



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED
September 30, 2022



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2022

**Submitted by:
Department of Finance, City of Nampa
411 3rd Street South
Nampa, Idaho 83651
(208) 468-5737**

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Introductory Section



**DEBBIE KLING
MAYOR**



**CITY HALL
411 3RD STREET SOUTH
NAMPA, ID 83651
(208) 468-5401
Fax: (208) 465-2227**

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 26, 2023

Honorable Members of the City Council and Citizens of the City of Nampa, Idaho

In response to the requirements of Idaho Code Section 50-1010, the ***Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Nampa, Idaho (ACFR)*** for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, is submitted for your information and review. This report is the result of the cooperative efforts between Eide Bailly LLP, independent auditors, and the City of Nampa Finance Department. The City acknowledges and accepts responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the data presented. To the best of our knowledge, we believe that the information in this report is accurate in all material aspects and presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position and results of operations for the City. We further believe that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain a reasonable understanding of the City's financial affairs have been included.

GAAP requires that management provide a discussion and analysis report (MD&A) to accompany the financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it and with the notes to the financial statements. The City's MD&A immediately follows the Independent Auditor's Report.

FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY AND SERVICES

The City of Nampa (the City) accepts its responsibility for financial accountability throughout each fiscal year. To assist the City in achieving the highest level of financial accountability, separate funds have been established in response to specific activities and services. This report includes information on the financial performance of the City as a whole (i.e. City-wide statements) and also for each major fund type including Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds (i.e. Fund statements). A description of each fund type is provided in the financial sections of the ACFR.

The City provides a range of municipal services and facilities that include public safety, parks and recreation, library, culture and entertainment, cemetery, airport, community development, planning and zoning, building safety and inspection, street maintenance, water, and sewer and sanitation.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The City's accounting records are maintained on a modified accrual basis, with the revenues being recorded when *available and measurable* and expenditures being recorded when the *services or goods are received and the liabilities are incurred*. Accounting records for the City's utilities and other enterprise funds are maintained on the accrual basis.

The City has developed an accounting system that is continually evaluated to assure the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance in two areas: 1) safeguarding assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and 2) reliability of financial records and convenient access for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability.

The concept of reasonable assurance adopted by the City of Nampa recognizes that a) the evaluation of cost and benefit requires estimates and judgments by management and b) that the cost of the control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived. Every effort is made to evaluate all internal controls against these criteria. It is our belief that the City's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard the City's assets and provides reasonable assurance of properly recorded financial transactions. Cost centers are monitored within the City budget by both revenue and expenditure categories. In addition, while individual department and division heads are responsible for their budgets, the total budget is monitored by the Finance Department with quarterly updates to the City Council. Council also receives monthly cash reports compared

with fund balances to be informed regarding overall cash flow and specific needs within each fund. This allows the fiduciary body to monitor the effectiveness of the City's fund balance policy.

BUDGET PROCESS

The City of Nampa is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member council. As required by Idaho Code Section 50-1002, the City Council shall, prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, prepare a budget estimating the revenues and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. After proper publication, a public hearing is held for any interested person to appear and show cause why such proposed budget should or should not be adopted.

City Council may amend the budget during the fiscal year by following the same procedure as used in adopting the original appropriation ordinance. To amend the budget to a greater amount than originally adopted, additional revenue must accrue to the City equal to the proposed expenditures. As part of a structurally sound budget, budgetary review includes that one-time revenues match one-time expenses and on-going revenues match on-going expenses.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In 2022, Nampa has several indicators showing that the economy is strong and growing. At the end of 2022, the unemployment rate was very low at 2.9%. At the end of 2021, the unemployment rate was at 2%, the lowest rate in over 30 years. In the same period, Nampa went from 44,458 employed in December 2021, to 47,566 in December 2022. The peak of unemployment for the City was January 2021, with a 5% unemployment rate. In 2022, the labor force held steady throughout the year increasing slightly from 46,602 to 48,340. Those participating in the labor force was lowest in January and peaked in December of 2022, with 48,340.

In 2022, Nampa along with the rest of Idaho continued to see a demand for housing as in-migration patterns continue to increase. Due to interest rates dramatically increasing, home sales decreased throughout 2022. The median home value in Nampa in December 2021 was \$407,000 and ended at \$409,560 in December 2022. The Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS) estimates the population has grown in Nampa 110,980 in 2021, and remains close to that population estimation number in 2022. The City's number of new residential units permitted for construction dropped off to 1,993 in FY2022, from over 2,300 permitted units in fiscal year 2021. The drop could be attributed to the increase in interest rates as well as rising construction supply costs.

In 2022, the city experienced a large increase in the valuation of permits, due to increased costs of construction supplies and the city restructuring the valuation for residential permits. The total permit values came in at \$829 million, up from \$450 million in 2021. The majority of the value is made up of commercial permits values coming in at \$510 million. Nampa also saw a large increase in industrial development and spec industrial development begin in 2022 adding to the commercial valuation of the permits.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

As city revenues traditionally lag the demand for services by as much as two years or more, the importance of developing strategic planning is critical as we balance the legislative changes, inflation and growth. There are three primary "legs" forming the foundation of city revenues. 1) General economic activity, 2) Residential and Commercial new construction, and 3) Ongoing state based legislative changes.

Expansive growth, compounded by inflation, has led to significant increases in both revenues and costs. Long term planning however is complicated by exceptionally unpredictable state-legislative agendas. By focusing on multi-year capital planning activities, and by developing cost avoidance strategies, we can meet Infrastructure needs including Streets, Public Safety and Public utilities, and can manage most of the challenges presented from our rapidly changing economic and legislative environment.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

The city of Nampa maintains a policy of retaining minimum fund balances of 25% of the current city budget in order to preserve financial liquidity for current needs. Our investment policies require that we invest only in high quality offerings, including Federal reserve notes, CD's and short-term corporate paper. No investment can exceed 5 years and the average of all portfolio of investments cannot exceed 3 years in order to minimize exposure to economic downturns or market volatility. The result is a very stable portfolio with returns commensurate with the minimal risk.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The City is engaging in a multi-year Wastewater Treatment facility improvement project with the multiple goals of meeting EPA mandates for water quality in Indian Creek and to enhance industrial and residential use of wastewater, thereby achieving capacity for long-term growth. These decisions and others involving investing in infrastructure have generational impacts.

Within city government we are seeking to remain a competitive employer in order to attract and retain the kind of employees that deliver quality services to the citizens. Economic challenges driven by COVID, Inflation and Growth are forcing the city to grow employee relations in order to facilitate critical and strategic city functions. We continue to invest in technology to gain efficiency through cost effectiveness in a manner that improves the city's capacity to meet its long-term needs.

At the end of Fiscal 2022, the city was engaged in negotiations to purchase the two city golf courses which were being leased from the State. This purchase, for \$5.7 million is scheduled to be signed on March 30th, 2023.

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Nampa for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

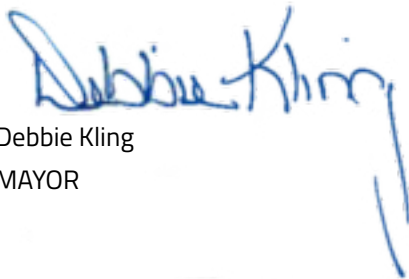
In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. The ACFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City of Nampa has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last forty-one consecutive years. We believe our current report continues to conform to the program requirements for this prestigious award and we are therefore submitting it to the GFOA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the capable services of the City's financial staff, the professional services of Eide Bailly LLP, and the cooperation of several other city, county, and state agencies. It is a privilege to work with such capable people whose pride in their work and commitment to quality should inspire confidence in the City's financial operations by the citizens of Nampa. We also greatly appreciate the support and guidance of the City Council in planning and conducting the financial affairs of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully Submitted,



Debbie Kling
MAYOR



Doug Racine
FINANCE DIRECTOR



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Nampa
Idaho**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Organizational Chart

Citizens of Nampa

Administrative/
Executive Branch

Legislative Branch

Citizens Commissions Ford Idaho
& Civic Centers

MAYOR
Debbie Kling

CITY COUNCIL
Randy Haverfield, President
Darl Bruner
Dale Reynolds
Victor Rodriguez
Natalie Jangula
Jacob Bower

Sr. Director
Development Services

Legal, Civil &
Criminal

Police Chief

Planning & Zoning
Director

Chief Information
Officer

Human Resource
Director

Library Director

City Clerk

Chief Financial
Officer

Family Justice
Center

Economic
Development
Director

Building Safety
Director

Chief of Staff

Parks and
Recreation Director

Public Works
Director

Treasury &
Central Services

Controller

Budget

Utility Billing

Payroll

Accounts
Payable

Community
Development

Facilities
Development

Code
Enforcement

Recreation
Center

Parks

Golf

Cemetery

Recreation

Engineering

Waterworks

Wastewater

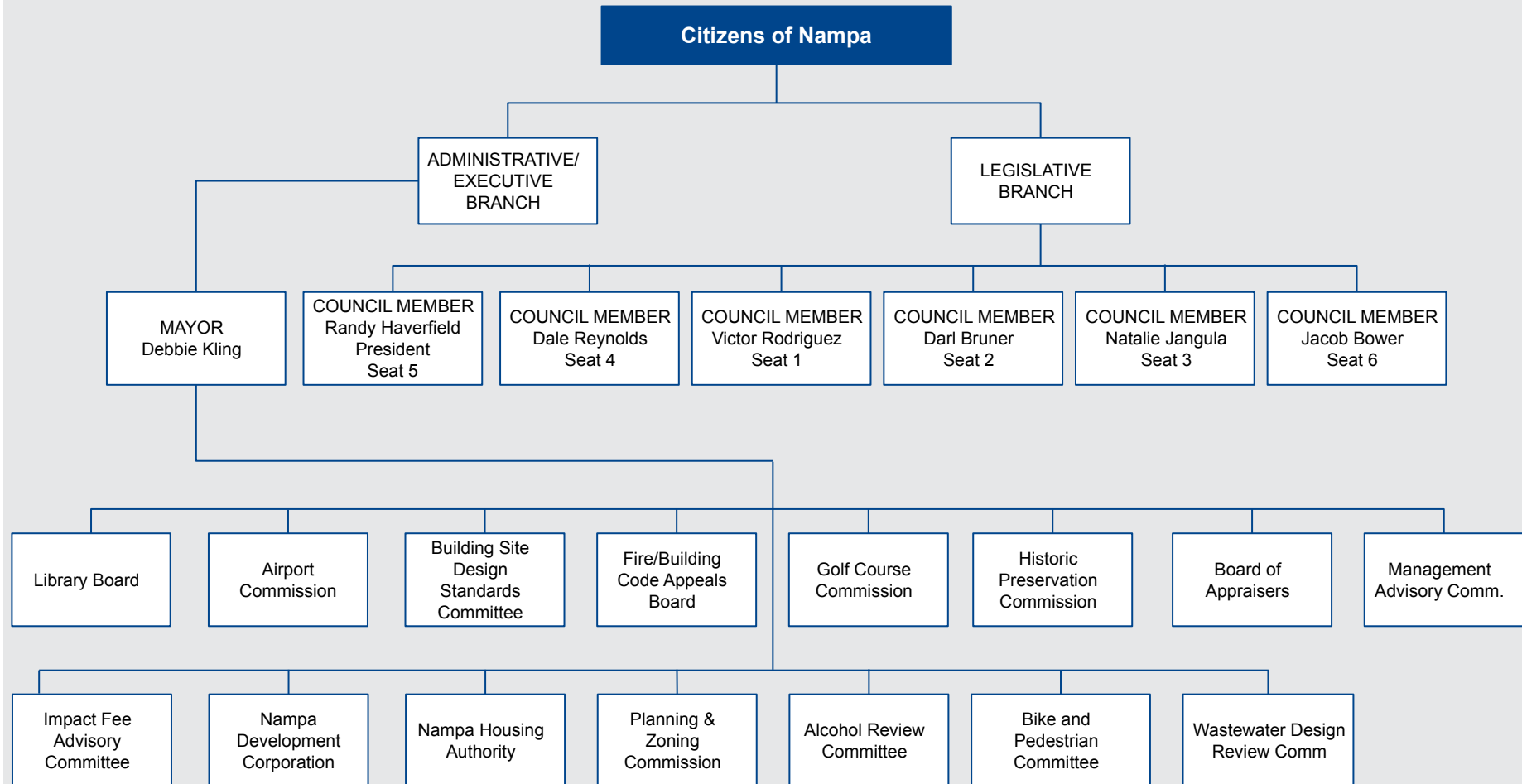
Environmental
Compliance

Streets

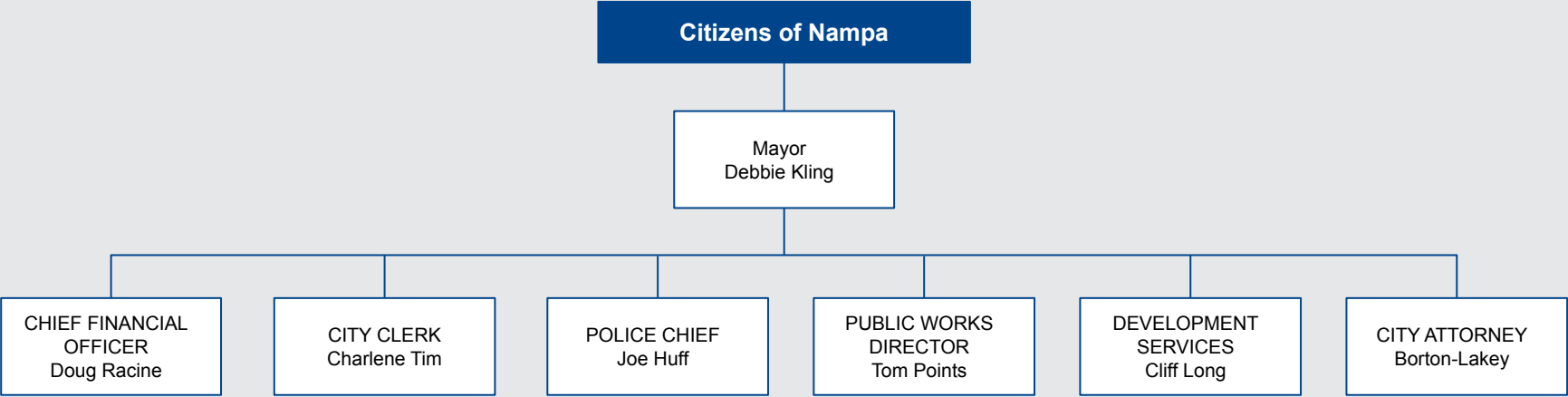
Airport

Fleet Services

Elected Officials and Appointed Citizen Commissions



Mayoral Appointments





Financial Section





Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council
and Finance Director
City of Nampa, Idaho
Nampa, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Nampa (the City) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 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.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the City has adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, for the year ended September 30, 2022. Accordingly, a restatement has been made to the aggregate remaining fund balance and governmental activities net position. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the City has changed its method of accounting for engineering services, the golf course fund, and the employee welfare benefit plan trust fund. The engineering services activities were previously accounted for in the City's General Fund. The golf course fund was previously accounted for as a special revenue fund. The employee welfare benefit plan trust was previously accounted for a fiduciary fund. The engineering services activities are now accounted for in an engineering internal service fund. The golf course fund is now accounted for as an enterprise fund, and the employee welfare benefit plan trust fund now accounted for as a new internal service fund. The City has retroactively restated the previously reported fund balance within the general fund and net position within the engineering internal service fund, golf course enterprise fund and employee welfare benefit plan trust internal service fund respectively, as of September 30, 2021. Our opinions are not 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 City'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 City'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 City'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, the budgetary comparison information, the schedule of employer's share of net pension liability/(asset) and employer contributions (PERSI and FRF), 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing

procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 26, 2023 on our consideration of the City'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 City'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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Boise, Idaho
April 26, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This discussion and analysis is provided by management in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requirements to assist the reader in identifying and reviewing key issues and financial activity for the fiscal year ended 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 and the letter of transmittal which precedes this section, to acquire the full information contained in this report.

Financial Highlights

- > Assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Nampa, Idaho (City) exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2022 by \$750.2 million (net position). Of this amount, \$611.9 million is invested in capital assets (net of debt), \$29.8 million is restricted, and \$108.5 million is unrestricted net position.
- > The City's total net position increased by \$46.7 million in fiscal year 2022. The governmental net position increased by \$13.2 million while the business-type activities net position increased by \$33.5 million. The increase in governmental activities was attributed to capital grants and infrastructure capital contributions. The increase in business-type activities was attributed to increases in charges for services and infrastructure capital contributions and capital asset addition activity.
- > At fiscal year close, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$83.6 million, an increase of \$14.2 million compared with the prior year. Approximately \$18.5 million or 19.2%, of the fund balance is unassigned and available for ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The financial statements in this report focus on both the City as a whole (government-wide) and on the major individual funds. Viewing governmental activity both as a whole and by individual major fund gives the reader a broader perspective, increases the City's accountability, and provides a fuller picture of the financial health and activities of the City.

The City'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 other 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 and business-type activities are reported using the same basis of accounting (accrual), and that the statements include a total column to provide information on the City as a whole. These statements should better answer the question "As a whole, is the City financially better off or worse off than it was a year ago?"

The Statement of Net Position provides information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference being reported as net position. Historical trending of the City's net position can provide a useful indicator as to whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities provides information showing changes made to the City'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. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: Governmental funds and Proprietary funds.

Governmental funds

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 City maintains four fund types within the Governmental fund group: the General fund, Special Revenue funds, Debt Service funds, and Capital Projects funds. The City maintains one General fund, 11 Special Revenue funds (911 Fees, Airport, Cemetery, Civic Center, Electric Franchise Fees, Grants and Contracts, Idaho Center, Library, Parks & Recreation,

Recreation Center, Streets), two Debt Service funds, two Capital Projects funds, and one discretely presented component unit. In the Governmental fund statements, the General fund, Streets fund, Grants and Contracts fund, Idaho Center fund and Development Impact Fee fund are shown separately as major funds with all other governmental funds being aggregated. Individual fund information is presented in the combining statements beginning on page 88.

Proprietary funds

Proprietary funds use *full accrual accounting*, which measures total economic resources and focuses on changes to all economic resources. This accounting basis is similar to the accounting used in private-sector business and is used to account for business-type activities. This information is useful in evaluating a fund's net economic resources.

There are two fund types contained within the Proprietary fund group: Enterprise funds and Internal Service funds. The City maintains five Enterprise funds (Water, Sewer, Sanitation, Golf, and Development Services) and seven Internal Service funds (Utility Billing, Fleet Services, Unemployment Compensation, Workers Compensation, Wellness, Engineering and the City's Health Trust). The Proprietary fund statements present Water, Sewer, Sanitation, and Development Services as major funds. The Internal Service funds are combined into a single aggregate presentation on the proprietary fund financial statements. Combining statements for the internal service funds are provided elsewhere in this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements and Other Information

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements start on page 47.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time can serve as a useful indicator of changes in an entity's financial position. As of September 30, 2022, the City had a positive net position of \$750.2 million. By far the largest portion of the City's net position at 81.6% reflects its investment in capital assets, less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. These assets include buildings, land, equipment, infrastructure, right to use assets and intangibles. Although the City's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table reflects the condensed fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 Statement of Net Position. Prior year data is presented for comparison purposes. The City implemented GASB 87 in fiscal year 2022. In the Statement of Net Position, the 2021 column amounts have been restated for comparison purposes.

