STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

MINNEAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM POLICY BOARD MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

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 160 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 approximately 730 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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For the Year Ended December 31, 2008



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Reference	Page
Introductory Section		
Organization Schedule		1
Financial Section		
Independent Auditor's Report		2
Management's Discussion and Analysis		4
Basic Financial Statements		
General Fund Balance Sheet and Governmental Activities		
Statement of Net Assets with Adjustments to Convert		
Modified to Full Accrual	Exhibit 1	9
General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and		
Changes in Fund Balance and Governmental Activities		
Statement of Activities with Adjustments to Convert		
Modified to Full Accrual	Exhibit 2	10
Statement of General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and		
Changes in Fund BalanceBudgetary Comparison	Exhibit 3	11
Notes to the Financial Statements		12
Management and Compliance Section		
Schedule of Findings and Recommendations		22
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and		
Minnesota Legal Compliance		25
winnesom Legai Compitance		23





ORGANIZATION SCHEDULE 2008

Board Members	Position on Policy Board	Term Expires
Kari Anderson	Redirection Neighborhood Representative	January 2009
Beverly Conerton	Revitalization Neighborhood Representative	January 2009
Gail Dorfman	Hennepin County Board of Commissioners	Indefinite
Debbie Evans	At-Large Neighborhood Representative	January 2009
Barbara Johnson	President, Minneapolis City Council	Indefinite
Bill McCarthy	Minneapolis Central Labor Union	Indefinite
Peter McLaughlin	Hennepin County Board of Commissioners	Indefinite
Joe Mullery	Minnesota House Delegation Representative	Indefinite
Tom Nordyke	President, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board	Indefinite
R. T. Rybak	Mayor of Minneapolis	Indefinite
Lauren Segal	Greater Twin Cities United Way	Indefinite
Mark Stenglein	Hennepin County Board of Commissioners	Indefinite
Lydia Lee	Minneapolis School Board	Indefinite
Jeffrey Strand	Protection Neighborhood Representative	January 2009
Alternates	_	
Karen Clark	Minnesota House Delegation	Indefinite
Brock Hanson	At-Large Neighborhood	January 2009
Mark Hinds	Revitalization Neighborhood	January 2009
Nicholas Kakos	Protection Neighborhood	January 2009
Ken Kelash	Minneapolis Central Labor Union	Indefinite
David Ellis	Greater Twin Cities United Way	Indefinite
Cara Letofsky	Mayor's Office	Indefinite
Robert Lilligren	Minneapolis City Council	Indefinite
Scott Vreeland	Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board	Indefinite
Carol Pass	Redirection Neighborhood	January 2009
Director	_	
Robert D. Miller		Indefinite







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board Members Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the Policy Board's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Policy Board's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis listed in the table of contents is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

March 26, 2010





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2008 (Unaudited)

The management of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board offers readers of the Policy Board's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Policy Board's basic financial statements that follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Assets of the Policy Board exceeded its liabilities at the close of 2008 by \$563,348. Of this amount, \$553,586 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Policy Board's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Policy Board's total net assets increased by \$85,040 in 2008. This is attributable primarily to two factors: (1) revenue generated through Minneapolis-St. Paul Home Tour sponsorships and (2) interest earnings.
- At the close of 2008, the Policy Board's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$618,474, an increase of \$90,742 from the previous year-end balance. This total amount, which represents 38 percent of total expenditures, is available for spending at the Policy Board's discretion (unreserved fund balance).

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund level financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Policy Board's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statements of Net Assets presents information on all of the Policy Board's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Policy Board is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Policy Board's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (such as uncollected grants and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements show functions of the Policy Board that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities).

Fund Level Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Policy Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Policy Board utilizes one fund to account for all its activities, the General Fund, which is classified as a governmental fund

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board adopts an annual budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for this fund to demonstrate compliance with its budget. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Over time, net assets serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's assets exceeded liabilities by \$563,348 at the close of 2008. The largest portion of the Policy Board's net assets (98 percent) was unrestricted net assets, which are available to meet ongoing obligations.

