

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency

(A Component Unit of the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida)

Financial Statements

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency

(A Component Unit of the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

MAYOR AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Costa Vatikiotis Mayor

Craig Lunt, Vice-Mayor

Jacob Karr, Commissioner

Michael Eisner, Commissioner

Panagiotis Koulias Commissioner

ADMINISTRATION

Mark G. LeCouris, City Manager

Ron Harring, Finance Director

Michelle Mims, Assistant Finance Director

Irene S. Jacobs, City Clerk

Thomas Trask, City Attorney

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(A Component Unit of the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of	
Net Position - Governmental Funds	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -	
Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -	
Budget and Actual	17
Notes to the Financial Statements	18

REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Regulatory Section:

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	32
Schedule of Findings and Responses	34
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings	35
Independent Auditor's Management Letter	36
Independent Accountant's Report	38

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Basic Financial Statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board Members and Executive Director
Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency
Tarpon Springs, Florida

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA") (a component unit of the City of Tarpon Springs, Florida), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the CRA, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the CRA and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CRA's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CRA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the CRA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 29, 2023, on our consideration of the CRA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CRA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering CRA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Bradenton, Florida
March 29, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

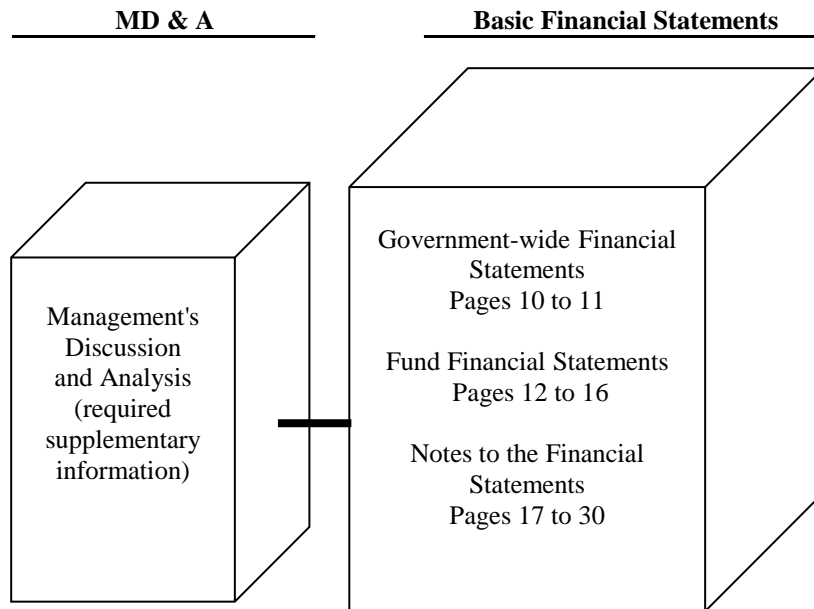
As management of the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA"), we offer readers of the CRA's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the CRA for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the CRA exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$4,021,725 (net position). Of this amount, \$648,580 (restricted net position) may be used for CRA approved expenditures. The CRA's total net position increased by \$238,929.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the CRA's governmental fund reported combined ending fund balance of 648,580, an increase of \$332,701 in comparison with the prior year. The portion of this total amount, \$648,580, is restricted for spending on CRA approved expenditures (restricted fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, restricted fund balance for the CRA fund was \$648,580, or 127% of the total CRA fund expenditures.
- The CRA does not have any capital debt as of September 30, 2022. The CRA has a lease liability of \$292,014 as of September 30, 2022.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The following graphic provides information and location on the Basic Financial Statements and the Required Supplementary Information.



OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the CRA's basic financial statements. The CRA's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Government-wide Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the CRA's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

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

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position 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 only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the CRA that are principally supported by taxes and inter-governmental revenues (governmental activities). The Governmental Activities reflects the CRA's economic environment services. Property taxes finance the majority of these services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10 to 11 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The CRA, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. The CRA 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 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 fund financial statements 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 balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The CRA maintains one governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the CRA fund.

The CRA adopts an annual appropriated budget for its CRA fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the CRA fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 to 16 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 17 to 30 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the CRA, assets exceeded liabilities by \$4,021,725 at the close of fiscal year September 30, 2022.

By far the largest portion of the CRA's net position (84%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The CRA uses capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the CRA's net investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The CRA does not have any outstanding debt.

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position compared to the prior fiscal year.

