



Financial Statements
September 30, 2022

Nampa Development Corporation

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Nampa Development Corporation, a discretely presented component
unit of the City of Nampa, Idaho
City of Nampa, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of the Nampa Development Corporation (the Agency), a discretely presented component unit of the City of Nampa, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Nampa, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Agency are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Nampa that is attributable to the transactions of the Agency. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the City of Nampa as of September 30, 2022, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions have not been modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 17, 2023, on our consideration of the Agency'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 Agency'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 Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Bailly LLP".

Boise, Idaho
January 17, 2023

This discussion and analysis is provided by management in accordance with GASB requirements to assist the reader in identifying and reviewing key issues and financial activity for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022. Since this discussion and analysis focuses on the current fiscal year's activities and is a summary analysis, the reader is encouraged to review the financial statements which follow this section to acquire the full information contained in this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Total assets increased from \$26.6 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$27.6 million in fiscal year 2022, primarily due to property tax collections. Total liabilities decreased from \$15.5 million in fiscal year 2021 to \$12.9 million in fiscal year 2022, due to payments on the Series 2020A and 2020B Bonds.

Total net position increased by \$3.9 million in fiscal year 2022 for the reasons stated above.

Total fund balance equals \$7.8 million, of which \$11.7 thousand is restricted for bond debt service and bond revenue allocation and \$7.8 million is restricted for Urban Renewal projects.

BACKGROUND

The Nampa Development Corporation (NDC) is an Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency) of the City of Nampa organized on October 16, 2006, under the Idaho Urban Renewal Law, Chapter 20, and Title 50 of the Idaho Code. The Agency was established to oversee redevelopment efforts in deteriorated areas of the community. The Economic Development Redevelopment Plan adopted by the Agency on October 26, 2006, was established to revitalize downtown, develop the North Nampa industrial area and improve commercial arterials. Anticipated projects included a central library, North Nampa industrial infrastructure, a central police station, Nampa Caldwell Boulevard improvements, Franklin Boulevard right of way improvements, and freeway interchange improvements. The central police station has been completed and the library was completed in 2015. The Redevelopment Plan will be completed by December 31, 2030, at which time the Agency's assets will revert to City ownership.

In 2012, a new urban renewal district was created and the project plan for the Historic Mercy Hospital was adopted in 2013. This plan was established to preserve the architectural and historic assets of the community, and provide renewed investment in a neighborhood where an abandoned structure has become a nuisance. Anticipated projects include water line upgrades, streetscape and on-street parking improvements, and a historic facade restoration. The urban renewal district will remain in effect, and the project plan shall terminate no later than December 31, 2033.

REVENUES AND PROPERTY VALUES

Tax increment financing is the primary source of revenue for the Agency. The amount of revenue received from property taxes is determined by the value of taxable property in excess of the base year, multiplied by the current tax levy rates in effect from the various taxing districts within the Urban Renewal boundaries. If the market value of property increases, in part due to investments made by the Agency, the proceeds from the property tax may increase even with no increase in the tax levy rates. The setting of rates is the responsibility of local governmental entities within allowable limits of state law.

The overall assessed value of real and personal properties within the Urban Renewal boundaries has increased since the inception of the Agency. As of January 1, 2006, the base year, assessed values of taxable property within the Urban Renewal Revenue Allocation Area totaled \$293,694,693. The 2020 tax year increment value was \$430,089,960. That value increased in the 2021 tax year to \$524,939,866. This represents a 2021 (fiscal year 2022) increase in increment value of \$94,849,906 from 2020 (fiscal year 2021). The 2022 property tax year revenue available for FY 2023 is \$4,815,405 with proposed net property tax revenue available for fiscal year 2023 of \$4,471,756 after the Vallivue School District rebate. Taxing districts involved include: Vallivue School District #139, Nampa School District #131, Canyon County, Ambulance District, Pest Control, City of Nampa, Canyon Highway District #4, Nampa Fire District, College of Western Idaho, Canyon County Mosquito Abatement, and Nampa Highway District #1.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements focus both on the Agency as a whole (Agency-wide) and on the General Fund and the Historic Mercy Hospital District special revenue fund. Viewing governmental activity both as a whole and by individual major fund gives the reader a broader perspective, increases the Agency's accountability, and provides a fuller picture of the financial health and activities of the Agency.