Governmental Net Assets

	2008		2007		
Current and other assets Capital assets - net	\$	988,567 9,762	\$	618,651 17,953	
Total Assets	\$	998,329	\$	636,604	
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	\$	64,888 370,093	\$	67,377 90,919	
Total Liabilities	\$	434,981	\$	158,296	
Net Assets Invested in capital assets Unrestricted	\$	9,762 553,586	\$	17,953 460,355	
Total Net Assets	\$	563,348	\$	478,308	

The Policy Board's net assets increased by \$85,040, or 18 percent, from the net asset total at the beginning of the year. Total revenues decreased \$195,385, due primarily to a reduction in the 2008 budget and actual expenses, a corresponding decrease in funding from NRP Program Fund 01CNR, and a decrease in investment earnings. Expenses for the year (\$1,632,781) were less than anticipated and lower than total revenue, resulting in an increase in net assets.

Changes in Net Assets

	2008	 2007
Revenues		
Intergovernmental		
Other local governments		
Minneapolis Community Planning and		
Economic Development Department	\$ 1,626,645	\$ 1,778,889
Gifts and contributions	57,125	56,570
Investment income	33,617	70,893
Miscellaneous	434	 6,854
Total Revenues	\$ 1,717,821	\$ 1,913,206
Total Expenses	1,632,781	 1,684,024
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 85,040	\$ 229,182
Net Assets - January 1	478,308	 249,126
Net Assets - December 31	\$ 563,348	\$ 478,308

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the Policy Board's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's governmental fund reported an ending balance of \$618,474, an increase of \$90,742 in comparison with the prior year. The \$618,474 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the Policy Board's discretion.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Though no revenue budgets were established for certain line items, total actual revenues were greater than the total budgeted by \$47,320, primarily due to investment earnings and Home Tour sponsorship receipts. Actual expenditures were under the final budget amount by \$43,422 due primarily to lower than anticipated expenses for salaries, fringe benefits, and the promotion of the Home Tour.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's capital assets on December 31, 2008, totaled \$9,762 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets consists solely of equipment. The Policy Board's investment in capital assets decreased \$8,191, which represents depreciation expense for the year.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's finances for all those with an interest in the Policy Board's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report should be addressed to the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board, Crown Roller Mill - Suite 425, 105 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401.



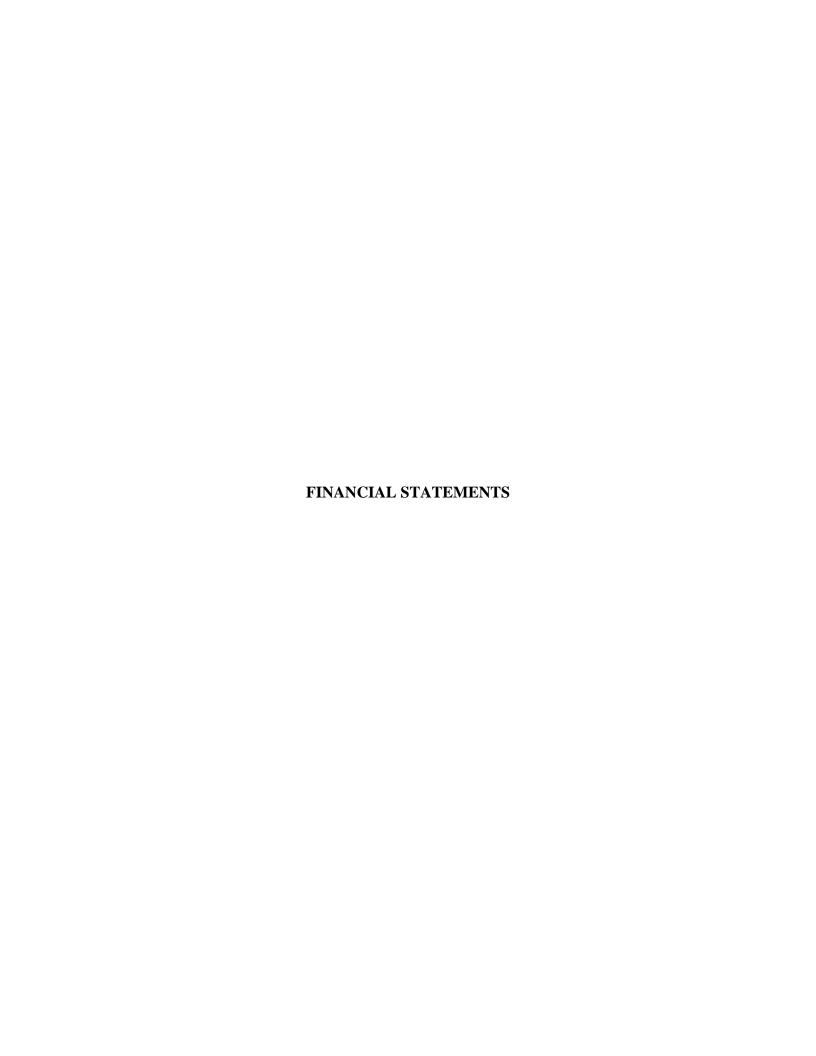




EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS WITH ADJUSTMENTS TO CONVERT MODIFIED TO FULL ACCRUAL DECEMBER 31, 2008