Statement of Net Position as of September 30

		Governmental Activities	
		2022	2021
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$	859,037	\$ 620,161
Capital assets		3,375,098	3,466,737
Lease assets		290,061	-
Total assets		<u>4,524,196</u>	<u>4,086,898</u>
Liabilities			
Current and other liabilities		210,457	304,102
Long-term debt outstanding:			
Due within one year		28,540	-
Due in more than one year		263,474	-
Total liabilities		<u>502,471</u>	<u>304,102</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets		3,373,145	3,466,737
Restricted		648,580	316,059
Total net position	\$	<u>4,021,725</u>	<u>\$ 3,782,796</u>

An additional portion of the CRA's net position (16%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the CRA is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year. Total government net position increased by \$238,929 during the current fiscal year.

For more detailed information see the Statement of Net Position (page 10).

Statement of Activities

The following schedule compares the revenues and expenses for the current and previous fiscal year.

Changes in Net Position

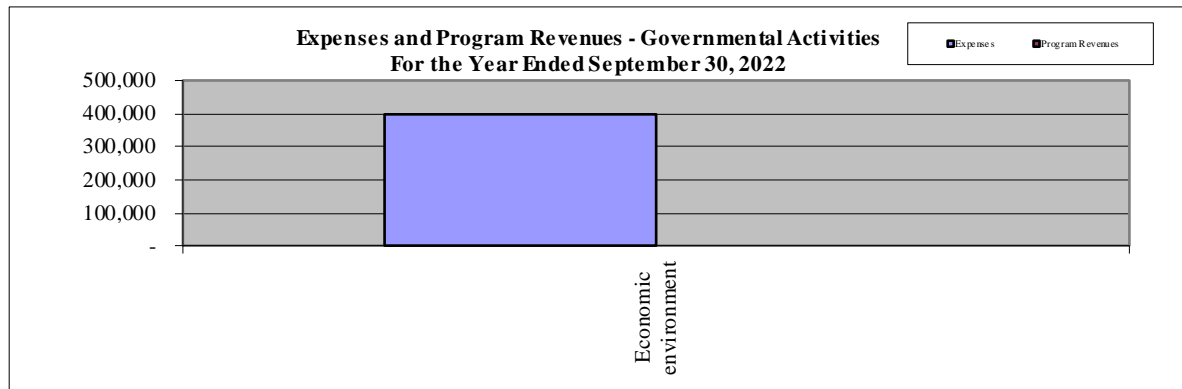
	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
REVENUES		
Program Revenues:		
Operating grants and contributions	\$ -	\$ -
General revenues:		
Property taxes	320,737	276,412
Property taxes-TIF County portion	311,256	276,100
Investment income	4,414	2,127
Total revenues	<u>636,407</u>	<u>554,639</u>
EXPENSES		
Program Activities:		
Governmental Activities:		
Economic environment	392,850	348,341
Interest on long-term debt	4,628	-
Total expenses	<u>397,478</u>	<u>348,341</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>238,929</u>	<u>206,298</u>
Net Position - Beginning of year	3,782,796	3,576,498
Net Position - End of year	<u>\$ 4,021,725</u>	<u>\$ 3,782,796</u>

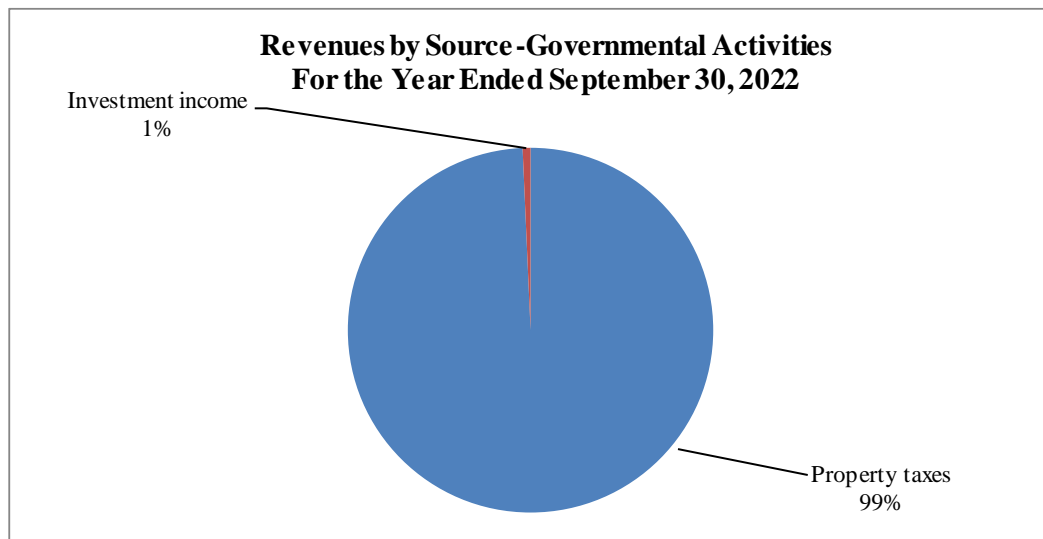
Governmental activities.

