STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

LAKE COUNTY HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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, 2012



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota

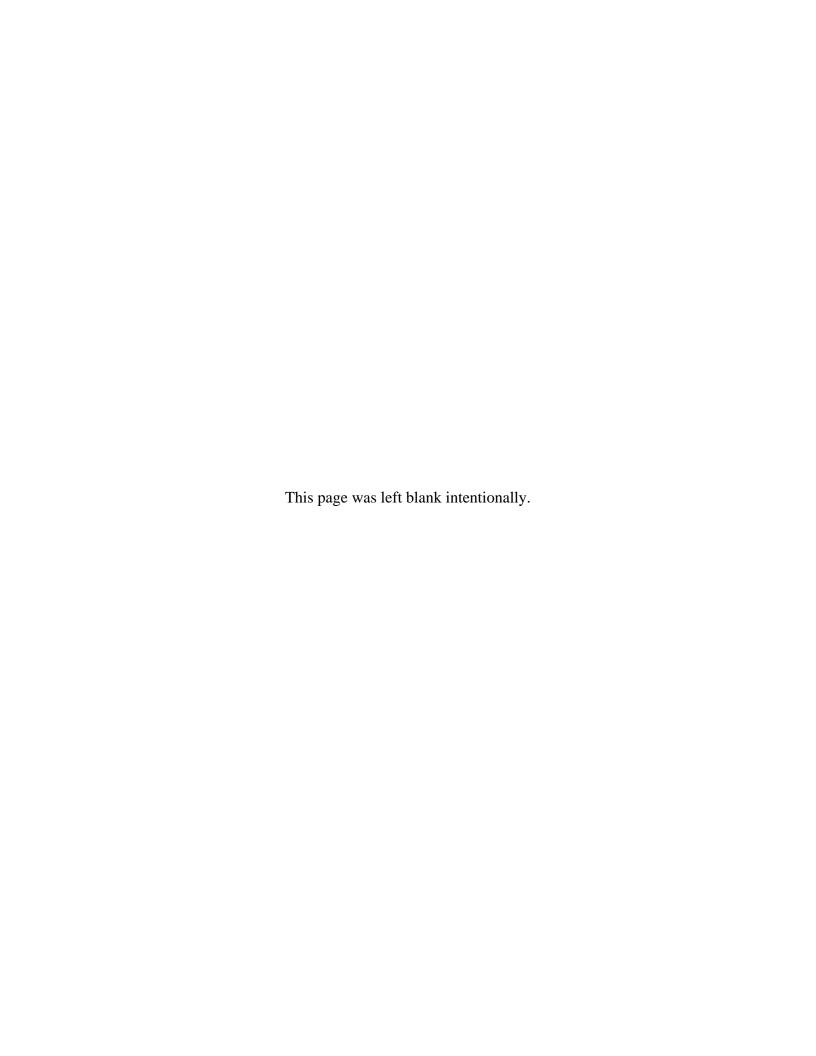
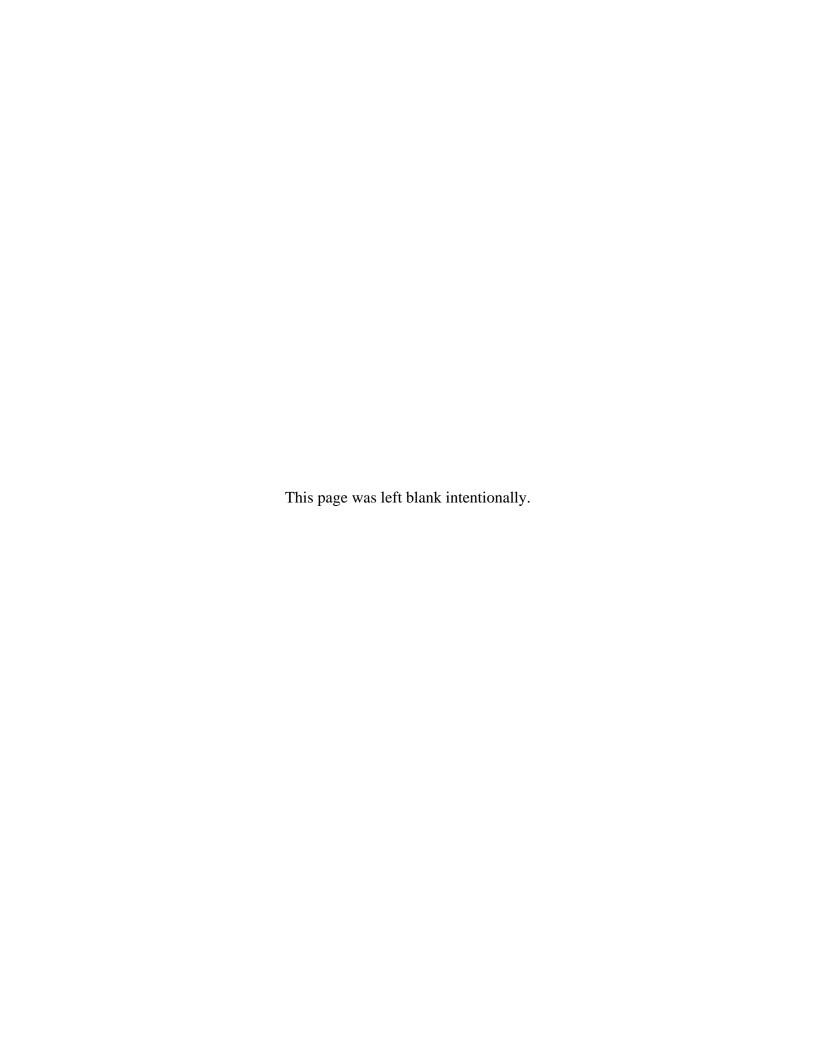
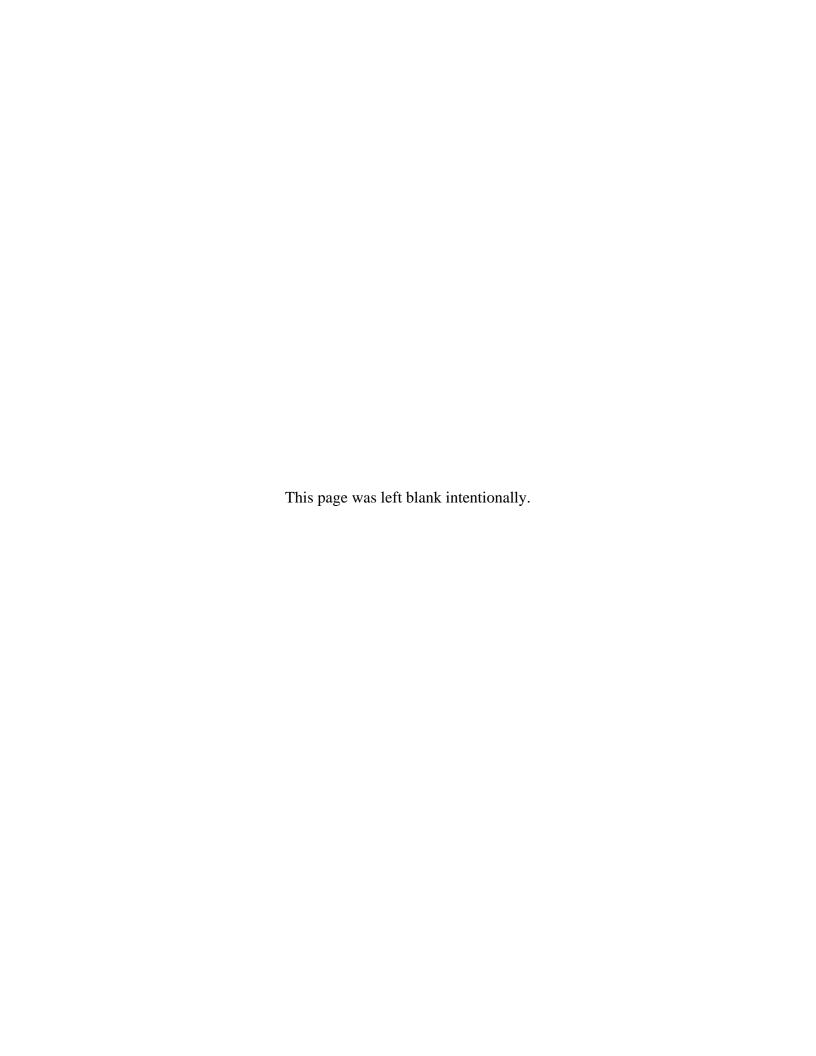


