LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE ORGANIZATION SCHEDULE DECEMBER 31, 2016

Board of Commissioners	Title	Term Expires
Everett Bratsch	President	12/31/16
Roger Hilgers	Vice-President	12/31/20
John Schrupp	Secretary	12/31/19
Duane Klaustermeier	Member	12/31/18
Greg Copas	Member	12/31/17
Officers		
David Meyer	Manager	Appointed

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Commissioners Light and Power Commission of the City of Glencoe Glencoe, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Light and Power Commission (the Commission), a component unit of the City of Glencoe, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Light and Power Commission as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years 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 State of America require that the Schedule of the Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of the Commissions Contributions, and the Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefit Plan 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 or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management 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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary and other information for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 shown on pages 33 to 38 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

Other Matters (Continued)

Supplementary and Other Information (Continued)

The supplementary information presented on pages 33 and 34 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The other information on pages 35 to 38 has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015		
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Plant in Service	\$ 35,656,482	\$ 34,712,051		
Construction Work-in-Progress	261,404	19,523		
Total	35,917,886	34,731,574		
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(20,102,263)	(19,134,417)		
Net Utility Plant	15,815,623	15,597,157		
OTHER PROPERTY AND RESTRICTED ASSETS				
Non-Utility Property (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	928,747	676,136		
Restricted Cash	913,201	912,213		
Total Other Property and Restricted/Designated Assets	1,841,948	1,588,349		
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	764,347	1,167,644		
Board Designated Cash	5,651,190	5,142,619		
Trade Accounts Receivable	633,949	584,999		
Other Receivables	321,681	272,229		
Lease Receivable	10,152	9,754		
Inventories	190,979	206,970		
Prepaid Expenses	123,464	47,211		
Total Current Assets	7,695,762	7,431,426		
OTHER ASSETS				
Lease Receivable	16,957	27,077		
Total Assets	25,370,290	24,644,009		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Charge on Refunding	38,530	48,163		
Pension Related	575,994	119,868		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	614,524	168,031		
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 25,984,814	\$ 24,812,040		

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

		2016		2015
NET POSITION, LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$	11,491,879	\$	10,409,351
Restricted		913,201		912,213
Unrestricted		5,461,412		5,470,979
Total Net Position		17,866,492		16,792,543
CURRENT LIABILITIES Current Portion of Bonds Payable Current Portion of Capital Lease Payable Accounts Payable Other Deposits Payable Accrued Expenses Due to Primary Government Customer Deposits Total Current Liabilities		625,000 2,735 453,286 78 152,261 252,720 107,650 1,593,730		605,000 4,975 381,566 - 134,558 246,241 100,850 1,473,190
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES				
Compensated Absences		183,947		164,710
Other Postemployment Benefits Obligation		214,550		187,442
Net Pension Liability		1,355,957		844,751
Bonds Payable		4,607,619		5,242,946
Capital Lease Payable		17,137		11,021
Total Long-Term Liabilities		6,379,210		6,450,870
Total Liabilities		7,972,940		7,924,060
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows - Pension Related		145,382		95,437
Total Net Position, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	¢	25 084 914	¢	24,812,040
	\$	25,984,814	\$	24,012,040

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LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016			2015
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales	\$	7,740,307	\$	7,565,982
Transmission Tariff Revenue	Ψ	684,502	Ψ	510,479
Other Operating Revenues		805,292		912,162
Total Operating Revenues		9,230,101		8,988,623
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Production Plant Expenses and Purchased Power		5,469,111		5,060,970
Distribution System Expenses		361,480		306,608
Transmission Expenses		77,460		100,736
Customer Account Expenses		185,985		182,711
Administrative and General Expenses		867,628		852,971
Depreciation		1,056,375		1,035,517
Total Operating Expenses		8,018,039		7,539,513
OPERATING INCOME		1,212,062		1,449,110
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)				
Interest Income		114,923		65,648
Interest Expense		(118,756)		(130,779)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Property		(667)		16,100
Total Other Expense		(4,500)		(49,031)
INCOME BEFORE OPERATING TRANSFERS		1,207,562		1,400,079
TRANSFERS TO CITY OF GLENCOE		(133,613)		(140,946)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		1,073,949		1,259,133
Net Position - Beginning of Year		16,792,543		15,533,410
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	17,866,492	\$	16,792,543

