



Financial Statements
September 30, 2019

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 Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund information 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, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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 information of the Agency, as of September 30, 2019, 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.

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 attributable to the Agency. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the City of Nampa as of September 30, 2019, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions have not been modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

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, 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 31, 2020, 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.



Boise, Idaho
January 31, 2020

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, 2019. 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 \$29.7 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$31.5 million in fiscal year 2019, primarily due to a decrease in expenses related to current year projects and an increase in property taxes. Total liabilities decreased from \$28 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$26.5 million in fiscal year 2019 due to the payments made on the 2010 and 2013 bonds.

Total net position increased by \$2.8 million in fiscal year 2019 for the reasons stated above.

Total fund balance equals \$9.8 million, of which \$2.9 million is restricted for bond debt service; \$2.9 million is restricted for bond revenue allocation and \$4 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 2017 tax year increment value for Nampa was \$285,348,786. That value increased in 2018 tax year to \$333,934,626. This represents a 2018 (fiscal year 2019) increase in increment value of \$48,585,840 from 2017 (fiscal year 2018). The 2019 property tax year revenue available for FY 2020 is \$5,545,422 with proposed net property tax revenue available for fiscal year 2020 of \$5,111,859 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. 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, deferred inflows of resources and liabilities, 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 2019. 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 one governmental fund at this time: the general 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 15.

Agency-Wide Financial Analysis

The following Table I reflects fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 Statements of Net Position.

Net position over time can serve as a useful indicator of changes in an entity's financial position. Deficit net position decreased by \$2.8 million during fiscal year 2019, largely due to the decrease in debt during fiscal year 2019, decreased expenses, and increased property tax revenue. 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, 2018 and 2019

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019
Current and other assets	\$ 12,681,168	\$ 15,106,333
Capital assets	17,009,647	16,441,318
Total assets	29,690,815	31,547,651
Current liabilities	120,534	118,161
Noncurrent liabilities	27,890,455	26,428,530
Total liabilities	28,010,989	26,546,691
Deferred inflows of resources	4,638,117	5,111,860
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	3,193,619	3,672,047
Unrestricted	(6,151,910)	(3,782,947)
Total net position	\$ (2,958,291)	\$ (110,900)

The Statements of Activities (Table II) provides a summary of the Agency's operation for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018. Prior year data is presented for comparison purposes.

Table II
Statements of Activities
For years ended September 30, 2018 and 2019

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 89,208	\$ 61,995
General revenues		
Property taxes	4,865,960	5,227,670
Interest income	71,226	185,660
Miscellaneous	9,705	8,370
Total revenues	5,036,099	5,483,695
Expenses		
Urban renewal	2,675,138	1,264,244
Interest expense	1,416,040	1,372,060
Total expenses	4,091,178	2,636,304
Change in Net Position	944,921	2,847,391
Net position-beginning	(3,903,212)	(2,958,291)
Net position-ending	\$ (2,958,291)	\$ (110,900)

Financial Analysis of the Agency's Funds

As of the fiscal year end, the Agency's ending combined fund balance is \$9,846,438, an increase of \$2.3 million from the previous year. The fund balance increase is due to property taxes. Of the total ending fund balance, approximately 58.52% is restricted for the bond debt service and revenue allocation, and the remaining 41.46% 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 \$1.7 million less than budgeted.

Capital Assets

There were no capital purchases of building and improvements in fiscal year 2019. At fiscal year end, the Agency's investment in capital assets consisted of \$398,956 in land, which was reduced during fiscal year 2019 by \$41,500. The \$41,500 decrease represents lots transferred to the City of Nampa for completed projects. The total net capital assets at the end of fiscal year 2019 was \$16,441,318. See Note 4 for additional information.

Debt Administration

During fiscal year 2019, the Agency paid \$1,445,000 in principal payments which was for the payment of the 2010 and 2013 Revenue Bonds. The remaining balances are, \$13,710,000 due on the 2010 bonds, and \$12,510,000 due on the 2013 Revenue Bonds. See Note 6 for additional information.

FISCAL YEAR 2020 ACTIVITIES

Projects in progress and/or completed in fiscal year 2019 meet the commitment to economic development within the geographic boundaries of the Urban Renewal District. Key activities of the Agency projects are identified below.