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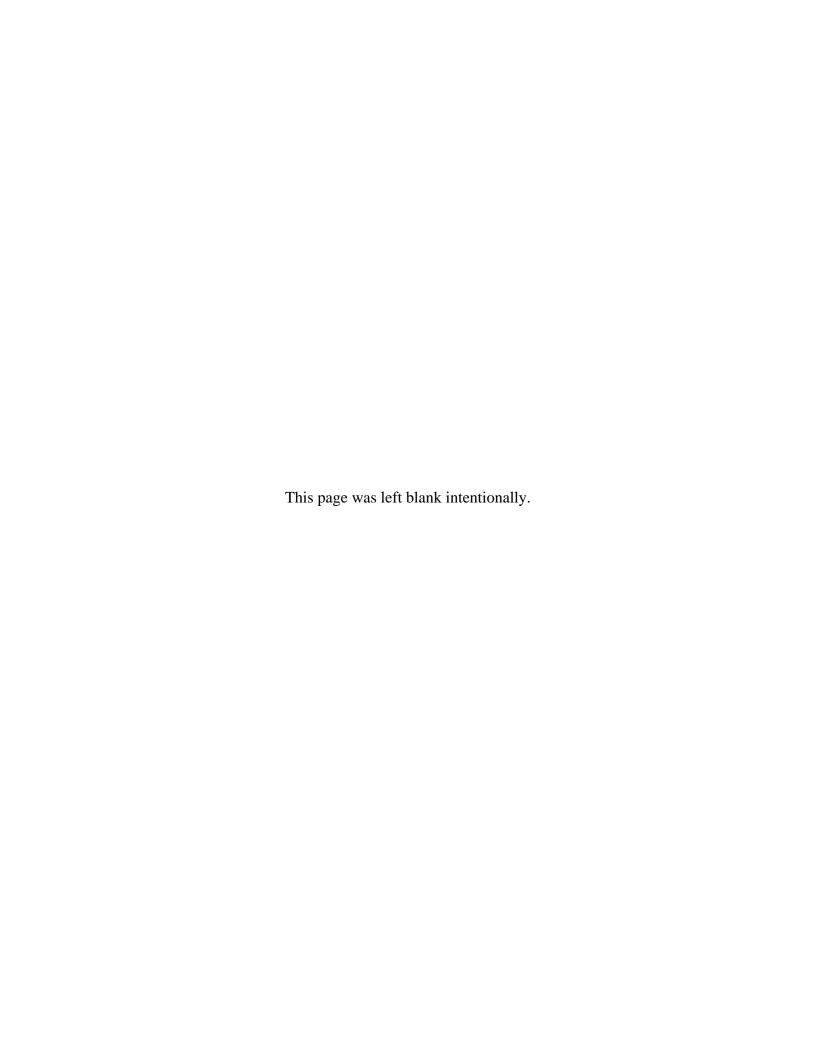
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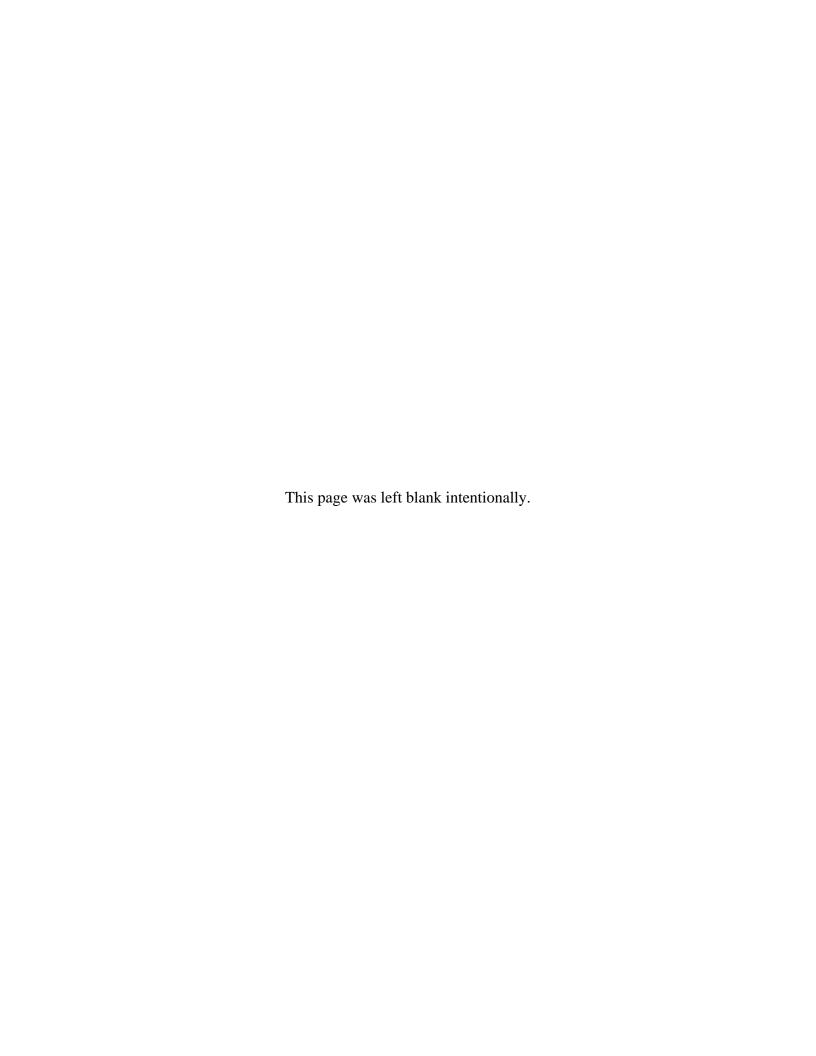




ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2012

Commissioners	Term Expires			
Richard DeRosier	May 30, 2015			
Bob Entzion	May 30, 2015			
Paul Iverson	May 30, 2016			
Gordon Klein	May 30, 2013			
Tom Lovdahl	May 30, 2016			







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, a component unit of Lake County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, 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 opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements is required by the Government 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 historic context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2013, on our consideration of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment 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 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 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 Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