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 7,677,823	\$ 7,891,353
Cash Paid to Employees	(900,064)	(863,952)
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(5,919,591)	(5,655,269)
Other Receipts	1,499,516	1,432,014
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	 2,357,684	 2,804,146
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Paid on Customer Deposits	(519)	(194)
Operating Transfers to City of Glencoe	(87,500)	(84,940)
Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities	 (88,019)	 (85,134)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal Paid on Bonds	(605,000)	(590,000)
Principal Paid on Capital Lease	(5,345)	(10,117)
Interest Paid on Bonds	(118,652)	(150,121)
Interest Paid on Capital Lease	(1,113)	(1,600)
Proceeds from the Disposition of Property	-	16,100
Construction and Acquisition of Plant	(1,525,655)	(652,635)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related		
Financing Activities	(2,255,765)	(1,388,373)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Income	 92,362	 59,430
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	106,262	1,390,069
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	 7,222,476	 5,832,407
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 7,328,738	\$ 7,222,476

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income \$ 1,212,062 \$ 1,44	9,110
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation 1,056,375 1,03	85,517
Bad Debt Expense 6,063	5,587
Free Services to Primary Government (46,113) (46,113)	56,006)
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:	
Trade Accounts Receivable and Other Receivables (65,600) 29	95,350
Inventories 15,991 (S	93,409)
Prepaid Expenses (76,253)	10,428
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable 71,720	22,046
Accrued Expenses 45,820	39,576
Other Deposits Payable 78	(3)
· ·	31,991
Customer Deposits 6,800	7,600
Compensated Absences 19,237	5,774
·	20,585
-	04,146
RECONCILIATION OF CASH TO THE BALANCE SHEET	
Cash \$ 764,347 \$ 1,10	644
Board Designated Cash 5,651,190 5,14	2,619
Restricted Cash 913,201 91	2,213
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents\$ 7,328,738\$ 7,22	22,476
NONCASH ACTIVITIES	
New Capital Lease \$ 20,242 \$	-
Amortization of Deferred Charge on Refunding 9,633	9,633
Amortization of Bond Premium 10,327	0,327

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Operation

The Light and Power Commission (Commission) is a component unit of the City of Glencoe created by the Charter of the City. The purpose of the Commission is to account for the generation and distribution of electrical services to the residents of the City. The Light and Power Commission is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners. Board members are appointed to five-year terms. The financial statements presented here are also included in the financial statements of the City of Glencoe.

The accounting policies of the Light and Power Commission conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

Financial Reporting Entity

The Commission's financial statements include all funds, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and other organizations over which Commission officials exercise oversight responsibility.

Component units are legally separate entities for which the Commission (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 include whether or not the Primary Government appoints the voting majority of the potential component unit's governing body, 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 organizations considered to be component units of the Commission.

Basis of Accounting

The accrual basis of accounting is used by the Commission. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from other items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Commission is charges to customers for sales of electricity. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as other revenues and expenses.

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

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NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Utility Plant, Property, and Equipment

Utility plant, property, and equipment are recorded at cost, including cost of labor and materials on self-constructed assets. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, ranging from three to fifty years.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both:

- A. Readily convertible to known amounts of cash, or
- B. So near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of checking, savings, money market accounts, certificates of deposit and cash on hand.

Trade Accounts Receivable

It is management's judgment that losses from uncollectible customer receivables, if any, will be immaterial; therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts is reflected in the financial statements. Accounts receivable are uncollateralized.

Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market determined on the first-in, first-out method.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses) until then.

