DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY (A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF DALLAS, OR)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

with

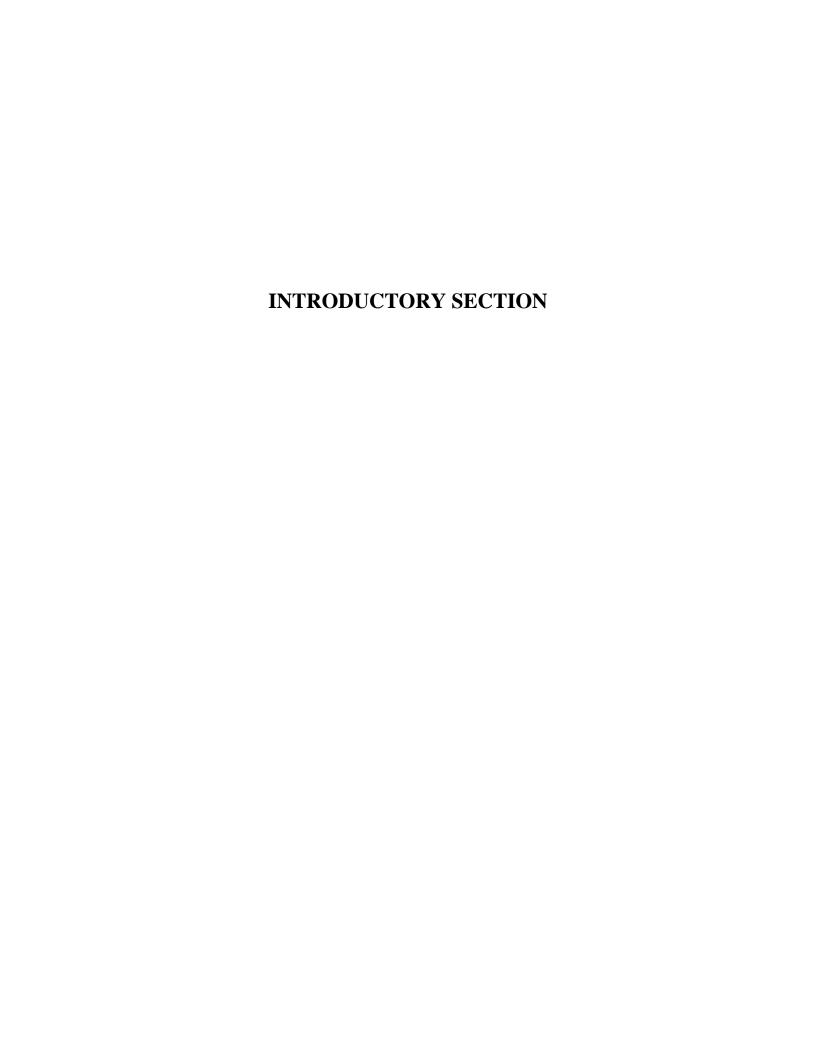
Independent Auditor's Report



DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENGY TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTORY SECTION
Principal Officials
FINANCIAL SECTION
Independent Auditor's Report
Basic Financial Statements
Statement of Net Position
Statement of Activities
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements 11
AUDIT COMMENTS AND DISCLOSURES
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Oregon State Regulation 19

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DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

