

Financial Statements

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority

December 31, 2019

Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1 - 2
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus	4
Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 13
Schedule 1 – Accumulated Surplus	14
Schedule 2 – Water and Related Land Management and Conservation and Recreation Land Management Expenses	15
Schedule 3 – Tangible Capital Assets	16



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Lakehead Region Conservation Authority

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lakehead Region Conservation Authority ("the Authority"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lakehead Region Conservation Authority as at December 31, 2019, and its results of operations, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Thunder Bay, Canada April 29, 2020 Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31	2019	2018
Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable [note 3] Total financial assets	\$ 5,289,104 309,370 \$ 5,598,474	\$ 5,554,554 338,865 5,893,419
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Deferred revenue – projects [note 9] Total liabilities Net financial assets	219,876 2,432,178 2,652,054	145,702 2,966,465 3,112,167
Net financial assets	<u>2,946,420</u>	2,781,252
Non-financial assets Tangible capital assets - net [note 2] [schedule 3] Prepaid expenses	5,159,029 11,468 5,170,497	5,310,284 9,031 5,319,315
Accumulated surplus [schedule 1]	\$ 8,116,917	\$ 8,100,567

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus Year ended December 31 2019 2019

Year ended December 31	2019	2019	2018
	Budget [note 7]	Actual	Actual
REVENUES Government grants			
Government of Canada	\$ 16,800	\$ 17,159	\$ 60,153
Great Lakes Guardian Fund			
NDMP Province of Ontario	100,000	56,734	245,478
MNRF transfer payments	150,940	150,940	292,380
MNRF special employment program	_	_	7,609
Weci funding	_	106,011	_
MOECC SWP	70,353	61,827	80,607
	338,093	<u>392,671</u>	686,227
Municipal levies			
Administration [note 4[a]]	230,124	230,124	161,500
Capital projects [note 4[b]]	1,433,910	1,840,168	1,135,235
	<u>1,664,034</u>	<u>2,070,292</u>	<u>1,296,735</u>
Other			
Contributions from others	493,641	104,221	98,508
Land donation	_	95,000	_
Interest income	80,000	137,868	104,797
Miscellaneous Vehicle and equipment	50,000 37,700	52,019 <u>35,770</u>	19,578 <u>43,046</u>
venice and equipment	661,341	424,878	265,929
Total revenues	<u>2,663,468</u>	<u>2,887,841</u>	2,248,891
EXPENSES			
Administration	436,114	438,619	343,755
Amortization of tangible capital assets	246,255	246,255	256,674
Water and related land management and conservation		0.400.050	4 070 055
and recreation land management [schedule 2]	2,189,654 2,872,023	2,163,359 2,848,233	1,679,855 2,280,284
	2,072,023	2,040,233	2,200,204
Other			
Vehicle and equipment	21,275	23,258	22,554
Total expenses	2,893,298	2,871,491	2,302,838
Annual surplus (deficit)	(229,830)	16,350	(53,947)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year,		8,100,567	8,154,514
Accumulated surplus (deficit), end of year	\$ (229,830)	\$ 8,116,917	\$ 8,100,567

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets

Year ended December 31	2019	2019	2018
	Budget [note 7]	Actual	Actual
Annual surplus (deficit) Acquisition of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets Acquisition of prepaid expenses (Decrease) increase in net financial assets	\$ (229,830) 	\$ 16,350 (95,000) 246,255 (2,437) 165,168	\$ (53,947) (29,943) 256,674 (477) 172,307
Net financial assets, beginning of year		2,781,252	2,608,945
Net financial assets (deficit), end of year	\$ (229,830)	\$2,946,420	\$2,781,252

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31	2019	2018
Operations Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 16,350	\$ (53,947)
Non-cash charges Amortization of tangible capital assets Donated asset	246,255 (95,000) 167,605	256,674 ——— 202,727
Net change in non-cash working capital balances Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Decrease) increase in deferred revenue - projects Increase in prepaid expenses Cash provided by (used in) operating transactions	29,496 74,174 (534,287) (2,437) (265,449)	(227,976) 56,915 537,087 (477) 568,276
Capital Acquisition of tangible capital assets Cash used in capital transactions		(29,943) (29,943)
Decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalents Opening cash and cash equivalents	(265,449) <u>5,554,554</u>	538,333 5,016,221
Closing cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,289,104	\$ 5,554,554

December 31, 2019

Nature of business

The Lakehead Region Conservation Authority (the "Authority") is established under the Conservation Authorities' Act of Ontario and its principal activities include water and related land management, and conservation and recreation land management.

1. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Authority are prepared by management in accordance with accounting policies generally accepted for organizations operating in the local government sector as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") of CPA Canada. The more significant accounting policies are as follows:

[a] Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks.