Bond Discounts/Premiums

Bond discounts/premiums are amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable discount.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net pension of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and additions to/deductions from PERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value

NOTE 2 DETAIL OF CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset activity for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

2016

	2016						
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance			
PLANT IN SERVICE	Balarioo			Enaling Balanoo			
Buildings, Land, and Land Improvements	\$ 1,988,827	\$ -	\$-	\$ 1,988,827			
Engines, Auxiliaries, and Switch Boards	12,831,716	911,806		13,743,522			
Distribution System	6,052,913	10,929	-	6,063,842			
Transmission System	9,702,416	-	-	9,702,416			
Street Lights	175,454	-	-	175,454			
Substation	3,056,480	21,696	-	3,078,176			
Loop Feeder	468,366	-	-	468,366			
Meters	435,879			435,879			
Total Plant in Service	34,712,051	944,431	-	35,656,482			
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(19,134,417)	(967,846)		(20,102,263)			
Net Plant in Service	15,577,634	(23,415)	-	15,554,219			
CONSTRUCTION WORK-IN-PROGRESS	19,523	244,781	(2,900)	261,404			
Net Utility Plant	15,597,157	221,366	(2,900)	15,815,623			
NON-UTILITY PROPERTY							
Building and Improvements	183,145	264,219	-	447,364			
Transportation Equipment	1,075,668	52,605	(26,728)	1,101,545			
Plant Tools and Equipment	178,254	-	-	178,254			
Office Equipment	248,669	35,433	(25,028)	259,074			
Total Non-Utility Property	1,685,736	352,257	(51,756)	1,986,237			
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,009,600)	(88,529)	40,639	(1,057,490)			
Net Non-Utility Property	676,136	263,728	(11,117)	928,747			
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 16,273,293	\$ 485,094	\$ (14,017)	\$ 16,744,370			

Capital assets that are not being depreciated (including land and construction-in-progress) totaled \$551,671 and \$309,790 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

	2015							
	Beginning							
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance				
PLANT IN SERVICE								
Buildings, Land, and Land Improvements	\$ 1,988,827	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,988,827				
Engines, Auxiliaries, and Switch Boards	12,831,716	-	-	12,831,716				
Distribution System	5,622,986	429,927	-	6,052,913				
Transmission System	9,702,416	-	-	9,702,416				
Street Lights	175,454	-	-	175,454				
Substation	3,056,480	-	-	3,056,480				
Loop Feeder	468,366	-	-	468,366				
Meters	435,879			435,879				
Total Plant in Service	34,282,124	429,927	-	34,712,051				
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(18,173,350)	(961,067)		(19,134,417)				
Net Plant in Service	16,108,774	(531,140)	-	15,577,634				
CONSTRUCTION WORK-IN-PROGRESS	204,352	50,079	(234,908)	19,523				
Net Utility Plant	16,313,126	(481,061)	(234,908)	15,597,157				
NON-UTILITY PROPERTY								
Building and Improvements	183,145	-	-	183,145				
Transportation Equipment	885,674	361,090	(171,096)	1,075,668				
Plant Tools and Equipment	178,254	-	-	178,254				
Office Equipment	264,780		(16,111)	248,669				
Total Non-Utility Property	1,511,853	361,090	(187,207)	1,685,736				
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,117,957)	(74,450)	182,807	(1,009,600)				
Net Non-Utility Property	393,896	286,640	(4,400)	676,136				
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 16,707,022	\$ (194,421)	\$ (239,308)	\$ 16,273,293				

NOTE 3 RESTRICTED/DESIGNATED CASH

Commission resolutions have established the following restricted/designated cash funds to reflect conditions of bond issues and other financial considerations:

	2016			2015
Debt Service Account	\$	164,431	\$	163,544
Bond and Interest Reserve Account		748,770		748,669
Total Restricted Cash	\$	913,201	\$	912,213
Expansion Fund		3,773,092		3,358,768
Catastrophic Reserve Fund		1,878,098		1,783,851
Total Designated Cash	\$	5,651,190	\$	5,142,619

A summary of the significant purposes of restricted/designated cash is as follows:

Debt Service Account - Restricted

Monthly deposits into this fund are required in an amount equal to at least one-twelfth of the total principal and interest due in the ensuing twelve-month period.

Bond and Interest Reserve Account - Restricted

Funds have been accumulated in the bond and interest reserve account primarily to provide principal and interest payments in the event that monies in the sinking fund are insufficient to make such payments. The balance of this fund is required to be at least equal to the maximum amount of principal and interest to become due in any fiscal year on the bonds.