Statements of Net Position

	2021, as restated			2022		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 180,446,343	\$ 74,911,771	\$ 255,358,114	\$ 176,839,927	\$ 81,794,781	\$ 258,634,708
Capital assets	313,029,188	279,662,479	592,691,667	331,874,849	349,805,865	681,680,714
Total assets	493,475,531	354,574,250	848,049,781	508,714,776	431,600,646	940,315,422
Deferred outflows of resources	11,583,948	1,689,638	13,273,586	15,238,375	3,395,741	18,634,116
Current liabilities	23,102,806	9,189,687	32,292,493	29,870,905	23,355,380	53,226,285
Long-term liabilities	15,545,846	35,632,726	51,178,572	39,502,060	69,687,806	109,189,866
Total liabilities	38,648,652	44,822,413	83,471,065	69,372,965	93,043,186	162,416,151
Deferred inflows of resources	70,767,655	3,591,492	74,359,147	45,705,270	637,382	46,342,652
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	304,398,851	244,785,347	549,184,198	325,053,170	286,823,865	611,877,035
Restricted	24,679,010	311,329	24,990,339	29,427,154	415,772	29,842,926
Unrestricted	66,565,311	62,753,307	129,318,618	54,394,592	54,076,182	108,470,774
Total net position	\$ 395,643,172	\$ 307,849,983	\$ 703,493,155	\$ 408,874,916	\$ 341,315,819	\$ 750,190,735

For the purpose of debt retirement, \$1.2 million of the City's net position has been restricted for debt service. The balance of restricted net position comprises \$22.5 million for Development Impact Fee Capital Projects, \$1.1 million for 911 Emergency Services, \$0.7 million for Workers Compensation Claims, and \$1.3 million for Idaho Center Events, and \$3.0 million held in trust for employees' health insurance benefits, for a total of \$29.8 million in Restricted net position. The balance of \$108.5 million or 14.5% of total net position is available to fund the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. In fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022, the City has positive balances in all three categories of net position.

The following table provides a summary of the City's operation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. Prior year data is presented for comparison purposes. The 2021 columns have not been adjusted for the restatement that resulted from the change in accounting principle described in Note 17 or the implementation of GASB 87.

Statements of Activities

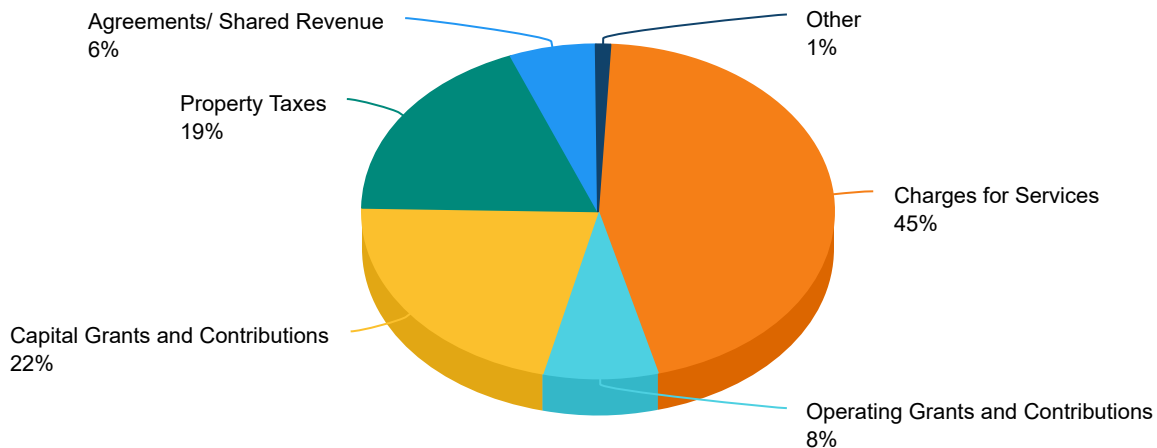
	2021, as restated			2022		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 16,190,764	\$ 63,824,817	\$ 80,015,581	\$ 18,276,675	\$ 77,446,502	\$ 95,723,177
Operating Grants and Contributions	19,616,622	-	19,616,622	17,739,073	2,000	17,741,073
Capital Grants and Contributions	41,469,117	32,507,453	73,976,570	31,404,410	15,134,290	46,538,700
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	38,345,464	-	38,345,464	39,041,887	-	39,041,887
Intergovernmental	13,458,056	-	13,458,056	13,651,739	-	13,651,739
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	-	(2,324,414)	(2,364,261)	(4,688,675)
Other	1,234,018	303,181	1,537,199	1,673,487	665,168	2,338,655
Total Revenues	130,314,041	96,635,451	226,949,492	119,462,857	90,883,699	210,346,556
Expenses:						
Governmental Activities						
General Government	9,171,734	-	9,171,734	10,259,121	-	10,259,121
Police	25,890,305	-	25,890,305	31,411,756	-	31,411,756
Fire	10,038,156	-	10,038,156	27,400,212	-	27,400,212
Culture and Recreation	16,282,823	-	16,282,823	20,694,155	-	20,694,155
Streets	12,859,985	-	12,859,985	14,864,186	-	14,864,186
Other	7,238,784	-	7,238,784	6,410,958	-	6,410,958
Business-Type Activities						
Water	-	12,390,881	12,390,881	-	15,255,322	15,255,322
Sewer	-	13,156,320	13,156,320	-	15,405,907	15,405,907
Sanitation	-	11,760,717	11,760,717	-	13,014,226	13,014,226
Development Services	-	3,639,806	3,639,806	-	5,790,222	5,790,222
Golf Courses	-	-	-	-	3,142,911	3,142,911
Total Expenses	81,481,787	40,947,724	122,429,511	111,040,388	52,608,588	163,648,976
Change in Net Position Before Special Item and Transfers	48,832,254	55,687,727	104,519,981	8,422,469	38,275,111	46,697,580
Special Item - Deletion of Fire Capital Assets	(4,074,728)	-	(4,074,728)	-	-	-
Transfers	8,413,769	(8,413,769)	-	4,809,275	(4,809,275)	-
Increase in Net Position	53,171,295	47,273,958	100,445,253	13,231,744	33,465,836	46,697,580
Net Position-Beginning, as Restated	342,471,877	260,576,025	603,047,902	395,643,172	307,849,983	703,493,155
Net Position-Ending	\$395,643,172	\$307,849,983	\$703,493,155	\$408,874,916	\$341,315,819	\$750,190,735

Governmental activities charges for services had a 12.9% increase of \$2.1 million over the prior year. Operating grants and contributions decreased by \$1.9 million. Governmental activities capital grants and contributions decreased by \$10.1 million, due to decreases in contributed capital, one-time Contracted Services revenues for street road improvements of \$7.6 million and decreased grants revenue of \$0.9 million combined with an increase of \$2.1 million in impact fees. Intergovernmental revenues increased by \$0.2 million due to an increase in state shared revenue. Property tax revenue increased by \$0.7 million, due to circuit breaker and delinquent property taxes. General government expenses increased by 11.9% or \$1.1 million, due to increased pension expense. Police expenses increased by 21.3% or \$5.5 million, due to increased pension expense and personnel costs. Fire expenses increased by 173.0% or \$17.4 million, due to increased pension expense due to pass-throughs to the Fire District. Culture and recreation expenses increased by \$4.4 million, due to increased Idaho Center activities. Streets expenses increased by 15.6% or \$2.0 million, due to increased construction contractual and labor costs.

Business-Type Activities of Water, Sewer, Sanitation, Development Services, and Golf increased revenue in charges for services overall 21.3% or \$13.6 million, with an annual increase in fees and a 4.0% increase in the total number of accounts. Business-Type Capital grants and contributions decreased by 53.4% or \$17.4 million, due to decreased contributed capital. Expenses for Water increased by 23.1% or \$2.9 million, due to increases in depreciation expense for capital, internal engineering costs and water meter replacements. Sewer expenses increased by 17.1% or \$2.2 million, due to an increase in pension expense, internal engineering costs and repair costs. Sanitation contractual expenses increased by 10.7% or \$1.3 million, due to increase in fees and services. Development Services expenses increased by 59.1% or \$2.2 million, due to increased Fire District passthrough funds, labor, benefits and pension costs.

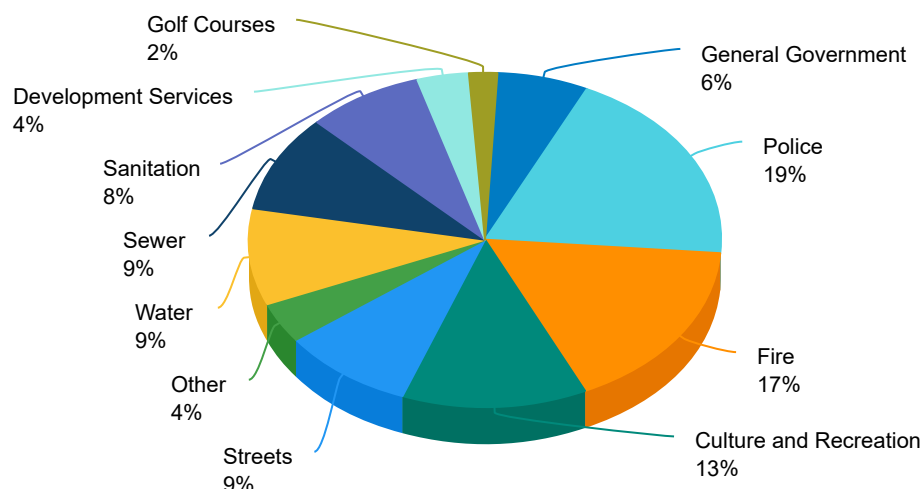
The following chart displays City revenue for the fiscal year 2022.

Revenue Sources 2022



The following chart displays the City's expenses for the fiscal year 2022.

Expenses by Type 2022



Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

Governmental Funds:

The focus of the City's governmental fund statement is to provide information on short-term cash inflows and outflows. This information is helpful in assessing the City's near-term financing needs. In particular, unassigned fund balance serves as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The City reports five major funds in fiscal year 2022: General, Streets, Grants and Contracts, Idaho Center, and Development Impact Fees.

At fiscal year end, the City's governmental ending combined fund balance totaled \$96.5 million, an increase of \$14.2 million from the previous year, due to the Development Impact Fee Fund adding \$5.2 million, the General Fund adding \$0.1 million, grants and contracts decreased by \$0.2 million, the Idaho Center adding \$1.3 million, the Other Governmental Funds adding \$4.2 million, and Streets adding \$3.6 million to fund balance. Of the combined ending fund balance, approximately 0.5% is nonspendable, a combination of inventory, prepaid expenses and receivable accounts; 26.6% is restricted for debt retirement or by the revenue source; 53.7% is committed, which includes special revenue fund balances and commitments for paid leave liability; and the balance of 19.2% is unassigned fund balance and available to meet uneven cash flow, emergent needs and budgetary needs in the next fiscal year.

General Fund

The General Fund balance increased by \$0.1 million, compared to an increase in fiscal year 2021 of \$11 million. The increase to General Fund reserves in fiscal year 2022 was mainly the result of more revenue received than budgeted. The unassigned fund balance decreased by \$8.0 million. Revenues decreased by 24.8% or \$14.5 million over the prior year. Revenue decreases from GPSGI totaled \$9.2 million, and CARES Act funding decreases totaled \$1.4 million. Revenues also decreased by \$1.5 million, due to Fire District revenues staying in the new district, recognizing unrealized investment losses of \$1 million, and moving Franchise Fee revenue of \$0.7 million to the Capital Fund. Expenditures decreased by 16.8% or \$8.8 million over the prior year, primarily due to decreased GPSGI funded expenses, the move of Engineering out of the General Fund, and the transfer of Fire to the Fire District effective December 31, 2022. Transfers in decreased by 50.7% and transfers out increased by 48.3% over the prior year. Capital outlay decreased 41.4% as general government capital outlays were mostly shifted to the Capital Projects Fund.

Streets Fund

Streets revenues decreased by 33.2% or \$6.3 million and expenditures increased by 28.8% or \$2.3 million. Contracted services income decreased \$7.6 million, as a result of one-time funds received from a developer for road improvements in the prior year. Unrealized investment losses totaling \$0.8 million were recognized in the current year. Intergovernmental revenue increased 18% or \$1.5 million, due to one-time shared state tax revenues. Streets expenditure increases were due to engineering allocations, contracted services, and capital projects. Capital outlay increased 19.6%, due to the timing of capital projects.

Grants and Contracts Fund

Grants and Contracts revenues increased by 18.2% or \$1.0 million, and expenditures increased by 9.3% or \$0.5 million. Intergovernmental revenue increased by 71.2%, or \$0.8 million, due to ARPA funding. Grant revenues increased by 4.1%, or \$0.2 million, due to increases in CDBG grants, Parks grants and Street grants. Expenditure increases included ARPA payouts to Fire of \$0.4 million and ARPA pay of \$0.3 million. Capital outlays were flat year over year.

Idaho Center Fund

The Idaho Center has increased revenues and expenses significantly coming out of the COVID pandemic and now qualifies as a major fund. Revenues increased by 158.0% or \$5.9 million, and expenditures increased by 144.8% or \$5.7 million. Capital Outlay increased by 258.4%, or \$0.7 million. The Idaho Center positioned itself well for the dramatic recovery by expanding the outdoor events, primarily Horse Park events while the indoor events were limited due to COVID restrictions. Once the COVID restrictions were lifted, the increase in indoor events was dramatic. Revenue increases of \$5.9 million exceeded expenditure increases of \$5.7 million reflecting expense efficiency driven by COVID related cost controls.

Development Impact Fee Fund

Development Impact Fee revenue increased by 15.0% or \$2.1 million, due to the substantial increase in building activity in the community during fiscal year 2022. Expenditures increased by 31.9% or \$2.6 million, due to an increase in Streets projects.

Proprietary Funds:

The City's proprietary fund statements provide additional detail for the business-type activity information that is shown in city-wide statements. The proprietary fund statements show individual information on each of the City's five enterprise funds and seven internal service funds.

Unrestricted net position of the proprietary funds with their corresponding percent of the total are: Water \$23.9 million, with 44.4%; Sewer \$13.7 million, with 25.6%; Golf \$5.9 million, with 11.1%; and Development Services \$10.2 million, with 19.0% of the total. The combined proprietary unrestricted net position total is \$53.7 million.

The increase in total net position resulting from fiscal year 2022 proprietary fund operations is: Water \$13.9 million; Sewer \$14.7 million; Development Services \$4.0 million; Golf Courses 1.0 million and Sanitation \$0. The total increase to net position of the proprietary funds is \$39.6 million. The changes in net positions were due to increases in operating income as planned for regulatory requirements and investment in capital infrastructure.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual to budget comparisons are found following the Notes to the Financial Statements. Below is a discussion regarding the general fund budget-to-actual comparison.

The City Council approved two revisions to the original fiscal year 2022 budget. The budget amendments were due to rollover capital budgets from the prior year, new grants, and emergent repairs and equipment purchases. As indicated in the table below, expenditures were \$4.4 million, or 9.2%, less than budget, reflecting savings in purchased services, and capital projects not accomplished that were budgeted.

Budget to Actual Comparison - General Fund

	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Original Budget	\$ 52,422,264	\$ 44,415,435
Final Budget	53,838,986	48,382,238
Actual Expenditures	52,525,343	43,690,051
Variance	\$ 1,313,643	\$ 4,692,187

Capital Assets

At fiscal year end, the City's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, totals \$681.7 million for both governmental activities and business-type activities. Capital asset investments include land, building and improvements, equipment, infrastructure, right to use assets, intangible assets and construction in progress. The net increase in the City's capital asset investment for the current fiscal year is \$89.0 million.

Major Capital items during the year include:

- > Major additions to construction-in-progress include the wastewater treatment plant phase II at \$57.7 million, annual pipeline replacement \$1.1 million, Birch Force Main \$1.9 million, Franklin and Birch intersection \$1.2 million, Idaho Transportation Department Cooper agreement \$2.5 million, and the Midland & Lake Lowell intersection at \$1.9 million.
- > Infrastructure additions include the following contributed capital of subdivisions annexed; sewer lines at \$3.3 million, other wastewater additions totaling \$17.5 million, water lines at \$7.6 million, irrigation lines at \$4.2 million, as well as annexed roads at \$14.4 million. Other additions include the Indian Creek Pathway at \$0.4 million and the Midland and Lake Lowell intersection at \$2 million.
- > The largest equipment additions were: 4 police department vehicles and other capital purchases for \$0.14 million, Public Works vehicles and capital systems totaling \$0.2 million, Civic Center's banquet lobby at \$0.2 million, Idaho Center's lighting project at \$0.7 million and a chiller replacement for \$0.2 million.
- > As of October 1, 2021, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of certain right to use leased assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The City had a total of \$1.1 million in right to use leases at the end of the fiscal year.

Capital assets activity is identified in Note 7.

Debt Administration

According to state statutes, all cities have a legal limitation on their general obligation debt equal to two percent of their assessed valuation. Using this formula, the City of Nampa has a legal debt margin of \$270.0 million, an increase of \$89.1 million over last year due to increased total assessed value.

During fiscal year 2022, the City refinanced the General Obligation Bonds for a net savings to taxpayers of \$55,101 and the Revenue Refunding Bonds in the Water fund for a net savings of \$163,354.

The total long-term debt obligation that pertains to the legal limit for the City of Nampa as of September 30, 2022, was equal to \$5.2 million, for general obligation bonds for governmental activities. Principal payments for debt totaled \$3.7 million during fiscal year 2022. New debt issued in fiscal year 2022 totaled \$29 million due to draws on a note payable for the wastewater treatment plant. See Note 9 for more detailed information on debt.

Economic Factors

In 2022, Nampa has several indicators showing that the economy is strong and growing. At the end of 2022, the unemployment rate was very low at 2.9%. At the end of 2021, the unemployment rate was at 2%, the lowest rate in over 30 years. In the same period, Nampa went from 44,458 employed in December 2021, to 47,566 in December 2022. The peak of unemployment for the City was January 2021, with a 5% unemployment rate. In 2022, the labor force held steady throughout the year increasing slightly from 46,602 to 48,340. Those participating in the labor force was the lowest in January and peaked in December of 2022, with 48,340.

In 2022, Nampa along with the rest of Idaho continues to see a demand for housing as in-migration patterns continue to increase. Due to interest rates dramatically increasing though home sales decreased throughout 2022. The median home value in Nampa in December 2021 was \$407,000, and ended at \$409,560 in December 2022. The Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS) estimates the population has grown in Nampa 110,980 in 2021 and remains close to that population estimation number in 2022. The City's number of new residential units permitted for construction dropped off to 1,993 in FY2022 from over 2,300 units permitted in the City in fiscal year 2021. The drop could be attributed to the increase in interest rates as well as rising construction supply costs.

In 2022, the city experienced a large increase in the valuation of permits, due to increased costs of construction supplies and the city restructuring the valuation for residential permits. The total permit values came in at \$829 million up from \$450 million in 2021. The majority of the value is made up of commercial permits values coming in at \$510,726,675. Nampa also saw a large increase in industrial development and spec industrial development beginning in 2022, adding to the commercial valuation of the permits.