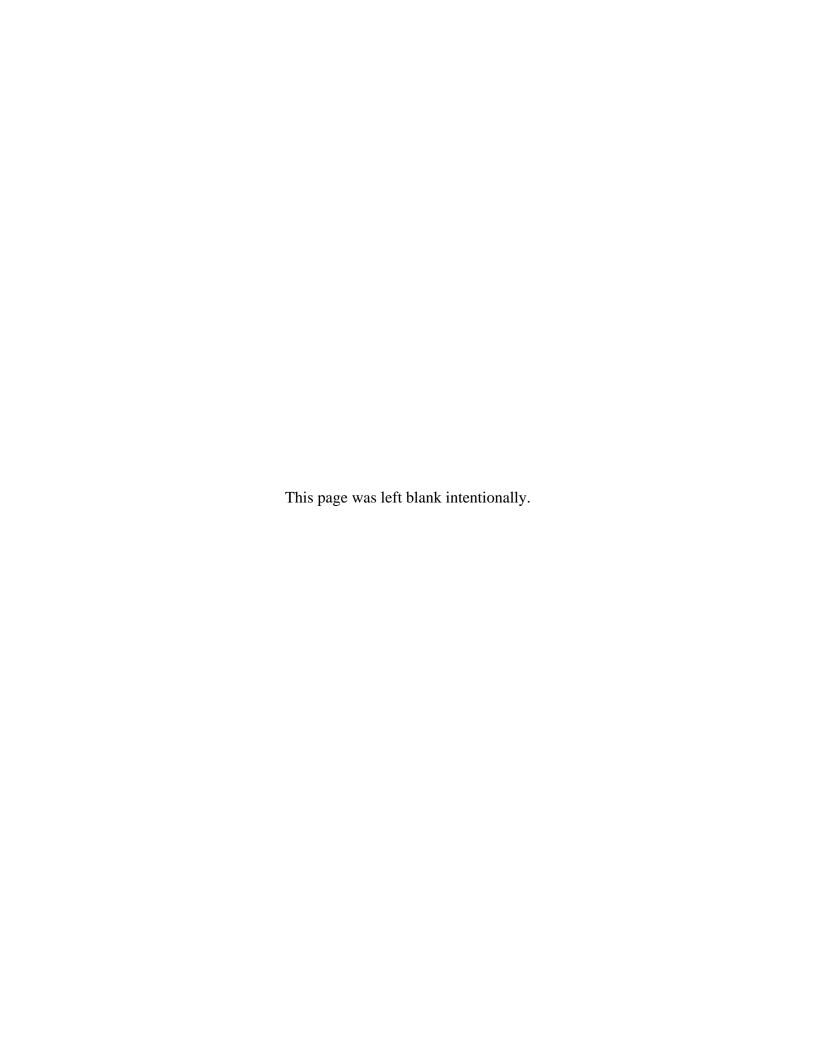
/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 25, 2013







