

# 2020

## Financial Statements



City of Cape Coral Redevelopment Agency  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
Financial Statements  
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## **Community Redevelopment Agency** (A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)

For the Fiscal Year Ended  
September 30, 2020



Prepared by:

Financial Services Department



***The Heart of Cape Coral***  
***Community Redevelopment Agency***

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
(A Component unit of the City of Cape Coral, FL)**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020  
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# Introductory Section

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
**(A component unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)**

**Board of Commissioners**

**Chair**

Linda Biondi

**Vice-Chair**

Janis Keim

**Board Members**

Gregory Gebhard

Ragen St. Peter

James Brantley

**CRA Staff**

Rob Hernandez, City Manager, CRA Executive Director

Helen Ramey, CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist

\*\*Board of commissioners reflect current members as of date of printing.





# Financial Section



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Commissioners  
Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency  
Cape Coral, Florida

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Cape of Coral Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), a component unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRA'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.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 auditors' 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 financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the CRA as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.


***Other Matters***

***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-10 and 37-38 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 3, 2021, on our consideration of the CRA's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the CRA's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the CRA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Fort Myers, Florida  
August 3, 2021

# Management's Discussion & Analysis

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (MDA) of the Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA") is designed to provide an objective and easy to read analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 based on currently known facts, decisions, and conditions.

The MDA provides a broad overview, short-term and long-term analysis of the CRA's activities based on information presented in the financial statements. Specifically, this information is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, provide an overview of the CRA's financial activity and identify changes in the CRA's financial position and its ability to address the next year's challenges. Finally, the MDA will identify any material deviations from the approved budget.

The Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency was created in 1986 by Ordinance 51-87 of the City of Cape Coral, Florida, pursuant to Section 163.356 of the Florida Statutes. The CRA is a dependent special district and blended component unit of the City of Cape Coral. The mission of the Cape Coral CRA is to enhance the South Cape and create a vibrant urban village. The City Manager of Cape Coral serves as the Executive Director to the CRA.

The information contained in this MDA is only a component of the entire financial statement report. Readers should take time to read and evaluate all sections of the report, including the footnotes and required supplementary information.

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### Financial Highlights

- The assets of the CRA exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$13.8 million (net position).
- The CRA's total net position increased by \$1.6 million which was attributable primarily to a transfer in from the City of Cape Coral for budgeted capital expenditures not completed by fiscal year end.
- The CRA's tax increment revenues increased by \$.2 million or approximately 20%. This resulted from increased property values of 7.9% within the CRA district from residential, multi-family, condominiums, commercial properties and new construction.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The CRA's financial statements are comprised of the 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 financial statements themselves.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The CRA's government-wide financial statements provide readers with a broad overview of the CRA's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. In addition, the government-wide statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on the CRA's assets and liabilities, with the difference between them reported as net position.

The *Statement of Activities* (operating statement) presents information showing how the CRA's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in revenues are reported as soon as underlying events giving rise to the change occur regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The expenses are reported as incurred. Therefore, revenue and expenses for some items will only result in cash inflows/outflows in future fiscal periods.

The CRA's government-wide financial statements present functions of the CRA that are principally supported by tax increment financing (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the CRA include general government activities and community development. The CRA has no business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13-14 of this report.

## **Fund Financial Statements**

The governmental fund financial statements provide readers with an overview of each fund and its related function in a traditional format. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that maintain control over resources that are segregated for specific activities or objectives. The CRA, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate legal compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The CRA utilizes two funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020; the *Special Revenue Fund*, and the *Capital Project 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, the 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.

The focus of governmental funds is narrower than government-wide financial statements, and it is therefore useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By comparing and contrasting, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the CRA's near-term financing decisions. The "Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds" and "Statement of Revenues, Expenditure, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds" are reconciled as shown on the "Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position" and the "Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities" to facilitate the comparison between the *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The CRA adopts an annual appropriated budget for its *Special Revenue Fund* and the *Capital Project Fund*. Budgetary comparison schedules provided for the *Special Revenue Fund*, and the *Capital Project Fund* demonstrate compliance with the budget and provides an analysis of significant budgetary variances (both original budget versus the final amended budget).

The CRA's governmental funds financial statements can be found beginning on page 13 of this report. The reconciliations between the governmental funds and governmental activities are found on pages 14 and 16.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. These notes to the financial statements begin on page 17 of this report.

**Other information** - In addition to the financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the CRA's budget to actual results for *the Special Revenue Fund*. The required supplementary can be found on pages 37 through 38 of this report.

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## GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following schedule is a summary of the fiscal 2020 Statement of Net Position found on page 11 with comparative information for fiscal year 2019.

### Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency

#### Summary of Net Position

(in millions)

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 5.4	\$ 4.1
Capital assets	13.3	14.0
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Current and other liabilities	0.1	0.3
Noncurrent liabilities	4.8	5.6
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.9</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	8.4	8.5
Restricted	5.4	3.7
<b>Total net position</b>	<u>\$ 13.8</u>	<u>\$ 12.2</u>

The CRA's total net position increased by \$1.6 million or 13.1%. This result was driven by an increase of \$1.3 in current and other assets as the result of a transfer in from the City of Cape Coral's General Fund for budgeted capital expenditures not completed by the end of the fiscal year.

The following schedule is a summary of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 Statement of Activities found on page 12 with comparative information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

### Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency

#### Summary of Changes in Net Position

(in millions)

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>REVENUES:</b>		
<b>General Revenues:</b>		
Property Taxes	1.2	1.0
Interest Income	-	0.1
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>
<b>EXPENSES:</b>		
<b>Program Activities</b>		
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>		
Community Development	1.6	1.0
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before transfers	(0.4)	0.1
Transfers in from the City of Cape Coral	2.0	1.8
Change in Net Position	1.6	1.9
Net Position - beginning	12.2	10.3
<b>Net Position - ending</b>	<u>\$ 13.8</u>	<u>\$ 12.2</u>

Tax increment revenue increased by \$.2 million or 20% due to an increase in the property values within the CRA. Tax increment revenue is a function of the increase in the assessed values of properties within the CRA district above the base year valuation amounts, as well as the operating millage rate of each taxing district that contributes to the tax increment. This was the 8<sup>th</sup> consecutive year with growth in taxable value for the redevelopment area.

The following is a table of the fiscal years 2020 and 2019 of revenues by source for governmental activities:

**Governmental Activities  
Revenues by Source**  
FY 2020 and 2019  
(in millions)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020%</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019%</b>
Governmental Activities - Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 1.2	100%	\$ 1.0	91%
Interest Income	-	0%	0.1	9%
	<u>\$ 1.2</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>100%</u>

Bank investment income and longterm investment earnings decreased substantially from the prior year resulting in a net decrease of \$.1 million to interest income.

