date	December 31, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Discount Rate	1.93%
Inflation Rate	2.50%
Salary Rate Increase	3.00%
Health Care Trend Rates	
PreMedicare-Medical	8.00%
Medicare Eligible Medical	7.00%
Ultimate Health Care Cost Trend Rate	4.50%
Fiscal Year the Ultimate Rate is Reached	Fiscal Year 2034

A rate of 1.93% is used, which is the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High-Grade Rate Index as of December 31, 2020.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Combined Annuitant Mortality Tables for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study.

Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Liability</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 5,336,642
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	662,690
Interest	172,485
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions of other inputs	1,642,655
Benefit Payments	(91,355)
Other Changes	(111)
Net Changes	<u>2,386,364</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 7,723,006</u>

The Discount Rate and Actuarial Cost Method were changed based on GASB 75 rules. Retiree Contributions were changed due to the revised County policy. Starting per capita costs were updated using most recent premiums. The health care trend rates were reset based on recent experiences. Decrements were changed per AMM allowances. The election at retirement assumptions was changed.

NOTE 9 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – OPEB (GASB 75) (Continued)

Sensitivity Information

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (16.63 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (21.09 percent) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Increase</u>	<u>Valuation Rate</u>	<u>1% Decrease</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 6,438,600	\$ 7,723,006	\$ 9,351,701

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, as well as what the County’s total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health-care cost trend rates that 1-percentage-point lower (25.39 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (19.17 percent) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	<u>1% Increase</u>	<u>Valuation Rate</u>	<u>1% Decrease</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 9,683,798	\$ 7,723,006	\$ 6,242,554

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the County recognized an OPEB expense of \$1,198,078. At December 31, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference Between Expected & Actual Experience	\$ 462,276	\$ 57,686
Changes of Assumptions	2,734,025	706,776
Total	<u>\$3,196,301</u>	<u>\$ 764,462</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending:</u>	<u>Outflows</u>	<u>Inflows</u>
December 31, 2021	\$ 491,009	\$ 128,106
December 31, 2022	491,009	128,106
December 31, 2023	491,009	128,106
December 31, 2024	491,009	128,106
December 31, 2025	491,009	128,106
December 31, 2026	322,429	76,430
December 31, 2027	288,636	45,189
December 31, 2028	130,191	2,313
Total	<u>\$ 3,196,301</u>	<u>\$ 764,462</u>

NOTE 10 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

There is a deferred compensation 457(b) plan sponsored by the County, but as it is administered by nongovernmental third parties and the plan administrators invest plan assets at the direction of the plan's participants, the plan is not reported in the financial statements of the County.

Employees are not required to contribute to the plan, but if the employees choose to contribute, the County will match up to 8% of employee contributions. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the County contributed \$57,322.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The County, along with numerous other municipalities in the State, is a member of three public entity risk pools in the State currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for which all political subdivisions in the State of Maine are eligible to participate. The pools provide coverage for worker's compensation, unemployment and property liability insurance. As a member of the pools, the County shares in contributing to the cost of and receiving benefits from a self-insured pooled risk management program. There were no unpaid contributions at year-end. There were no deductible claims for the fiscal year.

The pool agreement permits the pool to make additional assessments to members should there be deficiency in pool assets to meet its liabilities. At this time, the pool foresees no likelihood of an additional assessment for past years.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIESState and Federal Grants

The County participates in numerous State and Federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the County has not complied with rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at December 31, 2020 may be impaired. In the opinion of the County, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective agents; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

Litigation

The County is subject to certain legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of conducting its activities. In the opinion of management, the County has defensible positions and any ultimate liabilities are covered by insurance or will not materially affect the financial position of the Town.

NOTE 13 - OVERLAPPING DEBT

The County is contingently responsible for the following debt as of December 31, 2020 (also see Joint Venture note below):

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>County's Percentage</u>	<u>County's share of debt</u>
Lincoln and Sagadahoc Multi-County Jail Authority	\$ 7,022,300	50%	\$ 3,511,150

The debt of Lincoln and Sagadahoc Multi-County Jail Authority is paid through annual assessments to the County. The debt will be fully paid in 2025.