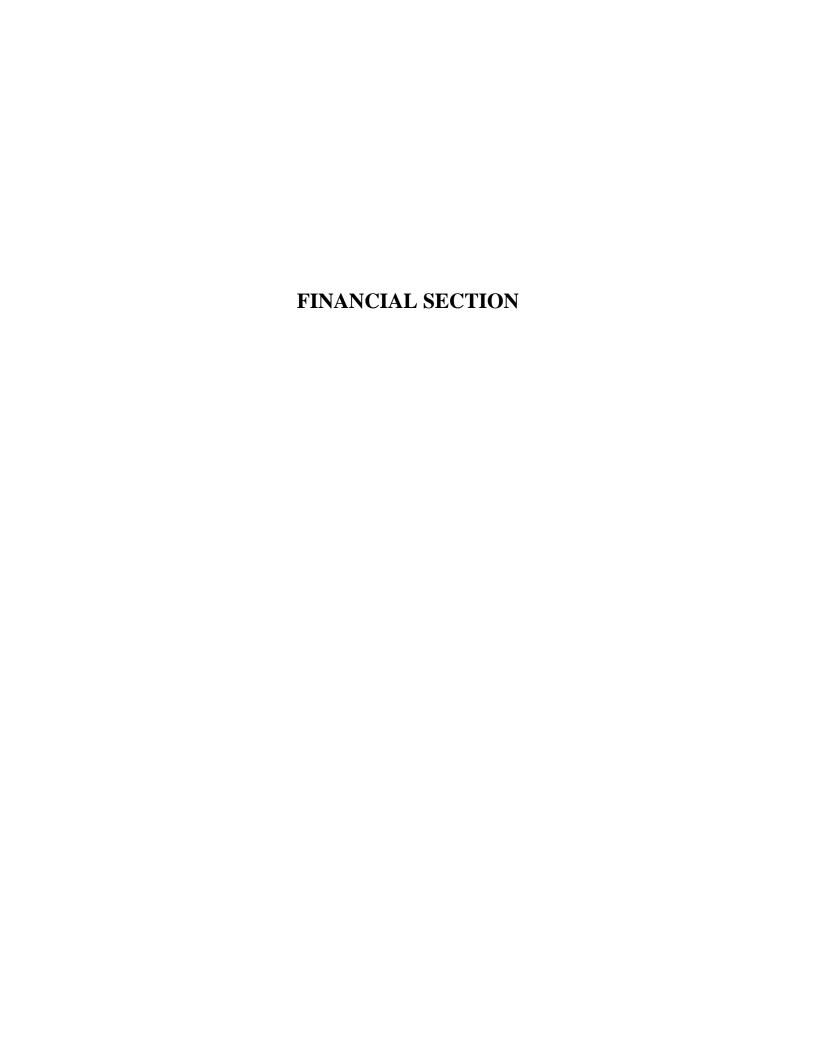
June 30, 2020

<u>Officials</u>	Term Expires
Brian Dalton 1650 SW Bridlewood Dr. Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020
Jennie Rummell 1555 SW Fairview Ave Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020
Terry Crawford 711 NW Ashley St Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020
Larry Briggs 1244 SE Academy St Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2022
Kelly Gablicks 2452 SW Oakwood Dr Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020
Bill Hahn PO Box 405 Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2022
Jackie Lawson 569 SE Walnut Ave Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2022
Michael Schilling 860 Se LeCreole Dr. Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2022
Paul Trahan 1116 SE Barberry Ave Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020
Ken Woods, Jr. 1130 Main St Dallas, OR 97338	December 31, 2020

City Officials

Brian Latta, City Manager Cecilia Ward, Finance Director

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Dallas Community Development Commission Urban Renewal Agency City of Dallas, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Dallas Community Development Commission Urban Renewal Agency, a component unit of the City of Dallas, Oregon (the Agency) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Agency's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Agency, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Required by Oregon Minimum Standards

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2020, on our consideration of City of Dallas, Oregon's compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

For Merina+Co Tualatin, Oregon December 28, 2020

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include interrelated sets of financial statements as required by the GASB. The sets of statements include:

- > Agency-Wide Financial Statements
- > Fund Financial Statements
 - Governmental Funds

In addition, the notes to the basic financial statements are included to provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	443,256
Cash with county		1,845
Property taxes receivable		2,595
Grants receivable	-	100,000
Total assets	\$	547,696
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$	15,179
Interest payable		3,836
Current portion of long-term debt		114,064
Total current liabilities		133,079
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt		1,107,246
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,107,246
Total liabilities		1,240,325
NET POSITION:		
Restricted for:		
Debt service		529,922
Unrestricted		(1,222,551)
Total net position		(692,629)
Total liabilities and net position	\$	547,696