Expansion Fund - Designated

Five percent of gross electric sales are set aside in this fund each month. Monies from this account can be used for new expansion and for bond payments.

Catastrophic Reserve Fund - Designated

Commission designated funds for relief from unexpected catastrophic events.

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Deposits</u>

In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, the Light and Power Commission maintains deposits at financial institutions authorized by the Glencoe City Council. All such depositories are members of the Federal Reserve System. Minnesota Statutes require that all deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral.

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

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Deposits (Continued)

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

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

The Commission's deposits in banks at December 31, 2016 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by surety bonds and collateral in accordance with Minnesota Statutes.

Investments

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

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

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

At December 31, 2016, the Light and Power Commission had the following investments:

	Amount
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 1,452,441
Money Market	16,534

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Commission's investments to market interest rate risk fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Commission's investments by maturity:

Туре	Tota	12 Months or less		13 to 24 Months		25 to 60 Months
Money Market	\$ 10	6,534 \$	16,534	\$	-	\$-
Negotiable CD's Total		2,441 3,975 \$	87,101 103,635	¢	-	1,365,340 \$1,365,340
TOLAI	φ 1,400	,975 ф	103,035	φ	-	φ 1,300,340

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of Credit Risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury) that represent 5% or more of total fund investments at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Туре	Amount	Percentage
Goldman Sachs Bank USA New York NY CD	\$ 87,101	6 %
St Bk of India CD New York City NY CD	195,560	13
Sallie Mae Bk CD Salt Lake City UT CD	249,781	17
BMW BK North Amer Salt Lake City UT CD	165,055	11
Amex Centurion Salt Lake City UT CD	249,781	17
GE Cap Ret Bk Draper UT CD	252,588	17
CIT BANK Salt Lake City UT CD	252,576	17
Total	\$ 1,452,441	

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments: For an investment, this is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The deposits and investments are made up the following:

	Credit	
Туре	Quality Rating	Amount
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Not Rated	\$ 1,452,441
Money Market	Not Rated	16,534
Total		\$ 1,468,975

Fair Value Measurements

The Commission follows an accounting standard that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value, and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with this standard, the Commission has categorized its investments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the combined statements of financial position are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 Financial assets and liabilities are value using inputs and that are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets accessible at the measurement date of identical financial assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 Financial assets and liabilities are value based on quoted prices for similar assets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued using pricing inputs which are unobservable for the asset, inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants and would use in pricing the asset.

Asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	12/31/2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level I)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level III)
Investments by fair value level Negotiable Certification of Deposits	\$ 1,452,441	\$ 1,452,441	\$-	\$-

Investments measured at amortized cost

Money Market funds	16,534	
Total Investments:	\$ 1,468,975	

		Quoted Prices	Significant	
		in Active	Other	Significant
		Markets for	Observable	Observable
		Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs
	12/31/2015	(Level I)	(Level II)	(Level III)
Investments by fair value level		<u> </u>		
Negotiable Certification of Deposits	\$ 1,428,096	\$ 1,428,096	\$-	\$-

NOTE 5 INVENTORIES

The major classes of inventory consist of the following at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	 2016		2015
Fuels and Lubricants	\$ 66,141	\$	79,517
Distribution Materials	124,238		126,853
Other	 600		600
Total	\$ 190,979	\$	206,970

NOTE 6 COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vacation and Sick Pay Benefits Payable

Employees of the Commission earn sick pay at the rate of eight hours for each month of completed service, which is payable upon separation of service. Sick pay earned in any one month is not available for use until the next month. Employees are allowed to accumulate up to 120 days of sick pay benefits. Separation severance benefits are computed at the regular base pay hourly rate in effect at the time of the employees' retirement or position abolishment as follows:

- 5 Years of Service or More
- 10 Years of Service or More
- 15 Years of Service or More
- 20 Years of Service or More

30% of Accrued Sick Leave

40% of Accrued Sick Leave

50% of Accrued Sick Leave

60% of Accrued Sick Leave

Annual vacation benefits, ranging from 40 hours to 200 hours, are recorded as a liability in accrued expenses. Vacation earned in the current year is payable in the ensuing year.

