

**DELRAY BEACH
DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(A Component Unit of the City of Delray Beach, Florida)**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report 1-3

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information) 4-9

Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Statement of Net Position 10

Statement of Activities 11

Fund Financial Statements:

Balance Sheet – General Fund 12

Reconciliation of the General Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement
of Net Position 13

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance –
General Fund 14

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance of the General Fund to the Statement of Activities 15

Notes to Financial Statements.......... 16-27

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund..... 28-30

Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule 31

Reporting Section

Independent Auditors' 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* 32-33

Management Letter in Accordance with the Rules of the Auditor General
of the State of Florida 34-36

Independent Accountants' Report on Compliance
Pursuant to Section 218.415 Florida Statutes 37

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Executive Director
Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority
Delray Beach, Florida

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA"), a component unit of the City of Delray Beach, Florida, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the DDA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the DDA as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal 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 (GAAS) 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the DDA 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 these 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 DDA's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve 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 GAAS 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 GAAS 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 DDA'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 DDA'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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 9 and the budgetary comparison information on pages 28 through 30 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 January 13, 2023, on our consideration of the DDA'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 DDA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the DDA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Marcum LLP

West Palm Beach, FL
January 13, 2023

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(MD&A)**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Acting in our capacity as the management of the Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority ("DDA"), we offer readers of the DDA's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the DDA for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the DDA exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$305,412 (net position), a decrease of \$644 for the year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the General Fund reported ending fund balance of \$308,158, an increase of \$2,340 for the year. Approximately 9% of the ending fund balance is nonspendable and 91% is unassigned and available for spending.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the DDA's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements of the DDA comprise of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

The statement of net position (page 10) presents information on all of the DDA'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 DDA is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities (page 11) presents information showing how the DDA'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 flow. 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., earned but unused vacation time).

The government-wide financial statements present functions of the DDA that are primarily supported by ad valorem property tax revenues. The governmental activities of the DDA include general government and various downtown marketing and economic development activities. The DDA has no business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges.

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 DDA, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate

compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The DDA has only one governmental fund, the General 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 the governmental fund 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 DDA's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to the corresponding government-wide financial statement to facilitate this comparison between the two.

The basic General Fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 14 of this report. The reconciliations between the General Fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13 and 15.

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 16 to 27 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Net Position. Below is a condensed Statement of Net Position at September 30, 2022 and 2021:

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the DDA, assets exceeded liabilities by \$305,412 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Of this amount, \$303,932 (99.5%) is unrestricted and may be used to meet the DDA's ongoing obligations to the business community and creditors and \$1,480 (0.5%) is invested in capital assets.

SUMMARY OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 AND 2021

	2022	2021	(\$) Change	(%) Change
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 369,675	\$ 436,599	\$ (66,924)	-15.3%
Capital assets and right-to-use assets, net	<u>201,522</u>	<u>8,990</u>	192,532	2141.6%
Total Assets	<u>571,197</u>	<u>445,589</u>	125,608	28.2%
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	61,517	130,781	(69,264)	-53.0%
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>204,268</u>	<u>8,752</u>	195,516	2234.0%
Total Liabilities	<u>265,785</u>	<u>139,533</u>	126,252	90.5%
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,480	8,990	(7,510)	-83.5%
Unrestricted	<u>303,932</u>	<u>297,066</u>	6,866	2.3%
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 305,412</u>	<u>\$ 306,056</u>	(644)	-0.2%

Change in Net Position. Below is a condensed Statement of Activities that provides a comparative summary of the changes in net position for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 AND 2021**