Request for Information

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



Basic Financial Statements



Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	\$ 69,859,679	\$ 73,397,477	\$ 143,257,156	\$ 7,557,368
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	41,450,924	-	41,450,924	5,014,221
Accounts	2,336,438	8,906,602	11,243,040	28,500
Franchise Fees	433,546	-	433,546	-
Special Assessments	403,735	-	403,735	-
Interest	465,666	-	465,666	12,204
Intergovernmental	5,674,944	-	5,674,944	-
Grants	1,812,845	-	1,812,845	-
Notes	486,985	-	486,985	-
Leases	2,084,588	-	2,084,588	-
Inventory	525,755	111,265	637,020	-
Internal Balances	1,036,335	(1,036,335)	-	-
Prepays	426,108	-	426,108	-
Restricted Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments	49,842,379	415,772	50,258,151	11,732
Land held for sale	-	-	-	325,000
Capital Assets:				
Land and Other Assets not Depreciated	66,704,919	90,037,920	156,742,839	29,829
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	264,448,987	259,767,945	524,216,932	14,651,880
Right to Use Leased Assets, Net of Amortization	720,943	-	720,943	-
Total Assets	508,714,776	431,600,646	940,315,422	27,630,734
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Loss on Debt Refunding	-	-	-	857,834
Deferred Amount on Pension - PERSI Base Plan	15,238,375	3,395,741	18,634,116	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	15,238,375	3,395,741	18,634,116	857,834
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	6,368,205	22,140,517	28,508,722	71,191
Accrued Liabilities	1,103,314	180,478	1,283,792	-
Claims Payable	364,296	-	364,296	-
Unearned Revenue	20,787,540	-	20,787,540	480
Deposits Payable	1,198,138	294,218	1,492,356	-
Accrued Interest	49,412	740,167	789,579	25,810
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	5,830,918	1,490,506	7,321,424	2,442,489
Due in More Than One Year:				
Long-Term Debt	5,678,011	61,969,000	67,647,011	10,433,391
Net Pension Liability - PERSI Base Plan	27,993,131	6,228,300	34,221,431	-
Total Liabilities	69,372,965	93,043,186	162,416,151	12,973,361

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

Statement of Net Position (continued)

September 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	40,798,461	-	40,798,461	4,842,269
Unavailable Revenue - Notes Receivable	457,899	-	457,899	-
Deferred Amount on Leases	2,057,903	-	2,057,903	-
Deferred Gain on Bond Refunding	118,506	131,764	250,270	-
Deferred Amount on Pension - PERSI Base Plan	2,272,501	505,618	2,778,119	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	45,705,270	637,382	46,342,652	4,842,269
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	325,053,170	286,823,865	611,877,035	9,833,475
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	783,181	415,772	1,198,953	-
Development Impact Fee Capital Projects	22,513,348	-	22,513,348	-
911	1,144,670	-	1,144,670	-
Workers Compensation	677,053	-	677,053	-
Idaho Center Events	1,253,787	-	1,253,787	-
Held in Trust for Employees' Health Insurance Benefits	3,055,115	-	3,055,115	-
Unrestricted	54,394,592	54,076,182	108,470,774	839,463
Total Net Position	\$ 408,874,916	\$ 341,315,819	\$ 750,190,735	\$ 10,672,938

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 10,259,121	\$ 1,843,130	\$ 1,925,790	\$ 146,616	\$ (6,343,585)
Police	31,411,756	2,121,500	671,957	1,263,505	(27,354,794)
Engineering and Public Works	2,825,840	716,139	1,164,091	-	(945,610)
Fire	27,400,212	189,532	998,697	1,880,578	(24,331,405)
Streets	14,864,186	9,965	10,087,154	24,243,420	19,476,353
Culture and Recreation	20,694,155	13,240,543	815,145	3,870,291	(2,768,176)
Community Development	3,188,758	155,866	2,076,239	-	(956,653)
Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	396,360	-	-	-	(396,360)
Total Governmental Activities	111,040,388	18,276,675	17,739,073	31,404,410	(43,620,230)
Business-Type Activities:					
Water	15,255,322	19,071,290	-	11,798,776	15,614,744
Sewer	15,405,907	28,546,355	-	3,335,514	16,475,962
Sanitation	13,014,226	14,908,594	-	-	1,894,368
Development Services	5,790,222	10,360,469	-	-	4,570,247
Golf Courses	3,142,911	4,559,794	2,000	-	1,418,883
Total Business-Type Activities	52,608,588	77,446,502	2,000	15,134,290	39,974,204
Total Government	\$ 163,648,976	\$ 95,723,177	\$ 17,741,073	\$ 46,538,700	\$ (3,646,026)
Component Unit					
Nampa Development Corporation	\$ 1,642,775	\$ 63,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,579,589)

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Changes in Net Position				
Net (Expense) Revenue	\$ (43,620,230)	\$ 39,974,204	\$ (3,646,026)	\$ (1,579,589)
General Revenues not Restricted:				
Taxes:				
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	36,315,890	-	36,315,890	5,447,460
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	2,725,997	-	2,725,997	-
Franchise Fees	2,084,532	-	2,084,532	-
Sales Tax and Other Governmental	11,567,207	-	11,567,207	-
Earnings on Investments	762,229	665,168	1,427,397	52,041
Unrealized Loss on Investments	(2,324,414)	(2,364,261)	(4,688,675)	-
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	54,000	-	54,000	-
Miscellaneous	857,258	-	857,258	8,281
Transfers	4,809,275	(4,809,275)	-	-
Total General Revenues, Special Item, and Transfers	56,851,974	(6,508,368)	50,343,606	5,507,782
Change in Net Position	13,231,744	33,465,836	46,697,580	3,928,193
Net Position - Beginning, as Restated	395,643,172	307,849,983	703,493,155	6,744,745
Net Position - Ending	\$ 408,874,916	\$ 341,315,819	\$ 750,190,735	\$ 10,672,938

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

September 30, 2022

	General	Streets	Grants and Contracts	Idaho Center	Development Impact Fee	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and Investments	\$ 22,795,921	\$ 24,466,385	\$ -	\$ 1,496,585	\$ -	\$ 18,188,267	\$ 66,947,158
Taxes - Current	30,123,326	2,561,544	-	-	-	8,113,591	40,798,461
Taxes - Delinquent	490,224	38,297	-	-	-	123,941	652,462
Accounts	203,723	18,891	8,407	1,907,251	-	127,559	2,265,831
Franchise Fees	-	-	-	-	-	433,546	433,546
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	403,735	403,735
Interest	465,597	-	-	-	-	69	465,666
Intergovernmental	4,439,464	1,235,480	-	-	-	-	5,674,944
Grants	-	-	1,812,845	-	-	-	1,812,845
Notes	29,086	-	457,899	-	-	-	486,985
Leases	-	-	-	-	-	2,084,588	2,084,588
Inventory	-	-	-	54,877	-	-	54,877
Prepays	171,836	-	-	248,514	-	5,758	426,108
Due from Other Funds	2,897,605	-	-	156,746	-	-	3,054,351
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	-	15,808,928	5,406,310	24,314,613	291,688	45,821,539
Total Assets	\$ 61,616,782	\$ 28,320,597	\$ 18,088,079	\$ 9,270,283	\$ 24,314,613	\$ 29,772,742	\$ 171,383,096
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable	\$ 583,641	\$ 1,493,632	\$ 233,990	\$ 1,614,329	\$ 926,745	\$ 1,454,767	\$ 6,307,104
Accrued Liabilities	871,071	50,138	9,348	-	-	114,691	1,045,248
Unearned Revenue	506,709	-	16,004,928	4,152,523	-	123,380	20,787,540
Deposits Payable	4,410	-	-	347,910	-	26,575	378,895
Due to Other Funds	-	-	480,881	-	874,520	254,911	1,610,312
Total Liabilities	1,965,831	1,543,770	16,729,147	6,114,762	1,801,265	1,974,324	30,129,099
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Unavailable:							
Property Taxes	30,584,643	2,597,329	-	-	-	8,229,877	41,411,849
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	403,735	403,735
Grants	-	-	439,338	-	-	-	439,338
Notes Receivable	-	-	457,899	-	-	-	457,899
Deferred Amount on Leases	-	-	-	-	-	2,057,903	2,057,903
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	30,584,643	2,597,329	897,237	-	-	10,691,515	44,770,724

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

Balance Sheet (continued)

Governmental Funds

September 30, 2022

	General	Streets	Grants and Contracts	Idaho Center	Development Impact Fee	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable	200,922	-	-	303,391	-	5,758	510,071
Restricted	-	-	-	1,253,787	22,513,348	1,900,296	25,667,431
Committed	10,329,000	24,179,498	461,695	1,598,343	-	15,200,849	51,769,385
Unassigned	18,536,386	-	-	-	-	-	18,536,386
Total Fund Balances	29,066,308	24,179,498	461,695	3,155,521	22,513,348	17,106,903	96,483,273
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 61,616,782	\$ 28,320,597	\$ 18,088,079	\$ 9,270,283	\$ 24,314,613	\$ 29,772,742	\$ 171,383,096



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

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$ 96,483,273
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:		
Land and other assets not depreciated	66,704,919	
Buildings and improvements, net of \$35,105,616 accumulated depreciation	40,854,469	
Equipment, net of \$13,817,872 accumulated depreciation	9,530,022	
Infrastructure, net of \$108,760,989 accumulated depreciation	213,652,126	
Right to use leased assets, net of \$339,334 accumulated amortization	<u>720,943</u>	331,462,479
Some of the City's property taxes and other long-term receivables 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:		
Property taxes	613,388	
Special assessments	403,735	
Grants	<u>439,338</u>	1,456,461
The obligations related to the PERSI Base Plan and the PERSI Firefighters' Retirement Fund are not due and payable in the current period nor are they financial resources in the current period. Therefore, they are not reported in the funds:		
Net pension liability related to the PERSI Base Plan	(25,830,336)	
Deferred outflow of resources related to PERSI plans	14,062,356	
Deferred inflow of resources related to PERSI plans	<u>(2,096,925)</u>	(13,864,905)
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. Accrued interest for special assessment debt is \$7,309, for general obligation refunding bonds is \$14,851, for capital lease obligations is \$25,450, and for right of use lease obligations is \$1,802.		
		(49,412)
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:		
Special assessment debt	(452,001)	
Unamortized special assessment bond discount	44,077	
General obligation refunding bonds	(5,205,000)	
Unamortized general obligation refunding bond premium	(68,494)	
Right of use leases - fire pumper trucks	(731,944)	
Leases payable	(697,735)	
Compensated absences payable	<u>(4,182,151)</u>	(11,293,248)
Deferred gains related to bond refundings are recorded as deferred inflows of resources and amortized over the life of the bonds on the statement of net position.		
		(118,506)
Internal service funds are used to charge the costs of certain employee benefits, and fleet and engineering services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of certain internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
		<u>4,798,774</u>
Net position of governmental activities		\$ <u>408,874,916</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General	Streets	Grants and Contracts	Idaho Center	Development Impact Fee	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:							
Property Taxes	\$ 28,750,114	\$ 2,595,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,854,632	\$ 39,200,186
Franchise Fees	-	-	-	-	-	2,084,532	2,084,532
Investment Income	276,302	210,995	29,897	-	44,702	154,880	716,776
Business Licenses and Permits	125,697	-	-	-	-	-	125,697
Fines and Forfeitures	631,665	-	-	-	-	-	631,665
Intergovernmental	13,784,207	10,087,154	1,904,731	-	-	-	25,776,092
Grants	-	-	3,987,212	-	-	500	3,987,712
Charges for Services	1,250,225	469,203	-	8,656,277	-	5,819,273	16,194,978
Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	(9,398)	(9,398)
Impact Fees	-	-	-	-	15,929,121	-	15,929,121
Unrealized Loss on Investments	(983,748)	(750,943)	-	-	-	(436,384)	(2,171,075)
Lease Income	-	-	-	-	-	570,400	570,400
Miscellaneous	116,287	70,843	252,383	381,230	10,850	72,889	904,482
Donations and Sponsors	38,265	-	163,119	566,598	-	169,077	937,059
Total Revenues	43,989,014	12,682,692	6,337,342	9,604,105	15,984,673	16,280,401	104,878,227
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General Government	8,453,063	-	902,133	-	15,140	-	9,370,336
Police	26,426,081	-	799,778	-	34,864	791,322	28,052,045
Public Works	837,457	-	46,554	-	-	858,659	1,742,670
Fire	5,720,614	-	41,230	-	2,548,585	-	8,310,429
Streets	-	7,040,118	-	-	396,001	-	7,436,119
Culture and Recreation	-	-	56,469	8,690,638	30,905	9,602,723	18,380,735
Community Development	1,309,663	-	1,655,391	-	-	28,842	2,993,896
Capital Outlay	479,487	3,184,419	2,415,882	1,003,536	7,803,446	1,627,805	16,514,575
Debt Service:							
Principal	428,091	-	-	-	-	2,662,033	3,090,124
Interest	35,595	-	-	-	-	247,054	282,649
Bond Issue Costs	-	-	-	-	-	50,900	50,900
Total Expenditures	43,690,051	10,224,537	5,917,437	9,694,174	10,828,941	15,869,338	96,224,478
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	298,963	2,458,155	419,905	(90,069)	5,155,732	411,063	8,653,749

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (continued)

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	General	Streets	Grants and Contracts	Idaho Center	Development Impact Fee	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In	4,025,874	1,788,796	2,000	1,380,304	-	4,515,651	11,712,625
Transfers Out	(4,536,164)	(629,600)	(623,420)	-	-	(856,183)	(6,645,367)
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-	5,320,375	5,320,375
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	-	-	-	(5,269,875)	(5,269,875)
Leases	349,123	-	-	-	-	68,867	417,990
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(161,167)	1,159,196	(621,420)	1,380,304	-	3,778,835	5,535,748
Net Change in Fund Balances	137,796	3,617,351	(201,515)	1,290,235	5,155,732	4,189,898	14,189,497
Fund Balances at October 1, as Restated	28,928,512	20,562,147	663,210	1,865,286	17,357,616	-	69,376,771
Fund Balances at September 30	<u>\$29,066,308</u>	<u>\$24,179,498</u>	<u>\$ 461,695</u>	<u>\$ 3,155,521</u>	<u>\$ 22,513,348</u>	<u>\$ 4,189,898</u>	<u>\$ 83,566,268</u>



Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds	\$ 14,189,497
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, the cost of those assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay purchases capitalized	15,546,581
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(11,065,056)</u> 4,481,525
Contributions from developers and other donated capital assets are not recorded in the governmental funds because they are not a source of financial resources. However, in the statement of activities, these contributions are recorded as capital grants and contributions.	14,404,202
In the statement of activities, the gain (loss) on the sale or disposal of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the capital assets disposed. The City transferred Fire Department capital assets over to the Nampa Fire Protection District this fiscal year.	(23,675)
The governmental 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 long-term debt	3,090,125
Change in interest payable	28,079
Amortization of bond premium	15,567
Amortization of bond discount	(5,509)
Amortization of deferred refunding costs	(159,196)
Amortization of gain on bond refunding	26,933
Refunding bonds issued	(5,289,061)
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	5,269,875
Right of use lease obligations	(417,990)
Right of use lease down payment adjustment	10,114
Change in compensated absences	<u>1,159,554</u> 3,728,491
Because some property taxes, grants, and other long-term receivables will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year end they are not considered available revenues in the governmental funds, but are instead counted as unearned and unavailable revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.	290,437
Revenues (expenditures) related to the net pension liability/asset do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as revenue or expenditures in the governmental funds.	(23,057,033)
Internal service funds are used to charge the costs of certain employee benefits and fleet and engineering services to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of certain internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of activities.	<u>(781,700)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 13,231,744</u>

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

September 30, 2022

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Sanitation	Development Services	Nonmajor Golf Courses Fund	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Investments	\$ 24,804,502	\$ 29,609,668	\$ -	\$ 11,925,724	\$ 6,470,306	\$ 72,810,200	\$ 3,499,798
Inventory	-	-	-	-	111,265	111,265	470,878
Accounts Receivable, Net	1,919,983	4,119,788	2,860,288	-	-	8,900,059	77,150
Restricted Cash	-	415,772	-	-	-	415,772	4,020,840
Total Current Assets	26,724,485	34,145,228	2,860,288	11,925,724	6,581,571	82,237,296	8,068,666
Non Current Assets:							
Capital Assets:							
Land	175,126	294,021	-	-	-	469,147	-
Buildings	797,020	22,617,472	-	1,655,196	1,648,790	26,718,478	1,346,691
Equipment (Including Underground Assets)	167,232,975	189,771,051	-	713,283	1,491,566	359,208,875	547,526
Construction in Progress	5,501,692	84,067,081	-	-	-	89,568,773	-
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(43,825,911)	(80,004,849)	-	(697,419)	(2,107,068)	(126,635,247)	(1,006,008)
Total Non Current Assets	129,880,902	216,744,776	-	1,671,060	1,033,288	349,330,026	888,209
Total Assets	156,605,387	250,890,004	2,860,288	13,596,784	7,614,859	431,567,322	8,956,875
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Deferred Amount on Pension-PERSI Base Plan	747,176	1,151,356	-	975,983	300,079	3,174,594	1,397,166
Liabilities							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	1,783,704	17,920,985	1,798,778	478,375	151,694	22,133,536	68,082
Accrued Liabilities	42,908	60,098	-	53,422	14,435	170,863	67,681
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,296
Customer Deposits	141,447	1,272	-	47,500	103,999	294,218	819,243
Accrued Interest Payable	1,743	738,424	-	-	-	740,167	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	1,061,510	-	-	1,061,510	382,529
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	145,000	135,000	-	175,000	62,000	517,000	217,000
Notes Payable - Current	-	749,506	-	-	-	749,506	-
Revenue Refunding Bonds Payable - Current	200,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Total Current Liabilities	2,314,802	19,605,285	2,860,288	754,297	332,128	25,866,800	1,918,831

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

Statement of Net Position (continued)

Proprietary Funds

September 30, 2022

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Sanitation	Development Services	Nonmajor Golf Courses Fund	Total	Internal Service Funds
Long-Term Liabilities:							
Compensated Absences Payable	15,452	15,602	-	26,881	7,095	65,030	25,920
Notes Payable	-	60,377,470	-	-	-	60,377,470	-
Revenue Refunding Bonds Payable (Net of Unamortized Premium)	1,523,260	-	-	-	-	1,523,260	-
Net Pension Liability-PERSI Base Plan	1,365,435	2,111,462	-	1,786,359	554,387	5,817,643	2,573,452
Total Long-Term Liabilities	2,904,147	62,504,534	-	1,813,240	561,482	67,783,403	2,599,372
Total Liabilities	5,218,949	82,109,819	2,860,288	2,567,537	893,610	93,650,203	4,518,203
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred Gain on Bond Refunding	131,764	-	-	-	-	131,764	-
Deferred Amount on Pension-PERSI Base Plan	110,847	171,410	-	145,018	45,005	472,280	208,914
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	242,611	171,410	-	145,018	45,005	604,044	208,914
Net Position							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	128,025,878	155,617,800	-	1,671,060	1,033,288	286,348,026	888,209
Restricted for Debt Service	-	415,772	-	-	-	415,772	-
Restricted for Workers Comp	-	-	-	-	-	-	677,053
Held in trust for Employees' Health Insurance Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,055,115
Unrestricted	23,865,125	13,726,559	-	10,189,152	5,943,035	53,723,871	1,006,547
Total Net Position	\$ 151,891,003	\$ 169,760,131	\$ -	\$ 11,860,212	\$ 6,976,323	\$ 340,487,669	\$ 5,626,924
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Fund Activities Related to Enterprise Funds						828,150	
Net Position of Business-Type Activities						\$ 341,315,819	