	General Fund		Adjustments		Governmental Activities	
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash Accrued interest receivable Due from other governments Prepaid items Noncurrent assets Capital assets	\$	960,687 6,374 12,605 8,901	\$	- - -	\$	960,687 6,374 12,605 8,901
Depreciable - net		-		9,762		9,762
Total Assets	\$	988,567	\$	9,762	\$	998,329
Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Assets						
Liabilities Current liabilities						
Accounts payable Salaries payable	\$	170,735 60,428	\$	-	\$	170,735 60,428
Due to other governments		138,930		-		138,930
Long-term liabilities Due within one year				40,371		40,371
Due in more than one year		<u>-</u>		24,517		24,517
Total Liabilities	\$	370,093	\$	64,888	\$	434,981
Fund Balance						
Unreserved, undesignated		618,474	\$	(618,474)		
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets			\$	9,762	\$	9,762
Unrestricted				553,586		553,586
Total Net Assets			\$	563,348	\$	563,348
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Assets	\$	988,567	\$	9,762	\$	998,329
Reconciliation of the General Fund Balance to Net Asse	ets					
Fund Balance - General Fund Capital assets are reported in the Statement of Net Assets	\$	618,474 9,762				
Long-term liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net				Sheet.		(64,888)
Net Assets - Governmental Activities					\$	563,348

EXHIBIT 2

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES WITH ADJUSTMENTS TO CONVERT MODIFIED TO FULL ACCRUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

General Fund Adjustme		ljustments	Governments Activities			
Revenues Intergovernmental Contributions Investment earnings Miscellaneous	\$	1,626,645 57,125 33,617 434	\$	- - -	\$	1,626,645 57,125 33,617 434
Total Revenues	\$	1,717,821	\$		\$	1,717,821
Expenditures/Expenses Current Economic development Personal services	\$	709,450	\$	(2,489)	\$	706,961
Contractual services Other operating costs		827,203 90,426		8,191		827,203 98,617
Total Expenditures/Expenses	\$	1,627,079	\$	5,702	\$	1,632,781
Net Change in Fund Balance/Net Assets	\$	90,742	\$	(5,702)	\$	85,040
Fund Balance/Net Assets - January 1		527,732		(49,424)		478,308
Fund Balance/Net Assets - December 31	\$	618,474	\$	(55,126)	\$	563,348
Reconciliation of the Statement of General Fund Rev Balance to the Statement of Activities of Government Net Change in Fund Balance Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditute cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated us	ntal Activitie	er, in the Stateme	ent of Act	ivities, the	\$	90,742
Depreciation expense						(8,191)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditu is the change in compensated absences payable.						2,489
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities					\$	85,040

EXHIBIT 3

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGETARY COMPARISON FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original Final			Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues								
Intergovernmental								
Other local governments								
Minneapolis Community Planning and								
Economic Development Department	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,626,645	\$	(43,856)
Contributions		-		-		57,125		57,125
Investment earnings		-		-		33,617		33,617
Miscellaneous		-		-		434		434
Total Revenues	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,717,821	\$	47,320
Expenditures								
Current								
Economic development								
Personal services	\$	731,975	\$	731,975	\$	709,450	\$	22,525
Contractual services		848,476		848,476		827,203		21,273
Other operating costs		90,050		90,050		90,426		(376)
Total Expenditures	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,670,501	\$	1,627,079	\$	43,422
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	90,742	\$	90,742
Fund Balance - January 1		527,732		527,732		527,732		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	527,732	\$	527,732	\$	618,474	\$	90,742



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued through November 30, 1989, (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board are discussed below.