[b] Accrual accounting

The Authority uses the accrual basis of accounting which recognizes the effect of transactions and events in the period in which the transactions and events occur, regardless of whether there has been a receipt or payment of cash or its equivalent. It recognizes a liability until the obligation or conditions underlying the liability is partly or wholly satisfied and recognizes an asset until the future economic benefit underlying the asset is partly or wholly used or lost.

[c] Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue reflects unexpended capital advances that have been allocated to specific capital projects.

[d] Interest income

Interest income earned on surplus funds is reported as revenue in the period earned to be applied toward the reduction of costs of programs and operations.

[e] Revenue recognition

Government transfers

Government transfers are transfers of monetary assets or tangible capital assets from a government to an individual, an organization or another government that are not the result of an exchange transaction, expected to be repaid in the future or expected to produce a direct financial return. Government transfers received are recognized in the financial statements as revenue when the transfers are authorized and all eligible criteria have been met except when there is a stipulation that gives rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. In that case, the transfer is recorded as a liability and recognized as revenue as the stipulations are met.

December 31, 2019

Government transfers made to a recipient by the Authority are recorded as an expense when they are authorized and the recipient meets all eligible criteria.

Municipal levies

Municipal levies are recognized as revenue in the period in which the budgeted expenditures occur. Unexpended levies for specific purposes are deferred for future expenses.

Other revenues

Contributions from others, miscellaneous, and vehicles and equipment revenues are recognized as revenue in the period in which the related expenses are incurred.

[f] Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The most significant estimate in these financial statements include allowance for doubtful amounts receivable and estimated useful lives of assets.

[g] Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year, and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the annual surplus, provides the change in net financial assets for the year.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings 5 to 50 years
Flood control 10 to 50 years
Land improvements 10 to 20 years
Vehicles and equipment 5 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use, at which time they are capitalized.

December 31, 2019

2. Tangible capital assets

Schedule 3 provides information on the tangible capital assets of the Authority by major asset class, as well as accumulated amortization of the assets controlled.

There were no write-downs of assets in 2019 [2018 - \$nil].

Interest capitalized during 2019 was \$nil [2018 - \$nil].

There were no contributed tangible capital assets in 2019 [2018 - \$nil].

Certain assets have been recorded at a nominal value due to the difficulty in determining an appropriate value. This includes land inherited and purchased before 1974. Land purchased after 1974 is recorded at original cost. Land improvements that were completed before 1998 may also have a nominal value due to the difficulty in determining an appropriate value.

3. Accounts receivable

Included in accounts receivable are government remittances receivable of \$81,556 [2018 - \$35,021].

December 31, 2019

4.	Revenue from	om particip	ating muni	cipalities

	Nevertue from participating manicipanties		
		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
[a]	Administration		
	Thunder Bay Shuniah Oliver-Paipoonge Neebing Dorion O'Connor Conmee Gillies	\$ 199,616 10,796 11,799 4,834 646 976 930 527 230,124	\$ 140,747 7,384 8,055 3,254 437 646 625 352 161,500 \$ 161,500
[b]	Capital projects		
	Thunder Bay Shuniah Oliver-Paipoonge Neebing Dorion O'Connor Conmee Gillies	\$ 1,315,812 36,873 54,246 16,511 2,162 3,338 3,173 1,795 1,433,910	\$ 1,406,133 40,202 124,627 16,814 2,253 3,339 3,230 1,818 1,598,416
	Deferred revenue, beginning of year Deferred revenue, end of year	2,702,647 (2,296,389) 406,258 \$ 1,840,168	2,069,298 (2,532,479) (463,181) \$ 1,135,235

December 31, 2019

5. Continuity of reserves

2019 2018

	Operating Reserve	Working Capital	Aministrative Reserve Maintenance	Administrativ Reserve New Facility	e Vehicle and Equipment	Insurance Fund	Capacity Building	Levy Stabilization	Legal Fees Reserve	Conservation Area Capital	Infrastructure	Hazelwood Lake Reserve	Forest Management Reserve	Land Acquistion Reserve	Total	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ <u>1,213,249</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 494,06 <u>8</u>	<u>\$ 32,311</u>	\$ 82,45 <u>2</u>	<u>\$ 28,217</u>	\$	<u> </u>	\$ 41,290	\$ 328,12 <u>2</u>	<u>s —</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 139,263</u>	<u>\$ 253,192</u>	<u>\$2,712,164</u>	<u>\$2,520,504</u>
Appropriations to reserves Appropriations	_	_	33,223	_	12,511	704	_	_	58,710	81,385	_	_	507		187,040	1,546,850
from reserves Net appropriations to (from) reserves			33,223		12,511			<u></u>	<u></u> 58,710	<u> </u>				(1,896) (1,896)	(1,896) 185,144	(1,355,190) 191,660
Balance, end of year	\$ <u>1,213,249</u>		527,291	32,311	94,963	28,921			100,000	409,507		100,000	139,770	251,296	2,897,308	\$2,712,164

December 31, 2019

6. Expenditures by object

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Salaries, wages and employee benefits Materials, services and rents Amortization	\$ 953,662 1,671,574 <u>246,255</u>	\$ 954,302 1,091,862 256,674
	\$2,871,491	\$2,302,838

7. Budget figures

The operating budget approved by the Authority for 2019 is reflected on the statement of operations and accumulated surplus. The budget established for capital investment in tangible capital assets are on a project-oriented basis, the costs of which may be incurred over a number of years and therefore may not be comparable with the current year's actual expenses.