	2022	2021	(\$) Change	(%) Change
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 10,450	\$ 13,600	\$ (3,150)	-23.2%
Operating grants and contributions	111,793	95,390	16,403	17.2%
General revenues:				
Property taxes	1,254,992	1,248,207	6,785	0.5%
Interest income	1,033	2,173	(1,140)	-52.5%
Total Revenues	<u>1,378,268</u>	<u>1,359,370</u>	18,898	1.4%
Expenses				
General government	517,350	554,518	(37,168)	-6.7%
Marketing and economic development	857,395	707,716	149,679	21.1%
Interest	4,167	--	4,167	100.0%
Total Expenses	<u>1,378,912</u>	<u>1,262,234</u>	116,678	9.2%
Change in Net Position	(644)	97,136	(97,780)	-100.7%
Net Position - Beginning	<u>306,056</u>	<u>208,920</u>	97,136	46.5%
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 305,412</u>	<u>\$ 306,056</u>	(644)	-0.2%

The DDA's net position decreased \$644 in 2022. Total revenues increased approximately \$19,000 in 2022. The increase in revenues was primarily attributable to an increase of approximately \$6,800 in property taxes due to increased property valuations and an approximately \$16,400 increase in operating grants and contributions due to an increase in sponsorships. Total expenses increased approximately \$117,000 or 9%. The increase in expenses is primarily attributable to an increase of approximately \$150,000 in marketing and economic expenses, which is due to increases in social media programs and the safety ambassador program. This increase was offset by a decrease in general government expenses of approximately \$37,000 primarily due to decreases in payroll costs due to a reduction in the number of employees in 2022.

Financial Analysis of the General Fund

General Fund. The purpose of the DDA's General Fund financial statements is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the DDA's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. At September 30, 2022, the DDA's General Fund reported ending fund balance of \$308,158, an increase of \$2,340 for 2022. Approximately 9% of the total fund balance is nonspendable for prepaid items. The remaining balance of approximately 91% is unassigned and is available for spending at the DDA's discretion.

As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 17% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 19% of that same amount.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The annual General Fund budget is adopted after two public hearings, approval by the DDA's Board and approval by the Delray Beach City Commission. Any amendments that would exceed the original budget at the fund level or would require funds to be transferred from reserves would require a formal budget amendment by the Board. During the year, the Board of Directors amended the budget to increase budgeted revenues by \$71,411 and increase budgeted expenditures by \$76,107. The DDA has complied with the Florida Statute requirement that budgets be in balance.

During 2022, revenues exceeded final budgetary estimates by approximately \$64,000. Expenditures for the General Fund were \$1,644,624, which were \$331,351 over budget due to \$268,696 of capital outlay related expenditures related to a right-of-use assets for a building pursuant to the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87 (Leases). The budget inflows are offset by other financing sources of \$268,696 related to proceeds from a capital lease. The capital outlay and other financing sources related to the capital lease for implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 that was not budgeted. The overall net effect was an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$2,340 on the budgetary basis and a \$1,514 positive budget variance.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The DDA's investment in capital assets as of September 30, 2022, amounts to \$201,522, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. This investment in capital assets includes equipment and fixtures and a right-to-use asset. The net increase in the DDA's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$192,532, which was due to capital assets related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 in excess of accumulated depreciation and amortization expense. The details of capital assets can be found in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Long-term debt. The DDA's long-term debt consists of a compensated absences liability for unused vacation time totaling \$4,226 and a lease liability of \$200,042 at September 30, 2022. Compensated absences decreased by \$4,536 for the current year. The lease liability increased \$200,042 for the current year.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

For fiscal year 2023, the DDA adopted a final General Fund expenditure budget of \$1,459,394, representing a decrease of approximately 11% from the fiscal year 2022 final budget.