Governmental activities increased the CRA's net position by \$238,929. The change in net position increased in comparison to the change noted in the previous fiscal year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Total Governmental activity revenues increased \$81,768 in comparison to the previous year. The major increases were Property tax receipts CRA portion \$44,325 and County portion \$35,156.

Total Governmental activity expenses increased \$49,137 in comparison to the previous year. The majority of this increase was due to additional façade grants.





FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, the CRA uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the CRA's governmental fund reported combined ending fund balances of \$648,580, an increase of \$332,701 in comparison with the prior year. The majority of this total amount (\$648,580) is restricted for CRA purposes.

The fund balance of the CRA Fund increased by \$332,701 during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

- Revenues were \$636,587 an increase of \$79,366 over the previous fiscal year due to property tax values increasing. Property Tax receipts (CRA portion) increased \$44,325 and Tax Increment Financing receipts (County portion) increased \$35,156.
- Expenditures were \$510,362, a decrease of \$447,078 over the previous fiscal year. The majority of the decrease is due to the purchase of land at 61 W. Tarpon Avenue in the amount of \$659,689 in FY 2021.

CRA FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The differences between the original budget and the final amended budget for appropriations (expenditures) in the CRA Fund was an increase of \$259,306 the majority of which was Capital Outlay budgeted but not expenses as of fiscal year end.

The differences between the final amended budget for appropriations (expenditures) and actual expenditures in the CRA Fund was a positive variance of \$393,048. Significant changes between the final amended budget for expenditures and the actual expenditures in the CRA Fund involved:

- A positive variance of \$569,822 in Capital Outlay due to items budgeted but not expensed as of fiscal year end.

Funding for the projects was from current revenues and the available fund balance.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The CRA's investment in capital assets for its governmental as of September 30, 2022, amounts to \$3,375,098 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land and land rights, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. The total decrease in the CRA's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was -2.64% (\$91,639).

Major capital asset events completed during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Historic Clock in the CRA.

Capital Assets at Year-End

Net of Depreciation

	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Land and land rights	\$ 1,687,024	\$ 1,687,024
Buildings and improvements	65,785	68,948
Improvements other than buildings	199,267	197,325
Infrastructure	1,423,022	1,498,559
Total	3,375,098	3,451,856
Construction in progress	-	14,881
Total	<u>\$ 3,375,098</u>	<u>\$ 3,466,737</u>

The following reconciliation summarizes the change in capital assets, which is presented in detail in Note III-B on Pages 28 of the notes.

Change in Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities
Beginning Balance	\$ 3,466,737
Additions	31,182
Construction in progress	(14,881)
Depreciation	<u>(107,940)</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 3,375,098</u>

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the CRA had total outstanding of \$292,014 which comprises lease liabilities.

Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities	
	2022	2021
Lease Liability	\$ 292,014	\$ 103,181
Total	\$ 292,014	\$ 103,181

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The State of Florida, by constitution, does not have a state personal income tax and therefore the State operates primarily using sales, gasoline, and corporate income taxes. Local governments (cities, counties, and school boards) primarily rely on property and a limited array of permitted other taxes (sales, gasoline, utility services, etc.) and fees (franchise, permits, etc.) for their governmental activities. There are a limited number of state-shared revenues and recurring and nonrecurring (one-time) grants from the State of Florida, federal government and other grantor agencies.

The CRA is dependent on property taxes from both the City and the County (TIF). The taxable value within the CRA went up 9.12% for FY 2022.

FINANCIAL CONTACT

The CRA's financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors) with a general overview of the CRA's finances and to demonstrate the CRA's accountability. If you have questions about the report or need additional information, contact the City Finance Director or Assistant Finance Director, offices located on the Second Floor of City Hall, 324 East Pine Street, Tarpon Springs, Florida, 34689.

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	859,037
Lease Assets:		
Leases		309,656
Accumulated amortization leases		(19,595)
Capital Assets:		
Land and land rights		1,687,024
Buildings and improvements		94,902
Improvements other than buildings		411,732
Machinery and equipment		15,871
Infrastructure		2,266,104
Accumulated depreciation		(1,100,535)
Total Assets		<u>4,524,196</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		9,203
Accrued liabilities		1,254
Due to primary government		200,000
Non Current Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year:		
Lease liability		28,540
Due In More Than One Year:		
Lease liability		263,474
Total Liabilities		<u>502,471</u>
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		3,373,145
Restricted for :		
CRA		648,580
Total Net Position	\$	<u><u>4,021,725</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Function/Program Activities	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:					
Economic environment	\$ 392,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (392,850)
Interest on long-term debt	4,628	-	-	-	(4,628)
Total governmental activities	<u>397,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(397,478)</u>
General Revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes					
Property taxes -Tax Increment					320,737
Financing (TIF) - County portion					311,256
Investment income					4,414
Total General Revenues					<u>636,407</u>
Change in Net Position					238,929
Net Position - Beginning					<u>3,782,796</u>
Net Position - Ending					<u>\$ 4,021,725</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	<u>859,037</u>
Total Assets	\$	<u><u>859,037</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$	9,203
Accrued liabilities		1,254
Due primary government		<u>200,000</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>210,457</u>