The Agency's basic financial statements are composed of three parts: 1) Government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to more closely parallel the reporting used in private-sector businesses, in that all governmental activities are reported using the same basis of accounting (accrual), and that the statements include a total column to provide information on the Agency as a whole. These statements should better answer the question, "As a whole, is the Agency financially better off or worse off than it was a year ago?"

The Statement of Net Position provides information on all of the Agency's assets and deferred outflows of resources, minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position (this report includes all current and historical assets). Historical trending of the Agency's net position can provide a useful indicator as to whether the financial position of the Agency is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities provides information showing changes made to the Agency's net position during fiscal year 2022. Financial activity shown on this statement is reported on an accrual basis (at the time the underlying event causing the change occurs, rather than at the time the cash flows happen). Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a self-balancing set of accounts that is used to keep track of specific revenues and expenditures related to certain activities or objectives. The Agency maintains two governmental funds at this time: the General fund and the Historic Mercy Hospital District fund.

Governmental funds use *modified accrual accounting*, which measures current economic resources and focuses on changes to the current financial resources. This information can be useful in evaluating a government's short-term financial needs.

The Agency does not have any Proprietary or Fiduciary Funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the Agency-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements start on page 16.

Agency-Wide Financial Analysis

The following Table I reflects fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 Statements of Net Position.

Net position over time can serve as a useful indicator of changes in an entity's financial position. Net position increased by \$3.9 million during fiscal year 2022, largely due to property tax collections. The long-term plan for the Agency is to ultimately transfer the ownership and corresponding asset value to the City of Nampa, with the exception of the portion that is owned by the private developer, once the bonds are paid in full.

Table I
Statements of Net Position
September 30, 2021 and 2022

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Current and other assets	\$ 11,527,201	\$ 12,949,025
Capital assets	15,107,957	14,681,709
Total assets	26,635,158	27,630,734
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred loss on refunding	1,070,531	857,834
Current liabilities	278,124	97,481
Noncurrent liabilities	15,257,210	12,875,880
Total liabilities	15,535,334	12,973,361
Deferred inflows of resources	5,425,610	4,842,269
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	9,621,722	9,833,475
Unrestricted	(2,876,977)	839,463
Total net position	\$ 6,744,745	\$ 10,672,938

The Statements of Activities (Table II) provides a summary of the Agency's operation for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Prior year data is presented for comparison purposes.

Table II
Statements of Activities
For years ended September 30, 2021 and 2022

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Rents and charges for services	\$ 42,494	\$ 38,186
Forfeiture	-	25,000
General revenues		
Property taxes	4,957,134	5,447,460
Contributions from other government	493,377	-
Interest income	9,296	52,041
Miscellaneous	-	8,281
Total revenues	5,502,301	5,570,968
Expenses		
Urban renewal	1,235,842	1,040,930
Interest expense	659,881	601,845
Total expenses	1,895,723	1,642,775
Change in Net Position	3,606,578	3,928,193
Net Position, Beginning of Year	3,138,167	6,744,745
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 6,744,745	\$ 10,672,938

Financial Analysis of the Agency's Funds

As of the fiscal year end, the Agency's ending combined fund balance is \$7.9 million, an increase of \$2.1 million from the previous year. The fund balance increase is due to the excess of property tax collections over expenditures and reduced debt services payments due the refunding of debt in the prior fiscal year. Of the total ending fund balance, approximately .15% is restricted for the bond debt service and revenue allocation, and the 99.85% is available to fund urban renewal project expenditures in the next year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual to budget comparisons are found in the required supplementary information. A draft budget was created as shown under "Original" in "Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changed in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund". The advertised, published and adopted final budget numbers are shown under "Final" within the same schedule. The actual total expenditures came in approximately \$3.1 million less than budgeted.

Capital Assets

There was \$24K in capital purchases added to construction in progress in fiscal year 2022. The total net capital assets at the end of fiscal year 2022 was \$14,681,709. See Note 4 for additional information.

Debt Administration

During fiscal year 2022, the Agency made principal payments on the 2020A and 2020B bonds of \$2.4 million. The remaining balances as of September 30, 2022 are, \$7,202,228 due on the 2020A bonds, and \$5,673,652 due on the 2020B Revenue Bonds. See Note 6 for additional information.