NOTE 7 LONG-TERM DEBT

Bonds outstanding at December 31, 2016 and 2015 are comprised of the following:

					Decem	ber 31,
Description of Issue	Interest Rate	lssue Date	Final Maturity	Original Issue	Principal Outstanding 2016	Principal Outstanding 2015
Electric Revenue Bonds of 2012	2.00-2.375 %	6/7/2012	12/1/2024	\$ 7,980,000	\$ 5,150,000	\$ 5,755,000

Principal and Interest payments required on existing long-term debt are:

Year Ended December 31,	 Principal		Interest		Total
2017	\$ 625,000	\$	107,069	\$	732,069
2018	640,000		94,569		734,569
2019	655,000		81,769		736,769
2020	680,000		68,668		748,668
2021	620,000		55,069		675,069
2022-2024	 1,930,000		88,294		2,018,294
Total	\$ 5,150,000	\$	495,437	\$	5,645,437

NOTE 7 LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

A summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Beginning		Additions		Retirements		Ending Balance	
Revenue Bonds Payable	\$	5,755,000	\$	-	\$	(605,000)	\$	5,150,000
Plus Issuance Premiums		92,946		-		(10,327)		82,619
Compensated Absences Payable		164,710		115,009		(95,772)		183,947
Capital Lease Payable		15,996		20,242		(16,366)		19,872
Total	\$	6,028,652	\$	135,251	\$	(727,465)	\$	5,436,438

A summary of long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Beginning		Additions		Retirements		Ending Balance	
Revenue Bonds Payable	\$	6,345,000	\$	-	\$	(590,000)	\$	5,755,000
Plus Issuance Premiums		103,273		-		(10,327)		92,946
Compensated Absences Payable		158,936		95,223		(89,449)		164,710
Capital Lease Payable		26,113		-		(10,117)		15,996
Total	\$	6,633,322	\$	95,223	\$	(699,893)	\$	6,028,652

In 2016, the Commission entered into a capital lease agreement for financing a stuffer and postage machine. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of its future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. The asset cost was \$20,242 with related accumulated depreciation of \$560.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2016, were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	_	
2017	\$	6,730
2018		6,730
2019		6,730
2020		6,730
2021		6,215
2022		1,168
Total Minimum Lease Payments		34,303
Less: Amount representing Interest		(14,431)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$	19,872

NOTE 8 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; error or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. The Commission participates in the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT), a public entity risk pool for all its insurance except for employee health insurance which is through Blue Cross Blue Shield. The LMCIT operates as a common risk management and insurance program for Minnesota cities. The agreement for formation of the LMCIT provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of reserved amounts for each insurance event. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The pooling agreement allows for the pool to make additional assessments to make the pool self-sustaining. The Commission has determined that it is not possible to estimate the amount of such additional assessments; however, they are not expected to be material to the financial statements taken as a whole.

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS

Pension Description

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

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Commission are covered by the General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF). GERF members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. The Basic Plan was closed to new members in 1967. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan.

Benefits Provided

PERA provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can only be modified by the state legislature.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. Increases are related to the funding ratio of the plan. Members in plans that are at least 90 percent funded for two consecutive years are given 2.5% increases. Members in plans that have not exceeded 90% funded, or have fallen below 80%, are given 1% increases.

The benefit provisions stated in the following paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits but are not receiving them yet are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Benefits Provided (Continued)

Benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for PERA's Coordinated and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Basic Plan member is 2.2% of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7% for each remaining year. The annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7% for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7% of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7% for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90 and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66. Disability benefits are available for vested members and are based upon years of service and average high-five salary.

Contributions

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee Contributions. Contribution rates can only be modified by the state legislature.

Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 9.1% and 6.50%, respectively, of their annual covered salary in calendar year 2016. The Commission was required to contribute 11.78% of pay for Basic Plan members and 7.50% for Coordinated Plan members in calendar year 2016. The Commission's contributions to the GERF for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$76,316 and \$70,549, respectively. The Commission's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

Pension Costs

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Commission reported a liability of \$1,355,957 and \$844,751, respectively for its proportionate share of the GERF's net pension liability. The 2016 net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Commission's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Commission's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2016, the Commission's proportion was 0.0167 percent, which was an increase of .0004% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$198,831 and \$53,422, respectively for its proportionate share of the GERF's pension expense.