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues Operating				(I	Net Revenue Expenses) and
	Expenses		arges for Services		rants and ntributions	Change in Net Position	
EXPENSES:	 Lapenses		oci vices		<u>Introductions</u>		Ct I Osition
Community development	\$ 1,065,570	\$	16,818	\$	100,000	\$	(948,752)
Interest on long-term debt	34,005				-		(34,005)
Total activities	\$ 1,099,575	\$	16,818	\$	100,000		(982,757)
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Property taxes							208,576
Interest							17,428
Total general revenues							226,004
Change in net position							(756,753)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING							64,124
NET POSITION, ENDING						\$	(692,629)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Major Governmental Funds

General Fund

This fund accounts for all financial resources of the Agency. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes. Expenditures are primarily for the construction of public infrastructure assets for the City of Dallas.

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

June 30, 2020

ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 443,256
Cash with county	1,845
Property taxes receivable	2,595
Grant receivable	 100,000
Total assets	\$ 547,696
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 15,179
Total liabilities	15,179
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	2,595
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,595
FUND BALANCE:	
Restricted for:	500 000
Debt service	 529,922
Total fund balance	529,922
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ 547,696
Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:	
Total fund balance	\$ 529,922
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred inflows in the funds.	
Unavailable revenues	2,595
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Long-term debt	(1,221,310)
Interest payable	(3,836)
Net position	\$ (692,629)

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

DEVENIER		
REVENUES:	Φ	212.007
Property taxes	\$	212,887
Grants and donations		100,000
Interest		17,428
Miscellaneous		16,818
Total revenues		347,133
EXPENDITURES:		
Current:		
Community development		115,350
Capital outlay		950,220
Debt service:		
Principal		107,832
Interest		35,959
Total expenditures		1,209,361
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(862,228)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):		
Issuance of debt		927,000
Total other financing sources (uses)		927,000
Net change in fund balance		64,772
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING		465,150
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$	529,922

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balance	\$	64,772
Some revenue reported in the statement of activities do not provide current financial resources in the governmental funds.		(4,311)
Accrued interest payable		1,954
	,832 ,000)	(819,168)
Change in net position	_\$	5 (756,753)

DALLAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	 Buc	lget			Variance with		
	 Original		Final	 Actual	Fi	nal Budget	
REVENUES:							
Property taxes	\$ 213,500	\$	213,500	\$ 212,887	\$	(613)	
Grants & donations	100,000		100,000	100,000		-	
Interest	10,000		10,000	17,428		7,428	
Miscellaneous	 25,000		25,000	16,818		(8,182)	
Total revenues	 348,500		348,500	 347,133		(1,367)	
EXPENDITURES:							
Personnel service	33,000		33,000	27,927		5,073	*
Materials and service	135,000		155,000	87,423		67,577	*
Capital outlay	1,135,000		1,135,000	950,220		184,780	*
Debt service:							
Principal	125,440		125,440	107,832		17,608	
Interest	35,960		35,960	35,959		1	
Contingency	 47,700		27,700	 		27,700	
Total expenditures	 1,512,100		1,512,100	 1,209,361		302,739	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,163,600)		(1,163,600)	(862,228)		301,372	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Issuance of debt	 900,000		900,000	 927,000		27,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)	 900,000		900,000	 927,000		27,000	
Net change in fund balance	(263,600)		(263,600)	64,772		328,372	
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING	 425,000		425,000	 465,150		40,150	
FUND BALANCE, ENDING	\$ 161,400	\$	161,400	\$ 529,922	\$	368,522	
	-			 			

^{*} Budgetary appropriation includes personnel services, materials and services, and capital outlay.

June 30, 2020

I. The reporting entity and summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Dallas Community Development Commission Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and applies the provisions of all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements.

