State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority (A Component Unit of Pope County) Glenwood, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Description of the Office of the State Auditor

The mission of the Office of the State Auditor is to oversee local government finances for Minnesota taxpayers by helping to ensure financial integrity and accountability in local governmental financial activities.

Through financial, compliance, and special audits, the State Auditor oversees and ensures that local government funds are used for the purposes intended by law and that local governments hold themselves to the highest standards of financial accountability.

The State Auditor performs approximately 100 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

Audit Practice – conducts financial and legal compliance audits of local governments;

Government Information – collects and analyzes financial information for cities, towns, counties, and special districts;

Legal/Special Investigations – provides legal analysis and counsel to the Office and responds to outside inquiries about Minnesota local government law; as well as investigates allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance in local government;

Pension – monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for Minnesota's local public pension funds; and

Tax Increment Financing – promotes compliance and accountability in local governments' use of tax increment financing through financial and compliance audits.

The State Auditor serves on the State Executive Council, State Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Public Employees Retirement Association Board, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and the Rural Finance Authority Board.

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Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority (A Component Unit of Pope County) Glenwood, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION 2019

		Term		
Office	Name	From	То	
Commissioners				
Member	Paul Gerde	January 2019	December 2019	
Member	Cody Rogahn	January 2019	December 2019	
Member	Jason Rupp	November 2017	December 2019	
Member	Greg Vold	January 2018	December 2022	
Member	Lori Vaadeland*	January 2017	December 2021	
Member	Allen Rutter	January 2016	December 2020	
Member	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	
Officers				
Executive Director	Jason Murray	January 2019	December 2019	

^{*}Chair







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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority Glenwood, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority, a component unit of Pope County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority as of December 31, 2019, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows 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 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 25, 2020, on our consideration of the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of

internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 25, 2020







MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

INTRODUCTION

The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's (Authority) Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial information, (b) provide an overview of the financial activity, (c) identify changes in the financial position (its ability to address the next and subsequent year challenges), and (d) identify individual issues or concerns. Since the MD&A is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Authority's total net position increased to \$1,288,234 in 2019, an increase of \$36,635, or 2.93 percent.
- At the close of 2019, the Authority's net position was \$1,288,234. There are two components that comprise this balance:
 - Net investment in capital assets of a negative \$46,094, a decrease of \$5,964 when compared to the prior year.
 - Unrestricted net position of \$1,334,328, an increase of \$42,599 when compared to the prior year, is available for use in the operations and for meeting ongoing Authority obligations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements consist of two parts: the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section) is required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, is included as required supplementary information.

The financial statements consist of the following:

- The statement of net position compares the assets and liabilities to give an overall view of the financial health of the Authority.
- The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position provides information on an aggregate view of the Authority's finances. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when the cash was received or paid.
- The statement of cash flows provides sources and uses of cash for the Authority.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change (%)
Assets				
Current assets	\$ 1,468,207	\$ 1,520,833	\$ (52,626)	(3.5)
Capital assets, net	2,115,701	2,263,757	(148,056)	(6.5)
Other assets		2,485,000	(2,485,000)	(100.0)
Total Assets	\$ 3,583,908	\$ 6,269,590	\$ (2,685,682)	(42.8)
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	\$ 161,427	\$ 2,793,276	\$ (2,631,849)	(94.2)
Noncurrent liabilities	2,134,247	2,224,715	(90,468)	(4.1)
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,295,674	\$ 5,017,991	\$ (2,722,317)	(54.3)
Net Position				
Net investment in capital				
assets	\$ (46,094)	\$ (40,130)	\$ (5,964)	14.9
Unrestricted	1,334,328	1,291,729	42,599	3.3
Total Net Position	\$ 1,288,234	\$ 1,251,599	\$ 36,635	2.9