The following is a table of the fiscal years 2020 and 2019 of expenses by source for governmental activities:

**Governmental Activities  
Expenses by Program**  
FY 2020 and 2019  
(in millions)

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020%</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019%</b>
Governmental Activities - Expenses				
Community Development	\$ 1.6	100%	\$ 1.0	100%
	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1.0</u>	<u>100%</u>

The increase in expense for Community Development is due to an increase in depreciation expense of \$.4 million combined with an increase in expenses related to economic development incentives of \$.2 million. Depreciation increased because the \$13.3 million streetscape project was placed into service and incurred its first full year of depreciation during fiscal year 2020. Economic development incentives are related to CARES loans for business that were closed due to Covid-19 mandates and are forgiven if certain criteria are met within the next three years.

### **Financial Analysis of the CRA's Funds**

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



### Governmental Funds

The fund financial statements for the governmental funds are provided on pages 15-18. The focus of the CRA's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the CRA's financing requirements.

### Major Fund Information

#### Summary Analysis

(in millions)

	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>
Fiscal Year 2020		
Revenues	\$ 1.2	\$ -
Expenditures	(0.7)	(0.1)
Other financing sources(uses)	0.2	0.9
Increase (decrease) in fund balance	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>\$ 0.8</u>
	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>
Fiscal Year 2019		
Revenues	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.1
Expenditures	(0.5)	(4.9)
Other financing sources(uses)	(0.3)	1.2
Increase (decrease) in fund balance	<u>\$ 0.2</u>	<u>\$ (3.6)</u>

At the end of the current fiscal year the fund balance of the Special Revenue fund was \$1.1 million. The fund balance increased by \$.7 million. The fund balance for the Capital Project fund was \$4.2 million which is an increase of \$.8 million.

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

The following schedule reflects the CRA's net capital assets as of September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 12.6	\$ 13.3
Equipment	0.1	0.1
Infrastructure	0.6	0.6
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 13.3</u>	<u>\$ 14.0</u>

The CRA's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 amounts to \$13.3 million and \$14 million respectively. This investment is made up of other improvements totaling \$12.7 million primarily resulting from the CRA streetscape capital project. In addition, Infrastructure totals \$.6

million net of accumulated depreciation resulting from parking lot extension plans and alley way projects. The decrease in investment from prior year is due to depreciation expense of \$.7 million.

### **Long Term Debt**

While the CRA does not have debt issued under its name, the City of Cape Coral has issued debt that is repayable by the CRA.

The following is a schedule of outstanding debt that the City has issued repayable by the CRA as of September 30, 2020 and 2019:

CRA Activities	
2020	2019
\$ 4.8	\$ 5.6

The CRA's total debt decreased by \$0.8 million, or -14.3%, during the current fiscal year. The CRA Notes from direct borrowing activities decrease is due to scheduled debt payments and refunding of the CRA's portion of the Special Obligation Revenue Note Series 2018.

### **Other Factors**

The CRA's guiding document for annual budgeting, programs and projects is the South Cape Downtown Community Redevelopment Plan for the entire Redevelopment Area. The Redevelopment Plan focuses on community engagement, community policing, economic development and infrastructure improvements.

Within the limits, restrictions, and controls established in the Redevelopment Plan or subsequent plans, the CRA working collaboratively with the Department of Community Development may propose amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Use and Development Regulations, including design criteria, building heights, land coverage, setback requirements, special exceptions, traffic circulation, traffic areas, and other development and design controls necessary for proper development of both public and private projects.

The principal source of revenue for use by the CRA is the Redevelopment Trust Fund. Ordinance No. 51-87 dated June 29, 1987 established the Redevelopment Trust Fund. For each taxing year since adoption of the Redevelopment Plan, ad valorem taxes generated by the assessed taxable real property value in excess of the Redevelopment Area's base year assessment total has been deposited into the Redevelopment Trust Fund to the credit of each Redevelopment Area. The methodology for determining the amount of the tax increment to be contributed to the Redevelopment Trust Fund each year is provided in Section 163.387 F.S. All funds deposited into the Redevelopment Trust Fund are available to the CRA for any lawful purpose as defined in Chapter 163.370 F.S. in fulfillment of the provisions of the Redevelopment Plan and any amendments thereto.

### **Challenges Facing the CRA**

The completion of the SE 47<sup>th</sup> Terrace Streetscape project on February 5<sup>th</sup> 2019 has proven to be successful in increasing property values as well as improving roadway and pedestrian paths. This along with other improvements has lead to substantial and dramatic increase in taxable values and tax increment revenues. Despite these accomplishments, the CRA area continues to face other challenges.

Some of these challenges include small lot sizes, lack of adequate stormwater infrastructure, traffic challenges on Cape Coral Parkway, flood elevation and visually concealing or mitigating parking areas while providing urban frontages in both Bimni Basin East and West developments.

The CRA has developed a stragic plan to overcome some of these challenges. In fiscal year 2022, The CRA has budgeted monies in to build the stormwater infrastructure needed and to construct a new parking garage.

Achieving these goals will require the continued cooperation and support of all interested parties and jurisdictions and will benefit not only the South Cape and City of Cape Coral but all of Lee County.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the CRA's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to City of Cape Coral Redevelopment Agency at City Hall, 1015 Cultural Park Blvd, Cape Coral, FL 33990.



# Basic Financial Statements

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**September 30, 2020**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and investments	\$ 5,420,622
Interest receivable	2,419
Capital assets:	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	13,337,885
Total assets	<u>18,760,926</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	8,197
Retainage payable	94,651
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	792,616
Due in more than one year	4,045,511
Total liabilities	<u>4,940,975</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net investment in capital assets	8,417,515
Restricted for:	
Community redevelopment	5,402,436
Total net position	<u>\$ 13,819,951</u>

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

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

**For the Year Ended September 30, 2020**

		<b>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</b>
<b><u>Functions/Programs</u></b>	<b><u>Expenses</u></b>	<b><u>Governmental Activities</u></b>
Primary government:		
Governmental activities:		
Community development	1,578,247	(1,578,247)
Total governmental activities	<u>1,578,247</u>	<u>(1,578,247)</u>
General revenues:		
Taxes:		
Property taxes, levied for general purpose		1,183,871
Interest income		31,601
Other income		12,569
Transfers in from the City of Cape Coral		<u>1,972,825</u>
Total general revenues and transfers		<u>3,200,866</u>
Change in net position		1,622,619
Net position - beginning		<u>12,197,332</u>
Net position - ending		<u>\$ 13,819,951</u>

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

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**September 30, 2020**

	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>	<b>Capital Project Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and investments	\$ 1,138,876	\$ 4,281,746	\$ 5,420,622
Interest receivable	2,419	-	2,419
Total assets	<u>1,141,295</u>	<u>4,281,746</u>	<u>5,423,041</u>
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	8,197	-	8,197
Accrued retainage	-	94,651	94,651
Total liabilities	<u>8,197</u>	<u>94,651</u>	<u>102,848</u>
 <b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Restricted for:			
Community redevelopment	1,133,098	-	1,133,098
Committed to:			
Streetscape	-	913,855	913,855
Parking	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous projects	-	2,273,240	2,273,240
Total fund balances	<u>1,133,098</u>	<u>4,187,095</u>	<u>5,320,193</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	<u>\$ 1,141,295</u>	<u>\$ 4,281,746</u>	<u>\$ 5,423,041</u>