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Pension Costs (Continued)

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Commission reported its proportionate share of the GERF's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

2016	6			
Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources			ed Inflows of esources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$	-	\$	110,151
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		265,498		-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		257,366		-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Commission Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		14,860		35,231
Commission Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		38,270		<u>-</u>
Total	\$	575,994	\$	145,382
2015		5 Deferred Outflows of Resources		red Inflows of esources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$	-	\$	42,590
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		-		-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		79,969		-
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Commission Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions		-		52,847
Commission Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		39,899		-
Total	¢	119,868	\$	95,437

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Pension Costs (Continued)

\$38,270 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Commission contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, at December 31, 2016 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Pension Expenses Amount	
2017	\$	103,734
2018		103,734
2019		135,894
2020		48,980

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	GERF
Inflation	2.50% per Year
Salary Increases	3.25% per Year
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors and disabilitants were based on RP-2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments. Benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1% for all future years.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in the GERF was for the period July 1, 2004, through June 30, 2009, with an update of economic assumptions in 2015.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2016: the assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year through 2035 and 2.5% per year thereafter to 1.0% per year for all future years, the assumed investment return was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%, the single discount rate was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%, other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study dated June 30, 2015, the assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.5%. The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness of the long-term expected rate of return on a regular basis using a buildingblock method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real Rate
Asset Class	Target Allocation	of Return
Domestic Stocks	45 %	5.5 %
International Stocks	15	6.0
Bonds	18	1.5
Alternative Assets	20	6.4
Cash	2	0.5
Totals	100 %	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%, a reduction from the 7.9% used in 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified in statute. Based on that assumption, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 9 PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Pension Liability Sensitivity

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

Measurement Date	19	% Decrease	Cur	rent Discount Rate	.,.	Increase in count Rate
June 30, 2016						
GERF Discount Rate Commission's Proportionate Share of the GERF		6.50%		7.50%		8.50%
Net Pension Liability	\$	1,925,861	\$	1,355,957	\$	886,511
June 30, 2015						
GERF Discount Rate Commission's Proportionate Share of the GERF		6.90%		7.90%		8.90%
Net Pension Liability	\$	1,328,248	\$	844,751	\$	445,456

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued PERA financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.mnpera.org.

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The Commission operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan that provides health insurance to eligible employees through the Commission's health insurance plan. There are 14 active participants. Benefit and eligibility provisions are established through the Commission's Personnel Policy. The Commission has the authority to change the Personnel Policy at any time. The Commission provides healthcare coverage for retired employees who are eligible under the earlier of age 62 and 20 years of service or age 63 and 15 years of service. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy

Contribution requirements are also negotiated between the Commission and the union representatives. The Commission contributes 100% of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members. Payments for these benefits are on a pay-as-you-go method under which the contributions to the plan are generally made at the same time and in the same amount as retiree benefits and expenses become due. For the year ended December 31, 2016, there were no retirees, or contributions to the plan.

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Commission's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Commission's annual OPEB cost of the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Commission's net OPEB obligation to the plan.

	2016	 2015
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 30,450	\$ 29,021
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	7,498	6,452
Adjustment to ARC	(10,840)	 (9,328)
Annual OPEB Cost	27,108	 26,145
Contributions During the Year	-	 -
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	27,108	 26,145
Net OPEB - Beginning of the Year	187,442	 161,297
Net OPEB - End of the Year	\$ 214,550	\$ 187,442

The Commission's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the current year and each of the preceding two years were as follows:

	Annual	Employer	Percentage	Net OPEB
Year Ended	OPEB Cost	Contribution	Contributed	Obligation
December 31, 2014	\$ 30,398	\$-	- %	\$ 161,297
December 31, 2015	30,398	-	-	187,442
December 31, 2016	27,108	-	-	214,550

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Commission had no assets deposited to fund the plan. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$242,626 and the actuarial value of assets was \$-0-, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$242,626. The annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan was \$946,300 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 25.60%.