FISCAL YEAR 2022 ACTIVITIES

Projects in progress in fiscal year 2022 are:

- Continued to work in partnership with Downtown Business Association and the Idaho Main Street Program and with National Main Street Program.
- Continued to work with several potential projects looking to locate with the Urban Renewal Boundaries: Some within the Downtown Historic District and some within the North Nampa Industrial Area.
- Began design work on a new “Nampa” sculpture to be located in Llyod square.
- Construction began on the water and sewer lines in North Nampa on Ustick Road.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

<u>Director:</u>	<u>Term Expiration:</u>
Randy Haverfield	9/30/2023
Darl Bruner	9/30/2027
Claudia Dina	9/30/2023
Kenton Lee	10/1/2025
Wendy Rhodes, Chair	10/1/2024
Adam Hutchings	9/30/2026
Jeff Cornilles	9/30/2026

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Agency's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need any additional information, contact the Department of Finance, City of Nampa, 411 3rd Street South, Nampa, ID 83651, or call (208) 468-5737.

Nampa Development Corporation

Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2022

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 482,139
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	11,732
Investments	7,075,229
Receivables	
Property taxes	5,014,221
Accounts receivable	2,990
Other receivable	25,510
Interest receivable	12,204
Land held for sale	325,000
Capital assets	
Building and improvements	18,033,083
Equipment	380,010
Land	5,250
Construction in progress	24,579
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,761,213)</u>
Total assets	<u>27,630,734</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred loss on refunding	<u>857,834</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	71,191
Accrued interest	25,810
Unearned revenue	480
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	2,442,489
Due in more than one year	<u>10,433,391</u>
Total liabilities	<u>12,973,361</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable - property taxes	<u>4,842,269</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	9,833,475
Unrestricted	<u>839,463</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ 10,672,938</u></u>

Nampa Development Corporation
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities					
Urban renewal	\$ 1,040,930	\$ 63,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (977,744)
Interest on long-term liabilities	601,845	-	-	-	(601,845)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,642,775</u>	<u>\$ 63,186</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(1,579,589)</u>
	General Revenues				
	Property taxes				5,447,460
	Earnings on investments				52,041
	Miscellaneous				8,281
	Total general revenues				<u>5,507,782</u>
	Change in Net Position				3,928,193
	Net Position, Beginning of Year				<u>6,744,745</u>
	Net Position, End of Year				<u>\$ 10,672,938</u>

Nampa Development Corporation

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

September 30, 2022

	General	Historic Mercy Hospital District	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 473,451	\$ 8,688	\$ 482,139
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	11,732	-	11,732
Investments	7,075,229	-	7,075,229
Taxes receivable - current	4,815,405	26,864	4,842,269
Taxes receivable - delinquent	171,952	-	171,952
Accounts receivable	2,990	-	2,990
Other receivable	25,510	-	25,510
Interest receivable	12,204	-	12,204
Assets held for sale	325,000	-	325,000
	<u>\$ 12,913,473</u>	<u>\$ 35,552</u>	<u>\$ 12,949,025</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 70,970	\$ 221	\$ 71,191
Unearned revenue	480	-	480
Total liabilities	<u>71,450</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>71,671</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable - property taxes	<u>4,982,508</u>	<u>26,864</u>	<u>5,009,372</u>
Fund Balance			
Restricted for			
Bond debt service	1,905	-	1,905
Bond revenue allocation	9,827	-	9,827
Urban renewal	<u>7,847,783</u>	<u>8,467</u>	<u>7,856,250</u>
Total fund balance	<u>7,859,515</u>	<u>8,467</u>	<u>7,867,982</u>
	<u>\$ 12,913,473</u>	<u>\$ 35,552</u>	<u>\$ 12,949,025</u>

Nampa Development Corporation
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
 September 30, 2022

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 7,867,982
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</p>	
<p>Capital assets used in governmental funds totaling \$18,442,922 are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds, including accumulated depreciation of \$3,761,213.</p>	14,681,709
<p>Some of the Agency's property taxes will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.</p>	167,103
<p>Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.</p>	(25,810)
<p>Long-term liabilities that pertain to governmental funds, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position. Balances at year-end are:</p>	
Bonds payable	(12,875,880)
<p>Deferred loss on debt refunding is not a financial resource but reported as a deferred outflow on the Statement of Net Position:</p>	
Deferred loss on debt refunding of 2010 and 2013 bonds	<u>857,834</u>
Total net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 10,672,938</u>