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



**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	5,320,193
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:

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

Capital assets	\$	14,723,084	
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(1,385,199)</u>	13,337,885

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

Debt payable to City	\$	(4,825,719)	
Compensated absences		<u>(12,408)</u>	<u>(4,838,127)</u>

Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>13,819,951</u></u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
(A Component Unity of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2020**

	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>	<b>Capital Project Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 1,183,871	\$ -	\$ 1,183,871
Interest income	31,601	-	31,601
Other revenue	12,569	-	12,569
Total revenues	<u>1,228,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,228,041</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Community development	653,122	39,170	692,292
Capital outlay	-	40,181	40,181
Total expenditures	<u>653,122</u>	<u>79,351</u>	<u>732,473</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>574,919</u>	<u>(79,351)</u>	<u>495,568</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers in	-	906,055	906,055
Transfers out	(906,055)	-	(906,055)
Transfers in from the City of Cape Coral	1,972,825	-	1,972,825
Transfers out to the City of Cape Coral	<u>(895,825)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(895,825)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>170,945</u>	<u>906,055</u>	<u>1,077,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	745,864	826,704	1,572,568
Fund balances - beginning	387,234	3,360,391	3,747,625
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,133,098</u>	<u>\$ 4,187,095</u>	<u>\$ 5,320,193</u>

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

**CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,  
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Year Ended September 30, 2020**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$ 1,572,568
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the	
Capital outlay	\$ 40,181
Depreciation	<u>(734,465)</u>
	(694,284)
 The issuance of debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of bond insurance costs, premiums, discounts, capital leases and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	
Net payments made to the City of Cape Coral related to the CRA's outstanding debt	747,445
 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial	
Change in long-term compensated absences	(3,110)
 Change in net position - governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 1,622,619</u></u>

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

# Notes to Financial Statements

## **CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

September 30, 2020

#### **1. The City of Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency**

The City of Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency (the "CRA") was created in 1986 by Ordinance 51-87 of the City of Cape Coral, Florida, pursuant to Section 163.356 of the Florida Statutes. The City Council appoints the CRA's Board of Directors. The CRA provides services for the benefit of the City. The CRA's projects result in capital assets (mainly other improvements and infrastructure). The CRA's transactions are recorded and reported by the City.

The CRA is a blended component unit and although a legally separate entity, in substance, is part of the City's operations.

#### **2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The financial statements of the CRA have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically update its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, which along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units. This summary of the CRA Significant Accounting Policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other information in this report. These policies are considered essential and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

##### **A. Reporting Entity**

The CRA uses GASB Statement No.61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, for the purpose of evaluating whether it has any component units. Based on the criteria therein, the CRA has determined that there are no component units that meet criteria for inclusion in the CRA's financial statements. The Board of the CRA (the "Board") is governed by a "Board of Commissioners" appointed by the City Council. Management of the City has operational responsibility for the CRA. The City is considered to be financially accountable for the CRA; the CRA is considered to be a blended component unit of the City's comprehensive annual financial report.

##### **B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The basic financial statements include both government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements along with the notes to the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements report on the government as a whole and provide a consolidated financial picture of the government. As part of the consolidation process, interfund activities are eliminated to avoid distorted financial results.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources of the CRA's governmental activities. Governmental activities are those supported by charges for services, taxes and transfers from the City of Cape Coral.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues are defined as charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions directly associated with a given function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Since the governmental fund financial statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is provided which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile the results of governmental fund accounting to the government-wide presentations.

### **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 reported when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Their operating statements present sources (revenue and other financing sources) and uses (expenditures and other financing uses) of available spendable resources during the period. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available when collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the CRA considers revenue to be available if it is collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Incremental property taxes and investment earnings associated with the current fiscal periods are susceptible to accrual and are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the CRA or property has legally transferred to the CRA. Expenditures, other than debt service, are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Debt service expenditures are recorded only when the payment is due.

Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental activities of the government-wide presentation.

The focus of the GASB No. 34 model is on the CRA as a whole and the fund financial statements. The focus of the Fund Financial Statements is on the major funds of the governmental activities. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed to enhance the usefulness of the information.

### **D. Major Funds and Basis of Presentation**

The accounts of the CRA are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations for each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds, based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

GASB No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds.

**Fund Types:**

The CRA reports the following major governmental funds:

***Community Redevelopment Agency Special Revenue Fund***

The CRA Special Revenue Fund provides for the CRA's day-to-day operations through the use of City staff from the Community Development and Financial Services Departments. This includes the CRA office, all general administration, plan review and the CRA's day-to-day dealings with public, developers, the City and other governmental agencies. This fund is used to account for monies received from tax incremental revenue by certain taxing authorities in the community redevelopment area.

***Community Redevelopment Agency Capital Projects Fund***

The CRA Capital Project Fund is used to manage all capital projects in the CRA district. These expenditures have been funded by transfers in from the City and the CRA Special Revenue fund.

**E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity, Revenues, and Expenditures/Expense****1. Cash and Investments**

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy as stated below:

Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, limits the types of investments that a government can invest in unless specifically authorized in an investment policy. The City adopted Ordinance 63-13 on December 9, 2013 which amended the City's comprehensive investment policy. The investment policy applies to all cash and investments held or controlled by the City except for Pension Funds and funds related to the issuance of debt. The investment policy allows the City to invest surplus funds. For accounting and investment purposes, the City maintains a pooled cash and investments account (the "Pool"). This gives the City the ability to invest large amounts of cash to maximize earning potential. Interest income is allocated based upon each fund's proportionate balance in the pooled cash fund. All funds participate in the Pool. Each fund's individual equity in the Pool is considered to be a cash equivalent since the funds can deposit or effectively withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

The CRA participates in three local government investment pools (LGIP), FL Prime administered by the Florida State Board of Administration (SBA), FL Class administered by Public Trust Advisors, and FL Asset Fund Trust (FLSAFE) administered by a five-member board of trustees. The SBA was created by Section 218.405, Florida Statutes and FL Safe was created pursuant to Florida Statutes 163.01 and 218.415. The investment pools (Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a7-like external investment pools) operate under investment guidelines established by Section 215.47, Florida Statutes and are reported at amortized cost.

The CRA's investments are reported at fair value and are generally based on quoted market prices. The CRA measures and records its investment using fair value measurement guidelines established by the generally accepted accounting principles. The guidelines recognize a three-tier fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- Level 2: Significant other observable inputs.
- Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs.

FL Prime and FL SAFE are considered a qualifying external investment pool that meets all the necessary criteria to elect to measure all of the investments at amortized cost. Therefore, the fair value of the City's position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The FL Prime investments are not categorized because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry

form. Throughout the year, and as of September 30, 2020, FL Prime contained certain floating and adjustable rate securities. These investments represented 24.0% percent of FL Prime's portfolio at September 30, 2020.