A. Organization

General

Effective January 1, 1992, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board was established according to Chapter 419, Title 16, of the Minneapolis Code of Ordinances and by Resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Minneapolis, the Board of Commissioners of Hennepin County, the Board of Directors of Minneapolis Special School District No. 1, the Commissioners of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and the Trustees of the Minneapolis Library Board.

Board and Director

The Board consists of three groups: the "Public Officials" are the Mayor of Minneapolis, the President of the Minneapolis City Council, the Chair of the Minneapolis Special School District No. 1 Board, the Chair and two other Commissioners of the Hennepin County Board, the President of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the President of the Minneapolis Library Board, and one member each from the Minneapolis House and Senate Legislative Delegations. The "Neighborhood Representatives" comprise four residents of the City of Minneapolis. "Community Interests" are chief executive directors or presiding officers from City-wide organizations representing business, labor, communities of color, and

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization

Board and Director (Continued)

philanthropic and charitable interests. The Policy Board annually elects a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary. The Director is appointed by the Policy Board and is responsible for the administration of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board includes the one fund for which it is financially accountable. It is considered to be a joint venture according to the criteria for defining the reporting entity, as adopted by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. The financial reporting entity includes only the administrative activities of the Policy Board. Revenues and expenditures relating directly to program activities of the Neighborhood Revitalization Program are reported in the financial statements of the individual jurisdictions (reporting entities) participating in the joint venture and in the neighborhood associations that contract with the Policy Board.

C. Basic Financial Statements

Basic financial statements include information on the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's activities as a whole and on its General Fund. These separate presentations are reported in different columns on Exhibits 1 and 2. Each of the exhibits has a column for the General Fund, an adjustments column, and a column for the governmental activities.

The governmental activities columns are reported on the full accrual, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and liabilities. The Policy Board's net assets are reported in two parts: invested in capital assets and unrestricted net assets. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the expenses of the Policy Board are offset by revenues.

The balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund are presented on the modified accrual basis and report current financial resources.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The governmental activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered as available when collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues as available if collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board uses only one fund to account for all its financial activities--the General Fund--and it is reported as a governmental fund.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Cash

Cash of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board is administered by the City of Minneapolis and is pooled with other cash and cash equivalents of the City. The types of investment vehicles, their valuation, and risk are described in the notes of the City of Minneapolis Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Interest earned on deposits of the Policy Board is credited to its General Fund. Investment earnings for 2008 were \$33,617.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. <u>Cash</u> (Continued)

In accordance with the City's charter and Minnesota statutes, deposits are maintained at depositories authorized by the City. The City's charter and Minn. Stat. ch. 118A require the City to collateralize deposits at its designated depositories. The City Finance Officer has arranged for the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis to act as the City's agent in the safekeeping of securities as collateral.

2. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets consist of equipment with an individual cost of \$500 or more and an estimated useful life of three years or more and are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost.

4. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts not available for appropriation or legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans subject to change.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)

5. 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. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All appropriations lapse at year-end.

The budgetary process begins in early summer and ends in the month of December. The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's budget draft is submitted to the Mayor and Council members for review. After completion of the review, the budget is then sent to the Policy Board for review and approval. The Policy Board's approved budget is then sent to the Minneapolis City Council for final approval.

3. Detailed Notes

A. Cash

Cash of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board is maintained by the City of Minneapolis. The City does not designate specific bank accounts for these deposits. Deposits with the City at December 31, 2008, were \$960,687.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2008, was as follows:

	eginning Balance	Ir	ncrease	De	crease	Ending Balance
Capital assets depreciated Equipment	\$ 109,692	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 109,692
Less: accumulated depreciation for equipment	 91,739	-	8,191			 99,930
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 17,953	\$	(8,191)	\$		\$ 9,762

Depreciation expense of \$8,191 was charged in 2008.

C. Compensated Absences

Vacation may be accumulated up to 30 days, and sick leave may be accumulated indefinitely. Employees have the option of being paid yearly for the current unused sick leave accumulated over a minimum base of 60 days. In addition, after 20 years of service, employees receive severance pay upon their retirement based on accumulated sick leave at a daily rate of one-half of their current salary.