A. Reporting entity

The Agency is the urban renewal agency of the City of Dallas, Oregon (the City) and was organized on September 7, 2004 under the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 457, to undertake urban renewal projects and activities for the revitalization of the downtown area.

The Agency's governing body is substantively the same as the City's governing body, therefore the Agency is presented as a blended component unit in the City's basic financial statements. All significant activities over which the Agency exercises oversight responsibility have been included in the component unit financial statements. This governing body has the ability to impose its will on the Agency as determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, and funding. The Agency has no component units.

B. Agency-wide and fund financial statements

The Agency's financial operations are presented at both the agency-wide and fund financial level. All activities of the Agency are categorized as governmental activities.

Agency-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements focus on the sustainability of the Agency as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. These aggregated statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Agency's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as *net position*.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund financial statements display information at the individual fund level. Each fund is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Funds are classified and summarized as governmental, proprietary, or fiduciary. The Agency's only fund, the General Fund, is classified as a governmental fund type.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded.

The agency-wide financial statements are presented on a *full accrual basis of accounting* with an *economic resource measurement focus*. An economic resource focus concentrates on the Agency's net position. All transactions and events that affect the total economic resources (net position) during the period are reported. An economic resources measurements focus is inextricably connected with full accrual accounting. Under the full accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash inflows and outflows.

The fund financial statements are presented on a *modified accrual basis of accounting* with a *current financial resource* measurement focus. This measurement focus concentrates on the fund's resources available for spending currently or in the near future. Only transactions and events affecting the fund's current financial resources during the period are reported. Similar to the connection between an economic resource measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting, a current financial resource measurement focus is inseparable from a modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become measurable and available). *Measurable* means the amount of the transaction can be determined and revenues are considered *available* when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Agency considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The Agency considers tax increment revenues susceptible to this accrual.

Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the agency-wide statements, reconciliation is necessary to explain the adjustments needed to transform the fund based financial statements into the agency-wide presentation. This reconciliation is part of the basic financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth criteria for the determination of major funds. For purposes of presentation, the Agency's fund is presented as major.

General Fund – This fund is the Agency's primary operation fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Agency. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes. Expenditures are primarily for the construction of public infrastructure assets for the City of Dallas.

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position or fund balance

1. Deposits and investments

Cash and investments, including restricted cash and investments, consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, and the State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) deposits. Investments in the LGIP are stated at share value, which approximates fair value, and is the value at which the shares can be withdrawn.

The LGIP is administered by the Oregon State Treasury. The LGIP is an open-ended no-load diversified portfolio offered to any agency, political subdivision or public corporation of the State who by law is made the custodian of, or has control of, any public funds. The LGIP is commingled with the State's short-term funds. In seeking to best serve local governments of Oregon, the Oregon Legislature established the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board. The purpose of the Board is to advise the Oregon State Treasury in the management and investment of the LGIP.

The Agency considers cash equivalents as all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less. Investments included in cash and cash equivalents are reported at fair value.

June 30, 2020

2. Receivables and payables

Tax increment revenues (property taxes) are levied on and become a lien against the property on July 1 in the year in which they are due. Collection dates are November 15, February 15, and May 15 following the lien date. Discounts are allowed if the amount due is received by November 15 or February 15. Tax increment revenues that are unpaid and outstanding on May 16 are considered delinquent.

In the fund financial statements, tax increment revenues receivable that are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year are considered measurable and available and, therefore are recognized as revenue. Any remaining balance is deferred and recorded as unavailable revenue.

In the agency-wide financial statements, tax increment revenues receivable are recognized as revenue when earned.

3. Capital Assets

The Dallas Urban Renewal Agency has no capital assets. Upon completion of street improvements or building construction, the assets are transferred to the City of Dallas.

4. Long-term obligations

In the agency-wide financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are amortized over the life of the bonds. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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

5. Net position and fund balance

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operations, non-operating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. New position is classified in the following three categories:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – consists of external constraints placed on asset use by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – consists of all other assets that are not included in the other categories previously mentioned.