NOTE 10 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Funded Status and Funding Progress (Continued)

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

In the January 1, 2015 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is the rate of the expected long-term investment returns on the employer's own investments. The initial healthcare trend rate was 7.2%, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5% after seven years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount over a 30-year period on an open basis.

NOTE 11 JOINT VENTURE

Under authorization of state statutes, the Commission joined Central Minnesota Municipal Power Agency (CMPAS) with other municipal utilities to purchase electrical power through contracts for the mutual advantage of the governments. The governing body consists of members from each of the member utilities who are appointed by the respective local utility commissions. Complete financial statements may be obtained by contacting CMPAS at 459 South Grove Street, Blue Earth, Minnesota 56013.

NOTE 11 JOINT VENTURE (CONTINUED)

In September 2003, the Commission signed a power sales agreement with CMPAS to purchase electrical power from a new power plant, constructed by the Omaha Public Power District (OPPD), and to provide a share of the construction funding. This new plant came on line on May 1, 2009. The life of the contract is 40 years after the date of completion. The Commission has committed to purchase 3 megawatts from this plant which has been rated at 683 megawatts. The construction costs allocated to the Commission will be paid to CMPAS via electricity purchase rates over the life of the 40 year contract. If other participants in this project were to default, the Commission could be held responsible to take up to 160 percent of its stated commitment.

NOTE 12 MAJOR CUSTOMER

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, net sales to one customer totaled \$2,065,623 and \$2,035,762, representing 26.7 percent and 26.9 percent of total sales, respectively.

A concentration of the Commission's accounts receivable from one customer at December 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted of approximately 12.0 and 13.0 percent, respectively, of the total accounts receivable.

NOTE 13 TRANSFERS TO CITY

In 2016, the Commission transferred \$87,500 to the City of Glencoe for the payment in lieu of taxes. In addition, the Commission provided, at no charge to the City, street lights and street light maintenance totaling \$46,113 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

In 2015, the Commission transferred \$85,000 to the City of Glencoe for the payment in lieu of taxes. In addition, the Commission provided, at no charge to the City, street lights and street maintenance totaling \$56,006 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULE OF THE COMMISSION'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET POSITION LIABILITY LAST TEN YEARS

	 easurement Date ne 30, 2016	 asurement Date ne 30, 2015
Commission's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	 0.0167%	0.0160%
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,355,957	\$ 844,751
Commission's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,039,261	\$ 960,028
Commission's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Its Covered-		
Employee Payroll	130.47%	87.99%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	68.91%	78.20%

NOTE: Information prior to 2015 is unavailable.

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULE OF COMMISSON CONTRIBUTIONS LAST TEN YEARS

	 2016	 2015	 2014
PERA Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 76,316	\$ 70,549	\$ 67,852
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	 (76,316)	 (70,549)	 (67,852)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commission's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,017,546	\$ 940,653	\$ 947,462
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	7.50%	7.50%	7.16%

NOTE: Information is presented prospectively and an accumulation of ten years will be provided.

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN CURRENT AND TWO PRECEDING VALUATIONS

Actuarial Valuation	OPEB Trust Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)	(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)
1/1/2015	\$ -	\$ 242,626	\$ 242,626	-	\$ 946,300	25.6 %
1/1/2012	-	242,771	242,771	-	860,782	28.2
1/1/2009	-	227,983	227,983	-	1,011,987	22.5