Fund Balances:

Restricted - CRA		<u>648,580</u>
Total Fund Balances		<u>648,580</u>

Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	<u><u>859,037</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	648,580
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of
net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial
resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Governmental capital assets	\$	4,475,633	
Less accumulated depreciation		<u>(1,100,535)</u>	3,375,098

Lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial
resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Governmental lease assets	309,656	
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(19,595)</u>	290,061

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period
and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Leases payable		<u>(292,014)</u>
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Net position of governmental activities.	\$	<u><u>4,021,725</u></u>
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**DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Revenues:		
Taxes	\$	320,737
Intergovernmental		311,256
Other		4,594
Total Revenues		<u>636,587</u>
Expenditures:		
Current:		
Economic Environment:		
Other		471,791
		<u>471,791</u>
Capital Outlay		16,301
Debt Service		<u>22,270</u>
Total Expenditures		<u>510,362</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		<u>126,225</u>
Other Financing Sources:		
Issuance of debt		206,476
Total Other Financing Sources		<u>206,476</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances		332,701
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		<u>315,879</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	<u><u>648,580</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	332,701
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.			
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives.			
Expenditures for capital assets	\$	16,301	
Less current year depreciation		<u>(107,940)</u>	<u>(91,639)</u>
Loan proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current year these amounts are:			
Lease proceeds			(206,476)
Governmental funds report lease outlays as expenditures.			
However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those lease assets is amortized over their estimated useful lives.			
Less current year amortization		<u>(19,595)</u>	<u>(19,595)</u>
Repayment of long term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, however the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Current year amounts are:			
Lease principal payments			17,642
Certain items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			
Lease expense		206,476	
Current year change in accrued interest receivable		<u>(180)</u>	<u>206,296</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities.		\$	<u><u>238,929</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 322,255	\$ 322,255	\$ 320,737	\$ (1,518)
Intergovernmental	321,849	321,849	311,256	(10,593)
Other	-	-	4,594	4,594
Total Revenues	644,104	644,104	636,587	(7,517)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Economic Environment:				
Other	252,962	317,287	471,791	(154,504)
Capital Outlay	391,142	586,123	16,301	569,822
Debt Service	-	-	22,270	(22,270)
Total Expenditures	644,104	903,410	510,362	393,048
Other Financing Sources:				
Issuance of debt	-	-	206,476	206,476
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	206,476	206,476
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	(259,306)	332,701	592,007
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	315,879	315,879	315,879	-
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 315,879	\$ 56,573	\$ 648,580	\$ 592,007

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the CRA's accounting policies are described below:

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The CRA, created by statutory authority of Florida Statute Chapter 163, Part III, was created and is governed by the City of Tarpon Springs Ordinance 2001-24, although it is legally separate, the CRA is also reported as if it was part of the City (blended component unit) due to the City Commission serving as the governing board of the CRA, there is also a financial benefit or burden relationship between the City and the CRA. All revenues of the CRA are used in the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area (the District) to fund capital improvements within the district. The operations of the CRA have also been incorporated into the City's annual comprehensive financial report as a major governmental fund.

B. Basic Financial Statements

The CRA's Basic Financial Statements contain three components: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

1. Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private-sector businesses. 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 for support.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the assets and liabilities of the CRA. The difference between assets and liabilities is reported as net position. Changes in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the CRA is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

particular function or segment. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. All revenues and expenses are reported as soon as the underlying transaction has occurred, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

2. Fund financial statements. Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. The fund financial statements are, in substance, very similar to the financial statements presented in the previous financial reporting model.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full 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 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. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Grant revenues are an exception, as they are considered available when eligible expenditures have occurred even though they may be collected for up to one year after the current fiscal year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, including lease liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded when the liability has matured, with the exception of interest and principal which are recognized as expenditures when funds are transferred to the debt service fund to make payments due shortly after the fiscal year end. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the City the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes and certain other tax revenues associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Certain interest accrued is being recognized as unavailable revenue in the fund statement. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the CRA.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

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

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make use of estimates that affect reported amounts in the basic financial statements. Actual results could differ from estimates.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Investments:

The CRA is part of the City wide consolidated cash pool used to account for cash and investments of all CRA funds other than those which are required by ordinance to be physically segregated. The City wide cash pool utilizes a single checking account for all CRA receipts and disbursements with a separate checking account for payroll disbursements.