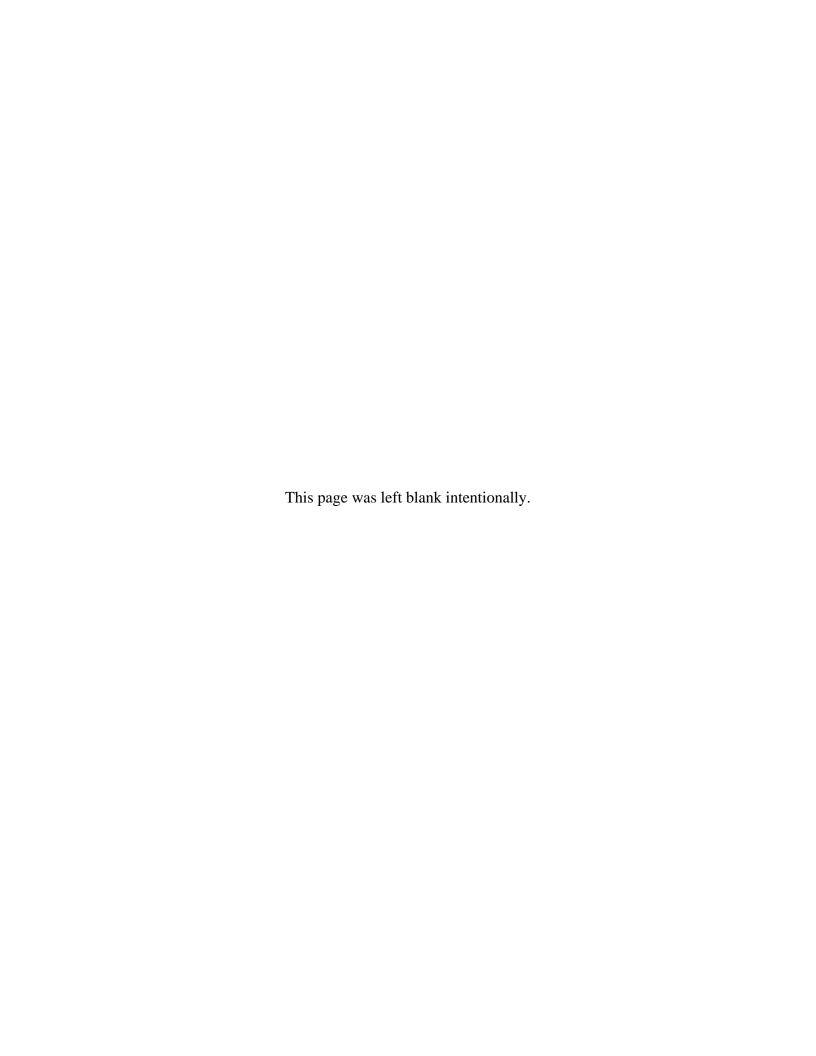


EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

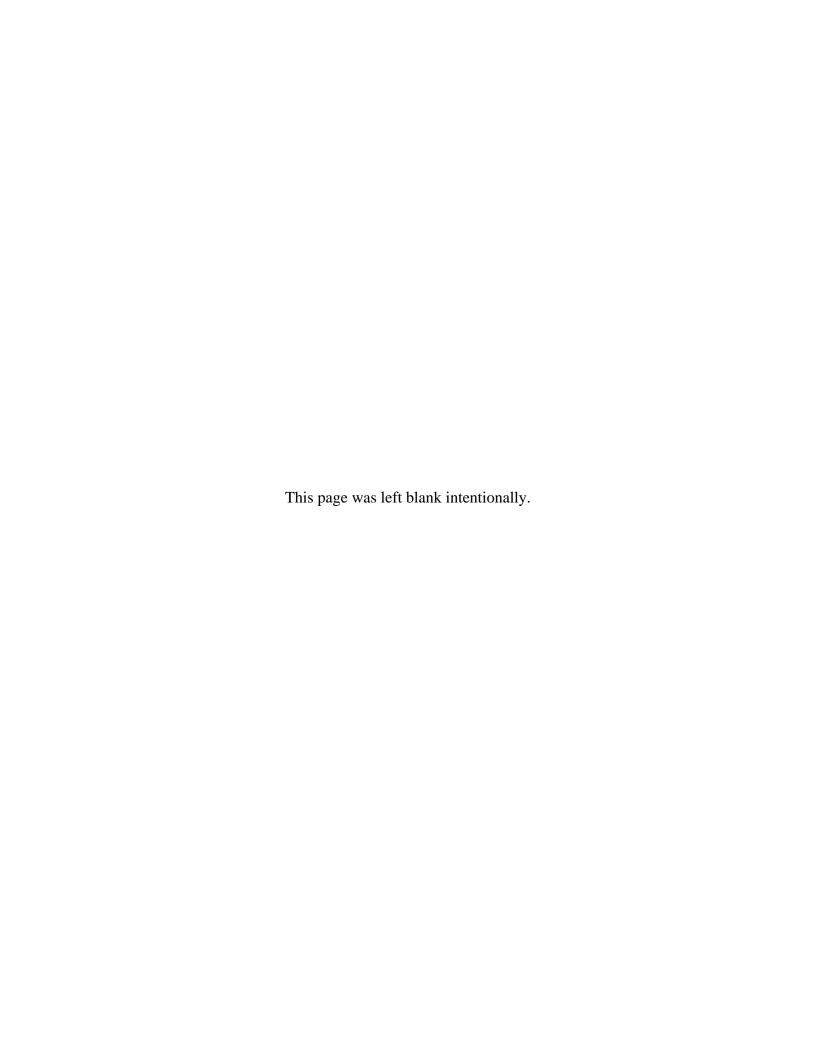
	 vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities	Total
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash	\$ 522,777	\$ 16,536	\$ 539,313
Cash with management company for operations	-	89,208	89,208
Taxes receivable	14,459	-	14,459
Accounts receivable	121,004	555	121,559
Internal balances	(2,323)	2,323	-
Loans receivable - current	686	-	686
Loans receivable - long-term	10,028	-	10,028
Restricted assets - cash			
Debt service	-	69,258	69,258
Security deposits	-	14,246	14,246
Deferred charges	-	28,000	28,000
Capital assets			
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation	 798	 1,147,047	1,147,845
Total Assets	\$ 667,429	\$ 1,367,173	\$ 2,034,602
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Accounts payable	\$ 29,403	\$ 6,610	\$ 36,013
Due to Lake County	212,013	-	212,013
Accrued interest payable	-	14,556	14,556
Unearned revenue	-	240	240
Liabilities payable from restricted assets			
Customer deposits payable	-	14,246	14,246
Long-term liabilities			
Due within one year	-	30,000	30,000
Due in more than one year	 	 818,763	 818,763
Total Liabilities	\$ 241,416	\$ 884,415	\$ 1,125,831
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 798	\$ 298,284	\$ 299,082
Restricted for debt service	-	69,258	69,258
Restricted for operations	-	89,208	89,208
Unrestricted	 425,215	 26,008	 451,223
Total Net Position	\$ 426,013	\$ 482,758	\$ 908,771

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	<u> </u>	Expenses	1	Program Revenues harges for Services	Go	t (Expense) R vernmental Activities	Bus	e and Chang siness-Type Activities	es in N	Net Position Total
Functions/Programs										
Governmental activities										
Urban and economic development	\$	101,870	\$	-	\$	(101,870)	\$	-	\$	(101,870)
Business-type activities										
Senior housing		170,428		182,325		-		11,897		11,897
Total	\$	272,298	\$	182,325	\$	(101,870)	\$	11,897	\$	(89,973)
	Gene	eral Revenue	s							
		perty taxes			\$	111,822	\$	-	\$	111,822
		increments				201,666		-		201,666
		rgovernmenta				7,897		-		7,897
		estment earnir				712		86		798
		ninistrative fe	es			91,400		-		91,400
		cellaneous				7,387		850		8,237
	Tran	sters				58,000		(58,000)		
		tal general r	evenue	s and						
	tr	ansfers			\$	478,884	\$	(57,064)	\$	421,820
	Cha	ange in net po	osition		\$	377,014	\$	(45,167)	\$	331,847
	Net l	Position - Beg	ginning			48,999		527,925		576,924
	Net l	Position - Enc	ding		\$	426,013	\$	482,758	\$	908,771







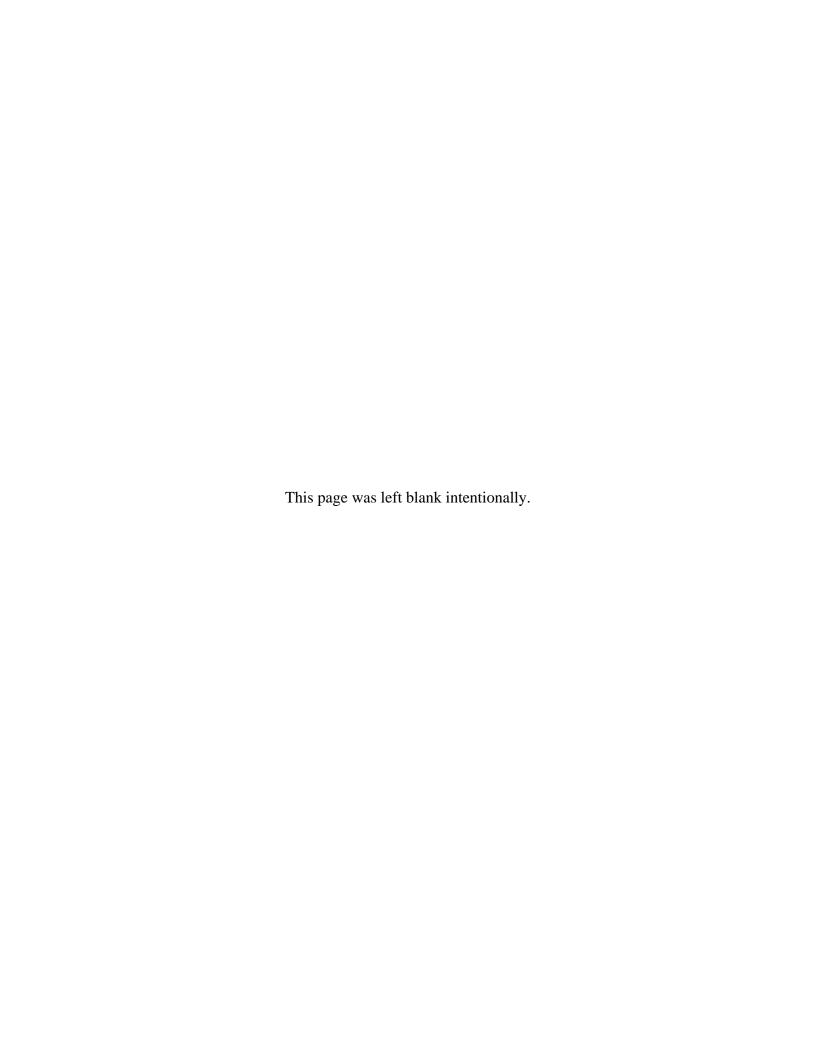


EXHIBIT 3

BALANCE SHEET GENERAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Cash Undistributed cash with primary government Taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other fund Loans receivable - current Loans receivable - long-term	\$	500,892 21,885 14,459 121,004 5,234 686 10,028
Total Assets	\$	674,188
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balance</u>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	29,403
Due to other fund		7,557
Due to primary government		212,013
Deferred revenue - unavailable		129,971
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	378,944
Fund Balance		
Nonspendable for long-term loans	\$	10,028
Unassigned		285,216
Total Fund Balance	<u></u> \$	295,244
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	674,188

EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012

Fund balance - governmental fund (Exhibit 3)	\$ 295,244
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	798
Long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.	 129,971
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)	\$ 426,013