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants, as a participant in a qualifying external investment pool, the City should disclose the presence of any limitations or restrictions on withdrawals (such as redemption notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, and the qualifying external investment pool's authority to impose liquidity fees or redemption gates) in notes to the financial statements.

With regard to redemption gates, Chapter 218.409(8)(a), Florida Statutes, states that "The principal, and any part thereof, of each account constituting the trust fund is subject to payment at any time from the monies in the trust fund. However, the Executive Director may, in good faith, on the occurrence of an event that has a material impact on liquidity or operations of the trust fund, for 48 hours limit contributions to or withdrawals from the trust fund to ensure that the Board can invest monies entrusted to it in exercising its fiduciary responsibility. Such action must be immediately disclosed to all participants, the Trustees, the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, the Investment Advisory Council, and the Participant Local Government Advisory Council."

The Trustees shall convene an emergency meeting as soon as practicable from the time the Executive Director has instituted such measures and review the necessity of those measures. If the Trustees are unable to convene an emergency meeting before the expiration of the 48-hour moratorium on contributions and withdrawals, the moratorium may be extended by the Executive Director until the Trustees are able to meet to review the necessity for the moratorium. If the Trustees agree with such measures, the Trustees shall vote to continue the measures for up to an additional 15 days. The Trustees must convene and vote to continue any such measures before the expiration of the time limit set, but in no case may the time limit set by the Trustees exceed 15 days.

With regard to liquidity fees, Florida Statute 218.409(4) provides authority for the SBA to impose penalties for early withdrawal, subject to disclosure in the enrollment materials of the amount and purpose of such fees. At present, no such disclosure has been made.

As of September 30, 2020, there were no redemption fees or maximum transaction amounts, or any other requirements that serve to limit a participant's daily access to 100 percent of their account value.

Detailed information on allowable investments and actual holdings can be found in Note F detailed Note 2: Cash and Investments.

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## 2. Capital Assets

Capital assets include improvements other than buildings, equipment, and infrastructure. Infrastructure assets are defined as public domain capital assets such as roads, bridges, sidewalks, traffic signals, and similar items that are immovable and of value only to the governmental unit. Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements in the applicable governmental columns. Capital assets are defined by the CRA as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The ranges of the useful lives are as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20-40
Improvements other than buildings	10-20
Equipment	3-10
Intangibles	3
Infrastructure	
Traffic signals	15
Parking Lots	20
Roads	30
Sidewalks	30
Bridges	40
Utility extension lines	40

## 3. Compensated Absences

It is the CRA's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which will be paid to employees upon separation from service if they meet certain criteria. Compensated absences are accrued and reported in the CRA's government-wide financial statements; and is a reconciling item between the governmental funds and the government-wide presentation. The CRA provides leave time and buy-back provisions equivalent to that provided to regular non-bargaining unit employees of the City of Cape Coral.

## 4. Long-term Obligations

Long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. The CRA has long-term obligations related to repayments owed to the City for debt that has been incurred by the CRA. Additionally, there is a long-term liability related to compensated absences.

## 5. Fund Balance

The CRA classifies fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints.

Non-Spendable Fund Balance - Amounts that are (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. "Not in spendable form" includes items that are not

expected to be converted to cash (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) and items such as the long-term amount of loans, notes receivable and advances, as well as property acquired for resale.

**Restricted Fund Balance** - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by (a) external resource providers such as creditors (through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

**Committed Fund Balance** - Amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City Council taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally, which is by resolution.

**Assigned Fund Balance** - Portion that reflects a government's intended use of resources. Such intent must be established by the Finance Director pursuant to the Financial Management Policies (Resolution 332-19) approved by City Council. Includes spendable fund balance amounts established by management of the City that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed.

**Unassigned Fund Balance** - Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents a fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those specific purposes.

**Unrestricted Fund Balance** - The total of committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance.

The CRA spends restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the CRA would first use committed fund balance, followed by assigned fund balance and then unassigned fund balance when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

## **6. Net Position**

Net position is the result of assets less liabilities. The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

**Net Investment in Capital Assets** – consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related liabilities.

**Restricted Net Position** – amounts that are restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either by (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. These amounts are reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

**Unrestricted** – consists of the net position not meeting the definition of either of the other two components.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the CRA's policy to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available.

## 7. Risk Management

The CRA obtains insurance coverage for the CRA through Florida League of Cities Municipal Insurance Trust that provides coverage for general liability, professional liability and auto liability up to \$3,000,000. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in this fiscal year, nor has it had any settlements in excess of insurance coverage in the past three years.

## 8. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures or expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## F. Other Policies

### 1. Incremental Property Tax Revenue

The principal source of revenue for use by the CRA will be the Redevelopment Trust Fund. Ordinance No. 51-87 dated June 29, 1987 established the Redevelopment Trust Fund. For each taxing year since adoption of the Redevelopment Plan, ad valorem taxes generated by the assessed taxable real property value in excess of the Redevelopment Area's base year assessment total has been deposited into the Redevelopment Trust Fund to the credit of each Redevelopment Area.

The methodology for determining the amount of the tax increment to be contributed to the Redevelopment Trust Fund each year is provided in Section 163.387 F.S.

All funds deposited into the Redevelopment Trust Fund are available to the CRA for any lawful purpose as defined in Chapter 163.370 F.S. in fulfillment of the provisions of the Redevelopment Plan and any amendments thereto.

### 2. Cash and Investments

As of September 30, 2020 the CRA had the following deposits and investments:

Investment	Fair Value
Checking and Savings accounts	\$ 364,591
SBA - Local Government Surplus Funds	
Trust Fund - FL Prime	885,332
Intergovernmental Investment Pools	1,434,719
Money Market Funds	41,835
Investments	2,694,145
	<u>\$ 5,420,622</u>

## CRA Activities:

### A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The CRA participates in the City of Cape Coral's cash and investment pool which is available for use by all funds except for monies legally restricted. Investment earnings are allocated to the individual funds based on the fund's percentage to the entire portfolio. The CRA cash deposits are held by a bank that qualifies as a public depository under the Florida Security for Public Deposits Act as required by Chapter 280, Florida Statutes.

## B. Investment Portfolio

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy. Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, limits the types of investments that a government can invest in unless specifically authorized in an investment policy. The City adopts a comprehensive investment policy by ordinance that establishes permitted investments, asset allocation limits, issuer limits, credit rating requirements, and maturity limits to protect the City's cash and investment assets. The investment policy applies to all cash and investments held or controlled by the City with the exception of Pension Funds and funds related to the issuance of debt. Ordinance 13-19 amending the City's investment policy was adopted on April 1, 2020.