The CRA utilizes a very conservative investment philosophy when it invests its cash funds in that the return of the principal is more important than the return on the principal. The CRA does not actively trade its portfolio and generally holds investments until maturity. Through the use of a ladder approach to maturities and by timing maturities to cash needs, the CRA does not anticipate the need to sell investments to meet cash flow requirements.

Under the current investment policy (City wide), consolidated cash pool investments are limited to the following: time deposits and savings accounts of authorized financial institutions, Money Market Funds, United States Government Securities, Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, Non-Taxable Governmental Bonds, Florida State Board of Administration Investment Pool (name changed to "Florida Prime") and the Florida Municipal Investment Trust Fund.

Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangibles and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of \$5,000 and more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred and are not capitalized. Depreciation

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2022

on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>YEARS</u>
Buildings and Improvements	20-30
Improvements Other Than Buildings	15-30
Machinery and Equipment	5-10
Intangibles-Software Purchases	5-10
Right-to-use Leased Parking Lots	5-10
Infrastructure	30

Interest cost is not capitalized on projects financed by government grants, third party donations or on assets in the governmental funds.

Deferred Outflows of Resources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources – represent a consumption of net assets by the government that applies to future periods.

The City had no Deferred Outflows of Resources for FY 2022.

Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Deferred Inflows of Resources – is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

The City had no Deferred Inflows of Resources for FY 2022.

Net Position:

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is presented in three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. This component does not include the portion of debt attributable to the unspent proceeds.

Restricted – This component consists of net position that have constraints placed on them either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$648,580 of restricted net position, of which \$648,580 is restricted by enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – This component consists of net position that does not meet the definition of “net investment in capital assets” and “restricted”.

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

Fund Balance:

In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the CRA is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts can be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Nonspendable – This component includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – This component consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the CRA to assess, levy, charge or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement (compelled by external parties) that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – This component consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the CRA’s highest level of decision making authority which includes ordinances and resolutions that are both equally binding. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the CRA removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance and resolution) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

Assigned – This component consists of amounts that are constrained by the CRA’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments are made by CRA management based on Commission direction.

Unassigned – This classification represents amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the CRA fund.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the CRA's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed. When unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) are available for use it is the CRA's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned, and then unassigned as they are needed.

E. Recently Issued and Implemented Accounting Pronouncements

The following Government Accounting Standards were effective in fiscal year 2022.

GASB 87 – Leases. This standard is effective for fiscal year end September 30, 2022. The objective of this statement is to better meet the needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The standard had limited effect on the financial statements.

GASB 89 – Accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This standard is effective for fiscal year end September 30, 2022. The objective of this statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This standard did not impact the CRA's financial statements.

GASB 93 – Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. This standard is effective for fiscal year end September 30, 2022. Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. The CRA has no agreements that use LIBOR as a reference rate.

GASB 97 – Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84 and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. A portion of this standard is effective immediately and the remaining standard is effective for fiscal year end September 30, 2022. The primary objective of this statement is to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This standard is not expected to impact the CRA's financial statements.

GASB 98 – *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This standard is effective for fiscal year end September 30, 2022. The primary objective of this statement is to establish the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym ACFR. This term replaces *comprehensive annual financial report* and the associated acronym with that report. This standard does not impact the CRA's financial statements.

Note II - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary information

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the CRA Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Supplemental budgetary appropriations were necessary during fiscal 2022, but had immaterial financial statement impact.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as restricted, committed or assigned fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because they will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

In accordance with state law, the CRA follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The City Manager submits to the Board of Commissioners a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. The budget is approved by the Commission through the passage of a resolution.
4. All budget amendments must be approved by the Commission. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within the CRA fund. During fiscal 2022, periodic amendments were made to the approved budget.
5. Budgets for the Governmental Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Governmental Funds.

The assessment of all properties and the collection of all county, municipal and school board property taxes are consolidated in the offices of the Pinellas County Property Appraiser and Pinellas County Tax Collector. The laws of the State regulating tax assessment are also designed to assure a consistent property valuation method statewide. State Statutes permit CRA's to levy property taxes at a rate of up to ten mills. The millage rate in effect for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 was 5.3700.

The tax levy of the CRA is established by the Board of Commissioners prior to October 1 of each year and the Pinellas County Property Appraiser incorporates the millage into the total tax levy, which includes the municipalities, independent districts, County, and the School Board tax requirements.

All property is reassessed according to its fair value on January 1 of each year. Each assessment roll is submitted to the Executive Director of the State Department of Revenue for review to determine if the roll meets all of the appropriate requirements of state statutes.

All taxes are due and payable on November 1 of each year or as soon thereafter as the assessment roll is certified and delivered to the Tax Collector. All unpaid taxes become delinquent on April 1 following the year in which they were assessed, and at such time a lien on the property is recorded. Discounts are allowed for early payment at the rate of 4% in the month of November, 3% in the month of December, 2% in the month of January, and 1% in the month of February. The taxes paid in March or after are without discount.