EXHIBIT 5

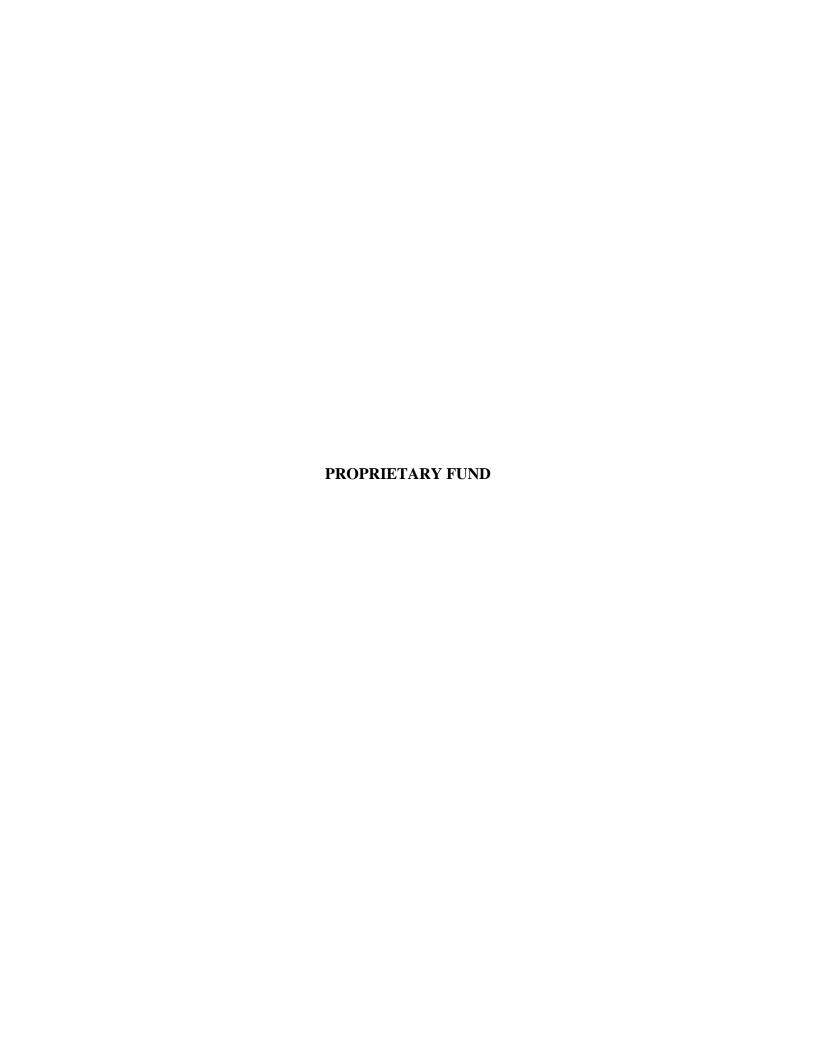
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Revenues		
Property taxes	\$	111,822
Tax increments		197,295
Intergovernmental		7,897
Investment earnings		712
Administrative fee for issuing conduit debt		91,400
Miscellaneous		7,387
Total Revenues	<u>\$</u>	416,513
Expenditures		
Current		
Urban and economic development		
Meetings	\$	6,029
Administrative services		9,600
Consulting		926
Accounting and auditing		13,158
Housing rehabilitation		58,283
Other		13,607
Total Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	101,603
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	314,910
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Transfers in		58,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	372,910
Fund Balance - January 1		(77,666)
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	295,244

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund (Exhibit 5)		\$ 372,910
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenues between the fund statement and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.		
Deferred revenue - December 31	\$ 129,971	
Deferred revenue - January 1	 (125,600)	4,371
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Current year depreciation		 (267)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 377,014



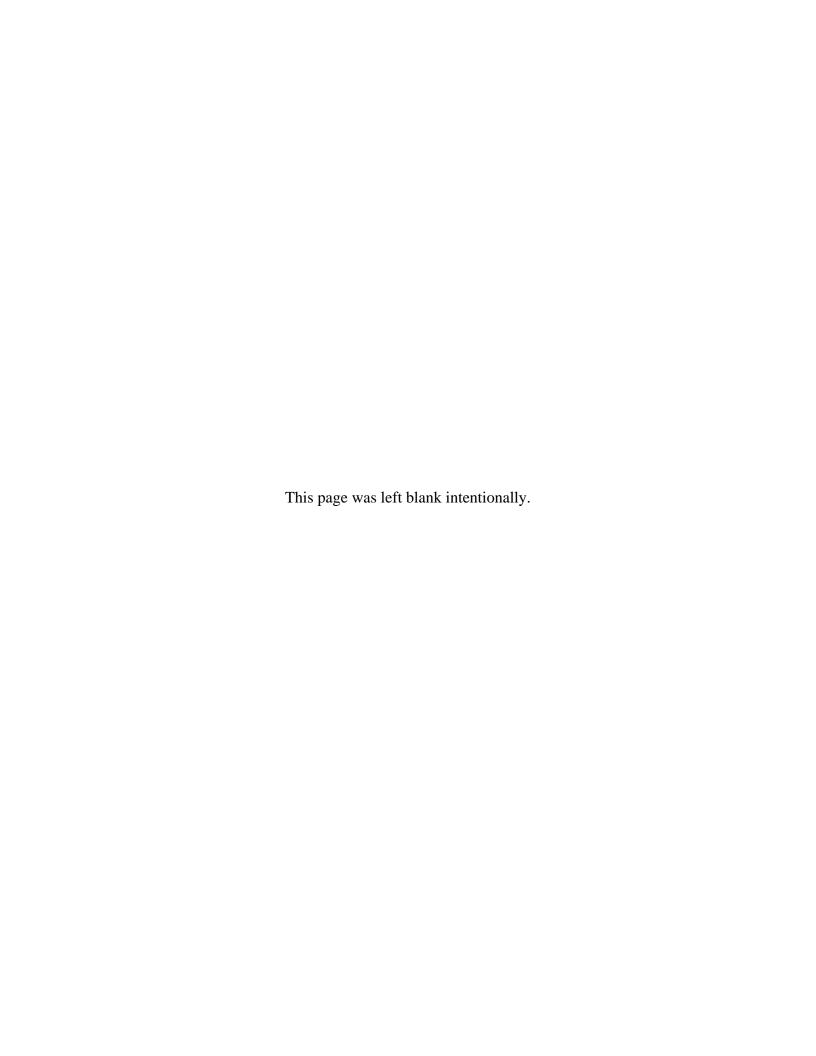


EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION SILVERPOINTE ENTERPRISE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Current assets		
Cash	\$	16,536
Cash with management company for operations		89,208
Accounts receivable		555
Due from other fund		7,557
Total current assets	\$	113,856
Restricted assets		
Cash		
Debt service	\$	69,258
Cash with management company for security deposits		14,246
Total restricted assets	<u>\$</u>	83,504
Noncurrent assets		
Issuance costs	\$	28,000
Capital assets		
Depreciable capital assets - net of accumulated depreciation		1,147,047
Total noncurrent assets	<u></u> \$	1,175,047
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	1,372,407
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	6,610
Due to other fund		5,234
Interest payable		14,556
Unearned revenue		240
General obligation bonds payable - current		30,000
Total current liabilities	<u>\$</u>	56,640
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets		
Customer deposits payable	\$	14,246
Noncurrent liabilities		
General obligation bonds payable - long-term	\$	830,000
Less: unamortized bond premium (discount)	Ψ 	(11,237)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$</u>	818,763
Total Liabilities	\$	889,649

EXHIBIT 7 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION SILVERPOINTE ENTERPRISE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