The investment policy allows for the following investments:

- FL Prime.
- United States Government Securities unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Government.
- United States Government Agencies issued or guaranteed by the United States Government agencies.
- Federal Instrumentalities issued or guaranteed by United States Government sponsored agencies
- Non-Negotiable Interest-Bearing Time Certificates of Deposit or Saving Accounts, in banks organized under the laws of the state and/or in national banks organized under the laws of the United States and doing business and situated in the State of Florida.
- Repurchase Agreements.
- Commercial Paper of any United States company that is rated at the time of purchase.
- Bankers' Acceptances issued by a domestic bank or a federally chartered domestic office of a foreign bank.
- State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt.
- Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds) that are registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R § 270.2a-7.
- Intergovernmental Investment Pools that are authorized pursuant to the Florida Inter-Local Cooperation Act, as provided in Section 163.01, Florida Statutes Intergovernmental Investment Pools.
- Corporate Notes issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States.
- Corporate Obligations issued by financial institutions that participate in the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program and are fully insured by the FDIC and guaranteed by the United States Government.
- Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) that are based on mortgages that are guaranteed by a government agency or GSE for payment.
- Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) that are backed by financial assets.
- Bond Funds.

As of September 30, 2020, interest receivable on the CRA's investment portfolio amounted to \$2,419.

As of September 30, 2020, the CRA had the following investment types and effective duration presented in terms of years:

Security Type	Value	Weighted Average Duration (Years)
Corporate Notes	\$ 271,094	1.18
Federal Agencies - Bond/Note	1,126,408	1.96
US Treasury - Bond/Note	1,296,643	1.29
LGIP- Florida PRIME (SBA)	885,332	0.13
Intergovernmental Investment Pool-FL Class	904,078	0.13
Intergovernmental Investment Pool - FL Safe	530,641	0.10
Money Market Funds	41,835	0.07
Total	<u>\$ 5,056,031</u>	
Portfolio Weighted Average Duration		0.88

## C. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. In determining this amount, three valuation techniques are available: Market approach — This uses prices generated for identical or similar assets or liabilities. The most common example is an investment in a public security traded in an active exchange such as the NYSE. Cost approach — This technique determines the amount required to replace the current asset. This approach may be ideal for valuing donations of capital assets or historical treasures. Income approach — This approach converts future amounts (such as cash flows) into a current discounted amount. Each of these valuation techniques requires inputs to calculate a fair value. Observable inputs should be maximized in fair value measures, and unobservable inputs should be minimized.

GASB 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application* establishes a hierarchy of inputs to the valuation techniques above. This hierarchy has three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — These are quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are not observable.

Level 3 — These are unobservable inputs, such as a property valuation or an appraisal.

As of September 30, 2020, the CRA had the following investment measurements by security type:

Investment By Fair Value Level	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Corporate Notes	\$ 271,094	\$ -	\$ 271,094	\$ -
Federal Agencies - Bond/Note	1,126,408	-	1,126,408	-
US Treasuries - Bond/Note	1,296,643	-	1,296,643	-
<b>Total Investment By Fair Value Level</b>	<b>\$ 2,694,145</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,694,145</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

### Cash Equivalents Measured at Amortized Cost

LGIP - FL Prime	885,332
Intergovernmental Investment Pool - FL Safe	530,641
Money Market Funds	41,835
<b>Total Cash Equivalents Measured at Amortized Cost</b>	<b>\$ 1,457,808</b>

### Cash Equivalents Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)

Intergovernmental Investment Pool - FL Class	904,078
<b>Total Cash Equivalents and Investments</b>	<b>\$ 5,056,031</b>

Other information for investments measured at the NAV or its equivalent is as follows:

	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Pooled/Common/Comingled Funds:				
FL Class	\$ 904,078	\$ -	Daily	1-Day
<b>Total Investment Measured at NAV</b>	<b>\$ 904,078</b>			

The FL Class investment pool seeks to generate competitive market returns in a manner that will provide safety of principal while meeting the liquidity needs of Participant. FL Prime (SBA) and FL Safe manage billions of dollars for Florida local governments and purchase investments consistent with Chapter 215.47, Florida Statutes. FL Prime and FL Safe currently meet all the necessary criteria to elect to measure all the investments at amortized cost. Thus, the pool operates essentially as a money market fund, but is classified as an external investment pool.

Qualifying local government investment pools in the state of Florida must comply with applicable Florida statutory requirements. Chapter 218.409(8)(a), Florida Statutes states that the principal balance within a LGIP trust fund is subject to withdrawal at any time. However, the Executive Director may, in good faith, on the occurrence of an event that has a material impact on liquidity or operations of the trust fund, for 48 hours limit contributions to or withdrawals from the trust fund to ensure that the Board can invest in the monies entrusted to it in exercising its fiduciary responsibility. Such action must be immediately disclosed to all participants, the Trustees, the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, the Investment Advisory Council, and the Participant Local Government Advisory Council.

With regard to liquidity fees, Chapter 218.409(4) provides authority for an LGIP to impose penalties for early withdrawal, subject to disclosure in the enrollment materials of the amount and purpose of such fees. At present, no such disclosure has been made by the FL Prime (SBA) or FL Safe.

At September 30, 2020, there were no redemption fees or maximum transaction amounts, or any other requirements that serve to limit a participant's daily access to 100% of their account value within FL Prime and FL Safe.

#### **D. Interest Rate Risk**

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy. The investment policy sets limits for investment maturities to match known cash needs and anticipated cash flow requirements. Investments of current operating funds shall have maturities of no longer than twenty-four (24) months. Investments of bond reserves, construction funds, and other non-operating funds, "core funds", shall have a term appropriate to the need for funds and in accordance with debt covenants, but in no event shall exceed five (5) years. The maturities of the underlying securities of a repurchase agreement will follow the requirements of the Master Repurchase Agreement.

The utilizes "effective duration" as a measurement of interest rate risk and as of September 30, 2020 the investment portfolio had an effective duration of 0.88 years.

Included in the investment portfolio, the CRA has \$271,094 of Corporate Notes that have embedded options consisting of the option at the discretion of the issuer to call their obligation or pay a stated increase in the interest rate.

The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of FL Prime at September 30, 2020, is 48 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of FL Prime at September 30, 2020, is 63 days.

#### **E. Credit Risk**

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy. The City's investment policy permits the following investments, which are limited to credit quality ratings from nationally recognized rating agencies as follows:

##### FL Prime

- Shall be rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's or the equivalent by another rating agency.

##### Commercial Paper

- Shall be rated, at the time of purchase, "Prime-1" by Moody's and "A-1" by Standard & Poor's (prime commercial paper).

- If the commercial paper is backed by a letter of credit (“LOC”), the long-term debt of the LOC provider must be rated “A” or better by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

#### Bankers’ Acceptances

- At the time of purchase, the short-term paper is rated, at a minimum, “P-1” by Moody’s Investors Services and “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s.
- Issued by a domestic bank or a federally chartered domestic office of a foreign bank, which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System.

#### State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt

- Rated at least a minimum “Aa” by Moody’s and “AA” by Standard & Poor’s for long-term debt or rated at least “VMIG2” by Moody’s or “A-2” by Standard & Poor’s for short-term debt.