The DDA has a stable property tax base. Property taxes represent approximately 94% of the 2022 budgeted revenues of the DDA. The balance of the projected revenues comes mainly from sponsorships and other miscellaneous sources.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the DDA's finances for all those with an interest in the DDA's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the DDA's Executive Director at 350 SE 1st Street, Suite 100, Delray Beach, FL 33483.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash	\$ 330,122
Prepaid expenses	27,888
Deposits	11,665
Capital assets and right-to-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>201,522</u>
Total Assets	<u>571,197</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	61,517
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Compensated absences	4,226
Lease liability	72,106
Due in more than one year:	
Lease liability	<u>127,936</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>265,785</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	1,480
Unrestricted	<u>303,932</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 305,412</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER, 30 2022

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net Revenue (Expenses) and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities					
General government	\$ 517,350	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ (517,350)
Marketing and economic development	857,395	10,450	111,793	--	(735,152)
Interest	<u>4,167</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(4,167)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,378,912	\$ 10,450	\$ 111,793	\$ --	\$ (1,256,669)
General Revenues					
Property taxes					1,254,992
Interest income					<u>1,033</u>
Total General Revenues					<u>1,256,025</u>
Change in Net Position					(644)
Net Position - Beginning					<u>306,056</u>
Net Position - Ending					<u>\$ 305,412</u>

The accompanying note are an integral part of these financial statements.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Assets

Cash	\$ 330,122
Prepaid items	27,888
Deposits	<u>11,665</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 369,675</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balance

Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 61,517
Total Liabilities	<u>61,517</u>

Fund Balance

Non-Spendable	27,888
Unassigned	<u>280,270</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>308,158</u>

Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 369,675</u>
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The accompanying note are an integral part of these financial statements.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ 308,158
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets and right-to-use assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the General Fund.

Governmental capital assets	\$ 60,160
Right-to-use asset - building	268,696
Less accumulated depreciation	(60,160)
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(67,174)</u> 201,522

Noncurrent liabilities not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the General Fund.

Lease payable	\$ (200,042)
Compensated absences	<u>(4,226)</u> <u>(204,268)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 305,412</u>
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The accompanying note are an integral part of these financial statements.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Revenues

Property taxes	\$ 1,254,992
Charges for services	10,450
Sponsorships	111,793
Interest income	<u>1,033</u>
Total Revenues	<u>1,378,268</u>

Expenditures

Current	
General government	445,712
Marketing and economic development	857,395
Capital outlay	268,696
Debt service	
Principal	68,654
Interest	<u>4,167</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,644,624</u>

Deficiency of Revenues over Expenditures **(266,356)**

Other Financing Sources

Proceeds from capital lease	<u>268,696</u>
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Net Change in Fund Balances **2,340**

Fund Balance - Beginning **305,818**

Fund Balance - Ending **\$ 308,158**

The accompany notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 2,340
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

The General Fund reports capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are depreciated or amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation expense	\$ (8,990)
Amortization expense	<u>(67,174)</u>
	(76,164)

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 General Fund.

Principal payments on lease liability	\$ 68,654
Changes in compensated absences	<u>4,526</u>
	73,180

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>(644)</u>
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The accompany notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (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 DDA's accounting policies are described below.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The DDA is a dependent special district of the City of Delray Beach, Florida (the "City"), established on May 22, 1971, by City Resolution 9-71. The DDA is responsible for the economic development and improvement of the downtown area of the City. The original boundary of the DDA was established by Section 3, Chapter 71-604 Laws of Florida, 1971. The expanded boundary was established by Chapter 94-476 Laws of Florida effective May 13, 1994. The DDA's services are rendered wholly within the boundaries of the DDA, and its activities and transactions are intended to benefit the DDA by improving property values of the City, enhancing the business and cultural environment of the downtown area and providing employment to the citizens of the City.

The DDA has the power to levy taxes on property owners within the designated downtown development area. The DDA's property tax levy and the levies of the City are independent of each other and are related only by the fact that they are levied against a common tax base within the DDA's geographic boundaries. The DDA tax levy is limited by law to one mill (\$1 per \$1,000 of taxable assessed value).

The DDA is governed by a seven member Board of Directors appointed by the City Commission. The management of the DDA is selected by the Board of Directors and the operation of the DDA is the responsibility of the DDA's management. The City is under no obligation to fund operating deficits of the DDA, has not guaranteed and has no responsibility for any debt of the DDA, and does not provide financial resources to the DDA. The City Commission has the authority to remove members of the Board of Directors at will. The City approves the DDA's annual budget and millage rate.