Net Position

Total Net Position	\$ 482,758
Unrestricted	 26,008
Restricted for operations	89,208
Restricted for debt service	69,258
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 298,284

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION SILVERPOINTE ENTERPRISE FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Operating Revenues		
Rental	\$	177,264
Parking		5,061
Miscellaneous		850
Total Operating Revenues	<u>\$</u>	183,175
Operating Expenses		
Other services and charges		
Human resources	\$	18,754
Management fees		12,765
Real estate taxes		7,846
Travel		220
Telephone		2,363
Utilities		11,920
Advertising		2,554
Insurance		5,234
Repairs and maintenance		21,107
Sanitation		7,102
Miscellaneous		118
Supplies		1,530
Depreciation expense		46,975
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$</u>	138,488
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$</u>	44,687
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest income	\$	86
Bond issuance costs		(2,803)
Interest expense		(29,137)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$</u>	(31,854)
Income Before Transfers	\$	12,833
Transfers out		(58,000)
Change in Net Position	\$	(45,167)
Net Position - January 1		527,925
Net Position - December 31	<u>\$</u>	482,758

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SILVERPOINTE ENTERPRISE FUND YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities Decrease in cash with management company for security deposits	\$	(425)
Noneach Investing Capital and Financing Astinities		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	83,841
Total Adjustments	\$	39,154
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue		(620)
Increase (decrease) in due to other fund		5,234
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(4,460)
(Increase) decrease in due from other fund		(7,557)
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(418)
Depreciation expense	\$	46,975
(used for) operating activities		
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by		
Net operating income (loss)	\$	44,687
(Used for) Operating Activities		
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - December 31	<u>\$</u>	105,744
Cash and Cash Equivalents - January 1		103,417
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$	2,327
		-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest Income	\$	26
		(=-)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	\$	(81,540)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(18,126)
Payment of bond issuance costs		(42,040)
Principal paid on long-term debt		(823,374)
Issuance of bonds		860,000
Transfers to other funds	\$	(58,000)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$</u>	83,841
Cash paid to suppliers		(91,359)
Cash received from customers	\$	175,200
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The Authority has not presented in the financial statements a Management's Discussion and Analysis that GASB has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Authority are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority was established June 13, 1984, and became active in 1986, having all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047. The Authority is governed by a five-member Board appointed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners. The Board is organized with a chair, vice chair, secretary, and treasurer, elected annually.

Component Unit

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is considered to be a component unit of Lake County and is included in Lake County's annual financial report.

B. <u>Basic Financial Statements</u>

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall Authority government.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. <u>Government-Wide Statements</u> (Continued)

Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external parties for support.

In the government-wide statement of net position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns: (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column; and (b) are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The Authority's net position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted net position, and (3) unrestricted net position.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of each function of the Authority's governmental activities and business-type activities are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity. Program revenues include: (1) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or activity; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

2. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Authority's funds. Separate statements for each fund--governmental and proprietary--are presented.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

2. <u>Fund Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

The Authority reports the following major governmental fund:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the Authority's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government not accounted for in other funds.

The Authority reports the following major enterprise fund:

The <u>Silverpointe Enterprise Fund</u> is used to account for the operations of a 25-unit senior housing facility in Silver Bay, Minnesota. The facility is owned by the Authority and was built to provide quality and affordable housing for senior citizens in Lake County. Silverpointe is operated similar to a business enterprise. The intent of the Authority is that the cost of providing housing services to the general public, on a continuing basis, is financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements 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. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements 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. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority considers all revenues as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period, except for taxes, which have a 60-day accrual period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered susceptible to accrual.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or incidental activities.

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. Budget

The Authority does not prepare budgets for the General Fund operations. Expenditures are made in accordance with the tax increment financing plans for the tax increment financing districts. An estimated operating budget is prepared by the management company for the Silverpointe Enterprise Fund. The budget is prepared on an accrual basis. The budget is approved and can be adjusted by the Board.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents consist of savings and checking accounts, cash on hand, and certificates of deposit, and do not include restricted accounts.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2. <u>Receivables and Payables</u>

All outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Property taxes, including property taxes captured as tax increment, are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. The Authority approved an annual levy for operating purposes. Property taxes, including tax increment, are collected by Lake County. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as taxes receivable.

3. 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.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and structures, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and have an expected life of at least five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost.

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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

4. <u>Capital Assets</u> (Continued)

Buildings and structures and equipment of the Authority are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and structures	25 - 40
Equipment	7

5. Deferred Revenue

All funds and the government-wide financial statements defer revenue for resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Governmental funds also report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

6. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

7. Classification of Net Position

Net position in government-wide statements is classified in the following categories:

<u>Net investment in capital assets</u> - the amount of net position representing capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

<u>Restricted net position</u> - the amount of 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

7. <u>Classification of Net Position</u> (Continued)

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

8. Classification of Fund Balances

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Authority is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, or permanent funds.

<u>Restricted</u> - amounts that are restricted by external parties such as creditors or imposed by grants, law, or legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Authority's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Authority's Board of Commissioners. Fund balance commitments are established, modified, or rescinded by Board action through a Board resolution.

<u>Assigned</u> - amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount of fund balance that is not restricted or committed.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

8. <u>Classification of Fund Balances</u> (Continued)

<u>Unassigned</u> - the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or committed.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted, committed, and then assigned, unless the specific items have been identified in another classification.

The Authority applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

9. 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

a. Deposits

The Authority's total deposits are reported as follows:

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash	\$ 522,777
Business-type activities	
Cash	16,536
Cash with management company for operations	89,208
Restricted assets	
Debt service	69,258
Customer deposits	14,246
Total Cash	\$ 712,025

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 Authority 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.

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

a. <u>Deposits</u> (Continued)

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, 2012, the Authority's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

b. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

(6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the Authority's investment in a single issuer.

As of and during the year ended December 31, 2012, the Authority did not own any investments that required disclosure regarding interest rate risk, credit risk, custodial credit risk, or concentration of credit risk.

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets (Continued)

2. <u>Loan Receivable</u>

The Authority has a \$10,714 loan receivable from the Town of Crystal Bay for the Finland Coop Roofing Project, an unrelated organization. The loan has an interest rate of three percent with annual payments of \$1,007 due on January 10 of each year.

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets depreciated Equipment	\$	1,866	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,866
Less: accumulated depreciation for Equipment		801		267		-		1,068
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,065	\$	(267)	\$		\$	798

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets depreciated								
Buildings and structures	\$	1,879,117	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,879,117
Equipment		5,378						5,378
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	1,884,495	\$		\$		\$	1,884,495
Less: accumulated depreciation for								
Buildings and structures	\$	685,095	\$	46,975	\$	-	\$	732,070
Equipment		5,378		-		-		5,378
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	690,473	\$	46,975	\$		\$	737,448
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,194,022	\$	(46,975)	\$	-	\$	1,147,047

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

3. <u>Capital Assets</u> (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities
Urban and economic development

\$ 267

Business-Type Activities Senior housing

\$ 46,975

B. Liabilities

1. <u>Due to Lake County</u>

Due to Lake County was comprised of these amounts at December 31, 2012:

District Number 2 Blue Water/Superior Shores

Project \$ 106,088

District Number 3 Cove Point Project 105,925

Total Due to Lake County \$ 212,013

Lake County has aided the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority in making the bond payments on the Superior Shores and Cove Point tax increment bonds. For more information regarding the repayment of these bonds by Lake County, see Notes 3.A. and 3.C.