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Sanitation	Development Services	Nonmajor Golf Courses Fund	Total	
Operating Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 15,714,406	\$ 23,002,576	\$ 14,908,594	\$ 10,360,469	\$ 4,482,331	\$ 68,468,376	\$ 12,038,769
Miscellaneous	109,147	62,684	-	-	79,463	251,294	196,190
Total Operating Revenues	15,823,553	23,065,260	14,908,594	10,360,469	4,561,794	68,719,670	12,234,959
Operating Expenses:							
Salaries and Benefits	2,390,173	3,753,985	-	3,177,761	944,904	10,266,823	4,866,524
Other Services and Charges	8,630,051	5,147,125	13,044,849	2,388,272	2,032,386	31,242,683	7,750,035
Depreciation	4,211,932	5,724,286	-	110,181	152,050	10,198,449	62,158
Total Operating Expenses	15,232,156	14,625,396	13,044,849	5,676,214	3,129,340	51,707,955	12,678,717
Operating Income (Loss)	591,397	8,439,864	1,863,745	4,684,255	1,432,454	17,011,715	(443,758)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):							
Hook-on Fees	3,247,737	5,481,095	-	-	-	8,728,832	-
Investment Income	227,097	285,685	-	91,972	56,034	660,788	69,089
Interest Expense	(45,797)	(773,909)	-	-	-	(819,706)	-
Unrealized Loss on Investments	(808,173)	(1,013,711)	-	(327,276)	(199,492)	(2,348,652)	(188,204)
Bond Issue Costs	(53,000)	-	-	-	-	(53,000)	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2,567,864	3,979,160	-	(235,304)	(143,458)	6,168,262	(119,115)
Income Before Contributions and Transfers	3,159,261	12,419,024	1,863,745	4,448,951	1,288,996	23,179,977	(562,873)
Capital Contributions	11,798,776	3,335,514	-	-	-	15,134,290	-
Transfers Out	(1,041,861)	(1,061,614)	(1,863,745)	(480,180)	(220,095)	(4,667,495)	(399,763)
Change in Net Position	13,916,176	14,692,924	-	3,968,771	1,068,901	33,646,772	(962,636)
Net Position - October 1, as restated	137,974,827	155,067,207	-	7,891,441	5,907,422		6,589,560
Net Position - September 30	\$ 151,891,003	\$ 169,760,131	\$ -	\$ 11,860,212	\$ 6,976,323		\$ 5,626,924
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Fund Activities Related to Enterprise Funds						(180,936)	
Change in Net Position of Business-Type Activities						\$33,465,836	

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Development Services	Nonmajor Golf Course Fund	Total	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$15,736,233	\$22,488,609	\$14,732,919	\$10,357,969	\$4,577,591	\$67,893,321	\$5,866,374
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,428,544
Payments to Suppliers	(6,580,739)	(4,129,133)	(12,658,481)	(1,499,822)	(2,121,531)	(26,989,706)	(8,262,746)
Payments to Employees	(2,188,381)	(3,366,869)	-	(2,773,859)	(865,493)	(9,194,602)	(4,342,194)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(1,900,164)	(962,058)	(251,571)	(458,104)	(1,480)	(3,573,377)	141,271
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	5,066,949	14,030,549	1,822,867	5,626,184	1,589,087	28,135,636	(1,168,751)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:							
Hook-on Fees	3,247,737	5,481,095	-	-	-	8,728,832	-
Transfers from Other Funds and Operating Subsidies	-	-	40,878	-	-	40,878	382,529
Transfers to Other Funds	(1,041,861)	(1,061,614)	(1,863,745)	(480,180)	(220,095)	(4,667,495)	(399,763)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities	2,205,876	4,419,481	(1,822,867)	(480,180)	(220,095)	4,102,215	(17,234)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	1,650,000	28,992,818	-	-	-	30,642,818	-
Premium on Bonds Issued	76,313	-	-	-	-	76,313	-
Principal Payments on Capital Debt	(180,000)	(735,720)	-	-	-	(915,720)	-
Bond Proceeds Deposited into Escrow	(1,690,000)	-	-	-	-	(1,690,000)	-
Interest Payments on Capital Debt	(56,136)	(299,901)	-	-	-	(356,037)	-
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(4,928,992)	(46,706,313)	-	(132,738)	(169,436)	(51,937,479)	(29,359)
Bond Fees and Costs	(53,000)	-	-	-	-	(53,000)	-
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(5,181,815)	(18,749,116)	-	(132,738)	(169,436)	(24,233,105)	(29,359)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Investment Income (Loss)	(581,076)	(728,026)	-	(235,304)	(143,458)	(1,687,864)	(119,115)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(581,076)	(728,026)	-	(235,304)	(143,458)	(1,687,864)	(119,115)

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

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds						Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	Development Services	Nonmajor Golf Course Fund	Total	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Investments	1,509,934	(1,027,112)	-	4,777,962	1,056,098	6,316,882	(1,334,459)
Cash and Investments, Beginning of Year, as restated	23,294,568	31,052,552	-	7,147,762	5,414,208	66,909,090	8,855,097
Cash and Investments, End of Year	\$24,804,502	\$30,025,440	\$ -	\$11,925,724	\$ 6,470,306	\$73,225,972	\$ 7,520,638
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 591,397	\$ 8,439,864	\$ 1,863,745	\$ 4,684,255	\$ 1,432,454	\$ 17,011,715	\$ (443,758)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:							
Depreciation	4,211,932	5,724,286	-	110,181	152,050	10,198,449	62,158
Pension Expense	320,769	530,397	-	471,834	145,770	1,468,770	625,883
Decrease (Increase) in:							
Inventory	-	-	-	-	(33,825)	(33,825)	(351,859)
Accounts Receivable	(78,571)	(577,923)	(175,675)	-	-	(832,169)	215,252
Increase (Decrease) in:							
Accounts Payable	149,146	55,934	134,797	430,347	(56,802)	713,422	19,027
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	(173,336)
Accrued Liabilities	(65,672)	(102,650)	-	(82,355)	(27,939)	(278,616)	(14,357)
Deposits Payable	(8,748)	1,272	-	(2,500)	15,797	5,821	(1,020,565)
Compensated Absences Payable	(53,304)	(40,631)	-	14,422	(38,418)	(117,931)	(87,196)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 5,066,949	\$14,030,549	\$ 1,822,867	\$ 5,626,184	\$ 1,589,087	\$28,135,636	\$ (1,168,751)
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:							
Contributions of Capital Assets	\$ 11,798,776	\$ 3,335,514	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,134,290	\$ -
Capital Assets Purchased with Accounts Payable	504,889	17,148,727	-	-	-	\$ 17,653,616	-
Decrease in Fair Market Value of Investments	(808,173)	(1,013,711)	-	(327,276)	(199,492)	(2,348,652)	(188,204)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Nampa, Idaho (the City) was incorporated April 17, 1891, under the provisions of the Idaho Code Section 50-101 Et. Seq. as recodified in 1967. The City operates under a Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

The financial statements of the City 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 government accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting principles are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the financial statements for the City include all organizations for which the City is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the City are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Nampa Development Corporation (NDC) was created in 2007 to provide urban renewal services for the citizens of the City. NDC is a separate and distinct legal entity created by state statute. The Board of Commissioners for NDC includes three members from City Council and three members from the public who reside within NDC boundaries. Since the City's mayor appoints the board members, NDC is considered a discretely presented component unit of the City of Nampa. Complete financial statements and notes of NDC can be obtained from the offices of the Finance Director at the City.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

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*, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources management focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. 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 City 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.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Streets Fund – to account for the operation of the street maintenance department. Financing is provided by property taxes, state gasoline and sales taxes. State Law and City ordinance require that these revenues be used for public works maintenance and construction.

Grants and Contracts Fund – to account for the expenditures of grants and contracts. This is a consolidation of federal grants, state grants, local funds, private grants and contract funds.

Idaho Center Fund – to account for the Idaho Center's multi-event complex, which includes an enclosed arena, amphitheater, Horse Park and Sports Center. The Idaho Center accommodates concerts, sporting events, equestrian events, the Snake River Stampede Rodeo, conventions and other community events.

Development Impact Fee Fund – to account for the collection and expenditure of development impact fee revenues. These fees are collected when a building permit is issued to fund increased capacity for parks and trails, traffic signals and bridges, police building, fire building and trucks. These monies may not be used for operational or maintenance support; by state statute they must be used for capital expansion as required by new development.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Fund – accounts for all revenue and expense activity related to providing water and irrigation services to the residents of the City. This account activity includes, but is not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service and construction.

Sewer Fund – accounts for all revenue and expense activity related to providing sewer services to the residents of the City. This account activity includes, but is not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service and construction.

Sanitation Fund – accounts for all revenue and expense activity related to providing sanitation services to the residents of the City. Revenue and expense activity in this fund is primarily limited to the contractual agreement between the City of Nampa and Republic Services.

Development Services Fund – accounts for all revenue and expense activity related to the Nampa Building Department and Planning and Zoning Department services provided to the residents of the City.

These funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business when the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered, primarily through user charges or when the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds – Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. These funds account for the costs of billing and collecting for City water, irrigation, and sewer services, for fleet and engineering services provided to departments, and for premiums charged to departments for employee wellness, workers compensation and unemployment compensation claims and expenses on a cost reimbursement basis. The Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust, was reclassified from a Fiduciary Fund to an Internal Service Fund in fiscal year 2022. The Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust is used to account for the City's self-insured health insurance trust. Plan assets for the trust are dedicated to providing health benefits to employees.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between various functions of the government when elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and products and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges for services to customers for sales and services. The Water and Sewer Funds recognize as nonoperating revenue the portion of hook-on fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non operating expenses.

The Idaho Center special revenue fund recognizes revenue from ticket sales net of the costs of the event. The money received for ticket sales is collected by the Idaho Center on behalf of the event promoter and performer. The revenue earned by the Idaho Center is based on the contract entered into between the Idaho Center and event promoter. Ticket sales collected before the event is held are recorded as a liability since the ticket purchasers are entitled to receive a refund if the event is canceled. Ticket sales collected and held at September 30, 2022 for events occurring subsequent to year end were \$4,152,523.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools the cash of most funds into several common bank accounts. The accounting records of the funds with pooled cash reflect the equity or deficiency in pooled cash. Any deficiencies in cash of individual funds represent amounts due to other funds for cash borrowed.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments, including restricted cash, with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The investment purchases and sales information is not available for individual funds and management believes that due to the nature of pooled investments this information is not significant for purposes of understanding the statement of cash flows. Accordingly, the net change method is used to report cash flows from investments in these statements.

Investments

State statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, City coupon and local improvement district bonds.

Investments are stated at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. The City pools its investible funds to maximize interest income. The City allocates interest income on investments to the various funds based on the average balance of the net contribution of the respective fund.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances, if existing at the end of the fiscal year, are recorded and appropriations lapse at year end. Open encumbrances would then be an assignment of fund balance since the commitments would be honored in subsequent years. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. There were no encumbrances outstanding at September 30, 2022.

Property Taxes Receivable

Within the governmental fund financial statements, property taxes are recognized as revenue when the amount of taxes levied is measurable, and proceeds are available to finance current period expenditures.

In accordance with Idaho law, *ad valorem* property taxes are levied in dollars in September for each calendar year. Taxes are recorded by the City using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Levies are made on or before the 2nd Monday of September. One-half of the property taxes are due on or before the 20th of December and the remaining one-half is due on or before June 20th of the following year. A lien is filed on property three years from the date of delinquency. Since the City is on a September 30 fiscal year-end, property taxes levied during September for the succeeding year's collection are recorded as unavailable revenue at the City's year-end and recognized as revenue in the following fiscal year. Canyon County bills and collects taxes for the City.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category: the pension obligation and the deferred charge on refunding.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The pension obligation results from changes in assumptions or other inputs in the actuarial calculation of the City's net pension liability. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

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 inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods, so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following types of items that qualify for reporting in this category: unavailable property tax revenue, notes receivable, special assessments, grants, deferred inflows related to leases where the City is the lessor, deferred inflows from gain on bond refundings, as well as future inflows related to pension obligations. The balance of the deferred inflows of resources relating to property taxes, and notes receivable as of September 30, 2022, will be recognized as a revenue and increase in net position at the start of the next fiscal year or as eligibility requirements are satisfied. This treatment is a result of the property tax calendar in the State of Idaho and the eligibility requirements that have not been met as of year-end. The deferred inflows of resources related to leases and bond refunding are recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) on the straight line method over the term of the lease, or life of the bond, respectively.

Items reported as deferred inflows of resources arising only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, only reported in the governmental funds balance sheet, are as follows: unavailable property tax revenue, special assessments revenue, grants, and long-term notes receivable. The governmental funds report these unavailable revenues as the amounts are deferred and will be recognized as inflows of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Customer Services Receivable

In the government-wide financial statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

In the governmental fund financial statements, receivables are recorded when they are both measurable and available. Proprietary fund receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/due from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Special Assessment Receivable

The City has special assessments for local improvement districts. If delinquent assessments are not collected within two years after their due date, liens are attached to the property.

Lease Receivables

Lease receivables are recorded by the City as the present value of future lease payments expected to be received from the lessee during the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced over the life of the lease as cash is received in the applicable reporting period. The present value of future lease payments to be received are discounted based on the interest rate the City charges the lessee.

Inventories and Prepaids

Supply inventories are valued at cost (first-in, first-out method) and consist of expendable supplies and vehicle repair parts. Inventory held for resale is valued at the lower of cost or market (first-in first-out method). Resale inventory consists of golf supplies. The costs of inventory and prepaid items are recognized as expenditures in governmental funds when consumed (consumption method) and as expenses in proprietary funds when used.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and intangible assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost more

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

than \$10,000 for machinery and equipment, \$50,000 for buildings and building improvements, \$75,000 for infrastructure, and \$75,000 for right of way and easements, and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if original cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Public domain infrastructure consisting of roads and sidewalks are also reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Depreciation is recorded by use of the straight-line method. The book value of each asset is reduced by equal amounts over its estimated useful life as follows:

Building and improvements	10-50 years
Machinery and equipment	3-25 years
Infrastructure	20-50 years
Underground sewer and water lines	20-40 years

Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to operations as incurred. When an asset is disposed of, accumulated depreciation is deducted from the original cost, and any gain or loss arising from its disposal is credited or charged to operations.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Right to use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the City’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Right to use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to place the lease asset into service. Right to use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight line method. Amortization periods vary from 3 to 5 years.

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft of, damage to and destruction of assets for which the City carries commercial insurance. No settlements in excess of insurance coverage have been paid in the last three years. The City participates in a public entity risk pool, Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP), for general liability insurance. The City’s exposure to loss from its participation in ICRMP is limited only to the extent of its deductible.

City employees are provided traditional health care insurance that covers hospitalization and major medical expenses with specified limits. The plan is self-funded by the City and held in trust. It is administered by a third-party administrator. The Trust carries specific stop-loss and aggregate stop-loss insurance against losses. The premiums for these policies are billed monthly by the plan administrator. All claims are processed by the administrator, who issues checks drawn against a Trust bank account. The Trust pays the administrator a monthly fee for various administrative services.

The City established a self-funded workers compensation plan in January 2010 for claims incurred through December 31, 2017. The City carries specific stop-loss and aggregate stop-loss insurance against losses. The claims are processed by a third-party administrator, who issues checks drawn against a separate bank account. In January 2018, the City rejoined the state insurance fund for workers compensation insurance coverage. The self-funded portion of the workers compensation plan will remain active until all remaining claims are closed.

Long-Term Obligations and Bonded Indebtedness

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. 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.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Special Assessment Debt

Special assessment bonds are issued to provide funding for the construction of various local improvement districts. Collections from property owner's assessments are the primary source of debt service funds to retire maturing bonds. Although the City has no legal obligation to cover delinquencies in the event of default on the bonds, the City is authorized to do so. Previous actions by the City related to defaults on other special assessment projects make it probable the City will assume responsibility for the debt in event of default.

General Obligation Bonds

The Bonds are general obligations of the City and the full faith, credit and resources of the City are pledged for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. The Bonds are secured by *ad valorem* taxes to be levied against all taxable property within the City. These taxes, when collected, are required to be applied solely for the purpose of payment of principal and interest on the Bonds.

Revenue Bonds

The Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2022 were issued to refund a 2012 refunding bond, which was used to refund a loan from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality issued to finance the construction of a drinking water storage tank. Principal and interest on the bonds are payable solely from and secured by net revenues of the water fund.

Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities represent the City's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value of lease payments are discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the City.

Compensated Absences Payable

The City provides personal leave to employees that work over 30 hours a week. It is paid to employees when taken and will also be paid to employees or their beneficiaries upon the employee's termination, retirement or death. The amount of unpaid personal leave accumulated by City employees is accrued as an expense when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, which use the accrual basis of accounting. In the governmental funds, the amounts that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are accrued as current-year expenditures.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset/liability and pension expense (revenue), information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and Firefighters' Retirement Fund (FRF) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's and FRF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan and FRF. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2021, the FRF net pension asset and related deferred inflows were transferred over to the Nampa Fire Protection District.

Net Position and Fund Balances

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- > Net investment in capital assets - consists of capital assets and right to use assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any notes or other borrowings attributable to those assets.
- > Restricted net position - consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by external groups, such as grantors or laws and regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The most significant restriction as of September 30, 2022, is related to development impact fees, held for impact fee capital projects.
- > Unrestricted net position - all other assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows:

- > Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are not in nonspendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- > 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 City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., City Council). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint. This classification includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.
- > Assigned fund balance - amounts the City intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the City Council or by the Finance Director.
- > Unassigned fund balance – this classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts. Only the General Fund can report a positive amount of unassigned fund balance.

City Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution that places specific constraints on how the resources may be used. The Council action that imposed the limitation would need to occur no later than the close of the reporting period. Assigned fund balance is established by City Council through adoption or amendment of the budget, as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of equipment, construction, debt service, or for other purposes). As the signor of the budget ordinance, the mayor is the designated authority to authorize assignment of fund balance. Assigned fund balance can also be established by Council after the close of the reporting period by resolution.

In the general fund, the City strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 25% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources and uses.

When an expenditure is incurred for which restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of restricted funds, then committed funds, followed by assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless City Council has provided otherwise.

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.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 87

As of October 1, 2021, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of certain right to use leased assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The standard also requires lessors to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. The effect of the implementation of this standard on beginning fund balance and net position is disclosed in Note 17 and the additional disclosures required by this standard are included in Note 10.

Note 2 – Cash and Investments

At September 30, 2022, cash and investments were invested as follows:

Cash on Hand	\$ 25,605
Cash and Cash Equivalents	47,048,478
Investments	<u>146,441,224</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 193,515,307</u>
Deposits With Financial Institutions	
Unrestricted	\$ 5,210,985
Restricted	41,837,493
Cash on Hand	<u>25,605</u>
Total Cash	<u>\$ 47,074,083</u>
Investments Carried at Fair Value	
Commercial Paper	\$ 2,473,750
Certificates of Deposit	11,879,793
Certificates of Deposit - Restricted	2,487,643
U.S. Agency Securities	9,916,405
U.S. Treasury	46,303,255
Corporate Bonds	<u>38,004,518</u>
Investments Carried at Fair Value	<u>111,065,364</u>
Investments Carried at Net Asset Value	
Local Government Investment Pool	26,174,501
Local Government Investment Pool - Restricted	40,113
Repurchase Agreement - Restricted	<u>5,405,904</u>
Investments Carried at Net Asset Value	<u>31,620,518</u>
Investments Carried at Cost	
Local Improvement District Bonds	195,914
Money Market Funds	3,072,430
Money Market Funds - Restricted	<u>486,998</u>
Investments Carried at Cost	<u>3,755,342</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 146,441,224</u>

Investment in State Investment Pools

The City 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 value of the City's investment in the pools is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based on the City's net assets value deposited in the pool. The LGIP is unrated. The State Treasurer does not provide any legally binding guarantees to support the value of the shares to participants.

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.