Nampa Development Corporation
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General	Historic Mercy Hospital District	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 5,353,907	\$ 31,491	\$ 5,385,398
Forfeiture	25,000	-	25,000
Rents and charges for services	38,186	-	38,186
Interest	52,041	-	52,041
Miscellaneous	8,281	-	8,281
Total revenues	5,477,415	31,491	5,508,906
Expenditures			
Current			
Urban renewal	580,516	31,666	612,182
Debt service			
Principal	2,381,330	-	2,381,330
Interest	396,170	-	396,170
Fees	2,500	-	2,500
Total expenditures	3,360,516	31,666	3,392,182
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,116,899	(175)	2,116,724
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	5,742,616	8,642	5,751,258
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 7,859,515	\$ 8,467	\$ 7,867,982

Nampa Development Corporation

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds \$ 2,116,724

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with an individual cost that meet the capitalization threshold are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The Agency had depreciation of \$450,827 in the current period. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays during the fiscal year:

Depreciation expense	(450,827)	
Capital outlays	<u>24,579</u>	(426,248)

The government funds report the proceeds of long-term debt as financing sources, while repayment of the principal of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. Bond premiums increase financial resources, but are reported as part of long-term liabilities and amortized into interest expense in the statement of activities. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items is as follows:

Repayment of bond principal	2,381,330	
Change in accrued interest	<u>7,022</u>	2,388,352

In the statement of activities the loss on refunding is amortized over the life of the bonds. (212,697)

Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the Agency's fiscal year end they are not considered available revenues in the governmental funds, but are instead counted as unearned and unavailable tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities. 62,062

Changes in net position of governmental activities \$ 3,928,193

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Nampa Development Corporation, an Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency) of the City of Nampa (the City), was organized on October 16, 2006, under the Idaho Urban Renewal Law, Chapter 20, and Title 50 of the Idaho Code. The Agency was established to oversee redevelopment efforts in deteriorated areas of the community. The Economic Development Redevelopment Plan adopted by the Agency on October 26, 2006, was established to revitalize downtown, develop the North Nampa industrial area and improve commercial arterials.

Anticipated projects include a central library, North Nampa industrial infrastructure, a central police station, Nampa Caldwell Boulevard improvements, Franklin Boulevard right of way improvements, and freeway interchange improvements. The Redevelopment Plan will be completed by December 31, 2030, at which time the Agency's assets will revert to City ownership. Under governmental accounting principles, the Agency is considered a discretely presented component unit of the City.

In 2012, a new urban renewal district was created and the project plan for the Historic Mercy Hospital was adopted in 2013. This plan was established to preserve the architectural and historic assets of the community, and provide renewed investment in a neighborhood where an abandoned structure has become a nuisance. Anticipated projects include water line upgrades, streetscape and on-street parking improvements, and a historic facade restoration. The urban renewal district will remain in effect, and the project plan shall terminate no later than December 31, 2033.

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

Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Agency is included as a discretely presented component unit in the City of Nampa, Idaho's financial statements. The Agency provides urban renewal services to the City and its citizens. These statements present only the funds of the Agency and are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations of the City of Nampa, Idaho in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the Agency as a whole. These statements include all financial activities of the Agency. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Agency's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Depreciation expense for capital assets that can specifically be identified with a function are included in its direct expenses. Interest on general long-term liabilities is considered an indirect expense and is reported in the statement of activities as a separate line item. Program revenues include 1) fees and charges paid by customers and other recipients of goods or services offered by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including property taxes, are presented as general revenues.

The *fund financial statements* provide information about the Agency's general fund. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes are levied.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

The Agency considers property taxes available if they are collected within 30 days after year end. A 90 day availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Agency's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund Accounting

The Agency reports the following major governmental fund:

- **General Fund** – the Agency's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- **Historic Mercy Hospital District**-The Agency's special revenue fund is used to account for all financial resources of the Mercy Hospital District.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Agency considers all highly liquid investments, with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Certain cash accounts are restricted through bond agreements in order to comply with reserve and debt service requirements.

Investments

State statutes authorize the Agency to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, City coupons and local improvement district bonds. The Agency is a voluntary participant in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Investments are stated at fair value as determined by quoted market prices.

