(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF WARRENTON, OREGON)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Governing Body and Appointed Officials

June 30, 2020

GOVERNING BODY UNDER ORS 457

Board Chair	Henry Balensifer III, Mayor
Board Member	Pam Ackley
Board Member	Mark Baldwin
Board Member	Tom M. Dyer
Board Member	Rick Newton

Mailing Address

PO Box 250 Warrenton, Oregon 97146

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

City Manager Deputy City Recorder City Attorney Linda Engbretson Dawne Shaw Beery, Elsner & Hammond

Mailing Address

PO Box 250 Warrenton, Oregon 97146 FINANCIAL SECTION



1976 Garden Ave. Eugene, OR 97403 541.342.5161 www.islercpa.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Board Chair and Agency Board Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency Warrenton, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency ("Agency") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency'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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 entity'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 and each major fund of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the capital projects fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements. The introductory section and schedules of resources and requirements budget and actual are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules of resources and requirements budget and actual are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedules of resources and requirements budget and actual are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Minimum Standards of Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated December 15, 2020 on our consideration of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency's compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

Isler CPA

By:

Paul R nielson

Paul R Nielson, CPA, a member of the firm

Eugene, Oregon December 15, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency, we offer readers of the Agency's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information that we have furnished in our annual financial report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$4,481,506 (reported as net position).
- At June 30, 2020, the Agency's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,284,665.
- The Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency did not issue debt during the current fiscal year and debt paid during the year amounted to \$282,454, which leaves total debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal year at \$2,391,955.
- Net capital assets increased by \$292,538 from the prior year.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the Agency's basic financial statements. The Agency's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The Statement of Net position presents financial information on all of the Agency's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, 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 Agency 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, revenue 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). The governmental activities of the Agency include a capital projects fund, a debt service fund, and a debt service reserve fund.

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 Agency, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Agency are categorized as governmental funds.

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 funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for the 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 Agency maintains three individual governmental funds. 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 Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Debt Service Reserve Fund, which are considered to be major funds.

The Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency adopts an annual appropriated budget for all governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget. To demonstrate compliance, budgetary comparison statements for all of the governmental funds have been prepared and can be found in the basic financial statements or other supplemental information.

Notes to the basic financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Agency, assets exceeded liabilities by \$4,481,506 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Warrenton Urban R Net Po		al Agency's		
		Governmer	ntal	Activities
		2020		2019
Current and other assets Capital assets, net Total assets	\$	2,343,708 4,557,344 6,901,052	\$	2,287,461 4,264,806 6,552,267
Noncurrent liabilities Other liabilities Total liabilities	_	2,391,955 <u>27,591</u> 2,419,546	_	2,674,409 <u>5,055</u> 2,679,464
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Total net position	\$	2,165,389 2,316,117 4,481,506	\$	1,870,069 2,002,734 3,872,803

The government's net position increased by \$608,703 during the current fiscal year.

Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency's Change in Net Position									
	Governmental Activities 2020 2019								
Revenues: General revenues:				2010					
Property taxes Unrestricted investment earnings Other general revenues	\$	778,811 51,560 -	\$	736,863 56,649 700					
Total revenues		830,371		794,212					
Expenses:									
General government		154,555		144,830					
Interest on long-term liabilities		67,113		75,062					
Total expenses		221,668		219,892					
Change in net position		608,703		574,320					
Net position, July 1		3,872,803		3,298,483					
Net position, June 30	\$	4,481,506	\$	3,872,803					

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Agency's net position by \$608,703. The primary elements of the change in total net position are as follows:

- Revenues overall increased \$36,159.
- The Agency's property tax revenues increased \$41,948.
- Unrestricted investment earnings (interest from bank accounts) decreased by \$5,089 during the year.
- Interest expense on debt decreased \$7,949 from the prior year.
- Operational (general government) expenses increased by \$9,725.

Financial Analysis of the Agency's Funds

Governmental funds. The focus of the Agency's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Agency's financing requirements.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Agency's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,284,665, an increase of \$32,840 in comparison with the prior year.

Budgetary Highlights

There were no changes to the adopted budgets during the fiscal year.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Agency's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020, amounts to \$4,557,344. Net capital assets increased by \$292,538 during the year because capital asset additions of \$398,899 less current year depreciation, in the amount of \$106,361, net to the overall increase of capital assets at the end of the year.

Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation								
Governmental Activities 2020 2019								
Land Buildings Parking Areas and Land	2020 2019 \$ 1,000,945 \$ 1,000,945 526,802 541,85							
Improvements Infrastructure Construction in progress	346,454 2,559,945 2,558,21 123,198 163,78							
Total	<u>\$ 4,557,344</u> <u>\$ 4,264,80</u>							

Major capital asset additions during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Landscape improvements in the amount of \$291,256.
- SW 4th Street in the amount of \$7,986.
- SE 14th Waterline in the amount of \$88,489.
- City Hall Parking Lot Lights in the amount of \$11,168.

Additional information regarding the Agency's capital assets can be found at Note III B.

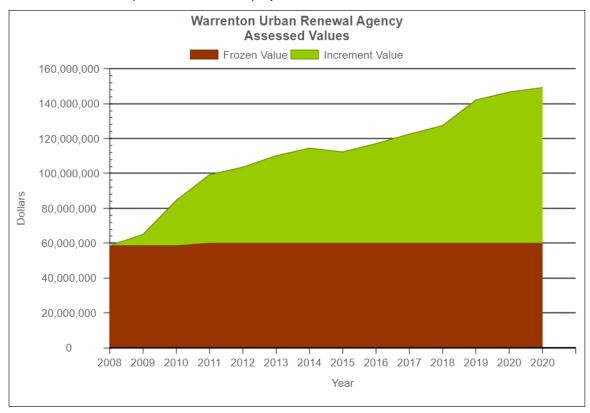
Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Agency had total long-term debt of \$2,391,955. The Agency repaid principal in the amount of \$282,454 on the 2012 and 2016 outstanding bonds.

Outstanding Debt							
	Governme	ntal Activities					
	2020	2019					
Tax increment financial bonds	<u>\$ 2,391,955</u>	<u>\$ 2,674,409</u>					

Additional information on the Agency's long-term debt can be found in Note III D.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Agency's frozen value was set at \$58,745,500 in 2008 and then changed to \$60,136,994 in 2011 as a result of an amendment to the plan. Increasing property values within the boundaries of the Agency translate into increasing tax increment revenue available. That tax increment revenue is then used to pay debt service on debt that funds projects and improvements. The increment value increased \$2,545,548 from \$86,558,966 in 2020 to \$89,104,514 in 2021. As the Agency has outperformed the original estimates, a major amendment to the plan was recently passed to increase the maximum indebtedness of the plan by \$4,800,218, from \$7,134,597 to \$11,934,815 to allow for completion of additional projects.



Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Agency's finances for those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the following address:

City of Warrenton Attention: Finance Director P. O. Box 250 Warrenton, OR 97146

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Property taxes receivable Capital assets:	\$ 2,290,160
Nondepreciable assets Depreciable assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,124,143 3,433,201
Total assets	6,901,052
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other current liabilities Accrued interest payable Noncurrent liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year	23,872 3,719 289,753 2,102,202
Total liabilities	2,419,546
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted for: Debt service	2,165,389 2,296,653
Urban renewal improvements	19,464
Total net position	<u>\$ 4,481,506</u>

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues						
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Capital Charges for Grants and Expenses Services Contributions		Governmental Activities				
General government Interest on long-term liabilities	\$ 154,555 <u> 67,113 </u>	\$	\$	\$ (154,555) (67,113)				
Total governmental activities	221,668			(221,668)				
	778,811 51,560							
	830,371							
	Change in net position							
	Net position, beginning							
	Net position, e	<u>\$ 4,481,506</u>						

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2020

		Capital Projects (200)		Debt Service (300)		Debt Reserve (400)		Total
ASSETS Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Property taxes receivable	\$	43,336 -	\$	1,896,807 53,548	\$	350,017	\$	2,290,160 53,548
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	43,336	\$	1,950,355	\$	350,017	\$	2,343,708

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities: Accounts payable and other current liabilities	<u>\$</u>	23,872	<u>\$</u>		\$		<u>\$</u>	23,872
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Unavailable revenues - property taxes				35,171				35,171
Fund Balances: Restricted for: Debt service Urban renewal improvements Total fund balances		- 19,464 19,464		1,915,184 		350,017 		2,265,201 19,464 2,284,665
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$	43,336	\$	1,950,355	<u>\$</u>	350,017	\$	2,343,708

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Fund balances - governmental funds		\$	2,284,665
Receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.			35,171
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Nondepreciable assets Depreciable assets Accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,124,143 3,780,860 (347,659)		
			4,557,344
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:			
Accrued interest payable Long-term debt	 (3,719) <u>(2,391,955)</u>		
			<u>(2,395,674)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$</u>	4,481,506