As defined by GAAP, the financial reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the primary government is not accountable, but for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based on the application of these criteria, the

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

DDA is considered to be a component unit of the City because the City appoints the members of the DDA's Board of Directors, has the ability to remove members of the DDA's Board of Directors at will and approves the DDA's annual budget and millage rate.

The government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities and reports information on all activities of the DDA. The DDA has no business-type activities. The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the DDA, including all long-term assets, as well as all long-term liabilities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or identifiable activity is offset by program revenue. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or identifiable activity. Program revenue generally includes three categories of transactions: (1) charges to citizens or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions. Ad valorem property tax revenue and other items not meeting the definition of program revenue are reported as general revenues. The DDA does not allocate indirect expenses.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The underlying accounting system of the DDA is organized and operated on the basis of a single General Fund. The operations of the General Fund are accounted for with a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. Governmental resources are accounted for in the General Fund, the single fund used by the DDA and classified as a *governmental* fund.

The governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance for the General Fund. Accompanying schedules are presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balance and changes in fund balance as presented in these statements, to the statement of net position and statement of activities presented in the government-wide financial statements. Revenue is derived primarily from property taxes levied on property within the DDA's boundaries.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues 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. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The DDA considers revenues to be available if collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred. Ad valorem property tax revenue and investment income are all considered susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal year. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when received in cash by the DDA.

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

CASH

Cash includes amounts on deposit with a financial institution in checking and money market accounts.

PREPAID ITEMS

Payments for insurance premiums extending over more than one accounting period are accounted for as prepaid items/ expenses and allocated between accounting periods when consumed.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are defined by the DDA as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at cost or, if acquired by gift or contribution, at acquisition value, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with similar service potential at the date of acquisition. Expenditures that materially extend the useful life of existing assets are capitalized.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL ASSETS ((CONTINUED))

Certain costs for professional services associated with the acquisition and construction of capital assets are capitalized. The cost of capital assets sold or retired is removed from the appropriate accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the change in net position. Asset impairments are written down if the impairment of the capital asset is considered permanent. Depreciation is computed on capital assets using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of equipment, furniture and fixtures is two to three years.

LEASES

The DDA leases its office space. The DDA recognizes an intangible right-to-use asset (lease asset) and lease liability under these agreements. At the commencement of the lease, the DDA initially measures the lease asset (right-to-use asset) and the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term. Key estimates related to leases include the discount rate used to discount the expected lease payments to present value, lease term and lease payments. The DDA estimated the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The DDA monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of the lease and will remeasure a lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets on the accompanying Statement of Net Position.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Unpaid annual leave amounts and related employer payroll taxes are accrued when incurred. Unused sick leave is not paid out upon termination and, accordingly, no liability is accrued for sick leave. Vacation time is earned on a calendar year basis, but must be used by the end of the following calendar year or it is lost. Accrued vacation at September 30, 2022 represents the amount of vacation that was earned, but not used, as of that date.

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets and liabilities, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the General Fund Balance Sheet may report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until that time. The 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 (revenues) until that time. The DDA has no amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows of resources on the government-wide Statement of Net Position or the General Fund Balance Sheet.

PROPERTY TAXES

Ad valorem property tax revenues are calculated at 95% of the taxable value of property within the DDA's taxing boundaries as certified by the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser. The DDA may levy ad valorem taxes on such property at a maximum rate of one mill (\$1.00 per \$1,000 of taxable value) for operating purposes. Actual collections may differ from property taxes levied due to early payment discounts, tax assessment appeals and corrections made subsequent to July 1st. All property is assessed at its fair market value on January 1st of each year by the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser. Taxes are levied on November 1st of each year and unpaid taxes become delinquent on April 1st following the year in which they are levied. 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. Taxes paid in March are without discount. Taxes paid after April 1st are assessed penalties and interest.