Fair Value

Investments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Recurring fair value measurements are those that GASB Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (continued)

inputs. Debt securities categorized as Level 1 or 2 are valued using a matrix pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Inputs used to measure fair value might fall in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, in which case the City defaults to the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. These levels are not necessarily an indication of the risk or liquidity associated with the investments.

The City's investment fair value measurements are as follows at September 30, 2022:

Investments	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
Debt Securities				
U.S. Government and Agencies	\$ 56,219,660	\$ 51,644,225	\$ 4,575,435	\$ -
Corporate Bonds	38,004,518	38,004,518	-	-
Commercial Paper	2,473,750	2,473,750	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	14,367,436	-	14,367,436	-
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	111,065,364	<u>\$ 92,122,493</u>	<u>\$ 18,942,871</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value				
Local Government Investment Pool	26,214,614			
Repurchase Agreement	5,405,904			
Investments Measured at Cost				
Money Market Funds and Local Improvement District Bonds	3,755,342			
Total Investments	\$ 146,441,224			

Mutual funds categorized as Level 1 are valued based on prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities categorized as Level 1 or 2 are valued using a matrix pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Investments invested in the Local Government Investment Pool are valued using Net Asset Value per share, as they do not have readily obtainable fair values and are instead valued based on the City's pro-rata share of the pool's net position. The City 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 City's investments measured at Net Asset Value:

Investments Measured at Net Asset Value				
	Net Asset Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 26,214,614	None	Next Business Day	3 Days: Over \$10,000,000
Repurchase Agreement	5,405,904	None	Next Business Day	None

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. One of the ways the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of long and short-term investments. The City keeps funds needed for operations in short-term liquid investments, while maintaining a stable longer-term investment portfolio with duration matched to expected completion of capital projects. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the duration of the portfolio to three (3) years. Duration is more than simply a measure of a bond's weighted average life or weighted average maturity. It is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to changes in interest rates and is expressed as a number of years. The variables used in the calculation of duration are: present value, yield, coupon, final maturity and any call features or options.

Note 2 – Cash And Investments (continued)

As of September 30, 2022, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Rating	Total	Remaining Maturity (In Years)			
			Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Local Improvement District Bonds	Not Rated	\$ 195,914	\$ 29,839	\$ 103,832	\$ 62,243	\$ -
Local Government Investment Pool	Not Rated	26,214,614	26,214,614	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreement	Not Rated	5,405,904	5,405,904	-	-	-
Money Market Funds	Not Rated	3,559,428	3,559,428	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	P-1	2,473,750	2,473,750	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	Baa1-Aaa	14,367,436	6,374,633	7,992,803	-	-
U.S. Agency Securities	Aaa	9,916,405	2,500,250	2,840,720	-	4,575,435
U.S. Treasury	Aaa	46,303,255	13,242,720	33,060,535	-	-
Corporate Bonds	A1-Aaa	38,004,518	5,777,284	32,227,234	-	-
Total		\$ 146,441,224	\$ 65,578,422	\$ 76,225,124	\$ 62,243	\$ 4,575,435

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. All investments required to be rated had a rating of AAA by a nationally recognized rating agency. It is the City's policy to limit its investments to those that have a rating of A grade or higher by Fitch Ratings, Moody Investors Services, or Standard and Poor's, or be default risk-free such as government securities.

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. The GASB has adopted a principle that governments should provide note disclosure when five percent of the entity's 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.

In accordance with its investment policy, the City will diversify its investments by security and institution. With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 5% of the City's total investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution.

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. City policy states that securities will be held by an independent third-party custodian selected by the City as evidenced by safekeeping receipts in the City's name in order to minimize custodial credit risk.

The bank ledger balance for City's cash deposits at September 30, 2022, is \$48,647,823. This ledger balance includes \$1,515,407 of deposits insured by FDIC insurance and \$47,132,416 of deposits that are collateralized. The collateral is held by a custodian in safekeeping pursuant to a depository pledge agreement in the City's name.

The City minimizes exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring that investments, to the extent possible, be identified as to City of Nampa ownership and be held in the City's name. All commercial paper, agency bonds and money market funds, except as noted above, are held in custody by Wells Fargo in the City's name.

Note 3 – Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are required to be segregated as to use and are therefore identified as restricted assets. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Note 3 - Restricted Assets (continued)

Funds restricted in the Sewer Fund, are restricted pursuant to the issuance of the 2018 Wastewater System Promissory Note and are held in a debt service reserve fund.

Investments restricted in the Local Improvement District Fund are restricted pursuant to the issuance of Local Improvement District Bond No. 148 in a bond fund, interest fund, and debt reserve account.

Funds set aside in the Idaho Center Fund are to meet the requirements of the Idaho Center management agreement. The agreement stipulates that all ticket sale revenue be held in a separate interest-bearing account to provide a source of funds for payments to performers and promoters in connection with events held at the Idaho Center.

Funds restricted in the Grants and Contracts Fund are federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds.

Funds set aside in the Development Impact Fee Fund are restricted pursuant to Idaho Statute Title 67 Chapter 82. The funds are held in separate bank accounts and the balances consist of \$8,524,561 for Parks Impact Fees, \$2,696,756 for Police Impact Fees, and \$13,093,296 for Streets Impact Fees.

Funds set aside in the Workers Comp Fund are to meet the requirements of the State of Idaho Industrial Commission who requires a deposit for reserves for the City's previous self-funded workers compensation plan.

Funds restricted in the Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust are restricted in Trust bank accounts, pursuant to the trust documents.

Note 4 – Intergovernmental and Grant Receivables

The following summarizes the intergovernmental receivables at September 30, 2022:

Intergovernmental Receivable:

State of Idaho	
Revenue Sharing	\$ 3,197,256
Liquor Apportionment	242,605
Highway User Revenue	1,235,480
Canyon County	
Rural Fire District	999,603
Total Intergovernmental Receivable	\$ 5,674,944

Grants Owed to the City at September 30, 2022, by Source are:

Federal	\$ 1,600,287
State	195,662
Local	16,896
Total Grants Receivable	\$ 1,812,845

Note 5 – Notes Receivable

The City administers a Housing Rehabilitation Program, called the Critical Needs Repair Loan Program, funded with a Community Development Block Grant. Under this program the City accepts money for the purpose of low-income loans. The loans are made to people who qualify under the program guidelines. The loans are received either in lump sum payments of principal and interest at the end of the loan period or monthly payments. The nature of repayments is dependent upon the income level of the loan recipient, per program guidelines. The interest rates vary from 0% to 3% and the terms from 4 to 20 years. The notes are non-assumable and must be paid at the end of the term, upon death of the mortgagee, upon the sale of the property, or when the mortgagee no longer resides in the property. The notes are secured by the property, generally by a second mortgage.

The proceeds from the collections of interest and principal on the above loans will be used to make expenditures qualifying under the grant agreement with the U.S. Housing and Urban Development. These include additional low-income loans, street and road improvements, irrigation system improvements, and park-recreation improvements. The City created a property improvement program in order to rehabilitate housing in the North Nampa area. Loans have been made to people who qualify under the program guidelines. The principal amount of the loans have been forgiven at the rate of 5% per year for each year that the maker retained the real property as their primary residence up to ½ of the face amount of the note. The

Note 5 – Notes Receivable (continued)

final write-off provisions occurred in fiscal year 2013. The loans do not bear interest and are due in lump sum payments upon the sale of the real property. The notes are secured by a deed of trust on the property.

Note 6 – Internal Balances and Transfers

The interfund payable balances due to the General Fund represent amounts due to the General fund for cash borrowed. The interfund payable balances due to the Idaho Center fund represent transfers due for capital funding.

The composition of interfund balances as of September 30, 2022 was as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Sanitation	\$ 1,061,510
General	Grants and Contracts	480,881
General	Local Improvement Districts	98,165
General	Development Impact Fees	874,520
General	Fleet Services	382,529
Idaho Center	Capital Fund	138,826
Idaho Center	Civic Center Fund	17,920
Total		\$ 3,054,351

The interfund transfer activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Transfers In:					Total
	General Fund	Streets Fund	Grants and Contracts Fund	Idaho Center Fund	Other Governmental Funds	
Transfers Out:						
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000,304	\$ 3,533,860	\$ 4,536,164
Streets Fund	629,600	-	-	-	-	629,600
Grants and Contracts Fund	-	-	-	-	623,420	623,420
Other Governmental Funds	188,724	-	-	380,000	287,459	856,183
Water Fund	1,041,861	-	-	-	-	1,041,861
Sewer Fund	1,061,614	-	-	-	-	1,061,614
Sanitation Fund	74,949	1,788,796	-	-	-	1,863,745
Development Services Fund	480,180	-	-	-	-	480,180
Golf Courses Fund	149,183	-	-	-	70,912	220,095
Internal Service Funds	399,763	-	-	-	-	399,763
Totals	\$ 4,025,874	\$ 1,788,796	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,380,304	\$ 4,515,651	\$ 11,712,625

Transfers to other governmental funds from the General fund for general support included \$381,482 for the Civic Center, \$36,000 for the Library, and \$1,076,113 for Parks and Recreation. The General fund also transferred \$2,000,000 to the Capital Projects fund for capital purchases, \$281,683 to the Idaho Center and \$40,265 to the Civic Center for capital projects, \$718,621 for Idaho Center general support, and \$2,000 to the Grants and Contracts fund to support the Mayor's Teen Council. Transfers to the General fund include the following transfers to fund administrative overhead allocations: \$629,600 from the Streets fund, \$188,724 from the Library fund, \$149,183 from the Golf Courses fund, \$1,041,861 from the Water fund, \$1,061,614 from the Sewer fund, \$480,180 from the Development Services fund, \$141,780 from the Utility Billing fund, and \$257,983 from the Fleet fund. Other transfers to the General fund include \$74,949 from the Sanitation fund for franchise fee revenue. The Sanitation fund transferred \$1,788,796 to the Streets fund. Other transfers into Other Governmental funds include transfers to the Parks and Recreation fund of \$70,912 from the Golf Courses fund, \$3,477 from the Cemetery fund, and \$123,982 from the Recreation Center fund for parks and recreation administrative support. Other transfers also include

Note 6 - Internal Balances and Transfers (continued)

\$623,420 from the Grants and Contracts fund to the LID fund to provide funding from ARPA revenue replacement funds for LID Projects, and funding from the Capital Projects fund for capital projects totaling \$380,000 for the Idaho Center, and \$160,000 for the Civic Center.

Note 7 – Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 43,959,129	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,959,129
Intangible Assets	187,721	-	-	-	187,721
Construction in Progress	13,369,254	12,652,846	-	(3,464,031)	22,558,069
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	57,516,104	12,652,846	-	(3,464,031)	66,704,919
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	77,776,139	523,100	-	(1,648,790)	76,650,449
Equipment	22,366,586	1,899,648	(222,220)	(338,434)	23,705,580
Infrastructure	305,446,222	14,486,558	-	2,480,335	322,413,115
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	405,588,947	16,909,306	(222,220)	493,111	422,769,144
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:					
Buildings and Improvements	(34,525,650)	(2,043,249)	-	1,025,628	(35,543,271)
Equipment	(13,007,363)	(1,403,353)	198,545	196,274	(14,015,897)
Infrastructure	(102,169,235)	(7,324,870)	-	733,116	(108,760,989)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(149,702,248)	(10,771,472)	198,545	1,955,018	(158,320,157)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	255,886,699	6,137,834	(23,675)	2,448,129	264,448,987
Right to Use Leased Assets Being Amortized:					
Right to Use Leased Buildings	-	281,804	-	-	281,804
Right to Use Leased Equipment	642,287	136,186	-	-	778,473
Total Right to Use Leased Assets Being Amortized:	642,287	417,990	-	-	1,060,277
Less Accumulated Amortization For:					
Right to Use Leased Buildings	-	(51,546)	-	-	(51,546)
Right to Use Leased Equipment	-	(287,788)	-	-	(287,788)
Total Accumulated Amortization	-	(339,334)	-	-	(339,334)
Right to Use Leased Assets, Net	642,287	78,656	-	-	720,943
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 314,045,090	\$ 18,869,336	\$ (23,675)	\$ (1,015,902)	\$ 331,874,849

Note 7 - Capital Assets (continued)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:					
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 469,147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 469,147
Construction in Progress	43,735,581	64,727,328	-	(18,894,136)	89,568,773
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	44,204,728	64,727,328	-	(18,894,136)	90,037,920
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	25,643,515	82,500	-	1,648,790	27,374,805
Equipment (Including Underground Assets)	323,634,034	15,548,415	-	20,216,266	359,398,715
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	349,277,549	15,630,915	-	21,865,056	386,773,520
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:					
Buildings and Improvements	(17,773,367)	(631,632)	-	(1,025,628)	(19,430,627)
Equipment (Including Underground Assets)	(97,062,333)	(9,583,225)	-	(929,390)	(107,574,948)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(114,835,700)	(10,214,857)	-	(1,955,018)	(127,005,575)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	234,441,849	5,416,058	-	19,910,038	259,767,945
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 278,646,577	\$ 70,143,386	\$ -	\$ 1,015,902	\$ 349,805,865

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions of the City as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 512,154
Police	1,080,097
Engineering and Public Works	399,944
Fire	80,729
Road and Street	7,218,963
Culture and Recreation	1,750,255
Community Development	68,664
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense, Governmental Activities	\$ 11,110,806
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	\$ 4,211,932
Sewer	5,724,286
Development Services	110,181
Golf Courses	152,050
Internal Services	16,408
Total Depreciation Expense, Business-Type Activities	\$ 10,214,857

Note 8 – Risk Management and Claim Liability

The City purchases general liability insurance with Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP). ICRMP is a risk management program specifically designed to provide insurance training and services for public entities in Idaho. Idaho Code limits tort liability claims to \$500,000. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the loss can be reasonably estimated. At September 30, 2022, no provision for such losses is considered necessary.

The City established the City of Nampa Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust, a self-funded health plan, for its full-time employees, excluding fire and police employees. The Plan administrator, Blue Cross of Idaho, is responsible for the approval,

Note 8 - Risk Management and Claim Liability (continued)

processing and payment of claims. The Trust is responsible for a monthly administrative fee. The City's policy is to make sufficient contributions to the Trust to cover the total claim obligations paid during the plan year. As required by the State of Idaho code, the Trust is required to maintain a surplus of at least a) the equivalence of three months of contributions for the current trust year; or b) 110% of the difference between the total dollar aggregate stop-loss attachment point plus costs of operation and the total dollar expected contributions for the current plan year. The Trust's net position at year end exceeds the requirement listed in a) above and therefore the Plan is compliant with statutorily mandated reserve requirements.

As part of the health care coverage of the Plan, the Trust purchases stop-loss coverage. During 2022, the stop loss coverage paid claims in excess of \$125,000 and the minimum aggregate deductible was \$5,582,391.

Health Claims incurred but not paid (IBNP) are claims that have occurred but are not settled and claims incurred but not paid. The liability is actuarially estimated based on historical claims experience and industry accepted actuarial methods and assumptions. The estimate is prepared by an independent actuarial firm, based on historical claim experience, plan enrollment, and processing lag times. Claims payable includes additional amounts separate from the incurred but not paid estimate as the claims payable relates to benefit payments known and processed by the contract administrator which are to be paid from the Trust following fiscal year-end. All unpaid claims as of September 30, 2022 are expected to be resolved in the subsequent year.

Changes in health claims incurred but not paid for the self-funded plan during the past two years are summarized below:

	2021	2022
Unpaid Claims, Beginning of Year	\$ 334,838	\$ 359,476
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR'S)	3,715,810	4,127,060
Claim Payments	(3,691,172)	(4,213,536)
Unpaid Claims, End of Year	\$ 359,476	\$ 273,000

The City previously had established a self-funded workers compensation plan in January 2010. The activity is reported in an internal service fund on these financial statements. The City limits its exposure through specific and aggregate stop-loss insurance coverage. All claims handling procedures are performed by a third-party claims administrator for claims incurred through December 31, 2017. The City rejoined the state insurance fund in January 2018 for workers compensation insurance.

Changes in workers compensation claims liabilities for the self-funded plan during the past two years are summarized below:

	2021	2022
Unpaid Claims, Beginning of Year	\$ 196,914	\$ 178,156
Incurred Claims (Including IBNR'S)	16,326	100,701
Claim Payments	(35,084)	(187,561)
Unpaid Claims, End of Year	\$ 178,156	\$ 91,296

Note 9 – Long-Term Debt

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

Governmental Activities

Special Assessment Bonds

Local Improvement District Bonds (8) due in annual installments through 2032; interest at 3.00% to 6.63%, including unamortized bond discount of \$44,077. \$ 407,924

General Obligation Refunding Bonds

\$5,205,000 Series 2022 General Obligation Refunding Bonds due in annual installments of \$2,580,000 to \$2,625,000 through 2024; interest at 1.75%, including unamortized bond premium of \$68,494. \$ 5,273,494

Right to Use Leases - Fire Pumper Trucks

\$663,546 Right to Use Lease of two Fire pumper trucks due in annual installments of \$127,264 (including interest at 3.95%) through 2025. \$ 353,479

\$512,054 Right to Use Lease of a Fire pumper truck due in annual installments of \$83,923 (including interest at 3.50%) through 2027. 378,465

\$ 731,944

Note 9 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

Business-Type Activities

\$1,650,000 Series 2022 Water Revenue Refunding Bonds due in annual installments of \$110,000 to \$235,000 through 2030; interest at 2.55%, including unamortized bond premium of \$73,260.

\$ 1,723,260

Notes Payable

\$17,000,000 note payable issued for wastewater treatment plant improvements due in bi-annual installments of \$517,811 (including interest at 2.00%) through 2039.

\$ 14,472,367

\$46,654,609 note payable issued for wastewater treatment plant improvements due in estimated bi-annual installments of \$993,110 (including interest at 1.68%) through 2054 based on current draws. Draws on this note are not complete.

46,654,609

\$ 61,126,976

The City has pledged future special assessment collections to repay 8 Local Improvement District Bonds totaling approximately \$450,000. Proceeds from the Special Assessments provide funding for various water, sewer, and street local improvement district projects. The special assessment bonds are payable solely from collections on local improvement district bonds and are payable through 2032. Annual principal and interest payments on the certificates are expected to require 100% of the collections. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the special assessment bonds is \$563,895. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total special assessment collections (adjustments) were \$125,078 and (\$9,398), respectively.

The City has pledged future water customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay a \$1,650,000 revenue bond. Proceeds from the revenue bond provided refunding for a water loan used as financing to construct a water storage reservoir and associated transmission pipelines. The revenue bond is payable solely from water customer net revenues and is payable over 8 years. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bond is \$1,843,885, payable through September 2030. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$235,685 and \$591,397, respectively.

The City has pledged future sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay a \$17,000,000 loan and draws of \$46,654,609 on an additional loan from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund with the Department of Environmental Quality for a total of \$63,654,609. Proceeds from the loans were used to upgrade the City's wastewater treatment facility. The \$17,000,000 loan will be repaid in biannual installments at 2.0% over 20 years from the Sewer Fund. For the additional loan, the City is authorized to borrow up to \$85,000,000. Upon project completion, a promissory note will be issued and the loan will be repaid in biannual installments at 1.68% over 30 years from the Sewer Fund. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the loans is estimated at \$76,655,190, payable through September 2054. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net operating revenues were \$1,035,621 and \$8,439,864, respectively.