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Capital jects (200)	D	ebt Service (300)	De	bt Reserve (400)		Total
Revenues:	•		•		•		•	770 500
Taxes	\$	-	\$,	\$	-	\$	770,526
Investment earnings		2,994		48,567		-		51,561
Total revenues		2,994		819,093		-		822,087
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		40,342		-		-		40,342
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		-		279,264		3,190		282,454
Interest		-		67,552		-		67,552
Capital outlay		398,899		-		-		398,899
Total expenditures		439,241		346,816		3,190		789,247
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		(436,247)		472,277		(3,190)		32,840
		(,,		,		(0):007		02,010
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers in		176,039		-		-		176,039
Transfers out		-		(176,039)		-		<u>(176,039)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)		176,039		(176,039)		-		-
Net change in fund balances		(260,208)		296,238		(3,190)		32,840
Fund Balances: Beginning of year		279,672		1,618,946		353,207		2,251,825
End of year	\$	19,464	\$	1,915,184	\$	350,017	\$	2,284,665

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Net change in fund balances - governmental funds		\$	32,840
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			
Change in unavailable revenues			432
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the Statement of Activities allocates the cost of capital outlays over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.			
Expenditures for capital assets Current year depreciation	\$ 398,899 (106,361)		292,538
Some expenses 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.			
Change in: Accrued interest payable	 439		439
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt provide current financial resources to governmental funds and are reported as other financing sources. In the same way, repayments of long-term debt use current financial resources and are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, neither the receipt of debt proceeds nor the payment of debt principal affect the Statement of Activities, but are reported as increases and decreases in noncurrent liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.			
Repayment of long-term debt	 282,454		
			282,454
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$</u>	608,703

Capital Projects Fund

Statement of Resources and Requirements Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance	
Resources:	•		•		•		•	
Beginning fund balance	\$	214,603	\$	214,603	\$	279,672	\$	65,069
Investment earnings Transfers in		- 1,200,000		- 1,200,000		2,994 176,039		2,994 (1,023,961)
Loan proceeds		667,622		667,622				(1,023,301) (667,622)
Total resources	<u>\$</u>	2,082,225	\$	2,082,225	\$	458,705	\$	(1,623,520)
Requirements:								
Materials and services	\$	119,000	\$	119,000	\$	40,342	\$	78,658
Capital outlay		1,963,225		1,963,225		398,899		1,564,326
Total expenditures		2,082,225		2,082,225		439,241		1,642,984
Ending fund balance				-		19,464		(19,464)
Total requirements	\$	2,082,225	\$	2,082,225	\$	458,705	\$	1,623,520

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency ("Agency") was organized on February 27, 2007 under the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 457 ("ORS 457"), to provide for rehabilitation of blighted and deteriorated areas within the Agency's designated urban renewal area. As provided by ORS 457, the City Commission of the City of Warrenton ("City") is the governing body of the Agency.

The Agency is a legally separate entity governed by the City Commission. The City Commission has the ability to impose its will over the Agency as determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority and funding for the Agency. The Agency is considered a component unit of the City of Warrenton, and is reported as a blended component unit in the basic financial statements of the City.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. These statements focus on the sustainability of the Agency as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. These aggregated statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and allocated indirect expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or program. *Indirect expenses* are those costs, usually administrative in nature, that support all Agency functions, programs, and enable direct services to be provided. *Program revenues* include 1) fees, fines, and charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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 *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. 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 Agency considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Agency reports the following major governmental funds:

The Capital Projects Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the acquisition and construction of capital assets. The principal revenue source is loan proceeds.

The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for the servicing of long-term debt. Revenue sources are property taxes and other general governmental revenues.

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

The *Debt Reserve Fund* accounts for funds set aside in compliance with the Urban Renewal Bond Series 2012 agreement.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

1. Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents

The Agency's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and investments in the State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool ("LGIP"). The Agency's cash and cash equivalents are pooled with the City of Warrenton's resources.

State statutes authorize the Agency to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, and repurchase agreements.

2. Receivables and Payables

Property taxes receivable that meet the measurable and available criteria for revenue recognition are accrued as revenue in the governmental funds financial statements. Receivables in the government-wide financial statements are accrued as revenue when earned. In governmental funds, any revenues not meeting the revenue recognition criteria are offset by unavailable revenue accounts.