BUDGET

The DDA's Board of Directors adopts the ensuing year's operating budget prior to September 30th each year. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with the modified accrual basis of accounting. The DDA's annual budget is approved by the City Commission.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The DDA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The DDA purchases commercial insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. Policy limits and deductibles are reviewed annually by management and established at amounts to provide reasonable protection from significant financial loss. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for any of the prior three fiscal years.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization.

Restricted - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on the use of net position by external restrictions imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. There was no restricted net position or fund balance at September 30, 2022.

Unrestricted - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of Investment in Capital Assets or Restricted.

The governmental fund financial statements report fund equity classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the DDA is legally bound to honor the specific purposes for which amounts in fund balance may be spent. The fund balance classifications are summarized as follows:

Nonspendable - Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Restricted - Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes either by (a) constraints placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or through enabling legislation.

Committed - Committed fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the Board of Directors through a resolution.

Assigned - Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the DDA's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments of fund balances are made by DDA management based upon direction by the Board of Directors.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Unassigned - Unassigned fund balance includes amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes.

The DDA considers restricted fund balance to be spent when an expenditure is incurred for the restricted purpose. The DDA considers committed, assigned or unassigned fund balance to be spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those fund balance classifications could be used.

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

The DDA has not adopted a formal minimum fund balance policy. Generally, the DDA strives to maintain a sufficient General Fund fund balance to provide liquidity in the event of a budget shortfall.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GASB STATEMENTS

The following GASB statements were implemented during fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, addresses accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The DDA adopted this statement effective October 1, 2021. The DDA recognizes an intangible right-to-use asset (lease asset) and lease liability of \$268,696 for the present value of the lease payments under this agreement. See Note 3 – Capital Assets and Note 5 – Lease Liability.

GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period and requires such interest costs to be recognized as an expense when incurred.

GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, addresses the replacement of an Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR) with other reference interest rates and modifies the existing provisions for hedge accounting termination and lease modifications.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

IMPLEMENTATION OF GASB STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR which replaces comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in GAAP for state and local governments.

The implementation of GASB Statements No. 89, 93 and 98 had no impact on the DDA's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/ expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The DDA has not formally adopted deposit and investment policies that limit its allowable deposits or investments and address the specific types of risk to which it is exposed. In the absence of such policies, the DDA follows the provisions of Florida Statutes Section 218.415 with respect to public deposits, which requires such deposits to be invested in (1) the Florida Prime fund or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, (2) SEC registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency, (3) interest-bearing time deposits or savings accounts in qualified public depositories, and (4) direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury. The DDA had no investments at September 30, 2022.

Cash includes checking and money market deposit accounts with a financial institution with a bank balance of \$336,770 at September 30, 2022. Deposits are exposed to custodial risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Custodial risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the DDA will not be able to recover its deposits. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insures depositors up to \$250,000. At September 30, 2022, the DDA had uninsured cash balances of approximately \$87,000.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (CONTINUED)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The DDA follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of financial instruments in a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB Statement No. 72 are described below:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that the DDA has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. These unobservable inputs reflect the entity's own estimates for assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques would typically include discounted cash flow models and similar techniques, but may also include the use of market prices of assets that are not directly comparable to the subject asset.