- Continued working in partnership with the Downtown Nampa Business Association on the Idaho Main Street Program and the National Main Street Program.
- Continued to work with several potential projects looking to locate within the Urban Renewal Boundaries: Some within the Downtown Historic District and some within the North Nampa Industrial Area.
- Updated bylaws and term-limits to coincide with the City-council election cycle.
- Entered into a reimbursement agreement with Rhino Holdings Nampa, LLC to spur re-development of Karcher Mall into mixed-used project.
- Mercy Creek project is complete and has started to recognize revenues

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

<u>Director:</u>	<u>Term Expiration:</u>
Randy Haverfield, Chair	9/30/23
Darl Bruner	9/30/22
Claudia Dina	9/30/23
David Bills	9/30/20
Grant Miller	9/30/21

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, 2019

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 383,494
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,762,413
Investments	3,696,023
Receivables	
Property taxes	5,249,931
Accounts receivable	6,018
Interest receivable	7,011
Prepays	1,443
Capital assets	
Building and improvements	18,033,083
Equipment	380,010
Land and land improvements	398,956
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,370,731)</u>
Total assets	<u>31,547,651</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	10,578
Accrued interest	107,583
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	1,500,000
Due in more than one year	<u>24,928,530</u>
Total liabilities	<u>26,546,691</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable - property taxes	<u>5,111,860</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	3,672,047
Unrestricted	<u>(3,782,947)</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ (110,900)</u></u>

Nampa Development Corporation
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2019

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities					
Urban renewal	\$ 1,264,244	\$ 61,995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,202,249)
Interest on long-term liabilities	<u>1,372,060</u>	-	-	-	<u>(1,372,060)</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,636,304</u>	<u>\$ 61,995</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(2,574,309)</u>
	General revenues				
	Property taxes				5,227,670
	Earnings on investments				185,660
	Miscellaneous				<u>8,370</u>
	Total general revenues				<u>5,421,700</u>
	Change in Net Position				2,847,391
	Net Position, Beginning of Year				<u>(2,958,291)</u>
	Net Position, End of Year				<u>\$ (110,900)</u>

Nampa Development Corporation
 Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds
 September 30, 2019

	General Fund
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 383,494
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	5,762,413
Investments	3,696,023
Taxes receivable - current	5,111,860
Taxes receivable - delinquent	138,071
Accounts receivable	6,018
Interest receivable	7,011
Prepaid items	1,443
	\$ 15,106,333
 Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 10,578
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable - property taxes	5,249,317
 Fund Balance	
Nonspendable	1,443
Restricted for	
Bond debt service	2,907,292
Bond revenue allocation	2,855,121
Urban renewal	4,082,582
Total fund balance	9,846,438
	\$ 15,106,333

Nampa Development Corporation
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
 September 30, 2019

Total fund balances for governmental funds \$ 9,846,438

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

Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds, including accumulated depreciation of \$2,370,731. 16,441,318

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. 137,457

Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. (107,583)

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:

Bonds payable	(26,220,000)	
Unamortized bond discount	50,741	
Unamortized bond premium	<u>(259,271)</u>	
		<u>(26,428,530)</u>

Total net position of governmental activities \$ (110,900)

Nampa Development Corporation
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2019

Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 5,267,001
Rents and charges for services	61,995
Interest	185,660
Miscellaneous	8,370
Total revenues	<u>5,523,026</u>
Expenditures	
Current	
Urban renewal	695,915
Debt service	
Principal	1,445,000
Interest	1,393,837
Total expenditures	<u>3,534,752</u>
Other Financing Sources	
Proceeds from sale of assets	<u>340,000</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>340,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,328,274
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>7,518,164</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 9,846,438</u></u>

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds \$ 2,328,274

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 \$526,829 in the current period. This is the amount of depreciation expense in the current period. (526,829)

In the statement of activities, the loss on the sale of assets is reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of asset sold. (41,500)

Proceeds received from sale of assets are recorded as an other financing source in the general fund, but are recorded as a reduction in note receivable in the government-wide financial statements. (340,000)

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. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items is as follows:

Repayment of bond principal	1,445,000	
Amortization of bond discount	(4,832)	
Amortization of bond premium	21,757	
Change in accrued interest	4,852	
		1,466,777

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. (39,331)

Changes in net position of governmental activities \$ 2,847,391

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.

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. The Agency has no non-major 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.

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.

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, except for the certificate of deposit which are non-participating contracts and are therefore carried at amortized costs.

Property Taxes

In accordance with Idaho law, property taxes are levied in dollars 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 Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and the fund balance sheet will sometimes 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, 2019, 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 only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. 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.

Bonded Indebtedness

In the government-wide column of the financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method which is essentially the same as the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are recognized in the period the bonds are issued.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize long-term obligations as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of a governmental fund. 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.

Revenue Allocation Bonds

Nampa Development Corporation Revenue Allocation Bonds, Series 2010 were issued to finance the acquisition and construction of a public safety facility and related improvements, to provide a reserve fund and to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds. Principal and interest on the bonds are payable solely from future tax revenues of the Agency.

Nampa Development Corporation Revenue Allocation Bonds, Series 2013 were issued to finance the construction of a Library Square Project, to provide a reserve fund and to pay costs of issuance of the Bonds. 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 all governmental fund types.