Delinquent taxes on real property bear interest of 18% per year. On or prior to June 1 following the tax year, certificates are sold for all delinquent taxes on real property.

Application for a tax deed on any unredeemed tax certificates may be made by the certificate holders after a period of two years. Unsold certificates are held by the County. Delinquent taxes on personal property bear interest of 18% per year until the tax is satisfied either by seizure and sale of the property or by the five-year statute of limitations.

The CRA does not accrue its portion of the County-held certificates due to the immateriality of the amount.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Community Redevelopment Agency Fund – Downtown had expenditures over budget in the amount of \$154,504. This is due to the required implementation of Government

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 87 on Leases. This standard requires certain City leases where the City is the lessee to record these leases at their present value at the commencement of the lease. The present value of these leases in the Community Redevelopment Agency Fund – Downtown at commencement was \$206,476. This amount is recorded as a lease expenditure and issuance of debt at September 30, 2022.

Note III - Detailed Notes on all Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits:

All cash of the CRA is entirely insured either by federal depository insurance corporation (FDIC) or via banks' participation as qualified public depositories pursuant to Florida Statutes, Chapter 280, "Security for Public Deposits". The CRA is required to verify that monies are invested in "qualified public depositories" as defined in Florida Statutes section 280.02. Florida Statutes require depositories of public funds to provide collateral each month at least equal to 50 percent of the average daily balance of all public deposits in excess of deposit insurance. At year-end, the carrying amount of the CRA's deposits that were insured through the "FDIC" or as "Qualified Public Deposits" was \$596,369 which consisted of Checking accounts \$393,081 and BankUnited Public Funds Savings \$203,288. Additional deposits include the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Prime Fund) in the amount of \$262,668.

Investments:

At year-end, there were no CRA's investments that were insured through the "FDIC" or as "Qualified Public Deposits".

Cash and Investments:

Investment Policy – Authorized Investments: Florida Statutes (218.415) authorize municipalities to invest excess funds in time deposits or savings accounts of financial institutions approved by the State Treasurer, obligations of the U.S. Government, U.S. Government Instrumentalities, Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (name changed to "Florida Prime") and mutual funds investing in U.S. Government securities. The City (inclusive of CRA) adopted its own investment policy that also authorizes the CRA to invest in the following: a) obligations of government-sponsored corporations (Instrumentalities – which are usually "AAA" rated but have no explicit government guarantee) which are eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve; b) commercial paper having received an "A1/P1" or higher rating by a nationally recognized rating agency; c) non-negotiable certificates of deposit and bank investment contracts (BIC), which can be insured, collateralized at the Federal Reserve or qualify as State qualified public deposits as defined by Florida statutes; d) taxable or tax-exempt government bonds, notes or other obligations of state or local governments, including municipal corporations and special districts, of investment grade quality; e) Florida Municipal

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

Investment Trust Funds (FMIVT) and f) any other investments authorized by law and by resolution of the City Commission.

Over the years, the CRA has held to a conservative investment philosophy with the idea that the return of the investment principal is more important than the return on the principal. We believe that a conservative investment philosophy best serves the residents of Tarpon Springs. Given this strategy, the basis to determine whether market yields are being achieved shall be the average investment return as stated by the Florida Prime, formerly the SBA, for each fiscal year ending September 30. The average investment return as stated by the Florida Prime for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022 is .84%. During Fiscal Year 2022, the average cash/investment balance was \$739,509 and the total annual earnings net of all bank charges was \$4,594 giving an average rate of return of .62% on the average balance.

Additional information regarding the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Prime Fund) may be obtained from the State Board of Administration.

The Florida Municipal Investment Trust Fund (FMIVT) is an external investment pool administrated by the Florida League of Cities, Inc. It is an interlocal governmental entity created under the laws of the State of Florida. The FMIVT is an authorized investment under section 163.01 of the Florida Statutes. The fair value of the positions in the FMIVT portfolios is the same as the value of the portfolio shares.

The CRA follows Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 53 “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments”. The City of Tarpon Springs does not invest in derivative instruments.

The CRA follows Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72 “Fair Value Measurement and Application”. GASB 72 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy to certain investments as mentioned below:

Level 1 Inputs – directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs are derived from or corroborated by the observable market data through correlation or by other means.

Level 3 Inputs – unobservable inputs used only when relevant Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are unavailable.