Changes in Net Position

	 2019	 2018	(Increase Decrease)	Percentage Change (%)
Revenues					
Nonoperating revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 323,708	\$ 315,491	\$	8,217	2.6
Intergovernmental revenue	8,352	8,795		(443)	(5.0)
Miscellaneous income	139,684	249,150		(109,466)	(43.9)
Investment earnings	 1,870	 2,784		(914)	(32.8)
Total Revenues	\$ 473,614	\$ 576,220	\$	(102,606)	(17.8)
Expenses					
Operating expenses					
Administrative services	\$ 13,472	\$ 13,412	\$	60	0.4
Professional services	71,200	69,277		1,923	2.8
Insurance	9,154	7,935		1,219	15.4
Miscellaneous	36,719	57,609		(20,890)	(36.3)
Depreciation	53,056	55,556		(2,500)	(4.5)
Nonoperating expenses					
Repairs and maintenance	34,192	29,499		4,693	15.9
Loss on sale of land held					
for resale	32,000	-		32,000	100.0
Loss on disposal of land	95,000	-		95,000	100.0
Interest expense	69,253	174,637		(105,384)	(60.3)
Advertising	4,158	7,036		(2,878)	(40.9)
Other expense	 18,775	 		18,775	100.0
Total Expenses	\$ 436,979	\$ 414,961	\$	22,018	5.3
Change in Net Position	\$ 36,635	\$ 161,259	\$	(124,624)	(77.3)
Net Position – January 1	 1,251,599	1,090,340		161,259	14.8
Net Position – December 31	\$ 1,288,234	\$ 1,251,599	\$	36,635	2.9

CAPITAL ASSETS

At year-end, the Authority had \$2,115,701 invested in capital assets, as reflected in the following schedule, a net decrease of \$148,056.

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	 2019	 2018	Increase Decrease)	Percentage Change (%)
Land Buildings Infrastructure	\$ 311,797 1,803,904 -	\$ 311,797 1,856,960 95,000	\$ (53,056) (95,000)	(2.9) (100.0)
Total Capital Assets	\$ 2,115,701	\$ 2,263,757	\$ (148,056)	(6.5)

DEBT OUTSTANDING

At year-end, the Authority had \$2,224,211 in debt outstanding, a decrease of \$2,564,676 from the prior year.

Debt (Net of Premium/Discount)

	2019	2018	 Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change (%)
Revenue bonds General obligation bonds Note payable	\$ 2,161,795 62,416	\$ 2,485,000 2,222,299 81,588	\$ (2,485,000) (60,504) (19,172)	(100.0) (2.7) (23.5)
Total Debt	\$ 2,224,211	\$ 4,788,887	\$ (2,564,676)	(53.6)

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note 2.B. to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The Authority depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the State of Minnesota and Pope County. Because of this dependency, the Authority is subject to changes in state and local laws and appropriations.

Significant economic factors that could affect the Authority include: (1) local inflationary, recessionary, and employment trends, which can affect the incomes of low-income public housing residents and, therefore, the amount of rental income; (2) inflationary pressure on utility rates, supplies, and other costs, which can impact economic development; and (3) local labor supply and demand, which can affect salary and wage rates.

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY

This MD&A is designed to provide a general overview. If you have any questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority, 130 East Minnesota Avenue, Glenwood, Minnesota 56334.







EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

Assets

Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 802,460
Taxes receivable	
Delinquent	5,492
Due from primary government	4,176
Loans receivable	213,713
Land held for resale	428,100
Restricted assets	
Cash for security deposits	13,371
Cash for workforce grant	 895
Total current assets	\$ 1,468,207
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets	
Nondepreciable	\$ 311,797
Depreciable – net	 1,803,904
Total noncurrent assets	\$ 2,115,701
Total Assets	\$ 3,583,908

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

Liabilities

Current liabilities		
Due to other governments	\$	653
Accrued interest payable		25,071
Unearned rent		31,473
General obligation bonds payable		70,000
Note payable		19,964
Total current liabilities	\$	147,161
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets		
Tenant security deposits	\$	13,371
Accounts payable		895
Total current liabilities payable from restricted		
assets	\$	14,266
Noncurrent liabilities		
General obligation bonds payable	\$	2,091,795
Note payable		42,452
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$</u>	2,134,247
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	2,295,674
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	(46,094)
Unrestricted	<u> </u>	1,334,328
Total Net Position	\$	1,288,234

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Operating Expenses		
Administrative services	\$	13,472
Professional services		71,200
Insurance		9,154
Miscellaneous		36,719
Depreciation		53,056
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$</u>	183,601
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$</u>	(183,601)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Property taxes	\$	323,708
Intergovernmental revenue		8,352
Miscellaneous income		139,684
Investment earnings		1,870
Repairs and maintenance		(34,192)
Loss on sale of land held for resale		(32,000)
Loss on disposal of capital asset		(95,000)
Interest expense		(69,253)
Advertising		(4,158)
Other expense		(18,775)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$</u>	220,236
Change in net position	\$	36,635
Net Position – January 1		1,251,599
Net Position – December 31	\$	1,288,234