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, 2019, the book balance of the Agency's deposits was \$6,145,652. The Agency's deposits consisted of cash in a local area bank. Restricted cash equivalents consisted of \$2,855,121 held by Bank of New York in a revenue allocation fund, and \$2,907,292 held by Bank of New York 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, 2019, 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, 2019, consists of an interest bearing checking accounts balance of \$449,203. The interest-bearing checking account balance is covered by FDIC insurance up to \$250,000. The restricted cash equivalents consisted of \$2,855,121 held by Bank of New York in a revenue allocation fund, and \$2,907,292 held by Bank of New York in debt reserve funds. The debt reserve funds are covered by FDIC insurance up to \$250,000. The cash deposits and restricted cash equivalents of \$5,711,616 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	\$ 3,696,023	None	Next business day	3 days; over \$10,000,000

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2019, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 440,456	\$ -	\$ (41,500)	\$ 398,956
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings and improvements	18,033,083	-	-	18,033,083
Equipment	<u>380,010</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>380,010</u>
Total capital assets	<u>18,853,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(41,500)</u>	<u>18,812,049</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	(1,577,895)	(450,827)	-	(2,028,722)
Equipment	<u>(266,007)</u>	<u>(76,002)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(342,009)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,843,902)</u>	<u>(526,829)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,370,731)</u>
Governmental activities capital assets	<u>\$ 17,009,647</u>	<u>\$ (526,829)</u>	<u>\$ (41,500)</u>	<u>\$ 16,441,318</u>

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, 2019:

Property taxes	<u>\$ 5,249,317</u>
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Note 6 - Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term debt outstanding as of September 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

Bond Payables

\$18,000,000 Series 2010 Revenue Allocation Bonds Payable due in annual installments of \$420,000 to \$1,825,000 through 2030; interest at 3.0% to 6.0%, including unamortized bond discount of \$50,741. Bonds maturing on March 1, 2021, are redeemable on any interest payment date beginning March 1, 2020, at par plus accrued interest. Bond is secured by pledged revenues. \$ 13,659,259

\$18,320,000 Series 2013 Revenue Allocation Bonds Payable due in annual installments of \$590,000 to \$4,235,000 through 2031; interest at 2.4% to 5.0%, including unamortized bond premium of \$259,271. Bonds maturing on and after September 1, 2025, are redeemable on September 1, 2024, at 102.5% of par plus accrued interest. Bond is secured by pledged revenues. 12,769,271

\$ 26,428,530

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the Agency for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 27,665,000	\$ -	\$ (1,445,000)	\$ 26,220,000	\$ 1,500,000
Bond discount	(55,573)	-	4,832	(50,741)	-
Bond premium	281,028	-	(21,757)	259,271	-
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 27,890,455</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,461,925)</u>	<u>\$ 26,428,530</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>

The Agency has pledged a portion of future tax increment revenues to repay \$18,000,000 in revenue allocation bonds issued in September 2010 to finance a public safety facility, and \$18,320,000 in revenue allocation bonds issued in April 2013 to finance the Library Square Project. 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 and interest remaining on the bonds is \$26,220,000, payable through September 2031. For the current year, revenues amounted to \$5,228,284, \$1,445,000 of principal was paid and \$1,393,837 of interest was paid on bonds payable outstanding.

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding at September 30, 2019, are as follows:

Years ending September 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,337,646
2021	1,560,000	1,278,687
2022	1,635,000	1,202,155
2023	1,710,000	1,125,013
2024	1,800,000	1,035,410
2025-2029	10,625,000	3,557,993
2030-2031	7,390,000	544,270
	26,220,000	\$ 10,081,174
Bond discount	(50,741)	
Bond premium	259,271	
	\$ 26,428,530	

Total interest cost incurred during 2019 was \$1,372,060.

Note 7 - Contingencies

During the current year, 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 million dollars. Work related to the development began during December of 2019.



Required Supplementary Information
September 30, 2019

Nampa Development Corporation

Nampa Development Corporation

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 4,991,412	\$ 4,991,412	\$ 5,267,001	\$ 275,589
Rents and charges for services	6,905	6,905	61,995	55,090
Interest	-	-	185,660	185,660
Miscellaneous	8,000	8,000	8,370	370
Total revenues	5,006,317	5,006,317	5,523,026	516,709
Expenditures				
Current				
Urban renewal	739,998	739,998	617,219	122,779
Parking garage	141,031	141,031	78,696	62,335
Capital outlay	1,491,228	1,491,228	-	1,491,228
Debt service				
Principal	1,445,000	1,445,000	1,445,000	-
Interest	1,393,838	1,393,838	1,393,837	1
Total expenditures	5,211,095	5,211,095	3,534,752	1,676,343
Other Financing Sources				
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	340,000	340,000
Total other financing sources	-	-	340,000	340,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (204,778)	\$ (204,778)	2,328,274	\$ 2,533,052
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year			7,518,164	
Fund Balances, End of Year			\$ 9,846,438	

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 the major fund information 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, 2019, 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 31, 2020.

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) to determine the 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.

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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

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

Boise, Idaho
January 31, 2020