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 2,653,968	\$ 116,402	\$ 949,506	\$ 328,191
2024	2,695,790	66,985	973,838	308,758
2025	70,789	17,958	1,596,135	679,217
2026	45,767	14,328	2,233,215	1,034,764
2027	42,941	11,574	2,279,749	992,621
2028-2032	147,746	21,133	11,394,590	4,315,884
2033-2037	-	-	11,839,231	3,269,976
2038-2042	-	-	9,200,674	2,264,692
2043-2047	-	-	8,368,538	1,562,563
2048-2052	-	-	9,098,670	832,430
2053-2055	-	-	4,842,830	122,720
Total	\$ 5,657,001	\$ 248,380	\$ 62,776,976	\$ 15,711,816

Total interest cost incurred during fiscal year 2022 was \$1,216,066.

Note 9 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

In Idaho, a municipality is allowed a debt limit, excluding enterprise fund debt, of 2% of the market valuation of the real and personal property in its taxing area. The City's legal debt limits for governmental funds for 2022, based on data available from Canyon County as of September 30, 2022, would be approximately \$270,018,042. The City's net debt applicable to the limit was \$5,205,000 at September 30, 2022, leaving a remaining legal debt margin of \$264,813,042.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the City for the year ended September 30, 2022:

	Beginning Balance, Restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Refunding Bond	\$ 7,670,000	\$ 5,205,000	\$ (7,670,000)	\$ 5,205,000	\$ 2,580,000
Right of Use Leases - Fire Pumper Trucks	909,219	-	(177,275)	731,944	183,970
Other Right of Use Leases	642,287	417,990	(362,542)	697,735	299,980
Special Assessment Debt	547,423	-	(95,422)	452,001	73,968
	9,768,929	5,622,990	(8,305,239)	7,086,680	3,137,918
Bond Premium - Go Refunding Bond	210,314	84,061	(225,881)	68,494	-
Bond Discount - Special Assessments	(49,586)	-	5,509	(44,077)	-
	9,929,657	5,707,051	(8,525,611)	7,111,097	3,137,918
Compensated Absences	5,606,687	4,754,279	(5,963,134)	4,397,832	2,693,000
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 15,536,344	\$ 10,461,330	\$ (14,488,745)	\$ 11,508,929	\$ 5,830,918
Business-Type Activities					
Revenue Refunding Bond	\$ 1,830,000	\$ 1,650,000	\$ (1,830,000)	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 200,000
Bond Premium - Refunding Bond	177,254	76,313	(180,307)	73,260	-
Notes Payable	32,869,878	28,992,818	(735,720)	61,126,976	749,506
	34,877,132	30,719,131	(2,746,027)	62,850,236	949,506
Compensated Absences	765,096	681,896	(837,722)	609,270	541,000
Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 35,642,228	\$ 31,401,027	\$ (3,583,749)	\$ 63,459,506	\$ 1,490,506

The utility billing internal service fund predominantly serves the business-type funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for it are included as part of the above totals for business-type activities. The fleet services and engineering services internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds, so the liabilities for those funds are included in the above totals for governmental activities. At year end, \$242,920 of internal service fund compensated absences are included above. The General fund pays for approximately 85 percent of the governmental activities accrued compensated absences, while the Streets fund pays for 4 percent, and other governmental funds pay for the remaining 11 percent.

Advanced Refundings

On May 3, 2022 the City refunded the 2012 GO Bonds through the issuance of the 2022 GO Bond totaling \$5,205,000. Proceeds net of issuance costs totaling \$5,269,875 were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for the future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the 2012 Series Bonds are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the statement of net position. \$5,205,000 for the Series 2012 Bonds is considered legally defeased but outstanding as of September 30, 2022. The City refunded the 2012 GO Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments by \$56,820 and obtained an economic gain of \$55,101.

On June 17, 2022 the City refunded the 2012D Revenue Refunding Bonds through the issuance of the Water Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2022 totaling \$1,650,000. Proceeds net of issuance costs totaling \$1,690,000 were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for the future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the 2012D are considered defeased and a liability for those bonds has been removed from the statement of net position. \$1,650,000 of the Series 2012D Bonds is considered legally defeased but outstanding as of September 30, 2022. The City refunded the 2012D Revenue Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments by \$183,428 and obtained an economic gain of \$163,354.

Note 9 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

Line of Credit

The City has an available line of credit with Edward Jones as part of their standard investment package that provides for available borrowings of \$1,504,999 as defined by the agreement with the Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust. Borrowings under the line of credit would bear interest at 5.5%, if utilized, and would be collateralized by investments held at Edward Jones. The credit line does not mature as long as payments are made, and the investment account is active. The line of credit has not been utilized and amounts outstanding totaled \$0 as of September 30, 2022.

Note 10 – Leases

Lessee Activities

The City is obligated under leases covering buildings, vehicles, and equipment that expire at various dates during the next four years. Most leases have initial terms of three to four years, and contain one or more renewals at the City's option, generally for three- or 5-year periods. The City has included these renewal periods in the lease term when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise the renewal option. The City's leases generally do not include termination options for either party to the lease or restrictive financial or other covenants. The City's lease arrangements do not contain any material residual value guarantees. As the interest rate implicit in the City's leases is not readily determinable, the City utilizes its incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payments. The lease liability was valued using discount rates between 0.34% to 2.13%. The City is required to make principal and interest payments through October 2026.

The remaining principal and interest payments on fire pumper truck leases as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 183,970	\$ 27,218
2024	190,918	20,269
2025	198,131	13,057
2026	78,353	5,571
2027	80,572	2,833
Total	\$ 731,944	\$ 68,948

The remaining principal and interest payments on other leases as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 299,980	\$ 2,639
2024	212,655	1,570
2025	107,170	785
2026	77,930	343
Total	\$ 697,735	\$ 5,337

Lessor Activities

The City leases out its airport hangars and land. Most leases have initial terms of up to 20 years, and contain one or more renewal options, generally for three- or 5-year periods. The City has included these renewal periods in the lease term when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise the renewal option. The City's lease arrangements do not contain any material residual value guarantees. The remaining receivable for these leases was \$2,084,588 for the year ended September 30, 2022. Deferred inflows related to these leases was \$2,057,903 as of September 30, 2022. As the interest rate implicit in the City's leases is not readily determinable, the present value of future lease payments to be received are discounted based on the interest rate the City charges the lessee. The interest rates on the leases ranged from 2.39% to 4.64%. Final receipt is expected in fiscal year 2042.

The present value of future lease payments to be received are discounted based on the interest rate the City charges the lessee.

Note 10 - Leases (continued)

The total amount of inflows of resources relating to leases recognized in the current fiscal year are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Lease revenue	\$ 160,607	\$ -	\$ 160,607
Principal receipts	186,023	-	186,023
Interest revenue	74,636	-	74,636

Note 11 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

The City contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

The City also contributed to the FRF, through December 31, 2021, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERSI that covers a closed group of firefighters who were hired before October 1, 1980, and who received benefits in addition to those provided under the PERSI Base Plan. City fire personnel transferred to the Nampa Fire Protection District with an effective date of December 31, 2021, so the proportionate share of FRF has been eliminated from the City's September 30, 2022 balances.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan and the FRF is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active System members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the System except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligibility members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan and the FRF are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for Base Plan employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2022, the member contribution rate was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were \$4,648,848 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

Pension Asset, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At September 30, 2022, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Base Plan. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as July 1, 2022. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportion was 0.8688381 percent, compared to (1.0863898) percent at June 30, 2021.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense, related to the Base Plan, of \$8,184,748. At September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,763,108	\$ 152,742
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	5,579,119	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	7,873,946	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	235,674	2,625,377
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,182,269	-
Total	\$ 18,634,116	\$ 2,778,119

The \$1,182,269 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions to the Base Plan subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the subsequent fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2021, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2022, is 4.6 years.

The City previously reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net pension asset of the FRF. City fire personnel transferred to the Nampa Fire Protection District with an effective date of December 31, 2021, so the proportionate share of the FRF has been eliminated from the City's September 30, 2022 balances. Due to the elimination of FRF balances, the City recognized pension expense related to the FRF of \$20,698,565.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (pension offset) as follows:

Years Ending September 30,	Base Plan
2023	\$ 3,504,170
2024	3,686,645
2025	1,382,752
2026	6,100,161

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the entry age normal cost method. Under the entry age normal cost method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability of the Base Plan in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return, net of investment expenses	6.35%
Cost-of-living (COLA) adjustments	1.00%

Several different sets of mortality rates are used in the valuation for contributing members, members retired for service and beneficiaries. These rates were adopted for the valuation dated July 1, 2021.

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Males	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Females	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members – Males	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members - Females	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

For the base plan, Economic assumptions were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2015 through 2020. Demographic assumptions, including mortality were studied for the period 2011 through 2017. The net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of PERSI's assets. The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
Large Cap	18.00%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11.00%	4.70%
International Equity	15.00%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10.00%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20.00%	-0.25%
TIPS	10.00%	-0.30%
Real Estate	8.00%	3.75%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Note 11 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan (continued)

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 60,397,473	\$ 34,221,431	\$ 12,797,017

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2022, there were no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions or for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 12 – Contingent Liabilities

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, could become a liability of the City. City management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

The City has been named as defendant in various legal actions, the results of which are not presently determinable. However, in the opinion of the City's management and legal counsel, the amount of losses that might be sustained, if any, would not materially affect the City's financial position.

Note 13 – Commitments

The City had several outstanding or planned construction projects as of September 30, 2022. These projects are evidenced by contractual commitments with contractors and include:

Fund	Description	Contract Amounts	Commitment Remaining
Streets	Canyon Street Bike & Pedestrian Improvements	\$ 93,485	\$ 63,410
Streets	Northside and Cherry Lane Intersection Improvements	164,842	140,337
Streets	Lake Lowell Ave Rebuild	162,470	100,308
Streets/Development Impact Fee	Northside Widening	392,142	59,742
Streets/Development Impact Fee	Kings and Victory Intersection	2,655,777	1,962,339
Other Governmental	New Taxiway Construction	589,830	217,128
Other Governmental	Highway 16 (I84 to SH44)	220,000	150,312
Other Governmental	Stoddard Pathway Extension	532,782	144,415
Other Governmental	Sidewalk LID 170 & 172	235,089	97,417
Water	Canyon St & Smith Ave Water Improvement	981,136	49,247
Water	Elevated Water Tank Replacement Study	1,256,148	496,188
Water	Annual Pipeline Replacement	2,261,988	794,701
Wastewater	Western Regional Lift Station Upgrades	144,444	47,643
Wastewater	Birch Redundant Force Main	1,960,000	393,389
Wastewater	Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	174,118,536	118,800,586
Wastewater	Zone B Sewer Rehabilitation of Pipelines & Manholes	122,061	64,130
Wastewater	Lyons Park Lift Station Upgrades	192,190	153,696
		\$ 186,082,920	\$ 123,734,988

Note 14 – Fund Balances

The following summarizes the fund balance classifications at September 30, 2022:

	General Fund	Streets	Grants and Contracts	Idaho Center	Development Impact Fee	Other Governmental Funds
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Inventory and Prepaids	\$ 171,836	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 303,391	\$ -	\$ 5,758
Notes Receivable	29,086	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:						
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	755,626
911	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,670
Development Impact Fees	-	-	-	-	22,513,348	-
Idaho Center Events	-	-	-	1,253,787	-	-
Committed for:						
Compensated Absences	1,029,000	17,740	-	-	-	42,343
Airport	-	-	-	-	-	1,370,851
Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	392,244
Civic Center	-	-	-	-	-	587,645
Downtown Development	-	-	-	-	-	105,175
Grants and Contracts	-	-	461,695	-	-	-
Idaho Center	-	-	-	1,598,343	-	-
Library	-	-	-	-	-	1,999,086
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	2,059,326
Recreation Center	-	-	-	-	-	3,412,972
Streets	-	24,161,758	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	9,300,000	-	-	-	-	5,231,207
Unassigned:						
General Fund	18,536,386	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 29,066,308</u>	<u>\$ 24,179,498</u>	<u>\$ 461,695</u>	<u>\$ 3,155,521</u>	<u>\$ 22,513,348</u>	<u>\$ 17,106,903</u>

Note 15 – Fire Protection District Transfer

During fiscal year 2020, the City council approved an agreement with the Nampa Fire Protection District (the District) entitled “Agreement of Annexation Plan, Property Transfer and Agreement of Operations and Interagency Services Contract”. The agreement provided for the transfer of City fire department assets to the District during fiscal year 2021. In fiscal year 2022, City fire personnel transferred to the District, with an effective date of December 31, 2021. The District is a separate taxing entity and will provide fire and emergency services to the City of Nampa and the surrounding areas in the District. The City of Nampa reduced its tax levy in fiscal year 2022 due to the creation of additional taxing authority of the District. Right of use lease obligations for 3 fire trucks were transferred to the District in October 2022, and are reported as an obligation of the City of Nampa for fiscal year 2022.

Note 16 – Nampa Development Corporation

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

At September 30, 2022, the book balance of Nampa Development Corporation’s (NDC) deposits was \$493,871. NDC’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. NDC also holds \$7,075,229 in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Note 16 - Nampa Development Corporation (continued)

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 account 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 Zions Bank 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 \$279,583 are not collateralized or insured.

Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets balances are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	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
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
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, Net	\$ 15,107,957	\$ (426,248)	\$ -	\$ 14,681,709

Long-term Debt

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

\$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.	5,673,652
	\$ 12,875,880

A summary of changes in long-term debt follow below:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonds Payable	\$ 15,257,210	\$ -	\$ (2,381,330)	\$ 12,875,880	\$ 2,442,489
Long-term Liabilities	\$ 15,257,210	\$ -	\$ (2,381,330)	\$ 12,875,880	\$ 2,442,489

Nampa Development Corporation 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

Note 16 - Nampa Development Corporation (continued)

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 NDC debt outstanding at September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Years Ending September 30,	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	2,102,944	51,102
	\$ 12,875,880	\$ 997,890

Advanced Refunding

On February 28, 2020, NDC 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 17 – Change in Accounting Principle, Adoption of New Standard and Restatement of Fund Balance

During fiscal year 2022, the City changed its method of accounting for engineering services, the golf courses fund, and the Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust. Engineering services were previously accounted for within the City's general fund. The engineering services activities are now accounted for in a new Engineering Services Internal Service Fund to better reflect the cost and billing of these services internally to the City's various departments. The golf courses were previously accounted for in a special revenue fund. The golf courses are now accounted for in a new enterprise fund, to recognize full costs and better reflect that it is a self-supporting fund that provides goods and services to the public. The Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust was previously accounted for as a Fiduciary Fund, but determined to no longer meet the criteria under GASB 84 and is now accounted for as an internal service fund.

As of October 1, 2021 the City adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The standard also requires lessors to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Beginning net position was restated to retroactively adopt the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87.

These changes have resulted in a restatement of net position within the Engineering Services Internal Service Fund, the Golf Courses Enterprise Fund, and the Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust Internal Service Fund, respectively, as of September 30, 2021. The table below details the beginning balances associated with the restatements:

Note 17 - Change in Accounting Principle, Adoption of New Standard and Restatement of Fund Balance (continued)

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Governmental Activities	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Fund	Nonmajor Golf Course Fund	Business-Type Activities
Beginning of year fund balance/net position, as previously reported	\$ 28,928,512	\$ 19,934,867	\$ 397,998,161	\$ 3,562,255	\$ 3,552,433	\$ -	\$ 301,942,561
Reclassification of funds:							
Cash and Investments	(1,839,808)	(5,414,208)	(1,675,281)	5,578,735	(3,738,927)	5,414,208	5,414,208
Accounts Receivable	-	-	182,462	182,462	(182,462)	-	-
Inventory	-	(77,440)	(77,440)	-	-	77,440	77,440
Accounts Payable	-	208,496	199,016	(9,480)	9,480	(208,496)	(208,496)
Accrued Liabilities	-	42,374	42,374	-	-	(42,374)	(42,374)
Deposits Payable	1,839,808	88,202	88,202	(1,839,808)	-	(88,202)	(88,202)
Claims Payable	-	-	(359,476)	(359,476)	359,476	-	-
Capital Assets (Net)	-	-	(1,015,902)	87,352	-	1,015,902	1,015,902
Deferred Outflows - Pension	-	-	(145,772)	412,420	-	145,772	145,772
Deferred Inflows - Pension	-	-	308,817	(873,020)	-	(308,817)	(308,817)
Net Pension Asset (Liability)	-	-	(9,502)	26,863	-	9,502	9,502
Compensated Absences	-	-	107,513	(178,743)	-	(107,513)	(107,513)
Adoption of GASB 87, Leases:							
Recognition of Right to Use Leased Assets	-	-	642,287	-	-	-	-
Recognition of Lease Receivables	-	1,923,507	1,923,507	-	-	-	-
Recognition of Lease Liability	-	-	(642,287)	-	-	-	-
Recognition of Deferred Inflows From Leases	-	(1,923,507)	(1,923,507)	-	-	-	-
Beginning of year fund balance/net position, as restated	<u>\$ 28,928,512</u>	<u>\$ 14,782,291</u>	<u>\$ 395,643,172</u>	<u>\$ 6,589,560</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,907,422</u>	<u>\$ 307,849,983</u>

Note 18 – Subsequent Events

In October 2022, right to use lease - fire pumper trucks totaling \$731,944 for three fire trucks were transferred to the Nampa Fire Protection District.

On February 22, 2023, the Nampa City Council approved the purchase of Centennial Golf Course and Ridgcrest Golf Course for \$5,690,775 from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. Previously the City was leasing the land.



Required Supplementary Information





Major Governmental Funds

General Fund

General Fund – functions as the chief operating fund for state and local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) states the General Fund should be used to account for resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

The various components of the General Fund presented in this report include the following:

Legislative	Information Technology
Executive	Other General Government
Finance	Police
City Clerk	Public Works
Human Resources	Legal
Fire	Facilities Development
Economic Development	Family Justice Center
Code Enforcement	Main Street

Streets Fund

Streets Fund – to account for the operation of the street maintenance department. Financing is provided by property taxes, state gasoline and sales taxes. State Law and City ordinance require that these revenues be used for public works maintenance and construction.

Idaho Center Fund

Idaho Center Fund – to account for the Idaho Center’s multi-event complex, which includes an enclosed arena, amphitheater, Horse Park and Sports Center. The Idaho Center accommodates concerts, sporting events, equestrian events, the Snake River Stampede Rodeo, conventions and other community events.

Grants and Contracts Fund

Grants and Contracts Fund - to account for the expenditures of grants and contracts. This is a consolidation of Federal grant funds, state grant funds, local funds, private grant funds, and contracts funds.