Property Taxes

In accordance with Idaho law, property taxes are levied in September for each calendar year. Levies are made on or before the second Monday of September. One-half of the real property taxes are due on or before the 20th of December. The remaining one-half is due on or before June 20th of the following year. The Agency has no direct taxing power. The amount of revenue received from property taxes is determined by the amount of taxable property value and by the aggregate tax rate that the taxing entities within the Revenue Allocation Area set. The Agency receives the taxes collected on the increased valuation of property in the Revenue Allocation Area since January 1, 2006. There is a legal obligation to rebate back to the Vallivue School District a portion of the levy on a semi-annual basis.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Agency has one item that qualifies for report in this category. The deferred loss on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. The amount is deferred and amortized over the life of the refunded debt. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and the fund balance sheet will report a separate section for deferred inflow of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to future periods, so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Agency has only one type that qualifies for reporting in this category relating to property taxes. The government-wide statement of net position reports the unavailable property tax revenue as a deferred inflow of resources. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of September 30, 2022, will be recognized as a revenue and increase in net position at the start of the next fiscal year. This treatment is a result of the property tax calendar in the State of Idaho. The final item reported as deferred inflow of resources arises when property taxes receivables are not available to pay current year liabilities. Accordingly, the item, unavailable property tax revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Capital Assets

General capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) if purchased or constructed. Assets with an individual cost of more than \$40,000 for equipment and \$50,000 for buildings and improvements and \$75,000 for infrastructure are capitalized. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over their estimated lives. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized on general fixed assets. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Risk Management

The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets. The Agency participates in a public entity risk pool, Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP), for general liability insurance. The Agency's exposure to loss from its participation in ICRMP is limited only to the extent of their deductible.

Revenue Allocation Bonds

Nampa Development Corporation Revenue Allocation Bonds, Series 2020A, were issued to refund the 2010 Series Bonds in an effort to reduce interest payments in the future. Principal and interest on the bonds are payable solely from future tax revenues of the Agency.

Nampa Development Corporation Revenue Allocation Bonds, Series 2020B, were issued to refund the 2013 Series Bonds in an effort to reduce interest payments in the future. Principal and interest on the bonds are payable solely from future tax revenues of the Agency.

Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the Agency at the fund level.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues, expenditures and expenses during the reported period. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fund Accounting

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are in nonspendable form (such as inventory or prepaid accounts) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Agency itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., Commissioners). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Agency takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance – amounts the Agency intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the Commissioners or by an official or body to which the Commissioners delegate the authority.
- Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Board of Commissioners adopted a Fund Balance Policy that recommends a spending order of restricted, committed, assigned and then unassigned unless the Board approves otherwise.

Note 2 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

At September 30, 2022, the book balance of the Agency's deposits was \$493,871. The Agency's deposits consisted of cash in a local area bank. Restricted cash equivalents consisted of \$9,827 held by Zions Bank in a revenue allocation fund, and \$1,905 held by Zions Bank in debt reserve funds.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Agency does not have a policy addressing interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Agency does not have a policy addressing credit risk. As of September 30, 2022, the Agency is not invested in any assets that are subject to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration represents heightened risk of potential loss. No specific percentage identifies when concentration risk is present. GASB has adopted a principal that governments should provide note disclosure when five percent of the total investments are concentrated in any one issuer. Investments in obligations specifically guaranteed by the U.S. government, mutual funds, and other pooled investments are exempt from disclosure. The Agency does not have a policy addressing the limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Agency does not have a policy restricting the amount of deposits and investments subject to custodial credit risk.

The bank ledger balance for cash deposits at September 30, 2022, consists of an interest bearing checking accounts balance of \$529,583. The interest-bearing checking account balance is covered by FDIC insurance up to \$250,000. The restricted cash equivalents consisted of \$9,827 held by Zions Bank in a revenue allocation fund, and \$1,905 held by Bank of New York in debt reserve funds. The debt reserve funds are covered by FDIC insurance. The cash deposits and restricted cash equivalents of \$279,583 are not collateralized or insured.

Note 3 - Investments**Investment in State Investment Pools**

The Agency is a voluntary participant in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP is regulated by State of Idaho code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of Idaho. The fair value of the Agency's investment in the pools is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based on the Agency's pro-rata share of the fair market value provided by the fund for the entire portfolio. The LGIP is unrated.