Property taxes are levied and become a lien on July 1st. Property taxes are assessed in October and tax payments are due November 15th of the same year. Under the partial payment schedule, the first one-third of taxes are due November 15th of the same year, the second one-third on February 15th, and the remaining one-third on May 15th. A three percent discount is allowed if full payment is made by November 15th and a two percent discount is allowed if two-thirds payment is made by November 15th. Taxes become delinquent if not paid by the due date and interest accrues after each trimester at a rate of one percent per month. Property foreclosure proceedings are initiated four years after the due date.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, and other tangible assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Agency as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life beyond a single reporting period. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of the donation.

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

No depreciation is taken in the year the assets are acquired. Gains or losses from sales or retirements of capital assets are included in operations of the current period.

Capital assets of the Agency are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	10 - 50
Infrastructure	20 - 30
Land Improvements	10 - 50

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

4. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Agency did not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Agency has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

5. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term obligations are reported as liabilities.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

6. Net Position Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the Agency will fund outlays for a particular resource from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Agency's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

7. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the Agency will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Agency's policy to considered restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

8. Fund Balance Policies

In the fund financial statements, the fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The fund balance classifications are:

Nonspendable - resources cannot be spent because they are either in a nonspendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Resources in nonspendable form include inventories, prepaids and deposits, and assets held for sale.

Restricted - constraints placed on the use of resources are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grants, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - the Agency Board passes an ordinance that places specific constraints on how the resources may be used. The Agency Board can modify or rescind the ordinance at any time through passage of an additional ordinance.

Assigned - resources that are constrained by the Agency's intent to use them for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted, nor committed. Intent is expressed when the Agency Board approves which resources should be "reserved" during the adoption of the annual budget.

Unassigned - resources that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned within the general fund. This classification is also used to report any negative fund balance amounts in other governmental funds.

9. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note II - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS 294 - Local Budget Law).

A budget is prepared by the City Manager in the early winter preceding the fiscal year the budget will be used. The Agency is required to budget for all funds. The Agency's budget is prepared for each fund on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The budget committee, with public input, deliberates and approves the budget for transmittal to the Agency Board in early spring. After public notices and a hearing, the final budget is adopted, appropriations made, and a tax levy declared no later than June 30.

The Agency Board resolution adopting the budget and authorizing appropriations for each fund sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriation. The level of control for all funds is the object group level of personal services, materials and services, capital outlay, debt service, and interfund transfers. Appropriations lapse as of year-end.

Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations except in the case of grants which could not be estimated at the time of budget adoption. Supplemental appropriations and appropriation transfers may occur with notice and Agency Board action.

Note III - Detailed Notes On All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

The Agency participates in the City of Warrenton's cash and investment pool. At June 30, 2020, the City's cash and investments were maintained in deposits at local financial institutions and the State of Oregon's Local Government Investment Pool ("LGIP"). The Agency's portion of this pool is displayed in the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents." Detail information for the Agency's pooled cash and investments can be found in the City of Warrenton's ("City") June 30, 2020 Financial Statements notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note III - Detailed Notes On All Funds, Continued

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases Transfers		Ending Balance
Governmental activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 1,000,945 <u> 163,789</u>	19,154	\$ - -	\$- (59,745)	\$ 1,000,945 <u> 123,198</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,164,734	19,154		(59,745)	1,124,143
Capital assets, being depreciated: Parking and land improvements Buildings Infrastructure	- 602,057 <u>2,739,313</u>	291,256 - 	-	55,198 - 4,547	346,454 602,057 2,832,349
Total capital assets, being depreciated	3,341,370	379,745		59,745	3,780,860
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings Infrastructure	(60,204) <u>(181,094)</u>	(15,051) <u>(91,310)</u>	-	-	(75,255) (272,404)
Total accumulated depreciation	(241,298)	(106,361)			(347,659)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,100,072	273,384		59,745	3,433,201
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 4,264,806</u>	<u>\$ 292,538</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 4,557,344</u>

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

 Governmental activities:

 General government

 \$ 106,361

C. Interfund Transfers

During the year ended June 30, 2020 the debt service fund transferred \$176,039 to the capital projects fund. Interfund transfers were used to fund the cost of capital projects directly.