Investments are held by the CRA’s/Funds’ custodians, trust companies having trust powers in the State of Florida. Investments in the Fund are reported at fair value. Level 2 hierarchy market values were determined by the custodians using a market approach, and matrix pricing techniques. Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

At year-end, the CRA's cash and investment balances were as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments	Maturity/ WAM	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Agency	Hierarchy Level
Cash and Cash Equivalents:					
Deposits with Banks -					
Chase Bank - Checking Accounts					
Operating Funds		393,081			
		393,081			
Public Funds Savings Accounts:					
BankUnited		203,288			
		203,288			
State Board of Administration (Florida Prime)					
Plan A	49 days	262,668	AAAm	S & P	n/a
Total State Board of Administration (Florida Prime)		262,668			
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		859,037			
Total Pooled Cash and Investments		\$ 859,037			

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2022 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position	9/30/2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 859,037
Total Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 859,037

Interest Rate Risk:

In compliance with the City's Investment Policy which includes the CRA, as of September 30, 2022, the City minimized the interest rate risk by limiting the effective duration of security types not to exceed five years with the exception of securities related to a specific cash flow such as a reserve fund and investing operating funds in primarily shorter-term securities or similar government investment pools so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the secondary market prior to maturity.

Credit Risk:

In compliance with the City's Investment Policy which includes the CRA, as of September 30, 2022, the City minimized credit risk losses due to default of a security issuer or backer, by limiting investments to the safest types of securities, U. S. Government Agency securities and government investment pools, and by pre-qualifying the financial institutions with which the City does business.

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and land rights	\$ 1,687,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,687,024
Construction in progress	14,881	16,301	(31,182)	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,701,905</u>	<u>16,301</u>	<u>(31,182)</u>	<u>1,687,024</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	94,902	-	-	94,902
Improvements other than buildings	380,550	31,182	-	411,732
Machinery and equipment	15,871	-	-	15,871
Infrastructure	2,266,104	-	-	2,266,104
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>2,757,427</u>	<u>31,182</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,788,609</u>
less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(25,954)	(3,163)	-	(29,117)
Improvements other than buildings	(183,225)	(29,240)	-	(212,465)
Machinery and equipment	(15,871)	-	-	(15,871)
Infrastructure	(767,545)	(75,537)	-	(843,082)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(992,595)</u>	<u>(107,940)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,100,535)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,764,832	(76,758)	-	1,688,074
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,466,737</u>	<u>\$ (60,457)</u>	<u>\$ (31,182)</u>	<u>\$ 3,375,098</u>
Lease assets				<u>290,061</u>
Total capital assets, net as reported in the statement of net position				<u>\$ 3,665,159</u>

Governmental activities:	
Economic environment	\$ 107,940
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 107,940</u>

Lease asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Lease assets:				
Property	\$ 103,180	\$ 206,476	\$ -	\$ 309,656
Total	<u>103,180</u>	<u>206,476</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,656</u>
less accumulated amortization for:				
Property	-	(19,595)	-	(19,595)
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,595)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,595)</u>
Total lease assets, net	<u>\$ 103,180</u>	<u>\$ 186,881</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 290,061</u>

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

The City follows Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 51 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets". The CRA implemented GASB 51 and has included software purchases within the category "Improvements other than buildings" and easements are included within "Land and land rights".

C. Leases

Right to use lease asset:

On January 12, 2021 the CRA approved the leasing of an asphalt parking lot located on the western portion of 116 S. Pinellas Avenue. The lease commenced on February 1, 2021 and will terminate on January 31, 2031. During the first year of the lease the CRA will pay \$12,000 in monthly installments of \$1,000. The lease will increase annually on the anniversary of the lease in the amount of 3%. The CRA paid \$12,270 in lease payments in FY 2022.

On January 25, 2022 the CRA approved the leasing of an asphalt parking lot located on the southside of Court Street. The lease commenced on February 1, 2022 and will terminate on January 31, 2032. During the first year of the lease the CRA will pay \$12,000 in monthly installments of \$1,000. The lease will increase annually on the anniversary of the lease in the amount of 3%. The CRA paid \$8,000 in lease payments in FY 2022.

On July 8, 2022 the CRA approved the leasing of an asphalt parking lot located at the southwest corner of Hibiscus and Orange streets. The lease commenced on August 1, 2022 and will terminate on July 31, 2032. During the first year of the lease the CRA will pay \$12,000 in monthly installments of \$1,000. The lease will increase annually on the anniversary of the lease in the amount of 3%. The CRA paid \$2,000 in lease payments in FY 2022.

Annual lease service requirements to maturity for the leases is as follows:

Year Ended September 30 -	Lease assets	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 28,540	\$ 8,367
2024	29,302	8,713
2025	30,086	9,069
2026	30,892	9,437
2027	31,721	9,818
2028-2032	141,473	45,044
Total	<u>\$ 292,014</u>	<u>\$ 90,448</u>

Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Area Agency

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2022

Note IV - Other Information

A. Risk Management

The CRA has minimal exposure to various risks of loss, including general liability, personal injury and workers compensation. These are handled within the primary government, the City of Tarpon Springs.