The LGIP is managed by the State of Idaho Treasurer's office. The funds of the pool are invested in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. government securities. The certificates of deposit are federally insured. The U.S. government securities and the collateral for the repurchase agreements are held in trust by a safekeeping bank.

The LGIP investment pool is valued using NAV per share method. Investments valued using NAV per share do not have readily obtainable fair values and are instead valued based on the Agency’s pro-rata share of the pool’s net position. The Agency values these investments based on the information provided by the State of Idaho Treasurer’s Office. The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency and the redemption notice period for the Agency’s investments measured at NAV:

	Investments Measured at NAV			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 7,075,229	None	Next business day	3 days; over \$10,000,000

Note 4 - Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 5,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,250
Construction in progress	-	24,579	-	24,579
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings and improvements	18,033,083	-	-	18,033,083
Equipment	380,010	-	-	380,010
Total capital assets	18,418,343	24,579	-	18,442,922
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(2,930,376)	(450,827)	-	(3,381,203)
Equipment	(380,010)	-	-	(380,010)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,310,386)	(450,827)	-	(3,761,213)
Governmental activities capital assets	\$ 15,107,957	\$ (426,248)	\$ -	\$ 14,681,709

Depreciation expense of \$450,827 is allocated to the Urban Renewal expenses in the Statement of Activities.

Note 5 - Unavailable Revenues

Revenues are considered unavailable in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting for the governmental fund financial statements. The following revenues are measurable but do not represent available expendable resources for the governmental fund financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022:

Property taxes	<u>\$ 5,009,372</u>
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Note 6 - Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term debt outstanding as of September 30, 2022, consisted of the following:

Bond Payables

\$10,122,098 Series 2020A Revenue Allocation Bonds Payable due in annual installments of \$307,000 to \$2,102,000 through 2028; interest at 2.43%. Bonds are secured by the revenue allocation funds.	\$ 7,202,228
\$10,945,931 Series 2020B Revenue Allocation Bonds Payable due in annual installments of \$844,000 to \$2,400,000 through 2026; interest at 2.82%. Bonds are secured by the revenue allocation funds.	<u>5,673,652</u>
	<u>\$ 12,875,880</u>

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the Agency for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 15,257,210	\$ -	\$ (2,381,330)	\$ 12,875,880	\$ 2,442,489
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 15,257,210</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,381,330)</u>	<u>\$ 12,875,880</u>	<u>\$ 2,442,489</u>

The Agency has pledged a portion of future tax increment revenues to repay \$10,122,098 in revenue allocation bonds (2020A) used to refund the 2010 Series Bonds and reduce future interest payments, and \$10,945,931 in revenue allocation bonds (2020B) used to refund the 2013 Series Bonds and reduce future interest payments. The bonds are payable solely from incremental tax revenues and net parking revenues generated from the Library Square Project. Incremental tax revenues were projected to produce 125 percent of the debt service requirements over the life of the bonds. Total principal remaining on the bonds is \$12,875,880 payable through September 2028. For the current year, pledged revenues amounted to \$5,385,398. \$2,381,330 of principal was paid and \$396,170 of interest was paid on bonds payable outstanding during the year.

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Years Ending September 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 2,442,489	\$ 314,516
2024	2,505,214	248,713
2025	2,569,368	184,561
2026	1,810,181	112,766
2027	1,445,684	86,232
Thereafter	<u>2,102,944</u>	<u>51,102</u>
	<u>\$ 12,875,880</u>	<u>\$ 997,890</u>

On February 28, 2020, the Agency refunded the 2010 and 2013 Series Bonds through the issuance of 2020A and the 2020B Series Bonds totaling \$21,068,030 through an advanced refunding. The outstanding balance of the defeased debt is \$9,955,000.

Note 7 - Commitments

During fiscal year 2019, the Agency entered into an agreement with a builder to reimburse certain expenses for infrastructure related to the redevelopment and renewal of the Karcher Mall. This agreement was determined to be in the best interest of the City of Nampa and the Agency determine certain revenue allocation funds could be contributed to the project. The agreement specified that the Agency would reimburse the builder for up to \$1,500,000. Work related to the development began during December of 2019. It is not expected that reimbursements will begin being paid to the builder until fiscal year 2023.