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

Nonspendable fund balance – Includes items not immediately converted to cash, such as prepaid items and inventory.

Restricted fund balance – Includes amounts that are restricted by external creditors, grantors or contributors, or restricted by enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – Includes amounts that have been committed to resolution by the Agency's Board of Directors which is the Agency's "highest level of decision-making authority." Committed amounts may not be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes the constraint by similar board action. Commitments of fund balance must be made prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Assigned fund balance – Includes amounts assigned for specific purposes by board action. Assigned fund balance is established by the Agency through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose.

Unassigned fund balance – This is the residual classification used for those balances not assigned to another category.

The following order of spending regarding fund balance categories is followed: restricted resources are spent first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available for expenditures. When unrestricted resources are spent, the order of spending is committed (if applicable), assigned (if applicable) and unassigned.

There were no nonspendable, committed, or assigned fund balances at June 30, 2020.

6. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

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

E. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

June 30, 2020

II. Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

The Agency's budget is adopted on a basis consistent with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS 294 – Local Budget Law). The process under which the budget is adopted is described in the following paragraphs.

The Budget Officer is responsible for submitting a proposed budget to the Budget Committee, which is comprised of the Agency Board and a like number of citizens of the District.

The Agency is required to prepare a balanced budget for all funds, subject to the budget requirements of state law. The Agency's budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The budget document is required to contain specific detailed information for various revenue and expenditure categories. Information on the past two years' actual receipts and expenditures as well as current-year estimates is also included in the budget document.

The Budget Committee conducts public hearings for the purpose of obtaining citizens' comments, and then approves a budget and submits it to the Board for final adoption. The approved expenditures for each fund may not be increased by more than 10 percent by the Board without returning to the Budget Committee for a second approval. After the Board adopts the budget and certifies the total of *ad valorem* taxes to be levied, no additional tax levy may be made for that budget period.

The Board legally adopts the budget by resolution before July 1. The resolution establishes appropriations for each fund and sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations. For the Agency, the levels of budgetary control established by resolution are personal services, materials and services, debt service, capital outlay, transfers and operating contingency. Appropriations lapse as of the end of the fiscal year for goods not yet received or services not yet incurred.

The Board may change the budget throughout the year by transferring appropriations between levels of control and by adopting supplemental budgets. Unexpected additional resources may be added to the budget through the use of a supplemental budget. Some supplemental budgets require hearings before the public, publications in newspapers and approval by the Board. Original and supplemental budgets may be modified by the use of appropriation transfers between the levels of control. Such transfers require approval by the Board.

III. Detailed notes on accounts

A. Cash and investments

Oregon Revised Statutes authorize the Agency to invest primarily in general obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, certain bonded obligations of Oregon municipalities, bank repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, high-grade corporate indebtedness, and the State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool. The Agency has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

The Agency participates in the State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), an open-ended, no-load diversified portfolio created under ORS 294.805 to 294.895 that is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company and is not rated. The State Treasurer administers the LGIP with the oversight of the Oregon Investment Council and with the advice of the Oregon Short Term Fund Board. These funds must be invested and managed, as a prudent investor would, exercising reasonable care, skill and caution. Investments in the fund are further governed by portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Funds Board, which establish diversification percentages and specify the types and maturities of investments. The Oregon Audits Division of the Secretary of State's Office audits the LGIP annually.

The agency has no investments subject to custodial risk.