The fair value measurement of an asset within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

There were no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2022.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

The DDA's capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Balance at October 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balnce at September 30, 2022
Capital Assets Being Depreciated/ Amortized				
Equipment and Fixtures				
	\$ 60,160	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 60,160
Right-to-use asset - building	<u>268,696</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>268,696</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	328,856	--	--	328,856
Less Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization				
Equipment and Fixtures				
	(51,170)	(8,990)	--	(60,160)
Right-to-use asset - building	<u>--</u>	<u>(67,174)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(67,174)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation/ amortization	<u>(51,170)</u>	<u>(76,164)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(127,334)</u>
Total Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Assets, net				
	<u>\$ 277,686</u>	<u>\$ (76,164)</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 201,522</u>

Depreciation expense of \$8,990 and amortization expense of \$67,174 was charged to general government expenses in the accompanying Statement of Activities.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 4 –NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

The change in the DDA's noncurrent liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2022, is summarized as follows:

	Balance at October 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Balance at September 30, 2022	Amounts Due Within One year
Lease liability	\$ 268,696	\$ --	\$ (68,654)	\$ 200,042	\$ 72,106
Compensated Absences	<u>8,752</u>	<u>18,275</u>	<u>(22,801)</u>	<u>4,226</u>	<u>4,226</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>\$ 277,448</u>	<u>\$ 18,275</u>	<u>\$ (91,455)</u>	<u>\$ 204,268</u>	<u>\$ 76,332</u>

The compensated absences are paid by the General Fund.

NOTE 5 –LEASE LIABILITY

The DDA leases office space under a five-year lease agreement ending in May 2025. The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease and allows for three (3) five-year option renewal periods. The DDA does not expect to extend the lease for the additional option renewal periods and the lease term has been calculated based on the noncancelable period of the lease. The remaining obligation on the building lease at September 30, 2022, is as follows:

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 72,106	\$ 2,900	\$ 75,006
2024	75,687	1,569	77,256
2025	<u>52,249</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>52,524</u>
Total	<u>\$ 200,042</u>	<u>\$ 4,744</u>	<u>\$ 204,786</u>

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 6 – RETIREMENT PLAN

The DDA sponsors a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) defined contribution pension plan covering employees meeting certain eligibility requirements set forth in the plan documents. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the DDA elected to make a discretionary contribution (7% to 10%) to participating Plan members (based on years of service). The DDA's contributions for the year ended September 30, 2022 totaled \$14,842. The SEP plan consist of participant directed accounts for which the DDA has no ability to access or control the plan assets and, accordingly, such amounts are not reported in the DDA's financial statements.

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS

LICENSE AGREEMENT

On March 2, 2018, the DDA entered into a revocable license agreement with the City for the use of the City's Visitor Information Center for \$1 per year. Under the terms of the license agreement, the DDA agreed to manage and oversee the operations of the Visitors Information Center, including volunteer staffing and supplying brochures and magazines. Additionally, the DDA is solely responsible for certain expenses of the Visitors Information Center, including but not limited to, electricity, telephone, cable, television, communication, janitorial services, cleaning and maintenance. The initial term of the agreement expires on September 30, 2028 and may be extended for two additional five-year terms upon the mutual agreement of the City and the DDA, although the agreement may be terminated at any time by the City.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In November 2022, the City and DDA entered into an agreement for the DDA to manage and operate the Cornell Art Museum (Museum) located on the Old School Square Campus in Delray Beach. The DDA is the exclusive operator of the Museum. The City will pay a fee of \$25,000 for the administration, setup, operation, maintenance, programing and exhibitions for the Museum. The City and DDA are in the process of finalizing a future interlocal agreement for these services for fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. The City or DDA may terminate the agreement for any reason by providing a 180-day notice to the other party of its intention to terminate the agreement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 1,240,568	\$ 1,240,336	\$ 1,254,992	\$ 14,656
Charges for services	--	14,000	10,450	(3,550)
Sponsorships	--	58,765	111,793	53,028
Interest income	2,120	998	1,033	35
Total Revenues	1,242,688	1,314,099	1,378,268	64,169
Expenditures				
<i>General government:</i>				
Payroll	\$ 294,391	\$ 254,029	\$ 264,041	\$ 10,012
Payroll taxes	23,466	14,609	19,544	4,935
Health insurance	33,588	32,375	32,448	73
Workers compensation insurance	1,580	1,088	1,088	--
Retirement benefits	10,920	14,842	14,842	--
Car allowance	3,600	3,000	3,000	--
Telecommunications	5,560	5,467	5,598	131
Professional services	11,500	11,500	11,500	--
Bookkeeping & Payroll services	10,854	7,195	7,235	40
Administrative services	22,000	16,000	14,039	(1,961)
Dues and subscriptions	5,000	4,746	7,255	2,509
Board liability and office contents	8,640	8,943	8,943	--
Property appraiser fee	7,500	8,224	8,453	229
Office supplies and expense	21,000	29,151	27,269	(1,882)
Postage and administrative printing	1,600	1,000	1,854	854
Conferences, travel and meetings	13,600	12,350	18,028	5,678
Legal fees	6,500	2,000	575	(1,425)
Rent	72,832	72,821	--	(72,821)
Capital outlay	--	--	268,696	268,696
Total General Government	\$ 554,131	\$ 499,340	\$ 714,408	\$ 215,068