During fiscal year 2021, the Agency entered into an agreement with a developer to pay certain expenses for the construction of Utility Extensions, specifically including the water lines and wastewater as well as the sewer trunk line from Northside Boulevard to Ustick Road and to the Project Area. The agreement specified the Agency would pay the Developer up to \$10,000,000 to benefit said development utilizing revenue allocation funds.

Note 8 - Related Party Transaction

During fiscal year 2022, the Agency paid the City for the Nampa Economic Development funding in the amount of \$28,000 and paid \$35,000 pursuant to a memorandum of understanding for use of City staff. The Agency also paid the City of Nampa \$62,211 under a maintenance contract for the parking garage and received \$7,000 in revenue from the City. As of September 30, 2022, the Agency owed \$18,006 for services provided by the City of Nampa. Additionally, the Agency had a receivable from the City of Nampa for \$510 related to charges for services completed.



Required Supplementary Information
September 30, 2022

Nampa Development Corporation

Nampa Development Corporation

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 5,432,758	\$ 5,432,758	\$ 5,353,907	\$ (78,851)
Rents and charges for services	33,500	33,500	38,186	4,686
Forfeiture	-	-	25,000	25,000
Interest	-	-	52,041	52,041
Miscellaneous	-	-	8,281	8,281
Total revenues	<u>5,466,258</u>	<u>5,466,258</u>	<u>5,477,415</u>	<u>11,157</u>
Expenditures				
Current				
Urban renewal	507,764	507,764	439,324	68,440
Parking garage	128,850	128,850	114,401	14,449
Capital outlay	2,150,000	2,150,000	26,791	2,123,209
Debt service				
Principal	3,220,354	3,220,354	2,381,330	839,024
Interest	455,390	455,390	396,170	59,220
Debt issuance and cost	3,900	3,900	2,500	1,400
Total expenditures	<u>6,466,258</u>	<u>6,466,258</u>	<u>3,360,516</u>	<u>3,105,742</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (1,000,000)</u>	<u>\$ (1,000,000)</u>	<u>2,116,899</u>	<u>\$ 3,116,899</u>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			<u>5,742,616</u>	
Fund Balances, End of Year			<u>\$ 7,859,515</u>	

Nampa Development Corporation
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Historic Mercy
 Hospital District
 Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 37,036	\$ 37,036	\$ 31,491	\$ (5,545)
Total revenues	37,036	37,036	31,491	(5,545)
Expenditures				
Current				
Urban renewal	37,036	37,036	31,666	5,370
Total expenditures	37,036	37,036	31,666	5,370
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	(175)	\$ (175)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			8,642	
Fund Balances, End of Year			\$ 8,467	

Note 1 - Legal Compliance - Budget

The Nampa Development Corporation follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. An agency shall, by September 1 of each calendar year, adopt and publish, as described in Section 50-1002, Idaho Code, a budget for the next fiscal year. The Agency prepares a budget by estimating the probable amount of money necessary for all purposes for which an appropriation is to be made, including interest and principal due on the bonded debt, itemizing and classifying the proposed expenditures by department, fund, or service, as nearly as may be practicable, and specifying any fund balance accumulated under Section 50-1005A, Idaho Code. To support such proposed expenditures, the Agency shall prepare an estimate of the total revenue anticipated during the ensuing fiscal year for which a budget is being prepared, classifying such receipts by source as nearly as may be possible and practicable.
2. The proposed budget is published in the local newspaper.
3. A public hearing is conducted to obtain citizen comments.
4. The budget is formally adopted through approval by the Board of Commissioners and published in the local newspaper.
5. The Agency may amend its adopted budget using the same procedures as used for the adoption of the budget.
6. Management has the authority to amend budgets within individual funds without seeking approval of the governing body. The detail at which appropriations are legally adopted extends to the fund level.
7. Budgets for funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. The level of control (level at which expenditures may not exceed budget) is the fund.



Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Commissioners
Nampa Development Corporation, a discretely presented component
unit of the City of Nampa, Idaho
City of Nampa, Idaho

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Nampa Development Corporation (the Agency), a discretely presented component unit of the City of Nampa, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Nampa Development Corporation’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 17, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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 or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency'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.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Boise, Idaho
January 17, 2023