NOTE 14 - JOINT VENTURE

On March 6, 2003 the Maine legislature passed LD 1199, an act to establish the Lincoln and Sagadahoc Multi-County Jail Authority (Jail Authority). The bill authorized the County of Lincoln, Maine and County of Sagadahoc, Maine to form a multi-county jail authority and to issue debt and collect assessments to operate the jail. The jail became the responsibility of the Board of Directors upon completion. The Board of Directors consists of six public members, one from each of the Commissioners Districts; four County Commissioners, two from each County; and two Sheriffs, one from each County. The Board of Directors conducts all of the affairs of the Jail Authority. Upon dissolution of the Jail Authority, by a 2/3 vote of the Board of Directors, the Jail Authority will liquidate assets and liabilities of the Jail Authority. All expenses will be paid and any residual funds will be distributed evenly by the Counties. The Jail Authority is a separate reporting entity and has not been included within the financial statements of the County.

The Jail Authority issued revenue bonds in the amount of \$14,920,000 in 2014. Although the bonds are in the name of the Jail Authority, the Lincoln County Commissioners have passed a resolution authorizing the guarantee of half of the debt service, or \$7,460,000. Lincoln County's share of principal and interest for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 was \$620,000, and \$166,250, respectively. Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties operate under a cost sharing agreement entered into by the commissioners on November 5, 2002, which obligates Lincoln County to share in the operating and capital costs of the jail. The share of operating costs is split 50/50 between the two counties. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, Lincoln County's share was \$3,511,150. In addition to contributions from the two counties, the Jail Authority receives revenues from the boarding of prisoners from outside the two supporting jurisdictions, from various grants and other miscellaneous revenue.

The Jail Authority issues its own financial statements and copies can be obtained from the Jail Authority at 522 Bath Road Wiscasset, Maine 04578.

NOTE 15 - JAIL OPERATIONS

During its 2007 Fiscal Year, the State of Maine enacted legislation known as LD 2080 "An Act to Better Coordinate and Reduce the Cost of the delivery of State and County Correctional Services", located in Public Laws 2007, Chapter 653. This Act has in essence capped what counties can assess their municipalities for taxes to fund their corrections budgets, and will also establish the annual growth limitations for future corrections expenditures. A Board of Overseers at the State of Maine has been appointed to supervise county correction operations. At the present time issues such as the funding of accrued benefits; ownership and maintenance of correction assets; external funding of certain corrections operations; corrections capital/reserve funding and ownership; and the treatment of net position (deficit) have not been specifically addressed in this Act. Any financial and/or other impact on the County cannot be determined at the time of the issuance of this report.

NOTE 16 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the financial statements were available to be issued, which was the same as the report date.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND - BUDGETARY BASIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