Public Sector Accounting Standards require a comparison of the results for the period with those originally planned on the same basis as that used for actual results. The fiscal plan in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus has been adjusted to be presented on a consistent basis as actual results. Below is a reconciliation of the figures from the approved fiscal plan per the financial statements.

	Approved 2019 Budget \$	PSAB Adjusted Budget \$
Revenues	2,663,468	\$2,663,468
Expenses	2,893,298	2,893,298
Annual income (deficit)	(229,830)	(229,830)
Less: Acquisition of tangible capital assets		
Add: Amortization of tangible capital assets		
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	(229,830)	\$ (229,830)

December 31, 2019

9. Deferred revenue

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
City of Thunder Bay Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge All municipalities Other	1,752,604 18,964 388,764 <u>271,846</u>	\$ 2,091,155 129,366 351,832 394,112
	2,432,178	\$ 2,966,465

10. Subsequent event

Since December 31, 2019, the spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, including Canada, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions.

The Authority is monitoring the current situation, but does not anticipate any significant financial impact in 2020 as a result of COVID-19.

The Authority has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial position and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as their impact on the financial position and results of the Authority for future periods.

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Lakehead Region Conservation Authori Accumulated Surplus	ty Sc	hedule 1
Year ended December 31	2019	2018
General Investment in capital assets	\$ 60,580 <u>5,159,029</u> <u>5,219,609</u>	\$ 78,116 _5,310,287 _5,388,403
Reserves set aside for specific purposes [note 5] For operating reserve For administrative reserve maintenance For administrative reserve new facility For vehicle and equipment reserve For insurance reserve For legal fees reserve For conservation area maintenance capital reserve For hazelwood lake dam reserve For forest management reserve For land acquisition reserve	1,213,249 527,291 32,311 94,963 28,921 100,000 409,507 100,000 139,770 251,296 2,897,308	1,213,249 494,068 32,311 82,452 28,217 41,290 328,122 100,000 139,263 253,192 2,712,164
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$8,116,917	\$8,100,567

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Schedule 2 Water and Related Land Management and Conservation and Recreation Land Management Expenses

Year ended December 31	2019	2019	2018	
	Budget [note 7]	Actual	Actual	
Authority office Conservation area site development Conservation area maintenance Flood plain mapping Operations and maintenance of	\$ 36,200	\$ 2,977	\$ 25,991	
	86,900	7,411	37,626	
	289,119	258,115	205,688	
	250,450	343,599	282,688	
erosion control structures Operations and maintenance of flood control structures	77,573	63,799	166,602	
	888,966	1,012,632	325,446	
Source water protection Stewardship program Watershed monitoring	86,353	62,130	64,772	
	99,620	78,052	107,088	
	<u>374,473</u>	334,644	463,954	
Total	\$ 2,189,654	\$ 2,163,359	\$1,679,855	

Schedule 3

Lakehead Region Conservation Authority Tangible Capital Assets December 31, 2019

						2019	<u>2018</u>
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles and Equipment	Land Improvement	Flood s Control	Total	Total
Net book value, beginning of year	\$2,068,259	\$ 495,628	\$ 44,831	\$ 284,518	\$2,417,048	\$ \$5,310,284	\$ 5,537,017
Cost Balance, beginning of year	2,068,259	1,175,175	163,875	565,720	8,669,032	12,642,061	12,612,120
Add: Additions Less: Disposals	95,000 ———					95,000 ————	29,943 (2)
Balance, end of year	<u>2,163,259</u>	1,175,175	163,875	565,720	8,669,032	12,737,061	12,642,061
Accumulated amortization Balance, beginning of year	_	679,547	119,044	281,202	6,251,984	7,331,777	7,075,103
Add: Amortization	_	28,062	16,459	30,601	171,133	246,255	256,674
Less: Accumulated amortization disposals							
Balance, end of year	=	707,609	135,503	311,803	6,423,117	7,578,032	7,331,777
Net book value, end of year	\$2,163,259	\$ 467,566	\$ 28,372	\$ 253,917	\$2,245,915	\$ 5,159,029	\$ 5,310,284