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULES OF OPERATING EXPENSES YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016	2015
PRODUCTION PLANT EXPENSES AND PURCHASED POWER		
Salaries	\$ 440,446	\$ 375,827
Purchased Power	4,674,392	4,510,857
Fuel Oil, Natural Gas, and Other	93,976	86,068
Maintenance of Buildings	21,476	11,985
Maintenance of Engine/Generators	238,821	76,233
Total Production Plant Expenses and Purchased Power	5,469,111	5,060,970
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EXPENSES		
Salaries	304,555	249,273
Supplies and Other Charges	16,830	17,590
Maintenance	40,095	39,745
Total Distribution System Expenses	361,480	306,608
TRANSMISSION EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wages	11,405	11,711
Supplies/Equipment	4,050	-
Maintenance	6,408	33,967
Outside Labor	42,221	42,814
Consulting Services	13,337	12,244
Other	39	-
Total Transmission Expenses	77,460	100,736
CUSTOMERS ACCOUNT EXPENSES		
Salaries	179,403	177,124
Meter Reading	519	-
Uncollectible Accounts and Miscellaneous	6,063	5,587
Total Customer Account Expenses	185,985	182,711
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Salaries	123,815	117,035
Office Expense	76,941	73,000
Outside Services	31,497	27,477
Insurance	17,512	34,666
Employee Pensions and Benefits	386,041	381,577
General Maintenance Transportation	16,509 37,594	8,523 35,814
Conservation Improvement Program	121,217	118,604
Miscellaneous	56,502	56,275
Total Administrative and General Expenses	867,628	852,971
DEPRECIATION	1,056,375	1,035,517
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 8,018,039	\$ 7,539,513

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULES OF OPERATING REVENUES YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015

	2016		 2015	
Sales	\$	7,651,881	\$ 7,511,107	
Network Recovery - Nine Revenue		600,917	510,479	
Point to Point - Seven Revenue		31,847	27,619	
Pass Through - Eight Revenue		51,738	33,015	
Capacity Sales		88,426	54,875	
Penalties		41,838	41,082	
Rent		4,270	4,270	
City Billing revenue		36,000	36,045	
CIP		152,752	225,096	
Transmission Facility Credit		515,049	515,049	
Cogeneration Revenue		500	-	
Miscellaneous Revenue		53,012	28,583	
New Meter Revenue		1,871	 1,403	
Total Operating Revenues	\$	9,230,101	\$ 8,988,623	

OTHER INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULES OF ELECTRIC METER CONNECTIONS LAST TEN YEARS (UNAUDITED)

Number of meter connections as of December 31st of each year was as follows:

Year	Electric
2016	2,776
2015	2,766
2014	2,763
2013	2,773
2012	2,772
2011	2,770
2010	2,766
2009	2,773
2008	2,784
2007	2,835

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULES OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCED AND PURCHASED LAST TEN YEARS (UNAUDITED)

	KWH	KWH
Calendar Year	Produced	Purchased
2016	355,760	80,600,472
2015	286,210	81,320,758
2014	350,340	75,164,076
2013	333,880	75,851,195
2012	182,480	75,360,417
2011	109,050	76,006,283
2010	57,860	78,794,361
2009	143,220	75,815,499
2008	19,670	78,939,375
2007	448,900	78,174,443

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULES OF PEAK DEMAND LAST TEN YEARS (UNAUDITED)

Calendar Year	Peak Demand (KW)
2016	21,200
2015	21,700
2014	20,100
2013	22,300
2012	21,474
2011	19,800
2010	23,300
2009	21,400
2008	25,000
2007	22,000

LIGHT AND POWER COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF GLENCOE SCHEDULE OF LARGEST UTILITY USERS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 (UNAUDITED)

Customer	Revenues	% of Total Sales
Customer 1	\$ 2,065,623	26.7 %
Customer 2	563,923	7.3
Customer 3	312,270	4.0
Customer 4	230,082	3.0
Customer 5	205,755	2.7
Customer 6	205,598	2.7
Customer 7	158,958	2.1
Customer 8	115,026	1.5
Customer 9	111,893	1.4
Customer 10	89,265	1.2

OTHER REPORTS SECTION



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Board of Commissioners Light and Power Commission of the City of Glencoe Glencoe, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the Light and Power Commission (Commission), a component unit of the City of Glencoe, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise of the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents and have issued our report thereon dated February 8, 2017.

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions,* promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. § 6.65 contains seven main categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, political subdivision miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our audit considered all of the listed categories.

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 *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions,* except as described below. 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.

During contracting and bidding testing, it was noted that the Withholding Affidavit for Contracts (IC 134) form required by Minnesota State Statute 270C.66 was not submitted prior to final payment.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance relating to the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions* and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

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Brainerd, Minnesota February 8, 2017



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