General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 28,286,073	\$ 28,286,073	\$ 28,750,114	\$ 464,041
Investment Income	82,191	82,191	276,302	194,111
Business Licenses and Permits	115,000	115,000	125,697	10,697
Fines and Forfeitures	547,733	547,733	631,665	83,932
Intergovernmental	11,349,241	12,559,169	13,784,207	1,225,038
Grants	3,500	3,500	-	(3,500)
Charges for Services	896,269	958,819	1,250,225	291,406
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(983,748)	(983,748)
Miscellaneous	296,750	19,200	116,287	97,087
Donations	35,000	35,000	38,265	3,265
Total Revenues	41,611,757	42,606,685	43,989,014	1,382,329
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	11,825,454	11,626,228	8,453,063	3,173,165
Police	26,849,339	27,334,954	26,426,081	908,873
Public Works	907,188	1,035,279	837,457	197,822
Fire	3,300,000	5,929,170	5,720,614	208,556
Community Development	1,533,454	1,548,607	1,309,663	238,944
Capital Outlay	-	908,000	479,487	428,513
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	428,091	(428,091)
Interest	-	-	35,595	(35,595)
Total Expenditures	44,415,435	48,382,238	43,690,051	4,692,187
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,803,678)	(5,775,553)	298,963	6,074,516
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	4,025,925	4,025,925	4,025,874	(51)
Transfers Out	(4,498,216)	(4,534,216)	(4,536,164)	(1,948)
Leases	-	-	349,123	349,123
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(472,291)	(508,291)	(161,167)	347,124
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (3,275,969)	\$ (6,283,844)	137,796	\$ 6,421,640
Fund Balance at October 1			28,928,512	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 29,066,308	

See notes to required supplementary information

Streets Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,561,544	\$ 2,561,544	\$ 2,595,440	\$ 33,896
Investment Income	25,625	25,625	210,995	185,370
Intergovernmental	7,300,000	7,300,000	10,087,154	2,787,154
Charges for Services	-	-	469,203	469,203
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(750,943)	(750,943)
Miscellaneous	45,000	45,000	70,843	25,843
Total Revenues	9,932,169	9,932,169	12,682,692	2,750,523
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	2,661,177	2,661,177	2,376,193	284,984
Operations and Maintenance	5,366,338	5,275,572	4,663,925	611,647
Capital Outlay	6,291,661	15,073,615	3,184,419	11,889,196
Debt Service:				
Principal	73,710	73,710	-	73,710
Interest	26,233	26,233	-	26,233
Total Expenditures	14,419,119	23,110,307	10,224,537	12,885,770
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,486,950)	(13,178,138)	2,458,155	15,636,293
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,788,796	(1,204)
Transfers Out	(629,600)	(629,600)	(629,600)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,160,400	1,160,400	1,159,196	(1,204)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (3,326,550)	\$ (12,017,738)	3,617,351	\$ 15,635,089
Fund Balance at October 1			20,562,147	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 24,179,498	

Grants and Contracts Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Investment Income	\$ -	\$ 5,875	\$ 29,897	\$ 24,022
Intergovernmental	1,764,830	7,604,965	1,904,731	(5,700,234)
Grants	5,111,587	7,261,205	3,987,212	(3,273,993)
Miscellaneous	-	160,000	252,383	92,383
Donations	123,005	156,927	163,119	6,192
Total Revenues	6,999,422	15,188,972	6,337,342	(8,851,630)
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	939,232	1,417,232	1,246,323	170,909
Operations and Maintenance	2,281,640	4,529,568	2,255,232	2,274,336
Capital Outlay	3,750,550	9,269,480	2,415,882	6,853,598
Total Expenditures	6,971,422	15,216,280	5,917,437	9,298,843
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	28,000	(27,308)	419,905	447,213
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Transfers Out	-	-	(623,420)	(623,420)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,000	2,000	(621,420)	(623,420)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 30,000	\$ (25,308)	(201,515)	\$ (176,207)
Fund Balance at October 1			663,210	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 461,695	

See notes to required supplementary information

Idaho Center Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 3,759,057	\$ 3,759,057	\$ 8,656,277	\$ 4,897,220
Miscellaneous	-	-	381,230	381,230
Donations	627,000	627,000	566,598	(60,402)
Total Revenues	4,386,057	4,386,057	9,604,105	5,218,048
Expenditures:				
Operations and Maintenance	4,884,366	4,985,385	8,690,638	(3,705,253)
Capital Outlay	660,000	660,000	1,003,536	(343,536)
Total Expenditures	5,544,366	5,645,385	9,694,174	(4,048,789)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,158,309)	(1,259,328)	(90,069)	1,169,259
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers In	1,378,621	1,378,621	1,380,304	1,683
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 220,312	\$ 119,293	1,290,235	\$ 1,170,942
Fund Balance at October 1			1,865,286	
Fund Balance At September 30			\$ 3,155,521	

**Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Asset/Liability and
Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI Base Plan
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

**Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years***

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employer's Portion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	1.0693311%	1.0550459%	1.0881043%	1.0465112%	1.1202232%	1.0832775%	-1.0863898%	0.8688381%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$14,081,351	\$21,387,401	\$17,103,131	\$15,436,220	\$12,787,032	\$25,155,136	\$ (858,009)	\$34,221,431
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$29,500,174	\$30,425,743	\$33,300,610	\$33,171,885	\$35,847,447	\$38,026,280	\$39,854,894	\$38,531,222
Employer's Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Its Covered Payroll	47.73%	70.29%	51.36%	46.53%	35.67%	66.15%	-2.15%	88.81%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	91.38%	87.26%	90.68%	91.69%	93.79%	88.22%	100.36%	83.09%

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022 (measurement date).

**Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Asset/Liability and
Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI Base Plan
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

**Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years***

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 3,454,062	\$ 3,538,865	\$ 3,725,341	\$ 3,849,404	\$ 4,234,852	\$ 4,671,169	\$ 4,873,805	\$ 4,648,848
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	<u>\$ (3,454,062)</u>	<u>\$ (3,538,865)</u>	<u>\$ (3,725,341)</u>	<u>\$ (3,849,404)</u>	<u>\$ (4,234,852)</u>	<u>\$ (4,671,169)</u>	<u>\$ (4,873,805)</u>	<u>\$ (4,648,848)</u>
Contribution (Deficiency) Excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$26,699,501	\$30,787,741	\$32,424,183	\$33,504,698	\$36,476,841	\$38,565,170	\$40,242,676	\$38,486,910
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	11.63%	11.49%	11.49%	11.49%	11.61%	12.11%	12.11%	12.08%

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2022

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Asset and Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERSI Firefighters' Retirement Fund (FRF) For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Asset FRF Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employer's Portion of the Net Pension Asset	10.0215340%	9.5458541%	9.5180517%	9.1436125%	9.6201980%	9.7524287%	9.7524287%	0.0000000%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$ 5,412,700	\$5,130,744	\$8,166,072	\$10,347,841	\$13,829,383	\$14,521,285	\$26,353,681	\$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,368,029	\$6,527,023	\$6,949,203	\$ 6,845,620	\$ 7,552,480	\$ 7,863,301	\$ 8,343,712	\$4,623,681
Employer's Proportional Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of Its Covered Payroll	85.00%	78.61%	117.51%	151.16%	183.11%	184.67%	315.85%	0.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset	118.08%	118.42%	129.65%	140.15%	152.74%	155.55%	211.83%	184.72%

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

The FRF Net Pension Asset, was transferred over to the Nampa Fire Protection District during fiscal year 2022.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022 (measurement date).

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Asset and Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERSI Firefighters' Retirement Fund (FRF) For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Schedule of Employer Contributions FRF Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021**	2022**
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 526,740	\$ 328,006	\$ 336,572	\$ 345,177	\$ 386,914	\$ 319,319	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	<u>\$ (526,740)</u>	<u>\$ (328,006)</u>	<u>\$ (336,572)</u>	<u>\$ (345,177)</u>	<u>\$ (386,914)</u>	<u>\$ (319,319)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Contribution (Deficiency) Excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$ 6,367,483	\$ 6,560,659	\$ 6,731,898	\$ 6,903,997	\$ 7,748,955	\$ 7,978,470	\$ 8,379,737	\$ 2,704,241
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8.27%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	4.99%	4.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

** Contributions to the FRF were no longer required by PERSI effective July 1, 2020.

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2022

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

September 30, 2022

Legal Compliance – Budget

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The City Council shall, prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, prepare a budget, 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 and sinking fund, 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 Council 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, said estimate to include any surplus not subject to the provisions of Section 50-1004 and 50-1005A, Idaho Code, nor shall said estimated revenue include funds accumulated under Section 50-236, Idaho Code.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriation ordinance.
4. The City Council may, at any time during the fiscal year, by using the same procedures which was used in adopting the original appropriation ordinance, amend the appropriation ordinance to a greater amount than adopted. However, this can only happen if, after the adoption of the regular appropriation ordinance, the City receives additional revenue from any source other than *ad valorem* tax revenues. However, other than the foregoing exception, there can be no further appropriations made during the fiscal year unless the proposal to make each new appropriation has been sanctioned by a majority of the legal voters of the City. They can sanction the new appropriation either by a petition signed by the number equal to the majority who voted in the last general city election or they can sanction it by a majority of favorable votes in a special election. Whatever method is used, all appropriations end with the fiscal year for which they were made (50-1003). The original budget was amended for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General, Special Revenue, Enterprise and Internal Service Funds. Legal budgetary control is established based upon total revenues and expenditures.
6. Budgets for the General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Enterprise and Internal Service funds are budgeted on the cash basis. Annual budgets are not adopted for the Local Improvement Districts (LID) Funds. The level of control (level at which expenditures may not exceed budget) is the fund.
7. 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.
8. During the year, supplementary appropriations were made as additional revenues became available.

Change in Assumptions

An experience study was performed for the period 2011 through 2017 for the PERSI base plan. Demographic assumptions including mortality were studied for the period 2011 through 2017. There were changes in assumptions for the discount rate and changes resulting from the experience study during the measurement period. The City's proportionate share of changes in assumptions as of the measurement date totaled \$5,579,119.



Other Financial Information





Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds – used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Airport Fund – to account for the operation of the City airport. Financing is provided by property, taxes, federal and state grants, rental fees, and user charges from airport operations.

Cemetery Fund – the account for the operation and maintenance of the cemetery. Property taxes and sales of cemetery plots are the principal revenue sources. City ordinance requires that these revenues be used to finance cemetery operations and maintenance.

Civic Center Fund – to account for the Civic Center, a 42,500 sq foot facility with 14 separate event spaces, which accommodates conventions, conferences, concerts, meetings and seminars, banquets, receptions, and other special events.

Electric Franchise Fee Downtown Development Fund – to account for the collection and expenditures of electric franchise fee revenue designated for downtown development.

Library Fund – to account for the operation of the public library. Financing is provided primarily through property taxes, which are restricted for library operations by City ordinance.

Parks and Recreation Fund – to account for the operation of City owned parks and recreation programs. Financing is provided through program fees and property taxes.

Recreation Center Fund – to account for the operation and maintenance of the Nampa Recreation Center. Financing for operations is provided by rental and membership fees.

911 Fee Fund – to account for the operation of the 911 System. Financing is provided by a fee collected by telecommunications service providers.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds – used to account for and report financial resources that are to be used for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds).

Capital Projects Fund – to account for the accumulation of resources that are to be used for capital outlays.

Debt Service Funds

Debt Service Funds – used to account for and report the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds September 30, 2022

	Special Revenue				
	Airport	Cemetery	Civic Center	Electric Franchise Fee Downtown Development	Library
Assets					
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,804,993	\$ 400,294	\$ 938,470	\$ 105,175	\$ 2,083,324
Receivables:					
Taxes - Current	168,077	230,070	-	-	2,542,890
Taxes - Delinquent	2,128	3,383	-	-	38,471
Accounts	59,077	4,500	63,982	-	-
Franchise Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	2,084,588	-	-	-	-
Prepays	-	-	5,758	-	-
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 4,118,863	\$ 638,247	\$ 1,008,210	\$ 105,175	\$ 4,664,685
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 492,896	\$ 8,108	\$ 345,012	\$ -	\$ 43,946
Accrued Liabilities	6,049	3,187	-	-	28,453
Unearned Revenue	-	-	51,875	-	-
Deposits Payable	19,595	-	-	-	-
Internal Balances	-	-	17,920	-	-
Total Liabilities	518,540	11,295	414,807	-	72,399
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred Revenue-Property Taxes	170,073	233,248	-	-	2,579,007
Deferred Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Amount on Leases	2,057,903	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,227,976	233,248	-	-	2,579,007
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable	-	-	5,758	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	1,372,347	393,704	587,645	105,175	2,013,279
Total Fund Balances	1,372,347	393,704	593,403	105,175	2,013,279
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 4,118,863	\$ 638,247	\$ 1,008,210	\$ 105,175	\$ 4,664,685

Special Revenue				Debt Service		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Parks and Recreation	Recreation Center	911 Fee	Capital Projects Fund	Local Improvement Districts	Go Bond	
\$ 2,307,918	\$ 3,675,264	\$ 1,297,080	\$ 4,976,855	\$ -	\$ 598,894	\$ 18,188,267
2,500,966	-	-	-	-	2,671,588	8,113,591
34,894	-	-	3	-	45,062	123,941
-	-	-	-	-	-	127,559
-	-	-	433,546	-	-	433,546
-	-	-	-	403,735	-	403,735
-	-	-	-	69	-	69
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,084,588
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,758
-	-	-	-	291,688	-	291,688
\$ 4,843,778	\$ 3,675,264	\$ 1,297,080	\$ 5,410,404	\$ 695,492	\$ 3,315,544	\$ 29,772,742
\$ 195,876	\$ 140,705	\$ 148,340	\$ 40,368	\$ 39,516	\$ -	\$ 1,454,767
38,208	36,666	2,128	-	-	-	114,691
2,730	68,775	-	-	-	-	123,380
-	6,980	-	-	-	-	26,575
-	-	-	138,826	98,165	-	254,911
236,814	253,126	150,468	179,194	137,681	-	1,974,324
2,533,552	-	-	3	-	2,713,994	8,229,877
-	-	-	-	403,735	-	403,735
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,057,903
2,533,552	-	-	3	403,735	2,713,994	10,691,515
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,758
-	-	1,144,670	-	154,076	601,550	1,900,296
2,073,412	3,422,138	1,942	5,231,207	-	-	15,200,849
2,073,412	3,422,138	1,146,612	5,231,207	154,076	601,550	17,106,903
\$ 4,843,778	\$ 3,675,264	\$ 1,297,080	\$ 5,410,404	\$ 695,492	\$ 3,315,544	\$ 29,772,742

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Special Revenue				
	Airport	Cemetery	Civic Center	Electric Franchise Fee Downtown Development	Library
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$ 137,258	\$ 207,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,391,080
Franchise Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Income	15,071	3,736	-	-	19,966
Grants	-	-	-	-	500
Charges for Services	-	145,475	737,009	-	23,554
Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized Loss on Investments	(53,791)	(13,494)	-	-	(70,855)
Lease Income	570,400	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	4,791	477	-	-	26,104
Donations and Sponsors	-	-	55,005	-	20,003
Total Revenues	673,729	343,207	792,014	-	2,410,352
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Police	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	535,477	323,182	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	-	-	907,992	-	2,201,664
Community Development	-	-	-	28,442	-
Capital Outlay	129,474	19,449	217,920	-	-
Principal	-	-	-	-	1,541
Interest	-	-	-	-	20
Bond Issue Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	664,951	342,631	1,125,912	28,442	2,203,225
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	8,778	576	(333,898)	(28,442)	207,127
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	-	-	581,747	-	36,000
Transfers Out	-	(3,477)	-	-	(188,724)
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(3,477)	581,747	-	(152,724)
Net Change in Fund Balances	8,778	(2,901)	247,849	(28,442)	54,403
Fund Balances at October 1, as Restated	1,363,569	396,605	345,554	133,617	1,958,876
Fund Balances at September 30	\$ 1,372,347	\$ 393,704	\$ 593,403	\$ 105,175	\$ 2,013,279

Special Revenue			Capital Projects	Debt Service		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Parks and Recreation	Recreation Center	911 Fee	Capital Projects Fund	Local Improvement Districts	Go Bond	
\$ 2,383,468	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 2,735,812	\$ 7,854,632
-	-	-	2,084,532	-	-	2,084,532
-	34,007	10,820	33,620	32,250	5,410	154,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	500
461,677	3,362,026	1,089,532	-	-	-	5,819,273
-	-	-	-	(9,398)	-	(9,398)
-	(120,831)	(38,343)	(119,814)	-	(19,256)	(436,384)
-	-	-	-	-	-	570,400
23,665	15,727	-	2,125	-	-	72,889
56,139	37,930	-	-	-	-	169,077
2,924,949	3,328,859	1,062,009	2,000,464	22,852	2,721,966	16,280,401
-	-	791,322	-	-	-	791,322
-	-	-	-	-	-	858,659
3,644,668	2,848,399	-	-	-	-	9,602,723
-	-	-	-	400	-	28,842
225,936	206,320	68,867	642,002	117,837	-	1,627,805
-	-	100,070	-	95,422	2,465,000	2,662,033
-	-	323	-	29,656	217,055	247,054
-	-	-	-	-	50,900	50,900
3,870,604	3,054,719	960,582	642,002	243,315	2,732,955	15,869,338
(945,655)	274,140	101,427	1,358,462	(220,463)	(10,989)	411,063
1,274,484	-	-	2,000,000	623,420	-	4,515,651
-	(123,982)	-	(540,000)	-	-	(856,183)
-	-	-	-	-	5,320,375	5,320,375
-	-	-	-	-	(5,269,875)	(5,269,875)
-	-	68,867	-	-	-	68,867
1,274,484	(123,982)	68,867	1,460,000	623,420	50,500	3,778,835
328,829	150,158	170,294	2,818,462	402,957	39,511	4,189,898
1,744,583	3,271,980	976,318	2,412,745	(248,881)	562,039	12,917,005
\$ 2,073,412	\$ 3,422,138	\$ 1,146,612	\$ 5,231,207	\$ 154,076	\$ 601,550	\$ 17,106,903

Airport Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 135,437	\$ 135,437	\$ 137,258	\$ 1,821
Investment Income	7,338	7,338	15,071	7,733
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(53,791)	(53,791)
Lease Income	471,056	471,056	570,400	99,344
Miscellaneous	250	250	4,791	4,541
Total Revenues	614,081	614,081	673,729	59,648
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	322,745	322,745	311,865	10,880
Operations and Maintenance	266,367	267,069	223,612	43,457
Capital Outlay	333,333	336,452	129,474	206,978
Total Expenditures	922,445	926,266	664,951	261,315
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(308,364)	(312,185)	8,778	320,963
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (308,364)	\$ (312,185)	8,778	\$ 320,963
Fund Balance at October 1			1,363,569	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 1,372,347	

Cemetery Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 203,916	\$ 203,916	\$ 207,013	\$ 3,097
Investment Income	1,151	1,151	3,736	2,585
Charges for Services	115,000	115,000	145,475	30,475
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(13,494)	(13,494)
Miscellaneous	-	-	477	477
Total Revenues	320,067	320,067	343,207	23,140
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	168,400	168,400	184,261	(15,861)
Operations and Maintenance	166,778	166,992	138,921	28,071
Capital Outlay	24,000	24,000	19,449	4,551
Total Expenditures	359,178	359,392	342,631	16,761
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(39,111)	(39,325)	576	39,901
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(3,477)	(3,477)	(3,477)	-
Total Other Financing Uses	(3,477)	(3,477)	(3,477)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (42,588)	\$ (42,802)	(2,901)	\$ 39,901
Fund Balance at October 1			396,605	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 393,704	

Civic Center Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 602,113	\$ 602,113	\$ 737,009	\$ (134,896)
Donations	8,250	8,250	55,005	(46,755)
Total Revenues	610,363	610,363	792,014	(181,651)
Expenditures:				
Operations and Maintenance	958,096	987,272	907,992	79,280
Capital Outlay	200,000	231,510	217,920	13,590
Total Expenditures	1,158,096	1,218,782	1,125,912	92,870
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(547,733)	(608,419)	(333,898)	(274,521)
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers In	581,482	581,482	581,747	(265)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 33,749	\$ (26,937)	247,849	\$ (274,786)
Fund Balance at October 1			345,554	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 593,403	

Electric Franchise Fee Downtown Development Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Expenditures:				
Operations and Maintenance	\$ -	\$ 106,617	\$ 28,442	\$ 78,175
Capital Outlay	-	27,000	-	27,000
Total Expenditures	-	133,617	28,442	105,175
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(133,617)	(28,442)	(105,175)
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (133,617)</u>	<u>(28,442)</u>	<u>\$ (105,175)</u>
Fund Balance at October 1			133,617	
Fund Balance at September 30			<u>\$ 105,175</u>	