Changes to compensated absences for the year ended December 31, 2008, were as follows:

Beginning Balance Additions Deductions	\$ 67,377 47,949 (50,438)
Ending Balance	\$ 64,888

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

D. Operating Leases

The Policy Board is committed under two leases for equipment used in its operations and one lease for office space. The lease for the copier expires in 2009, and the postage machine lease expires in 2009. The lease for office space expires in 2016. Lease payments for the equipment and office space totaled \$92,341 in 2008. The future minimum lease payments for operating leases are:

2009	\$ 92,341
2010	88,677
2011	85,273
2012	85,273
2013	85,273
2014 - 2016	 234,500
Total	\$ 671,337

4. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Statewide Public Employees Retirement Association

A. Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the Public Employees Retirement Fund, which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. The plan is established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356.

Public Employees Retirement Fund 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. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan.

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute and vest after three years of credited service. The defined retirement 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.

4. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Statewide Public Employees Retirement Association</u>

A. <u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

Two methods are used to compute benefits for 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 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each year thereafter. For a Coordinated Plan member, the annuity accrual rate is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each successive year. Using Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service.

For Public Employees Retirement Fund members whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 65 for members hired prior to July 1, 1989, and is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at age 66 for Coordinated Plan members hired on or after July 1, 1989. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

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

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Public Employees Retirement Fund. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.mnpera.org; by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088; or by calling 651-296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

4. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Statewide Public Employees Retirement Association</u> (Continued)

B. Funding Policy

Pension benefits are funded from member and employer contributions and income from the investment of fund assets. Rates for employer and employee contributions are set by Minn. Stat. ch. 353. The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. Public Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 9.1 and 6.0 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary in 2008.

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board is required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll in 2008 and 2009:

	2008	2009
Public Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members Coordinated Plan members	11.78% 6.50	11.78% 6.75

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, for the Public Employees Retirement Fund were:

2008	2007	 2006
\$ 36,864	\$ 39,877	\$ 36,878

These contribution amounts are equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

5. Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board, in connection with the normal conduct of its affairs, may be involved in various claims, judgments, and litigation. It is estimated that these matters and other potential claims against the Policy Board not covered by insurance resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the Policy Board.

6. Risk Management

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. The Policy Board has purchased commercial insurance to cover injuries to employees. There were no reductions in insurance coverage from last year or settlements in excess of coverage for the past three fiscal years. The Policy Board, Director, and employees are covered for tort-related risks by the joint powers' members that created the Policy Board. The Policy Board, however, is self-insured for the remainder of risks and has not made an estimate of the liability for unpaid claims or incurred but not reported claims.

7. Other Item

At its September 26, 2008, meeting, the Minneapolis City Council passed a resolution adopting the "Framework for the Future" and establishing the Neighborhood and Community Engagement Commission and the Neighborhood and Community Relations Department within the City's governmental structure. In the adopted Framework, the Neighborhood and Community Engagement Commission may be assuming some of the responsibilities currently performed by the NRP Policy Board after the current Joint Powers Agreement expires in January 2012. The activities and responsibilities of the NRP Policy Board may change significantly at that time.



SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

I. INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

ITEM ARISING THIS YEAR

08-1 Financial Statement Preparation

The Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board is required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of the Policy Board's management. Financial statement preparation in accordance with GAAP requires internal control over both: (1) recording, processing, and summarizing accounting data (maintaining internal books and records); and (2) preparing and reporting appropriate financial statements, including the related notes to the financial statements.

The Policy Board has established controls and procedures for recording, processing, and summarizing its accounting data used in the preparation of its financial statements.

As is the case with many small and medium-sized entities, the Policy Board has relied on its independent external auditors to assist in the preparation of the basic financial statements, including notes to the financial statements, as part of its external financial reporting process. Accordingly, the Policy Board's ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP is based, at least in part, on its reliance on its external auditors, who cannot by definition be considered part of the government's internal control. This condition was caused by the Policy Board's decision that it is more cost effective to have its auditors prepare its annual basic financial statements than to incur the time and expense of obtaining the necessary training and expertise required to prepare the financial statements internally. As a result of this condition, the government lacks internal control over the preparation and reporting of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

We recommend the Policy Board obtain the training and expertise to internally prepare its annual financial statements in accordance with GAAP. If the Policy Board still intends to have staff from the Office of the State Auditor assist in preparation, then at a minimum, it must identify and train individuals to obtain the expertise that can sufficiently review, understand, and approve the Policy Board's financial statements, including notes. As an alternative, the Policy Board could consider hiring an outside consultant to assist in preparing its basic financial statements.