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

B. <u>Liabilities</u> (Continued)

2. Long-Term Debt

Business-Type Activities

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Rate Issue		I	Balance sember 31,
2012 General Obligation Senior Housing Bonds	2028	Varies	1.0 - 3.5	\$	860,000	\$	860,000

3. <u>Debt Service Requirements</u>

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

Business-Type Activities

Year Ending	Revenue	Revenue Bonds					
December 31	Principal	Interest					
2013	\$ 30,000	·					
2014 2015	50,000 50,000		20,163 19,538				
2016	50,000		18,788				
2017	55,000		17,863				
2018 - 2022	280,000		71,375				
2023 - 2027	310,000		31,931				
2028	35,000		613				
Total	\$ 860,000	\$	205,034				

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

B. Liabilities (Continued)

4. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Business-Type Activities

Beginning Balance		Additions		Re	Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Bonds Payable										
General Obligation Senior	\$	-	\$	860,0000	\$	-	\$	860,000	\$	30,000
Housing Bonds - 2012										
Bond discount		-		(12,040)		(803)		(11,237)		-
General Obligation Senior										
Housing Bonds - 1996		823,374		-		823,374		-		-
Total	\$	823,374	\$	847,960	\$	822,571	\$	848,763	\$	30,000

The Authority issued \$860,000 of Housing Development General Obligation Bonds to refund the outstanding maturities of the Silver Bay Senior Housing Bonds of 1996, which resulted in a cash flow savings of \$108,024 and an economic gain of \$98,504.

3. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. <u>Tax Increment Financing Districts</u>

The Authority administers the following tax increment financing district established pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 469.174-.1791.

District Number 2

Blue Water/Superior Shores Project

The bonds for District Number 2 were general obligation bonds issued by Lake County and paid off in 2009. The County is holding the tax increment district open in order to recover some of the shortfall between tax increment collections and debt service payments that accumulated over the years. The County collects and pays the debt service payments pursuant to the amended Tax Increment Pledge Agreement, and the Authority recognizes the tax increment revenues and tax increment distributions to Lake County in its financial statements.

3. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items (Continued)

B. 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), formerly the Minnesota Counties Insurance Trust. 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.

C. Related-Party Transactions - Lake County

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is a discretely presented component unit of Lake County. The following are related-party transactions:

SEGOG Property

In June 2005, the Authority's Board passed a resolution authorizing the Authority to enter into an agreement to purchase 70 acres of land from Lake County for \$250,000. The property will be used for a housing development to meet the County's housing needs and to assist in fostering economic development in the County. The purchase price of \$250,000 will be paid to the County as individual lots are sold in the development. This agreement has not been finalized as of December 31, 2012, and no cash payments have been made.

Tax Increment Shortfalls

Tax increment revenues have not been sufficient to cover bond payments on the Cove Point and Superior Shores tax increment bonds. Lake County has made the bond payments on these bond issues; however, the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority remains obligated to Lake County for these shortfalls. A liability has been set up on the Authority's financial statements in the amount of \$212,013.

3. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u> (Continued)

D. Conduit Debt

Health Care Facility Projects

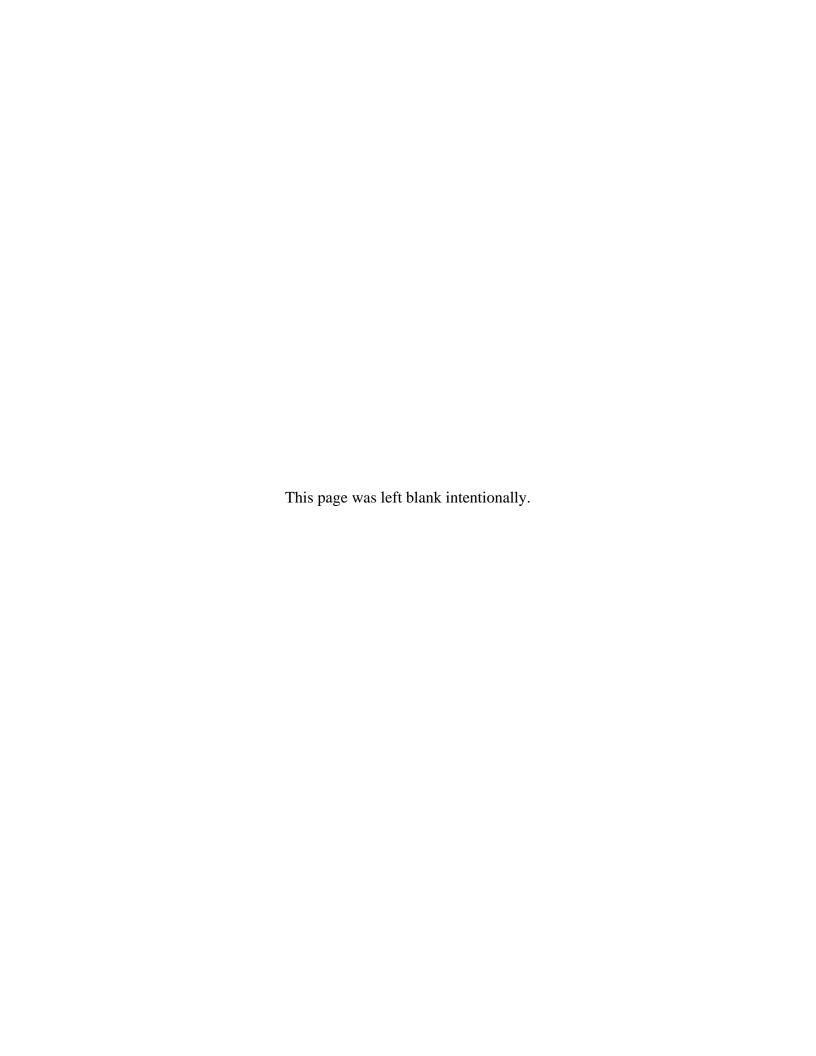
In 2000, the Authority issued a fixed rate Health Care Facilities Revenue Bond, Series 2000, of \$5,000,000 to finance the construction of medical clinic facilities near the City of Proctor and the City of Two Harbors. The bond is secured by among other things, a Pledge Agreement, between the Authority and The Lake Bank, National Association (Holder), and by a Mortgage, Security Agreement and Fixture Financing Statement granted by First Plan of Minnesota (the Obligor) to the Authority and assigned to the Holder.