SCHEDULE A

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes from cities and towns	\$ 10,797,083	\$ 10,706,534	\$ 10,706,534	\$ -
Charges for services	763,628	768,528	1,030,718	262,190
Intergovernmental revenues	713,802	713,802	1,040,561	326,759
Interest	18,000	18,000	26,176	8,176
Other revenue	-	-	3,829	3,829
Total Revenues	12,292,513	12,206,864	12,807,818	600,954
Expenditures				
Current:				
Court Services	146,103	146,103	109,529	36,574
Emergency Management	247,376	247,376	245,191	2,185
District Attorney	322,484	326,484	279,501	46,983
Commissioners	638,465	638,465	562,966	75,499
County buildings	406,605	406,605	400,921	5,684
Prisoner Support	2,988,697	3,001,977	2,967,574	34,403
Communications	1,372,020	1,375,120	1,368,768	6,352
Registry of Deeds	206,424	207,624	204,948	2,676
Registry of Probate	277,067	277,067	270,630	6,437
Community Programs	97,263	97,263	97,263	-
Sheriff's Department	3,282,819	3,282,819	3,104,925	177,894
Employee Benefits	87,700	87,700	95,053	(7,353)
Planning	319,543	319,543	236,655	82,888
Recycling	491,652	494,152	451,829	42,323
Insurances	95,000	97,614	97,614	-
Contingency	95,000	95,000	95,000	-
Overlay	-	87,657	-	87,657
Special Projects/Reserves	52,520	52,520	141,947	(89,427)
Capital Projects/Reserves	359,525	359,525	122,530	236,995
Debt Service:				
TBRJ Debt Service	786,250	786,250	788,250	(2,000)
TAN Interest	20,000	20,000	2,331	17,669
Total Expenditures	12,292,513	12,406,864	11,643,425	763,439
Budgetary Surplus (Deficit)	-	(200,000)	1,164,393	1,364,393
Use of Fund Balance				
Assigned	200,000	200,000		
	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000		

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
 MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM CONSOLIDATED PLAN

SCHEDULE B

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.47%	0.44%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 1,854,876	\$ 1,338,140	\$ 1,279,174	\$ 1,880,548	\$ 2,449,960
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,974,921	\$ 2,692,443	\$ 2,482,837	\$ 2,593,004	\$ 2,441,522
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	62.4%	49.7%	51.5%	72.5%	100.3%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	90.60%	90.60%	78.32%	86.42%	81.61%

	2015	2014	2012	2011	2010
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.48%	0.50%	*	*	*
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 1,518,429	\$ 7,744	*	*	*
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,279,942	\$ 2,536,777	*	*	*
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	66.6%	30.53%	*	*	*
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	88.30%	94.10%	*	*	*

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

County of Lincoln, Maine

Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS

SCHEDULE C

MAINE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM CONSOLIDATED PLAN

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 312,228	\$ 285,204	\$ 255,903	\$ 235,796	\$ 224,018
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>312,228</u>	<u>285,204</u>	<u>255,903</u>	<u>(235,793)</u>	<u>(224,018)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,974,921	\$ 2,692,443	\$ 2,482,837	\$ 2,593,004	\$ 2,441,522
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	9.1%	9.2%
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 111,717	\$ 118,851	*	*	*
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(111,717)</u>	<u>(118,851)</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,279,942	\$ 2,536,777	*	*	*
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	4.9%	4.7%	*	*	*

County of Lincoln, Maine

Required Supplementary Information

SCHEDULES OF NET OPEB LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS (GASB 75)

SCHEDULE D

	2020	2019	2018	2017
<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>				
Net OPEB liability	\$ 7,723,006	\$ 5,336,642	\$ 4,599,445	\$ 4,348,042
Covered payroll	3,541,748	3,541,748	3,168,653	3,168,653
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	218.06%	150.68%	145.15%	137.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<u>Contributions</u>				
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

See notes to the County financial statements for summary of significant actuarial methods and assumptions.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIESGeneral

The County is required to have a budget for the General Fund. The County is not required to adopt an annual budget for its special revenues. Budgets for individual special revenues funds are utilized in accordance with the requirement for the grantor agencies.

Basis of Accounting

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used in preparing budgets except when non-cash items are involved. In that case, the non-cash items are omitted from the budget.

NOTE 2 – ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET DIFFERENCES

The County is required by state statute to adopt a budget before December 31st. There were some adjustments that happened between December 31st and when the County committed taxes in May. Overall, there was a budgeted decrease in taxes committed. The decrease was offset with adjustments to revenue and expenditure items along with the budgetary use of fund balance, in the amount of \$200,000.



**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***

County Commissioners
County of Lincoln, Maine

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of County of Lincoln (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 23, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County’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 County’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County’s internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County’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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BERRY TALBOT ROYER". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Berry Talbot Royer
Falmouth, Maine
Certified Public Accountants
August 23, 2021