See notes to required supplementary information.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
	Original	Final				
<i>Marketing and economic development</i>						
<i>Marketing:</i>						
Downtown guide book	\$ 18,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 20,824	\$ 3,824		
Visit Florida welcome centers	400	--	--	--		
Website design and update	15,000	5,780	12,800	7,020		
Public relations and communication	40,000	40,000	42,045	2,045		
Digital signage and miscellaneous advertising	20,000	18,000	13,444	(4,556)		
	93,400	80,780	89,113	8,333		
<i>Advertising:</i>						
All Creative	38,000	48,000	55,935	7,935		
Priting brochure	4,000	10,000	8,643	(1,357)		
Newspaper advertising	1,500	1,525	2,050	525		
Social media and online advertising	36,000	39,000	26,183	(12,817)		
Television advertising	6,000	2,000	2,000	--		
Video production	9,000	12,080	13,880	1,800		
Delray Beach magazine	3,000	7,500	7,500	--		
Boca magazine	--	7,500	7,500	--		
Visit Florida Beach magazine	4,500	5,180	5,180	--		
Other publications	6,000	8,525	10,275	1,750		
Marketing Contractor	--	--	21,250	21,250		
	108,000	141,310	160,396	19,086		
<i>Downtown programs and events</i>	112,500	180,000	199,635	19,635		
<i>Economic vitality and development:</i>						
Annual report	3,195	2,299	4,428	2,129		
Economic development brochure	2,000	1,023	1,023	--		
Email messaging	5,940	5,900	6,290	390		
Research and data development	12,000	2,000	275	(1,725)		
Visitor information center	7,000	43,568	8,060	(35,508)		
	30,135	54,790	20,076	(34,714)		
<i>Placemaking</i>	329,000	347,053	386,175	39,122		

See notes to required supplementary information.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
DDA District Grant	10,000	10,000	2,000	(8,000)
Total Marketing and Economic Development	683,035	813,933	857,395	43,462
<i>Debt Service:</i>				
Principal	--	--	68,654	68,654
Interest	--	--	4,167	4,167
Total Debt Service	--	--	72,821	72,821
Total Expenditures	1,237,166	1,313,273	1,644,624	331,351
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	5,522	826	(266,356)	(267,182)
Other Financing Sources				
Proceeds from capital lease	--	--	268,696	268,696
Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 5,522	\$ 826	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,514

See notes to required supplementary information.

DELRAY BEACH DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BUDGET

The General Fund budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The DDA Board of Directors must approve changes or amendments to the total budgeted expenditures of the DDA. In order to make the most effective use of the budgetary process, it is the policy of the DDA to make as few budget adjustments as possible. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations for the DDA in total.

During the year, the Board of Directors amended the budget to increase budgeted revenues by \$71,411 and increase budgeted expenditures by \$76,107. The DDA has complied with the Florida Statute requirement that budgets be in balance.

ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary control in the General Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year end, if any, are reported as an assignment of fund balance for subsequent year expenditures. For budgetary purposes, current year encumbrances are treated as expenditures and any unencumbered balances lapse at year end. There were no encumbrances outstanding at September 30, 2022.