The Agency does not have a formal investment policy that limits investments maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Cash and investments were comprised of the following at June 30, 2020:

	Weighted Average						
	Maturity (Years)	Fair Value					
Investments in the State Treasurer's Local	·						
Government Investment Pool	0.00	\$ 443,257					

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Agency's deposits may not be returned. The Agency does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) provides insurance for the Agency's deposits up to \$250,000 for the combined total of all deposit accounts at each financial institution. The remaining deposits are covered by the Public Funds Collateralization program (PFCP) of the State of Oregon in accordance with ORS 295. Depositories qualified under this program are required to pledge collateral against any public funds deposits in excess of deposit insurance amounts. This provides additional protection for public funds in the event of a bank failure or loss. ORS 295 sets the specific value of the collateral, as well as the types of collateral that are acceptable. ORS 295 creates a shared liability structure for participating depositories, better protecting public funds though still not guaranteeing that all funds are 100% protected. As of June 30, 2020, none of the Agency's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk.

B. Receivables

Receivables for the Agency as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 consists of tax increment revenues and a grant receivable from ODOT. Uncollected taxes, including delinquent amounts, are considered substantially collectible or recoverable through liens, and accordingly no allowance for uncollected taxes has been established. Amounts were as follows:

Receivables	-	
Property Taxes	\$	2,595
Cash with county treasurer		1,845
Grant receivable		100,000
Total	\$	104,440

C. Long-term obligations

Long-term obligation transactions for the year were as follows:

	Outstanding 7/1/2019	Issued	Matured and Redeemed	Outstanding 6/30/2020	Due Within One year
Governmental Loans Governmental Bonds	\$ 402,142	\$ - 927,000	\$ 75,832 32,000	\$ 326,310 895,000	\$ 78,064 36,000
Total Debt	\$ 402,142	\$ 927,000	\$ 107,832	\$ 1,221,310	\$ 114,064

The loan is secured by the Full Faith and Credit of the City of Dallas, subject to annual appropriation. The Credit Facility Bonds are payable from the following sources: a First Priority Pledge of all Tax Increment Revenues, a Pledge of all funds in the Urban Renewal Project Fund, a Pledge of all funds in the Urban Renewal Debt Service Reserve Fund, and a Pledge of Loan Proceeds until spent. In addition to other legal remedies, if an event of default occurs, the Bank may increase the interest rate to an additional 55 over the then existing market rate.

The bond is secured by the Full Faith and Credit of the City of Dallas, not subject to annual appropriation. The total amount issued by the City was \$1,648,000, \$927,000 of which is attributed to the Urban Renewal Agency for the construction of the Dallas Senior Center and Main Street Improvements. The note bears an annual interest rate of 3%. The payments are payable from the general, non-restricted revenues of the City and other funds that may be available for that purpose, including taxes levied. In addition to other legal remedies, if an event of default occurs, the Bank may increase the interest rate to an additional 5% over the then existing market rate.

The following tables show the debt service schedules for the long-term debt:

	20	19 Bond - U	rban I	Renewal		2	013 Urban l	Renew	al Loan
	F	Principal		Interest		F	Principal	I	nterest
2021	\$	36,000	\$	26,850	2021	\$	78,064	\$	8,331
2022		37,000		25,770	2022		80,361		6,034
2023		38,000		24,660	2023		82,725		3,669
2024		39,000		23,520	2024		85,160		1,235
2025		40,000		22,350	Total	\$	326,310	\$	19,269
2026-2030		219,000		92,970	Total	<u> </u>	320,310	<u> </u>	19,209
2031-2035		254,000		58,109					
2036-2040		232,000		17,700					
	\$	895,000	\$	291,929					