EXHIBIT 3

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Payments to suppliers	\$	(117,073)
Payments for administrative services		(13,345)
Purchase and maintenance of land held for resale		(135,474)
Proceeds from sale of land held for resale		103,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(162,892)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Property taxes	\$	331,908
Intergovernmental revenues		8,573
Repairs and maintenance		(34,192)
Rent deposits		131,201
Advertising expense		(4,158)
Other expense		(395)
Principal paid on note payable		(19,172)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>\$</u>	413,765
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Principal paid on long-term debt	\$	(2,545,000)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(118,648)
Proceeds received from capital lease		2,485,000
Interest and fee received on capital lease		57,635
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	\$	(121,013)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Collections of loan principal	\$	98,589
Loan granted		(45,000)
Interest received on loans		1,870
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$	55,459
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	185,319
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		631,407
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	\$	816,726

EXHIBIT 3 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by		
(Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	(183,601)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash		
provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	\$	53,056
(Increase) decrease in land held for resale		(32,474)
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments		127
Total adjustments	<u>\$</u>	20,709
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(162,892)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities		
Loss on sale of land held for resale	\$	(32,000)
Loss on disposal of capital asset		(95,000)
Write off of loan receivable		9,200



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP and used by the Authority are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority was established in May 1994, having all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001 to 469.047. In April 2011, the Authority was granted powers of an Economic Development Authority under Minn. Stat. §§ 469.090 to 469.1081. The Authority is governed by a seven-member Board of Commissioners who are appointed by the Pope County Board of Commissioners.

The Authority is considered to be a component unit of Pope County and is included in Pope County's financial statements as a discretely presented component unit.

B. Basis of Presentation

The accounts of the Pope County Housing Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority are presented as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> (Continued)

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of personnel and contractual services, supplies, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Authority's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand and demand deposits.

2. Receivables

Property tax levies are set by the Authority and are certified to Pope County each year for collection in the following year. In Minnesota, counties act as collection agents for all property taxes. Real property taxes are generally due from taxpayers in equal installments on May 15 and October 15. The County remits tax settlements to the Authority at various times during the year. Taxes collectible in a given calendar year are generally recognized as revenue during that fiscal year.

No allowance for uncollected receivables has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

3. Property Held for Resale

Property is acquired by the Authority for subsequent resale for redevelopment purposes and not as an investment program. In order to encourage development, the land is often resold at prices substantially lower than the Authority's cost and cannot be sold for more than expended. Land held for resale is reported as an asset at the net realizable value.

4. Restricted Assets

Certain funds of the Authority are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because the restriction is either imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or imposed externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Therefore, their use is limited by applicable laws and regulations.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land and buildings, are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from three to 40 years.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

6. <u>Long-Term Obligations</u>

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

7. Classification of Net Position

Net position is classified in the following categories:

<u>Net investment in capital assets</u> – net position representing capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets, net of unspent related debt proceeds, if any.

<u>Restricted net position</u> – net position for which external restrictions have been imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Unrestricted net position</u> – net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

8. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 those estimates.

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

The Authority's total deposits are reported as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	802,460
Restricted assets		
Cash for security deposits		13,371
Cash for workforce grant		895
	·	
Total Deposits	\$	816,726

a. Deposits

The Authority is authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04 to designate a depository for public funds and to invest in certificates of deposit. The Authority is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect deposits with insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least ten percent more than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes and bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies; general obligations rated "A" or better and revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution that is not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u> (Continued)

b. Investments

The Authority may invest in the following types of investments as authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05:

- (1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- (4) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

The Authority had no investments as of December 31, 2019.

2. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u>

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Of the loans receivable, \$204,618 is not expected to be collected within the next year.

3. Capital Assets

The Authority's capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets not depreciated Land	\$	311,797	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$ 311,797	
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Infrastructure	\$	2,122,240 100,000	\$	- -	\$	100,000	\$ 2,122,240	
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	2,222,240	\$		\$	100,000	\$ 2,122,240	
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Infrastructure	\$	(265,280) (5,000)	\$	(53,056)	\$	(5,000)	\$ (318,336)	
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(270,280)	\$	(53,056)	\$	(5,000)	\$ (318,336)	
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	1,951,960	\$	(53,056)	\$	95,000	\$ 1,803,904	
Capital Assets, Net	\$	2,263,757	\$	(53,056)	\$	95,000	\$ 2,115,701	

2. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)

B. <u>Liabilities</u>

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2019, consists of the following:

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rates (%)	Original Issue Amount		Outstanding Balance December 31, 2019	
2013A General Obligation Bonds	02/01/2034	\$40,000 - \$245,000	0.85 - 3.10	\$	2,405,000	\$	2,155,000
Note Payable	06/01/2022	\$18,412 - \$21,664	4.13	\$	100,000	\$	62,416

The debt service requirements as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Year Ending	General Obli	gation Bo	nds	Note Payable					
December 31	 Principal		Interest		rincipal	I	nterest		
2020	\$ 70,000	\$	56,003	\$	19,964	\$	2,578		
2021	75,000		54,843		20,788		1,753		
2022	85,000		53,435		21,664		895		
2023	95,000		51,725		-		-		
2024	105,000		49,720		-		-		
2025 - 2029	685,000		205,621		-		-		
2030 - 2034	 1,040,000		84,906						
Total	\$ 2,155,000	\$	556,253	\$	62,416	\$	5,226		

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Ac	Additions		Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Revenue bonds General obligation bonds (Discount)/premium	\$	2,485,000 2,215,000 7,299	\$	- - -	\$	2,485,000 60,000 504	\$	2,155,000 6,795	\$	- 70,000 -	
Note payable Long-Term Liabilities	\$	81,588 4,788,887	\$	-	\$	19,172 2,564,676	\$	2,224,211	\$	19,964 89,964	

3. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the Authority has joined the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) and purchases commercial insurance. The Authority retains risk for the deductible portions of the insurance policies. The amounts of these deductibles are considered immaterial to the financial statements. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

B. <u>Tax Abatements – Pay-As-You-Go Tax Increment</u>

The Authority entered into a property tax abatement agreement with a developer, dated September 1, 2017, for a period of 14 years effective in the years 2019 through 2033, under Minn. Stat. §§ 469.174 to .1794 (Tax Increment Financing) through a pay-as-you-go note program. Tax increment financing (TIF) can be used to encourage private development, redevelopment, renovation and renewal, growth in low- to moderate-income housing, and economic development. TIF captures the increase in tax capacity and property taxes (of most taxing jurisdictions, including the Authority) from development or redevelopment to provide funding for the related project. The pay-as-you-go note provides for payment to the developer of all tax increment received in the prior six months. The payment reimburses the developer for certain public improvements in an amount not to exceed \$68,000. The Authority provided a tax abatement in the form of a tax refund in the amount of \$5,794 for 2019.







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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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority Glenwood, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority, a component unit of Pope County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 25, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial

reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority'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*.

Minnesota Legal Compliance

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the Authority's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. Additionally, we tested for compliance with the authority to issue public debt.

Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's Response to Findings

The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit is described in the Corrective Action Plan. The Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 25, 2020



SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

INTERNAL CONTROL

Finding Number: 2019-001

Prior Year Finding Number: 2016-001

Repeat Finding Since: 2016

Segregation of Duties

Criteria: A good system of internal control provides for an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion.

Condition: The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority has one person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts.

Context: Due to the limited number of personnel within the Authority, segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible. This is not unusual in operations the size of the Authority; however, management should constantly be aware of this condition and realize that the concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desirable from an accounting point of view.

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the Authority's ability to detect misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements in a timely period by personnel in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Cause: The Authority does not have the economic resources needed to hire additional qualified accounting staff in order to adequately segregate duties.

Recommendation: We recommend the Authority's Board and management be aware of the lack of segregation of the accounting functions and, where possible, implement oversight procedures to ensure the internal control policies and procedures are being implemented by personnel to the extent possible.

View of Responsible Official: Concur





CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

HRA-EDA Board of Commissioners Jason Murray, Executive Director

Corrective Action Planned:

It is difficult for an organization of our size and financial resources to truly establish segregation of accounting duties. The Board and Staff will establish policies and practices to best address internal accounting controls.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Ongoing





SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2016-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Summary of Condition: The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority (Authority) has one person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: It is difficult for an organization of the Authority's size and financial resources to truly establish segregation of accounting duties. The Board and staff will establish policies and practices to best address internal accounting controls.

Status: Not Corrected. The organization implemented several policies to insure adequate review of accounting duties. However, due to the financial resources and size of the organization, full segregation of duties will be difficult to achieve. The HRA-EDA management will continue to monitor the day-to-day financial activity.

Was corrective	e action	taken	significantly	different th	nan the action	n previousl	y reported?
Yes	No	X					