REPORTING SECTION

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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***

To the Board of Directors and Executive Director
Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority
Delray Beach, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States 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 Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority (the "DDA"), a component unit of the City of Delray Beach, Florida, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the DDA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 13, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the DDA'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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the DDA's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the DDA'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 may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the DDA are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 DDA'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 DDA's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Marcum LLP

West Palm Beach, FL
January 13, 2023

**MANAGEMENT LETTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF THE AUDITOR
GENERAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

To the Board of Directors and Executive Director
Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority
Delray Beach, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority (the “DDA”), a Component Unit of the City of Delray Beach, Florida, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated January 13, 2023.

Auditors’ 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 Auditors’ Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*; and Independent Accountants’ 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 January 13, 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 financial audit report. Corrective action has been taken to address finding number 2021-001 (Invoice Review and Approval) and is no longer applicable.

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 Note 1 to the financial statements. There were no component units of the DDA.

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 DDA 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 DDA 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 DDA. It is management's responsibility to monitor the DDA'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. This assessment was performed as of fiscal year end.

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 note a matter over proper accounting and reporting of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits*.

2022-001 – OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) VALUATION

Criteria, Condition, and Cause

The DDA is required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America ("U.S. GAAP") as applied to governmental units. GASB is the accepted standard-setting body establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. GASB Statement No. 75 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions*, requires an actuarial valuation be performed in order to determine the total OPEB liability and related deferred outflows and inflows to be recorded on the governmental entity's financial statements.

The DDA did not perform an actuarial valuation for other post-employment benefits for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and therefore did not report or disclose a total OPEB liability. After discussion with the DDA and their legal counsel, it was determined that the DDA employees participate in the City of Delray Beach health insurance plan. However, the DDA employees were not being included in the OPEB census data that was provided to the actuary to perform the OPEB valuation.

Recommendation

The DDA should ensure that adequate procedures and internal controls are in place to ensure that the financial statements are complete and accurate regarding OPEB. These controls should include controls requiring the reconciliation of the OPEB census data provided to the City's Actuary. The DDA and the City should establish an agreement detailing the requirements and responsibilities for each party regarding the DDA employees and their participation in the plan.

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 did not note any special district component units that failed to provide the necessary information for proper reporting in accordance with Section 218.39(3)(b), Florida Statutes.

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 DDA reported:

- a. The total number of DDA employees compensated in the last pay period of the DDA's fiscal year as six (6).
- b. The total number of independent contractors to whom nonemployee compensation was paid in the last month of the DDA's fiscal year as one (1).
- c. All compensation earned by or awarded to employees, whether paid or accrued, regardless of contingency as \$275,176.
- d. All compensation earned by or awarded to nonemployee independent contractors, whether paid or accrued, regardless of contingency as \$41,289.
- e. Each construction project with a total cost of at least \$65,000 approved by the DDA that is scheduled to begin on or after October 1 of the fiscal year being reported, together with the total expenditures for such project was \$0, as there were 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 district amends a final adopted budget under Section 189.016(6), Florida Statutes, as \$76,107.

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 Board of Directors, and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Marcum LLP

West Palm Beach, FL
January 13, 2023



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE PURSUANT TO SECTION 218.415 FLORIDA STATUTES

To the Board of Directors
Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority
Delray Beach, Florida

We have examined the Delray Beach Downtown Development Authority's (the "DDA"), a component unit of the City of Delray Beach, Florida, compliance with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, Local Government Investment Policies for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Management of the DDA is responsible for the DDA's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the DDA'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 DDA complied, in all material respects, with the specified requirements referenced above. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the DDA 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.

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

In our opinion, the DDA complied, in all material respects, with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

This report is intended to describe our testing of compliance with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, and is not suitable for any other purpose.

Marcum LLP

West Palm Beach, FL
January 13, 2023