IV. Other information

A. Risk management

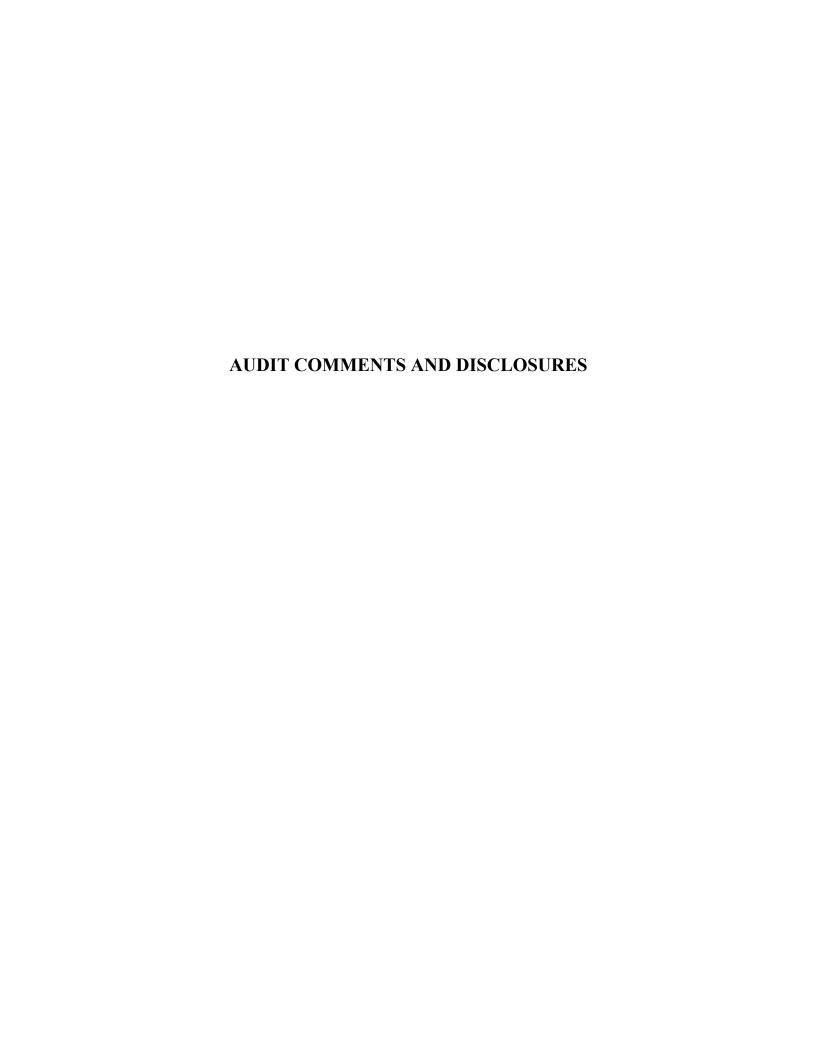
The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; natural disasters; and injuries to employees. The Agency is covered by the City of Dallas which purchases commercial insurance to minimize its exposure to these risks. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage during the past three fiscal years.

B. Tax Abatements

As of June 30, 2020, the Agency potentially had tax abatements through various state allowed programs that impacted levied taxes and would require disclosure under GASB 77. Based on the information available from the county as of the date of issuance of these basic financial statements, the amount of abatements for the year ended June 30, 2020 was deemed immaterial.

C. Subsequent Events

During March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the rapidly growing outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19). Since that time, the pandemic has significantly impacted the economic conditions in the U.S., as federal, state and local governments react to the public health crisis, creating significant uncertainties in the U.S. economy. The situation is rapidly changing, and additional impacts may arise that the City is not aware of currently. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty around the duration. The ultimate impact of the pandemic on the results of operations, financial position, liquidity or capital resources cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OREGON STATE REGULATION

Dallas Community Development Commission Urban Renewal Agency City of Dallas, Oregon

We have audited the basic financial statements of the City of Dallas Community Development Commission Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency), a component unit of the City of Dallas, Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020 and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2020. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the provisions of the *Minimum Standards of Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Secretary of State.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in the Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-330 of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, as set forth below, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements:

- Deposits of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295).
- Indebtedness limitations, restrictions, and repayments.
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Programs funded from outside sources.
- Highway revenues used for public highways, roads, and streets. The Agency does not receive highway funds.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds. (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, and 279C).
- Accountability for collecting or receiving money by elected officials. The Agency does not have any elected
 officials collecting or receiving money.

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 *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Agency'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 Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control.

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

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

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 *Minimum Standards of Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Secretary of State, in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

For Merina+Co Tualatin, Oregon

December 28, 2020