Client's Response:

The NRP has a staff of only 8 employees. Obtaining the expertise required to prepare the annual financial statements in accordance with GAAP would require hiring or contracting with a financial professional whose only real duty would be the preparation of our financial statements. This would be an unnecessary and expensive approach to resolving a non-existent problem. Not one of the audits completed over the past 18 years on the NRP program have identified any issue with the financial management practices, policies, or statements prepared by the program staff or its auditors.

The Office of the State Auditor has been the preparer of NRP's financial statements for the past 18 years. They are a completely independent auditor under the supervision of a branch of State government over which NRP has no authority or control. They are given access to all financial and transactional materials of NRP, without any reservation. Findings presented by the auditors are taken very seriously and have been immediately and completely addressed by NRP management.

NRP staff and the NRP Director extensively review the audits and the statements, notes, and management letter and their competence in reviewing the drafts has been noted by the audit teams. This finding implies that the current relationship between NRP and the OSA is inappropriate. We do not agree. Given the particulars of our organization and its responsibilities and the respectful and professional relationship that has existed between the OSA and NRP, we will continue to use the OSA to prepare our financial statements based on their arms length from the program and the expertise they already have available. NRP understands that this finding has been included based on the GAAP standards but do not feel that it is appropriate based on our circumstances, practices, and past performance and the relationship that NRP has with its auditors.

II. OTHER ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which governs employer accounting and financial reporting for OPEB. This standard, similar to what GASB Statement 27 did for government employee pension benefits and plans, provides the accounting and reporting standards for the various other postemployment benefits many local governments offer to their employees. OPEB can include many different benefits offered to retirees such as health, dental, life, and long-term care insurance coverage.

If retirees are included in an insurance plan and pay a rate similar to that paid for younger active employees, this implicit subsidy is considered OPEB. In fact, local governments may be required to continue medical insurance coverage pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2b. This benefit is common when accumulated sick leave is used to pay for retiree medical insurance. Under GASB Statement 45, accounting for OPEB is now similar to the accounting used by governments for pension plans.

In 2008, the Legislature enacted a new law, Minn. Stat § 471.6175, intended to help local governments address their OPEB liability in at least three important ways:

- it allows governments to create both revocable and irrevocable OPEB trusts;
- it authorizes the use of a different list of permissible investments for both revocable and irrevocable OPEB trusts; and
- it also permits governments to invest OPEB trust assets with the State Board of Investment, bank trust departments, and certain insurance companies.

Some of the issues that the Policy Board will need to address in order to comply with the statement are:

- determine if employees are provided OPEB;
- if OPEB are being provided, the Policy Board will have to determine whether it will advance fund the benefits or pay for them on a pay-as-you-go basis;
- if OPEB are being provided, and the Policy Board determines that the establishment of a trust is desirable in order to fund the OPEB, the Policy Board will have to comply with the new legislation enacted authorizing the creation of an OPEB trust and establishing an applicable investment standard;
- if an OPEB trust will be established, the Policy Board will have to decide whether to establish a revocable or an irrevocable trust, and report that trust appropriately in the financial statements; and
- in order to determine annual costs and liabilities that need to be recognized, the Policy Board will have to decide whether to hire an actuary.

If applicable for the Policy Board, GASB Statement 45 would be implemented for the year ending December 31, 2009.

<u>Client's Response</u>:

NRP does not offer any Postemployment Benefits to its employees. At this time, it is doubtful that any such program would be initiated in the future. NRP will keep in mind the guidelines identified in this item should such benefits be considered.





STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Board Members Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Policy Board's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Policy Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Policy Board's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Policy Board's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Policy Board's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Policy Board's internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Policy Board's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses.

We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as item 08-1 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

Minnesota Legal Compliance

We have audited the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Policy Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Local Government*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65. Accordingly, the audit included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Local Government contains six categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions. Our study included all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance in the areas of deposits and investments and public indebtedness. The City of Minneapolis has custody of the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board's deposits and is responsible for compliance. Relative to public indebtedness, the Policy Board is not authorized to issue debt.

The results of our tests indicate that, for the items tested, the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board complied with the material terms and conditions of applicable legal provisions.

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Recommendations is an other item for consideration. We believe this information to be of benefit to the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program Policy Board, and it is reported for that purpose.

The Policy Board's written responses to the significant deficiency and the other item identified in our audit have been included in the Schedule of Findings and Recommendations. We did not audit the Policy Board's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board Members, management, and others within the Policy Board and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

March 26, 2010