#### Registered Investment companies (Mutual Funds)

- Rated AAAM by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent by another rating agency.
- Are in open-end, no-load provided such funds are registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.
- In addition, the Financial Services Director may invest in other types of mutual funds provided such funds are registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, invest exclusively in the securities specifically permitted under this investment policy, and are similarly diversified.

#### Intergovernmental Investment Pools

- Rated AAAM by Standard & Poor’s or the equivalent by another rating agency.
- Are authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act, as provided in Section 163.01, Florida Statutes and provided that said funds contain no derivatives.

#### Corporate Notes

- Shall have a minimum long-term debt rating of “A” by Moody’s and “A” by Standard & Poor’s.

#### Asset-backed securities (ABS)

- Shall be Double-A rated or better by Standard & Poor’s, or the equivalent by another rating agency.

#### Bond funds

- Shall be Double-A rated or better by Standard & Poor’s, or the equivalent by another rating agency.

As of September 30, 2020, the CRA had the following credit exposure as a percentage of total investments:

Security Type	S&P Credit Rating	% of Portfolio	Amounts
Corporate Notes	AAA	0.52%	\$ 27,296
Corporate Notes	AA+	1.61%	81,395
Corporate Notes	AA-	0.62%	31,241
Corporate Notes	AA	1.42%	71,639
Corporate Notes	A+	0.98%	49,419
Corporate Notes	A	0.20%	10,104
Federal Agencies - Bond/Note	AA+	22.28%	1,126,408
US Treasuries - Bond/Note	AA+	25.65%	1,296,643
LGIP	AAAM	45.89%	2,320,051
Money Market Funds	AAAM	0.83%	41,835
Total		100.00%	\$ 5,056,031

As of September 30, 2020, the CRA's investment deposit in FL Prime, FL Class, and FL Asset Fund Trust (FL Safe) investment pool was \$885,332, \$904,078, and \$530,641 respectively. These qualify as 2a7-like external investment pools. As of September 30, 2020, all pools were rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's.

## **F. Custodial Credit Risk**

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy. The City's investment policy, pursuant to Section 218.415(18), Florida Statutes, requires securities, except for certificates of deposits, shall be held with a third-party custodian; and all securities purchased by, and all collateral obtained by the City should be properly designated as an asset of the City. The securities must be held in an account separate and apart from the assets of the financial institution. A third-party custodian is defined as any bank depository chartered by the Federal Government, the State of Florida, or any other state or territory of the United States which has a branch or principal place of business in the State of Florida, or by a national association organized and existing under the laws of the United States which is authorized to accept and execute trusts and which is doing business in the State of Florida. Certificates of deposits will be placed in the provider's safekeeping department for the term of the deposit.

As of September 30, 2020, the City's investment portfolio was held with a third-party custodian as required by the City's investment policy.

## **G. Concentration of Credit Risk**

The Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) follows the Florida Statutes and City's Investment Policy. The City's investment policy has established asset allocation and issuer limits on the following investments, which are designed to reduce concentration of credit risk of the City's investment portfolio.

### FL Prime

- A maximum of 40% of available funds may be invested in FL Prime.

### United States Government Securities

- A maximum of 100% of available funds may be invested in United States Government Securities.

### United States Government Agencies

- A maximum of 50% of available funds may be invested in United State Government Agencies.
- No more than 25% of available funds may be invested in an individual United States Government agency.

### Federal Instrumentalities

- A maximum of 80% of available funds may be invested in Federal Instrumentalities.
- No more than 25% of available funds may be invested in any one issuer.

### Interest Bearing Time Deposit or Saving Accounts

- A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in non-negotiable interest-bearing time certificates of deposit.
- No more than 15% of available funds may be deposited with any one issuer.

### Repurchase Agreements

- A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in repurchase agreements excluding one (1) business day agreements and overnight sweep agreements.
- No more than 10% of available funds may be invested with any one institution.

### Commercial Paper

- A maximum of 35% of available funds may be invested in prime commercial paper.
- No more than 10% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.



#### Bankers' Acceptances

- A maximum of 30% of available funds may be directly invested in Bankers' acceptances.
- No more than 10% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

#### State and/or Local Government Taxable and/or Tax-Exempt Debt

- A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in taxable and tax-exempt debts.
- No more than 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

#### Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds)

- A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in mutual funds.
- No more than 10% of available funds may be invested with any one non-SEC Rule 2a-7 investment mutual fund.

#### Intergovernmental Investment Pools

- A maximum of 40% of available funds may be invested in intergovernmental investment pools.

#### Corporate Notes

- A maximum 35% of available funds may be directly invested in corporate notes.
- No more than 5% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

#### Corporate Obligations

- A maximum of 50% of available funds may be directly invested in corporate obligations.
- No more than 25% of available funds may be invested with any one issuer.

#### Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)

- A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in mortgage-backed securities.
- No more than 5% of available funds may be invested with any one MBS.

#### Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)

- A maximum of 20% of available funds may be invested in asset-backed securities.
- No more than 5% of available funds may be invested with any one ABS.

#### Bond Funds

- A maximum of 25% of available funds may be invested in bond funds.
- No more than 10% of available funds may be invested with any one bond fund.

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As of September 30, 2020, the CRA had the following issuer concentration based on fair value:

Issuer	Fair Value	Percentage of Portfolio
Apple Inc	\$ 81,395	1.61%
Caterpillar Financial Services Corp	10,104	0.20%
Chevron Corp	55,444	1.10%
Cisco Systems Inc	17,832	0.35%
Exxon Mobil Corp	16,194	0.32%
Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp	252,490	4.99%
Federal Home Loan Banks	421,567	8.34%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	275,186	5.44%
Federal National Mortgage Association	128,749	2.55%
Fhms K-013 A2	8,749	0.17%
Fhms K-026 A2	23,781	0.47%
Fhms K-030 A1	2,722	0.05%
First Amer:Trs Obg y	41,835	0.83%
Fn Ab5396	1,981	0.04%
Fn Ma1084	6,727	0.13%
G2 005301	3,228	0.06%
G2 794283	1,229	0.02%
Johnson & Johnson	7,091	0.14%
Microsoft Corp	20,205	0.40%
Pfizer Inc	13,409	0.27%
Toyota Motor Credit Corp	32,428	0.64%
U.S. Bancorp	16,991	0.34%
United States Treasury	1,296,643	25.65%
FL Class	904,078	17.88%
FL Safe	530,641	10.50%
FL Prime	885,332	17.51%
Total	<u>\$ 5,056,031</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

### 3. Accounts Receivable

	<b>Special Revenue Fund</b>
Unrestricted:	
Interest	<u>\$ 2,419</u>
<b>Total net unrestricted</b>	<u><b>\$ 2,419</b></u>

#### 4. Capital Assets and Construction Commitments

The following is a summary of capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020:

<b>CRA Activities:</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deletions</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 13,773,846	\$ 40,181	\$ -	\$ 13,814,027
Equipment	89,655	-	-	89,655
Infrastructure	819,402	-	-	819,402
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,682,903	40,181	-	14,723,084
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Improvements other than buildings	(413,655)	(688,031)	-	(1,101,686)
Equipment	(25,781)	(13,688)	-	(39,469)
Infrastructure	(211,298)	(32,746)	-	(244,044)
Total accumulated depreciation	(650,734)	(734,465)	-	(1,385,199)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	\$ 14,032,169	\$ (694,284)	\$ -	\$ 13,337,885

#### Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the CRA as follows:

Governmental activities:

Community Development	\$ 734,465
	<u>\$ 734,465</u>

#### 5. Interfund Transfers

During the fiscal year, the CRA Special revenue fund transferred funds to the CRA Capital Project Fund to cover the cost of capital expenditures related to building improvements. In addition to the interfund transfers between CRA funds the City of Cape Coral transferred \$1,972,825 to the CRA for established Tax Increment Financing (TIF) funding and the CRA transferred out \$895,825 to the City of Cape Coral to repay debt issued by the City to fund CRA projects.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Interfund Transfer In</b>	<b>Interfund Transfer Out</b>
Special Revenue Fund	\$ -	\$ 906,055
Capital Project Fund	906,055	-
	<u>\$ 906,055</u>	<u>\$ 906,055</u>

## 6. Source of Deposits and Purpose of Withdrawals for the Agency

Pursuant to Florida Statute 163.387, listed below is a summary of the sources and amounts of deposits to and the purpose and amounts of withdrawals from, the CRA Funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020:

	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>
<b>Source of deposits:</b>		
Tax increment revenues	\$ 1,183,871	
Investment income	31,601	
Other charges for services	12,569	
Transfer from City of Cape Coral	1,972,825	
<b>Purpose of withdrawals</b>		
Salaries and benefits		\$ 87,811
Professional services		140,915
Advertising		225,273
Repayment to City of Cape Coral		895,825
Other contractual services		112,550
Supplies		15,731
Travel and training		3,576
Miscellaneous		106,436
Capital expenditure		40,181
	<u>\$ 3,200,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,628,298</u>

## 7. Services provided by the City of Cape Coral

The City of Cape Coral has advanced substantial funds to the CRA based upon interlocal agreements in order to cover the cost of capital projects approved in the redevelopment plan.

In 2012 the City of Cape Coral issued \$4,500,000 in commercial paper debt to fund capital improvements related to the undergrounding of electric transmission power lines within the CRA. The CRA repays the City annually for both principal and interest related to the debt. The outstanding balance owed to the City is expected to be paid in full in fiscal year 2024.

In 2018 the City of Cape Coral issued \$4,142,109 to fund the SE 47<sup>th</sup> Terrace Streetscape Project to be repaid by the CRA. This debt was refunded in Fiscal year 2020. The outstanding balance owed to the City is expected to be paid in full in fiscal year 2028.

As of September 30, 2020, the outstanding balance owed to the City of Cape Coral was as follows:

City Debt	CRA Project	Original Principal Amount	Debt Payments	Refunding	Balance 9/30/2020
2012 Special Obligation	Utility Undergrounding	\$ 4,500,000	\$ (2,929,170)	\$ -	\$ 1,570,830
2018 Special Obligation Note	Streetscape Project	4,142,109	(698,182)	(3,443,927)	-
2020A Special Obligation	Streetscape Project	3,455,353	(200,464)	-	3,254,889
		<u>\$ 12,097,462</u>	<u>\$ (3,827,816)</u>	<u>\$ (3,443,927)</u>	<u>\$ 4,825,719</u>

The following is a summary of change in the CRA's bonded and other indebtedness for the year ended September 30, 2020:

<b>CRA -Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Notes From Direct Borrowings</b>
Original amounts	\$ 12,097,462
Debt payable beginning	5,573,164
Debt issued	3,455,353
Debt Refunded	(3,443,927)
Debt payments made	(758,871)
	4,825,719
Less amounts recorded as current liabilities	(792,616)
Long-term debt - ending	\$ 4,033,103

Long-term debt at September 30,2020 is comprised of the following:

#### Notes-Direct Borrowings

The \$4,500,000 CRA portion of the \$17,669,950 Special Obligation Revenue Bonds (Notes-Direct Borrowing), Series 2012 issued to refund commercial paper obligations issued to finance and refinance the acquisition, construction and equipping of various capital improvements within the City's CRA. Principal and interest on the new obligation are secured by non-ad valorem funds budgeted and appropriated by City Council. Principal is paid annually through 2024 with interest paid semiannually at 2.43%. As of September 30, 2020, the CRA's outstanding principal \$1,570,830.

The \$3,455,353 CRA portion of the \$15,128,990 Special Obligation Refunding Revenue Note, Series 2020A was issued to refinance the CRA Streetscapes capital project portion of the Special Obligation Revenue Note, Series 2018. Principal and interest on the obligation is secured by non-ad valorem funds budgeted and appropriated by City Council. Principal is paid quarterly through 2028 with interest paid quarterly at 1.51%. As of September 30, 2020, the CRA's outstanding principal \$3,254,889.

#### Summary of Debt Service Requirements by Maturity:

<b>Year Ending September 30,</b>	<b>Notes-Direct Borrowings</b>	
	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>
2021	\$ 792,616	\$ 84,985
2022	808,101	69,497
2023	823,913	53,691
2024	840,041	37,557
2025	439,658	21,092
2026	446,335	14,415
2027	450,717	7,637
2028	224,338	1,270
	<u>\$ 4,825,719</u>	<u>\$ 290,144</u>

Change in Long-Term Liabilities:

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

	FYE 2020 Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	FYE 2020 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>CRA activities:</b>					
Notes from direct borrowings	\$ 5,573,164	\$ 3,455,353	\$ (4,202,798)	\$ 4,825,719	\$ 792,616
Compensated absences	9,298	3,110	-	12,408	-
Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 5,582,462</u>	<u>\$ 3,458,463</u>	<u>\$ (4,202,798)</u>	<u>\$ 4,838,127</u>	<u>\$ 792,616</u>

CRA Notes-Direct Borrowings:

The City's total outstanding notes from direct borrowings related to CRA activities of \$4,825,719 contain a provision that in an event of default.

\$1,570,830 CRA Outstanding Portion of Special Obligation Revenue Bonds (Note), Series 2012.

If any event of default shall have occurred and be continuing, the Noteholder or any trustee or receiver acting for the Noteholder may either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus or other proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction, protect and enforce any and all rights under the Laws of the State of Florida, or granted and contained in this Agreement, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this Agreement or by any applicable statutes to be performed by the City or by any officer thereof, including, but not limited to, specific performance. No remedy herein conferred upon or reserved to the Noteholder is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy or remedies, and each and every such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall be in addition to every other remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or by statute. If the Noteholder has not received payment of principal and interest within twenty (20) days after it becomes due the Noteholder shall have the right to declare the entire outstanding principal amount of the Series 2012 Note and all interest accrued thereon to be immediately due and payable, which shall thereupon become due and payable.