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note III - Detailed Notes On All Funds, Continued

D. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	5	F	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Tax increment financial			_				
bonds - direct borrowings	\$ 2,674,409	\$	-	\$	(282,454)	\$ 2,391,955	\$ 289,753

Tax increment financial bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020 were all direct borrowings from Columbia Bank. Terms of individual bonds were as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Governmental Activities
The urban renewal bond series 2012, in the original amount of \$1,640,000, was used to finance urban renewal projects. This tax increment financing is secured by assignment of incremental tax revenues. The bond matures on June 15, 2027.	3.75%	\$ 878,011
The urban renewal bond series 2016, in the original amount of \$2,200,000, was used to finance urban renewal projects. This tax increment financing is secured by assignment of incremental tax revenues. The bond matures on June 1, 2028.	1.86%	1,513,944
Total debt outstanding Less current portion		2,391,955 <u>(289,753)</u>
Long-term portion		<u>\$ 2,102,202</u>

If an event of default occurs on any of the direct borrowings Columbia Bank (Bank) may exercise any remedy available at law or in equity under the provisions of the Master Resolution. If an event of default occurs due to nonpayment of principal, interest, fees or other amounts when due, or failure to maintain the tax-exempt status of the obligation, then the Bank may increase the interest rate to 8.75% on the series 2012 bonds, 5% on the series 2016 bonds or an additional 5% on the revolving line of credit.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Governmental Activities						
Year Ending June 30,		Interest					
2021	\$	289,753	\$	60,262			
2022		297,275		52,741			
2023	305,016			44,999			
2024	312,985			37,031			
2025	321,187			28,829			
2026 - 2030		865,739		34,820			
Total	\$	2,391,955	\$	258,682			

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note IV - Other Information

A. Risk Management

The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries commercial insurance. In 1981, the League of Oregon Cities joined together with the Association of Oregon Cities to form City County Insurance Services ("CCIS"), a public entity risk pool currently operating a common risk management and insurance program. The Agency pays an annual premium to CCIS for insurance coverage. Based on the experience of the Agency and CCIS, the Agency may be liable for an additional premium of up to 20% of its initial premium or it may receive a refund. The Agency has not had to pay an additional premium. Predetermined limits and deductible amounts are stated in the policy. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

The Agency is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of its operations and capital projects. Management intends to contest these matters and does not believe their ultimate resolution will have a material effect upon the Agency's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Debt Service Fund

Schedule of Resources and Requirements Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget Fin		inal Budget	dget Actual		 Variance	
Resources:							
Beginning fund balance	\$	1,597,993	\$	1,597,993	\$	1,618,946	\$ 20,953
Taxes		755,979		755,979		770,526	14,547
Investment earnings		26,000		26,000		48,567	 22,567
Total resources	<u>\$</u>	2,379,972	\$	2,379,972	\$	2,438,039	\$ 58,067
Requirements:							
Debt service	\$	561,017	\$	561,017	\$	346,816	\$ 214,201
Transfers out		1,400,000		1,400,000		176,039	 1,223,961
Total expenditures		1,961,017		1,961,017		522,855	1,438,162
Ending fund balance		418,955		418,955		1,915,184	 (1,496,229)
Total requirements	\$	2,379,972	\$	2,379,972	\$	2,438,039	\$ (58,067)

Debt Reserve Fund

Schedule of Resources and Requirements Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Original Budget	Fir	nal Budget	Actual		Variance
Resources: Beginning fund balance Transfers in	\$	350,017 200,000	\$	350,017 200,000	\$	353,207 -	\$ 3,190 (200,000)
Total resources	<u>\$</u>	550,017	<u>\$</u>	550,017	\$	353,207	\$ (196,810)
Requirements: Debt service Ending fund balance	\$	550,017 -	\$	550,017 -	\$	3,190 350,017	\$ 546,827 (350,017)
Total requirements	\$	550,017	\$	550,017	\$	353,207	\$ 196,810

COMPLIANCE SECTION



1976 Garden Ave. Eugene, OR 97403 541.342.5161 www.islercpa.com

COMMENTS AND DISCLOSURES OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR REQUIRED BY STATE STATUE

Honorable Mayor and City Commission Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency Warrenton, Oregon

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency, Oregon ("Agency") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2020. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants including provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 to 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on determination of financial statements 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.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures which included, but were not limited to the following:

Deposits of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295).

Indebtedness limitations, restrictions and repayment.

Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).

Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.

Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294).

Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C).

In connection with our testing nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the Warrenton Urban Renewal Agency, Oregon was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Agency's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Agency's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting.



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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 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 over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended for the information of the Agency Board and the Secretary of State Division of Audits of the State of Oregon. However, this report is a matter of public record and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

Isler CPA

By:

Paul R Nielson

Paul R Nielson, CPA, a member of the firm Eugene, Oregon December 15, 2020