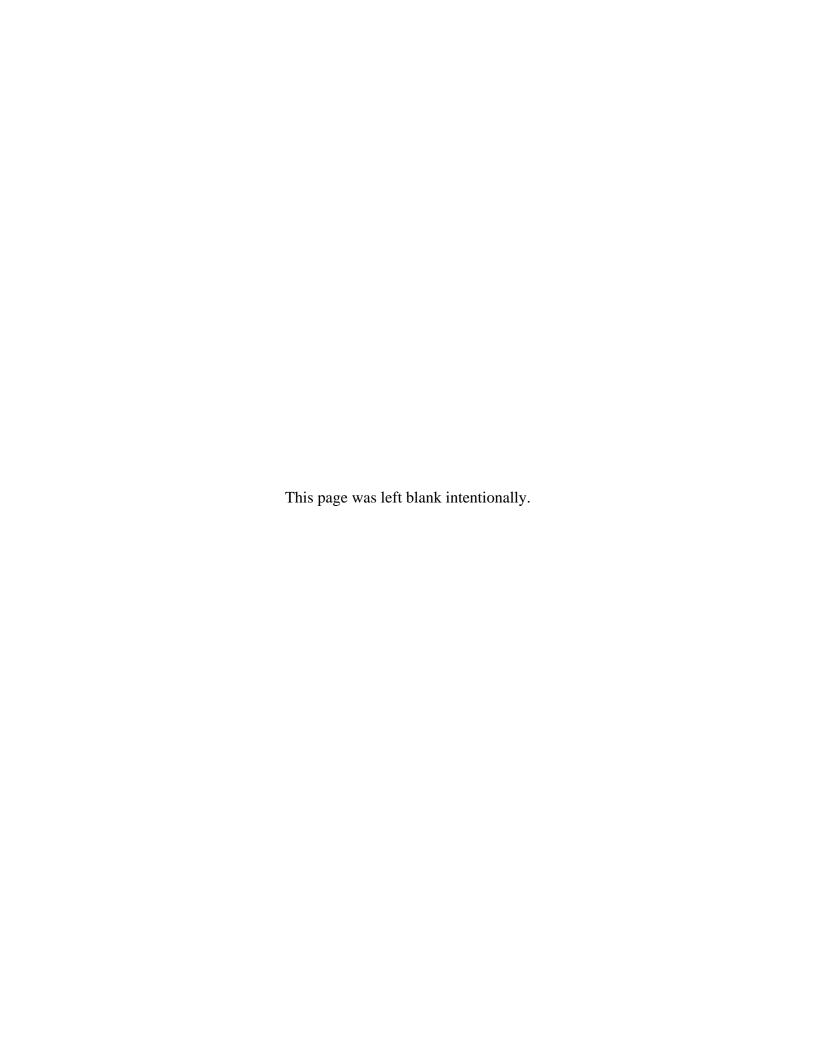
The County is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the financial statements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2012, is \$3,229,407.

Lakeshore, Inc. and Ecumen Sunrise, LLC Project

In 2012, the Authority issued Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012, of \$9,140,000 to refinance and renovate the Scenic Shores Facility in Two Harbors which is owned by Ecumen Sunrise, LLC. In exchange for the issuance of the bonds, Ecumen Sunrise, LLC agreed to pay the Authority an administrative fee of \$91,400, one percent of the stated principal amount of the Series 2012 Bonds.

The County is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the financial statements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2012, is \$9,140,000.





SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

98-1 Internal Controls/Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. This responsibility includes the internal control over the various accounting cycles, the fair presentation of the financial statements and related notes, and the accuracy and completeness of all financial records and related information. Also, management is responsible for controls over the period-end financial reporting process, including controls over procedures used to enter transaction totals in the general ledger; initiate, authorize, record, and process journal entries into the general ledger; and record recurring and nonrecurring adjustments to the financial statements. Adequate segregation of duties is a key internal control in an organization's accounting system.

Condition: Due to the limited number of personnel, segregation of accounting duties necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible.

Context: The size of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority and its structure limits the internal control that management can design and implement into the organization. Without proper segregation of duties, errors or irregularities may not be detected timely.

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the Authority's ability to detect misstatements in a timely manner by personnel in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Cause: The size of the Authority and its staffing limits the internal control that management can design and implement into the organization. Management has also requested that we prepare the annual financial statements and related notes. This arrangement is not unusual for an organization the size of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority. This decision was based on the availability of the Authority's contracted staff and the cost benefit of using our expertise.

Recommendation: Management should be aware that segregation of duties is not adequate from an internal control point of view. We recommend the Board of Commissioners and management be mindful that limited staffing causes inherent risks in safeguarding the Authority's assets and the proper reporting of its financial activity. We recommend the Board of Commissioners and management continue to implement oversight procedures and monitor those procedures to determine if they are still effective internal controls.

Client's Response:

The Board will continue to keep a close eye on it.

11-1 Bank Reconciliations

Criteria: Reconciliations are critical control activities which involve the comparison of two sets of related records or balances from different sources. Effective reconciliations identify differences between the records or balances. When differences are found, one should then investigate why the differences exist (such as timing differences or errors) and resolve the differences in a timely manner. Documentation resolving the differences should be retained.

Condition: The client did not have year-end bank reconciliations available for us to review during the course of the audit.

Context: Performing complete and timely bank reconciliations is a control designed to detect errors and irregularities in time to allow any bank errors to be corrected.

Effect: Untimely reporting of account coding problems or other bank errors could result in a loss of Authority funds.

Cause: The Authority was unaware that reconciliations were not saved automatically by its accounting software and that it was required for them to print off the reconciliations immediately after completion.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Authority retain documentation showing that it is performing the reconciliations in a timely and effective manner.

Client's Response:

The Board will work with Lisa to make sure they are done right.

11-2 Audit Adjustments

Criteria: A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or personnel in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements of the financial statements on a timely basis. Statement on Auditing Standards 115 defines a material weakness as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control 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.

Condition: During our audit we identified several material adjustments that resulted in significant changes to the Authority's financial statements. These audit adjustments were necessary to record prior year book entries not made; correct cash, revenues, and expenditures for levy checking account activity not recorded; remove debt recorded in the General Fund; record tax increments received; and make reclassification entries to revenues and expenditures as necessary. Audit adjustments were also necessary to adjust modified accrual financial statements to the accrual basis for the government-wide financial statements.

Context: The inability to make accrual adjustments or to detect significant misstatements in the financial statements increases the likelihood that the financial statements would not be fairly presented.

Effect: Audit adjustments were necessary to properly record assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures on the modified accrual and full accrual basis.

Cause: The Authority's personnel do not have the time or the expertise to prepare all of the information necessary to provide accurate financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Authority personnel review the trial balances and journal entries in detail to ensure all transactions have been properly recorded to be presented in the financial statements.

Client's Response:

The Board will review financials quarterly to assure they are done properly.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM RESOLVED

Board Approval of Invoices/Expenditures - Internal Controls (08-1)

In 2011, there were three invoices totaling \$20,347 tested as part of our expenditures review that were not listed in the Board minutes as approved.

Resolution

All expenditures tested in 2012 were properly approved in the Board minutes.

II. OTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

06-2 Collection of Accounts Receivable

Criteria: Receivables should be presented only if it is reasonable certain that they will be collected in the future.

Condition: The Authority has an outstanding receivable from a developer who has not made any payments to date.

Context: The receivable from the developer is for \$118,851.

Effect: The Authority may have a receivable on its financial statements that is not collectible and may have to be written off.

Cause: Delay in collecting this receivable has made it more difficult to pursue collection in the current year.

Recommendation: We recommend the Board make attempts to collect this receivable. A bill should be sent out for this receivable that has not yet been billed. If it is determined by the Board that this receivable is not collectible, the receivable should be written off.

Client's Response:

Work is in progress to resolve this.



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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 Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

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 governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, a component unit of Lake County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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 may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and a significant deficiency.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as items 98-1 and 11-2 to be material weaknesses.

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 attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as item 11-1 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment 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

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, contains seven categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with the provisions for contracting and bidding because there were no new contracts for 2012.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*. 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.

Other Matters

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Recommendations is a management practices comment. We believe this recommendation to be of benefit to the Authority, and it is reported for that purpose.

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority's responses to the internal control and management practices findings identified in our audit have been included in the Schedule of Findings and Recommendations. The Authority's responses were not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions* and the result 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/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 25, 2013