B. Commitments and Contingencies

The City had no outstanding encumbrances at September 30, 2022.

During Fiscal Year 2022 and prior fiscal years, the CRA received revenues and contributions related to grants from the State of Florida and other grantors. These grants are for specific purposes and are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could result in requests for reimbursement for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. Based upon prior experience, CRA management believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

The CRA is a defendant in various legal actions which, in the opinion of management, will not have any significant effect on the financial statements of the CRA.

The City as the primary government has experienced revenue reductions and expenditures related to COVID 19 but neither of these has affected the CRA.

REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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**

Board Members and Executive Director
Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency
Tarpon Springs, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 and the major fund of the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRA's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 29, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the CRA's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CRA's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the CRA's internal control.

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

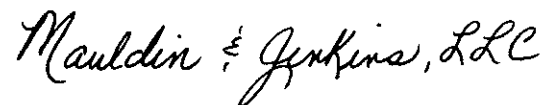
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the CRA's financial statements are free of 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 financial statements. 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*.

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bradenton, Florida
March 29, 2023

DOWNTOWN TARPON SPRINGS COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

**SECTION I
SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS**

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial
statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

____ yes X no

Significant deficiencies identified not considered
to be material weaknesses?

____ yes X none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

____ yes X no

Federal Programs and State Financial Assistance Projects

There was not an audit of major federal award programs or state award programs as of September 30, 2022, due to the total amount expended being less than \$750,000.

**SECTION II
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES**

None.

**SECTION III
FEDERAL PROGRAMS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**

Not applicable.

**SECTION IV
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

None.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S MANAGEMENT LETTER

Board Members and Executive Director
Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency
Tarpon Springs, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA"), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated March 29, 2023.

Auditor's Responsibility

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General.

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditor's 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* and Independent Accountant's Report on an examination conducted in accordance with *AICPA Professional Standards*, AT-C Section 315, regarding compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports and schedule, which are dated March 29, 2023, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.554(1)(i)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. There were no findings or recommendations in the preceding annual financial report requiring correction.

Official Title and Legal Authority

Section 10.554(1)(i)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the primary government and each component unit of the reporting entity be disclosed in this management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. This information is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Condition and Management

Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether or not the CRA has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and to identify the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the CRA did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.b. and 10.556(8), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the CRA. It is management's responsibility to monitor the CRA's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and review of financial information provided by same.

Section 10.554(1)(i)2, Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such recommendations.

Specific Information

As required by Section 218.39(3)(c), Florida Statutes, and Section 10.554(1)(i)6, Rules of the Auditor General, the CRA reported:

- a. The total number of CRA employees compensated in the last pay period of the CRA's fiscal year was one.
- b. The total number of independent contractors to whom nonemployee compensation was paid in the last month of the CRA's fiscal year was zero.
- c. All compensation earned by or awarded to employees, whether paid or accrued, regardless of contingency was \$66,715.
- d. All compensation earned or awarded to nonemployee independent contractors, whether paid or accrued, regardless of contingency was zero.
- e. Each construction project with a total cost of at least \$65,000 approved by the CRA that is scheduled to begin on or after October 1 of the fiscal year being reported, together with the total expenditures for such projects in fiscal year 2021: None.
- f. A budget variance based on the budget adopted under Section 189.016(4), Florida Statutes, before the beginning of the fiscal year being reported if the CRA amends a final adopted budget under Section 189.016(6), Florida Statutes, as seen on page 17.

Special District Component Units

Section 10.554(1)(i)5.c, Rules of the Auditor General, requires, if appropriate, that we communicate the failure of a special district that is a component unit of a county, municipality, or special district, to provide the financial information necessary for proper reporting of the component unit, within the audited financial statements of the county, municipality, or special district in accordance with Section 218.39(3)(b), Florida Statutes. In connection with our audit, we determined that all special district component units provided the necessary information for proper reporting in accordance with Section 218.39(3)(b), Florida Statutes.

Additional Matters

Section 10.554(1)(i)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not note any such findings.

Purpose of this Letter

Our management letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, federal and other granting agencies, the Mayor and Members of the City Commission, and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Bradenton, Florida
March 29, 2023

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

Board Members and Executive Director
Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency
Tarpon Springs, Florida

We have examined the Downtown Tarpon Springs Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA") compliance with Sections 218.415, 163.387(6), and 163.387(7), Florida Statutes, during the year ended September 30, 2022. Management of the CRA is responsible for the CRA's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the CRA's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the CRA complied, in all material respects, with the specified requirements referenced above. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the CRA complied with the specified requirements. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We are required to be independent and to meet our ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to the examination engagement.

Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the CRA's compliance with specified requirements.

In our opinion, the CRA complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the CRA and the Auditor General, State of Florida, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Bradenton, Florida
March 29, 2023

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC".