\$3,254,889 CRA Outstanding Portion of Special Obligation Refunding Revenue (Note), Series 2020A.

The holder of the Note, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by the Resolution, may, whether at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding, protect and enforce and compel the performance of all duties required hereby, or by such Resolution, to be performed by the City.

**8. Interest Income – As of September 30, 2020 is as follows:**

	CRA Funds
CRA Investment Income	<u>\$ 31,601</u>

## **9. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) and Pension**

The CRA employs one employee, a CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist. The CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist is an employee of the CRA and is not an employee of the City of Cape Coral. The CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist is not entitled to participate in any City of Cape Coral retirement plan. The CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist is provided a retirement benefit that includes a contribution by the CRA equal to 12% of the CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist's base salary and the CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist's contribution equal to 8% of her base salary to be deposited into a 401A retirement account sponsored by the CRA or a 457 Deferred Compensation Plan sponsored by the CRA. The CRA shall provide HMO coverage to the CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist or the CRA Community Redevelopment Specialist may choose to participate in the PPO health care program if provided by or through the City of Cape Coral.





Required  
Supplementary  
Information

CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**  
**COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		<b>Actual Amounts</b>	<b>Variance with</b>
	<b>Original</b>	<b>Final</b>	<b>(Budgetary Basis)</b>	<b>Final Budget Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 1,149,862	\$ 1,149,862	\$ 1,183,871	\$ 34,009
Interest income	3,200	3,200	31,601	28,401
Other revenue	-	-	12,569	12,569
Total revenues	<u>1,153,062</u>	<u>1,153,062</u>	<u>1,228,041</u>	<u>74,979</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Community development	<u>1,304,897</u>	<u>1,304,897</u>	<u>653,123</u>	<u>651,774</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(151,835)</u>	<u>(151,835)</u>	<u>574,918</u>	<u>726,753</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers out	(906,055)	(906,055)	(906,055)	-
Transfers in from the City of Cape Coral	1,961,522	1,961,522	1,972,825	11,303
Transfers out to the City of Cape Coral	<u>(903,632)</u>	<u>(903,632)</u>	<u>(895,825)</u>	<u>7,807</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>151,835</u>	<u>151,835</u>	<u>170,945</u>	<u>19,110</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>745,863</u>	<u>\$ 745,863</u>
Fund balance - beginning			<u>387,234</u>	
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 1,133,097</u>	

The accompanying notes to the required supplementary information - budget comparisons are an integral part of this schedule.

## **CAPE CORAL COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

(A Component Unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida)

### **Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules**

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

#### **Budgetary Information**

The CRA is required to establish a budgetary system and an approved annual budget for the CRA Funds. The following procedures are used in establishing the legally adopted budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. During July, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. On or before September 30 the budget is legally enacted by City Council through passage of an ordinance as required by City Charter, and an ordinance for setting the millage is passed as required by the State of Florida.
4. The City Manager can authorize changes within a fund. However, any other revisions require approval of the City Council. Various supplemental appropriations were approved by the Council during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.
5. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America except for the reporting of encumbrances, capital leases, insurance damage claims, and the sale of capital assets. Estimated cash balances from previous fiscal years that are available to support the annual operating budget are included in the adopted budget reflected as Balances Forward. Consistent with guidance by the State of Florida, the use of reserves is reported as expenditures in the budget. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the special revenue fund. Project-length financial plans and budgets are adopted for the capital project fund.
6. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level.
7. Beginning with the first amendment for the 2008 fiscal year, all available cash (not including capital projects) is now included within the budget. This has the effect of causing the budget to be greater than would have been the case in prior years even though expenditures may be less.

Independent  
Auditors' Report on  
Internal Control



**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**

Board of Commissioners  
Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency  
Cape Coral, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), a component unit of the City of Cape Coral, Florida, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 3, 2021.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the CRA's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Fort Myers, Florida  
August 3, 2021

# Management Letter



## MANAGEMENT LETTER

Board of Commissioners  
Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency  
Cape Coral, Florida

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Cape Coral, Florida Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated August 3, 2021.

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

### Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent 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 Accountant's Report(s) 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 DATE, 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. There were no recommendations made in the preceding financial audit report.

### 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 included in the notes to the basic financial statements.



### **Financial Condition and Management**

Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether or not the CRA 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 County did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

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

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. Our recommendations are noted in the Independent Accountants Report.

### **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.

### **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 Executive Board, the City of Cape Coral, and applicable management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Fort Myers, Florida  
August 3, 2021

# Independent Accountant's Report



## INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Board of Commissioners  
Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency  
Cape Coral, Florida

We have examined Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency's (CRA) compliance with Sections 163.387(6) and (7), Florida Statutes, regarding community development agencies during the year ended September 30, 2020. Management of the CRA is responsible for the CRA's compliance with the specified requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the CRA's compliance with the specified requirements based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the CRA complied, in all material respects, with the specified requirements referenced above. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the City 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 CRA's compliance with specified requirements.

Our examination disclosed instances of material noncompliance with Sections 163.387(6) and (7), Florida Statutes, regarding community redevelopment agencies during the year ended September 30, 2020. The instance of material noncompliance is detailed in the attached schedule of findings.

In our opinion, except for the material noncompliance described in the preceding paragraph, the CRA complied, in all material respects, with Sections 163.387(6) and (7), Florida Statutes, regarding community development agencies during the year ended September 30, 2020.

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

*CliftonLarsonAllen LLP*

**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Fort Myers, Florida  
August 3, 2021

Cape Coral Community Redevelopment Agency  
Schedule of Findings  
September 30, 2020

**Finding 2020-001 Compliance with requirements prescribed by section 163.387(7), Florida Statutes**

**Condition:**

Section 163.387(7) Florida Statutes, requires that on the last day of the CRA's fiscal year, any moneys remaining in the CRA's trust fund after the payment of expenses pursuant to state law shall be:

- a. Returned to each taxing authority which paid the increment in the proportion that the amount of the payment of such taxing authority bears to the total amount paid into the trust fund by all taxing authorities for that year.
- b. Used to reduce the amount of any indebtedness to which increment revenues are pledged.
- c. Deposited into an escrow account for the purpose of later reducing any indebtedness to which increment revenues are pledged; or
- d. Appropriated to a specific redevelopment project pursuant to an approved community redevelopment plan. The funds appropriated for such project may not be changed unless the project is amended, redesigned, or delayed, in which case the funds must be reappropriated pursuant to the next annual budget adopted by the board of commissioners of the community redevelopment agency.

The CRA did not apply or appropriate any remaining moneys in the ways directed by 163.387(7), Florida Statutes.

**Recommendation:**

We recommend management establish a policy to review the balance of remaining moneys at year end and apply it in one of the ways prescribed by section 163.387(7), Florida Statutes.