Library Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,355,916	\$ 2,355,916	\$ 2,391,080	\$ 35,164
Investment Income	8,165	8,165	19,966	11,801
Grants	6,000	6,000	500	(5,500)
Charges for Services	26,000	26,000	23,554	(2,446)
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(70,855)	(70,855)
Miscellaneous:				
Library Fees and Fines	36,500	36,500	26,104	(10,396)
Donations	14,000	14,000	20,003	6,003
Total Revenues	2,446,581	2,446,581	2,410,352	(36,229)
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	1,677,246	1,713,246	1,621,325	91,921
Operations and Maintenance	649,783	656,546	580,339	76,207
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	1,541	(1,541)
Interest	-	-	20	(20)
Total Expenditures	2,327,029	2,369,792	2,203,225	166,567
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	119,552	76,789	207,127	130,338
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	-	36,000	36,000	-
Transfers Out	(188,724)	(188,724)	(188,724)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(188,724)	(152,724)	(152,724)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (69,172)	\$ (75,935)	54,403	\$ 130,338
Fund Balance at October 1			1,958,876	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 2,013,279	

Parks and Recreation Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,351,477	\$ 2,351,477	\$ 2,383,468	\$ 31,991
Charges for Services	412,500	451,544	461,677	10,133
Miscellaneous	-	-	23,665	23,665
Donations	50,000	50,000	56,139	6,139
Total Revenues	2,813,977	2,853,021	2,924,949	71,928
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	2,196,641	2,216,785	2,105,657	111,128
Operations and Maintenance	2,030,499	1,911,722	1,539,011	372,711
Capital Outlay	743,013	933,995	225,936	708,059
Total Expenditures	4,970,153	5,062,502	3,870,604	1,191,898
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,156,176)	(2,209,481)	(945,655)	1,263,826
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers In	1,329,484	1,329,484	1,274,484	(55,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	1,329,484	1,329,484	1,274,484	(55,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (826,692)	\$ (879,997)	328,829	\$ 1,208,826
Fund Balance at October 1			1,744,583	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 2,073,412	

Recreation Center Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Investment Income	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 34,007	\$ 14,007
Charges for Services	3,155,200	3,321,034	3,362,026	40,992
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(120,831)	(120,831)
Miscellaneous	14,000	14,000	15,727	1,727
Donations	33,650	33,650	37,930	4,280
Total Revenues	3,222,850	3,388,684	3,328,859	(59,825)
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	2,127,234	2,273,268	1,845,258	428,010
Operations and Maintenance	929,419	1,046,533	1,003,141	43,392
Capital Outlay	290,000	428,300	206,320	221,980
Total Expenditures	3,346,653	3,748,101	3,054,719	693,382
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(123,803)	(359,417)	274,140	633,557
Other Financing Uses:				
Transfers Out	(123,982)	(123,982)	(123,982)	-
Total Other Financing Uses	(123,982)	(123,982)	(123,982)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (247,785)	\$ (483,399)	150,158	\$ 633,557
Fund Balance at October 1			3,271,980	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 3,422,138	

911 Fee Special Revenue Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Investment Income	\$ 3,345	\$ 3,345	\$ 10,820	\$ 7,475
Charges for Services	950,606	950,606	1,089,532	138,926
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(38,343)	(38,343)
Total Revenues	953,951	953,951	1,062,009	108,058
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	173,963	173,963	121,095	52,868
Operations and Maintenance	860,871	860,871	670,227	190,644
Capital Outlay	-	-	68,867	(68,867)
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	100,070	(100,070)
Interest	-	-	323	(323)
Total Expenditures	1,034,834	1,034,834	960,582	74,252
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(80,883)	(80,883)	101,427	182,310
Other Financing Sources:				
Leases	-	-	68,867	68,867
Total Other Financing Sources	-	-	68,867	68,867
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (80,883)	\$ (80,883)	170,294	\$ 251,177
Fund Balance at October 1			976,318	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 1,146,612	

Capital Projects Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1
Franchise Fees	1,786,541	1,786,541	2,084,532	297,991
Investment Income	55,973	55,973	33,620	(22,353)
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(119,814)	(119,814)
Miscellaneous	-	-	2,125	2,125
Total Revenues	1,842,514	1,842,514	2,000,464	157,950
Expenditures:				
Salaries and Benefits	3,528	3,528	-	3,528
Operations and Maintenance	144,000	144,000	-	144,000
Capital Outlay	1,099,986	1,516,557	642,002	874,555
Total Expenditures	1,247,514	1,664,085	642,002	1,022,083
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	595,000	178,429	1,358,462	1,180,033
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Transfers Out	(595,000)	(595,000)	(540,000)	55,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,405,000	1,405,000	1,460,000	55,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,583,429	2,818,462	\$ 1,235,033
Fund Balance at October 1			2,412,745	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 5,231,207	

GO Bond Debt Service Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 2,693,350	\$ 2,693,350	\$ 2,735,812	\$ 42,462
Investment Income	-	-	5,410	5,410
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	(19,256)	(19,256)
Total Revenues	2,693,350	2,693,350	2,721,966	28,616
Expenditures:				
Debt Service:				
Principal	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,465,000	(115,000)
Interest	345,850	345,850	217,055	128,795
Bond Issue Costs	48,000	48,000	50,900	(2,900)
Total Expenditures	2,743,850	2,743,850	2,732,955	10,895
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(50,500)	(50,500)	(10,989)	39,511
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	5,320,375	5,320,375
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	(5,269,875)	(5,269,875)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	50,500	50,500
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (50,500)	\$ (50,500)	39,511	\$ 90,011
Fund Balance at October 1			562,039	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 601,550	



Major Capital Projects Fund

Development Impact Fee Fund

Development Impact Fee Fund - to account for the collection and expenditure of development impact fee revenues. Impact fees are one-time assessments established by local governments to assist with the provision of Capital Improvements necessitated by new growth and development. These fees are collected when a building permit is issued to fund increased capacity for parks and trails, traffic signals and bridges, police buildings and vehicles, fire buildings and trucks, and water, irrigation and wastewater capital expansion. These monies may not be used for operational or maintenance support; by state statute they must be used for capital expansion as required by new development.

Development Impact Fee Capital Projects Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Investment Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,702	\$ 44,702
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Impact Fees	8,236,975	10,385,390	15,929,121	5,543,731
Miscellaneous	-	-	10,850	10,850
Total Revenues	8,236,975	10,385,390	15,984,673	5,599,283
Expenditures:				
Operations and Maintenance	25,000	3,292,403	3,025,495	266,908
Capital Outlay	11,014,975	15,187,328	7,803,446	7,383,882
Total Expenditures	11,039,975	18,479,731	10,828,941	7,650,790
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (2,803,000)</u>	<u>\$ (8,094,341)</u>	5,155,732	<u>\$ (13,250,073)</u>
Fund Balance at October 1			17,357,616	
Fund Balance at September 30			\$ 22,513,348	

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds – used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to the other departments or agencies of the government and to the other government units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

Unemployment Compensation Fund – to account for unemployment insurance premiums charged to departments, unemployment claims, insurance premiums, and to build reserves to protect against self-insured risks.

Workers Compensation Fund – to account for workers compensation premiums charged to departments, workers compensation claims, and to build reserves to protect against self-insured risks.

Wellness Fund – to account for the costs of providing wellness benefits to City Employees.

Fleet Services – to account for the costs of providing repairs and maintenance of vehicles and other fleet services to City departments.

Engineering Services – to account for the costs of providing engineering services to City departments.

Utility Billing Fund – to account for the costs of billing and collecting for City services. Such costs are billed to the other departments at actual cost. The services provided that are included in this fund are water, irrigation, and sewer billings and collections.

Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust – to account for the City's self-insured health insurance trust. Plan assets for the trust are dedicated to providing health benefits to employees.

Combining Statement of Net Position

Internal Service Funds

September 30, 2022

	Unemployment Comp	Workers Comp	Wellness	Utility Billing
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Investments	\$ 335,625	\$ 1,147,366	\$ 576,383	\$ 587,277
Inventory	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	948	15,227	-	6,543
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	677,053	-	-
Total Current Assets	336,573	1,839,646	576,383	593,820
Non Current Assets:				
Capital Assets:				
Buildings	-	-	-	656,327
Equipment	-	-	-	189,840
Less Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	(370,328)
Total Non Current Assets	-	-	-	475,839
Total Assets	336,573	1,839,646	576,383	1,069,659
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Amount on Pensions	-	-	-	221,147
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	-	815	-	6,981
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-	9,615
Claims Payable	-	91,296	-	-
Customer Deposits	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences Payable-Current	-	-	-	24,000
Total Current Liabilities	-	92,111	-	40,596
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	3,240
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	410,657
Total Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	413,897
Total Liabilities	-	92,111	-	454,493
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred Amount on Pensions	-	-	-	33,338
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	-	-	475,839
Restricted	-	677,053	-	-
Restricted - Held in Trust for Employees' Health Insurance Benefits	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	336,573	1,070,482	576,383	327,136
Total Net Position	\$ 336,573	\$ 1,747,535	\$ 576,383	\$ 802,975

Fleet Services	Engineering Services	Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust	Total
\$ -	\$ 853,147	\$ -	\$ 3,499,798
470,878	-	-	470,878
43,764	-	10,668	77,150
-	-	3,343,787	4,020,840
514,642	853,147	3,354,455	8,068,666
690,364	-	-	1,346,691
217,113	140,573	-	547,526
(594,825)	(40,855)	-	(1,006,008)
312,652	99,718	-	888,209
827,294	952,865	3,354,455	8,956,875
319,199	856,820	-	1,397,166
10,119	23,827	26,340	68,082
42,966	15,100	-	67,681
-	-	273,000	364,296
-	819,243	-	819,243
382,529	-	-	382,529
54,000	139,000	-	217,000
489,614	997,170	299,340	1,918,831
6,829	15,851	-	25,920
588,609	1,574,186	-	2,573,452
595,438	1,590,037	-	2,599,372
1,085,052	2,587,207	299,340	4,518,203
47,783	127,793	-	208,914
312,652	99,718	-	888,209
-	-	-	677,053
-	-	3,055,115	3,055,115
(298,994)	(1,005,033)	-	1,006,547
\$ 13,658	\$ (905,315)	\$ 3,055,115	\$ 5,626,924

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Unemployment Comp	Workers Comp	Wellness	Utility Billing
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services	\$ 57,885	\$ 1,035,650	\$ 502,685	\$ 1,676,979
Employer Contributions	-	-	-	-
Plan Member Contributions	-	-	-	-
Cobra Contributions	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy Prescription Rebates	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenues	57,885	1,035,650	502,685	1,676,979
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	474,064	685,900
Other Services and Charges	8,851	1,246,675	32,610	595,678
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	-	16,408
Total Operating Expenses	8,851	1,246,675	506,674	1,297,986
Operating Income	49,034	(211,025)	(3,989)	378,993
Nonoperating Revenues:				
Investment Income	-	11,980	-	4,380
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	(42,825)	-	(15,609)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	-	(30,845)	-	(11,229)
Income Before Transfers	49,034	(241,870)	(3,989)	367,764
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(141,780)
Change in Net Position	49,034	(241,870)	(3,989)	225,984
Net Position - October 1, as Restated	287,539	1,989,405	580,372	576,991
Net Position - September 30	\$ 336,573	\$ 1,747,535	\$ 576,383	\$ 802,975

Fleet Services	Engineering Services	Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust	Total
\$ 1,588,221	\$ 2,706,572	\$ -	\$ 7,567,992
-	-	4,167,798	4,167,798
-	-	297,375	297,375
-	-	5,604	5,604
-	-	141,271	141,271
17,899	37,020	-	54,919
1,606,120	2,743,592	4,612,048	12,234,959
989,997	2,716,563	-	4,866,524
443,673	385,200	5,037,348	7,750,035
28,757	16,993	-	62,158
1,462,427	3,118,756	5,037,348	12,678,717
143,693	(375,164)	(425,300)	(443,758)
-	1,932	50,797	69,089
-	(6,955)	(122,815)	(188,204)
-	(5,023)	(72,018)	(119,115)
143,693	(380,187)	(497,318)	(562,873)
(257,983)	-	-	(399,763)
(114,290)	(380,187)	(497,318)	(962,636)
127,948	(525,128)	3,552,433	6,589,560
\$ 13,658	\$ (905,315)	\$ 3,055,115	\$ 5,626,924

Combining Statement of Cash Flows Internal Service Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Unemployment Comp	Workers Comp	Wellness
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Receipts from (Payments to) Customers and Users	\$ 60,312	\$ 1,086,783	\$ 542,890
Receipts from Interfund Services Provided	-	-	-
Payments to Suppliers	(8,851)	(1,333,510)	(32,610)
Payments to Employees	-	-	(474,064)
Other Receipts	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	51,461	(246,727)	36,216
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:			
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	-	-
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	-	-
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	-	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Investment Income (Loss)	-	(30,845)	-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	-	(30,845)	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Investments	51,461	(277,572)	36,216
Cash and Investments, Beginning of Year, Restated	284,164	2,101,991	540,167
Cash and Investments, End of Year	\$ 335,625	\$ 1,824,419	\$ 576,383
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 49,034	\$ (211,025)	\$ (3,989)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	-
Pension Expense	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) In:			
Inventory	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	2,427	51,133	40,205
Increase (Decrease) In:			
Accounts Payable	-	25	-
Claims Payable	-	(86,860)	-
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Deposits Payable	-	-	-
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 51,461	\$ (246,727)	\$ 36,216
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:			
Decrease in Fair Market Value of Investments	\$ -	\$ (42,825)	\$ -

Utility Billing	Fleet Services	Engineering Services	Employee Welfare Benefit Plan Trust	Total
\$ (162)	\$ 135,641	\$ (601,661)	\$ 4,642,571	\$ 5,866,374
1,677,141	1,426,715	2,324,688	-	5,428,544
(609,353)	(810,085)	(361,373)	(5,106,964)	(8,262,746)
(672,221)	(881,976)	(2,313,933)	-	(4,342,194)
-	-	-	141,271	141,271
395,405	(129,705)	(952,279)	(323,122)	(1,168,751)
-	382,529	-	-	382,529
(141,780)	(257,983)	-	-	(399,763)
(141,780)	124,546	-	-	(17,234)
-	-	(29,359)	-	(29,359)
-	-	(29,359)	-	(29,359)
(11,229)	-	(5,023)	(72,018)	(119,115)
(11,229)	-	(5,023)	(72,018)	(119,115)
242,396	(5,159)	(986,661)	(395,140)	(1,334,459)
344,881	5,159	1,839,808	3,738,927	8,855,097
\$ 587,277	\$ -	\$ 853,147	\$ 3,343,787	\$ 7,520,638
\$ 378,993	\$ 143,693	\$ (375,164)	\$ (425,300)	\$ (443,758)
16,408	28,757	16,993	-	62,158
78,062	136,399	411,422	-	625,883
-	(351,859)	-	-	(351,859)
(6,543)	(43,764)	-	171,794	215,252
(7,132)	(14,553)	23,827	16,860	19,027
-	-	-	(86,476)	(173,336)
(26,488)	(2,969)	15,100	-	(14,357)
-	-	(1,020,565)	-	(1,020,565)
(37,895)	(25,409)	(23,892)	-	(87,196)
\$ 395,405	\$ (129,705)	\$ (952,279)	\$ (323,122)	\$ (1,168,751)
\$ (15,609)	\$ -	\$ (6,955)	\$ (122,815)	\$ (188,204)



Statistical Section



Table of Contents

This part of the City of Nampa's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

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Financial Trends <i>These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.</i>	116
Revenue Capacity <i>These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.</i>	128
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Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 218,151,959	\$ 221,272,833	\$ 223,976,841	\$ 224,613,052
Restricted	11,983,472	10,445,750	11,276,394	12,800,454
Unrestricted	25,544,016	28,934,317	21,361,087	26,654,233
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	255,679,447	260,652,900	256,614,322	264,067,739
Business -Type Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	104,585,871	106,802,367	110,758,594	113,241,143
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	24,540,279	29,937,540	30,530,460	35,381,278
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	129,126,150	136,739,907	141,289,054	148,622,421
Primary Government				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	322,737,830	328,075,200	334,735,435	337,854,195
Restricted	11,983,472	10,445,750	11,276,394	12,800,454
Unrestricted	50,084,295	58,871,857	51,891,547	62,035,511
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 384,805,597	\$ 397,392,807	\$ 397,903,376	\$ 412,690,160

Note: This schedule was modified in 2014 to correct 2013 business type activities classifications of net position.

GASB 65 was implemented in 2014, GASB 68 was implemented in 2015, and GASB 87 was implemented in 2022. In 2017 Nampa Development Corporation was presented as a discretely presented component unit. It had previously been reported as a blended component unit. Changes to Net Position as a result of these Statement implementations and the change in reporting entity have not been retroactively applied in these schedules.

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
\$ 243,525,109	\$ 253,519,617	\$ 264,468,902	\$ 287,436,919	\$ 304,772,466	\$ 325,053,170
5,534,579	5,330,301	10,350,943	13,550,261	21,126,577	29,427,154
30,374,982	34,242,615	34,350,198	43,662,263	72,099,118	54,394,592
<u>279,434,670</u>	<u>293,092,533</u>	<u>309,170,043</u>	<u>344,649,443</u>	<u>397,998,161</u>	<u>408,874,916</u>
135,131,894	169,268,739	188,364,277	215,308,061	243,769,445	286,823,865
-	-	103,603	207,343	311,329	415,772
36,527,534	29,891,635	33,030,360	39,330,622	57,861,787	54,076,182
<u>171,659,428</u>	<u>199,160,374</u>	<u>221,498,240</u>	<u>254,846,026</u>	<u>301,942,561</u>	<u>341,315,819</u>
378,657,003	422,745,535	452,833,179	502,744,980	548,541,911	611,877,035
5,534,579	5,330,301	10,454,546	13,757,604	21,437,906	29,842,926
66,902,516	64,133,252	67,380,558	82,992,885	129,960,905	108,470,774
<u>\$ 451,094,098</u>	<u>\$ 492,209,088</u>	<u>\$ 530,668,283</u>	<u>\$ 599,495,469</u>	<u>\$ 699,940,722</u>	<u>\$ 750,190,735</u>

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ 7,028,841	\$ 7,077,371	\$ 7,418,119	\$ 8,110,509
Police	17,817,675	18,680,702	18,739,296	19,286,253
Engineering and Public Works	2,518,291	2,777,008	2,859,998	2,863,978
Fire	11,022,866	11,241,198	7,546,387	9,225,870
Streets	7,684,364	9,490,642	8,687,999	10,587,255
Culture and Recreation	16,013,582	15,312,680	16,640,762	16,240,516
Community Development	2,764,558	2,293,926	3,238,024	3,472,501
Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	2,302,576	2,828,822	2,711,269	2,573,368
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	67,152,753	69,702,349	67,841,854	72,360,250
Business-Type Activities:				
Water	6,872,910	7,198,921	7,590,635	8,582,969
Sewer	8,060,300	8,982,772	8,911,990	9,392,478
Sanitation	6,618,491	7,058,388	7,632,258	8,048,075
Developmental Services	814,322	979,057	1,316,308	1,502,096
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	22,366,023	24,219,138	25,451,191	27,525,618
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$ 89,518,776	\$ 93,921,487	\$ 93,293,045	\$ 99,885,868
Program Revenues				
Governmental Activities:				
Charges for Services:				
General Government	\$ 462,281	\$ 440,651	\$ 509,214	\$ 477,671
Police	1,583,970	1,677,979	1,704,236	1,681,353
Engineering and Public Works	208,656	547,195	553,373	625,721
Fire	1,834,823	2,118,226	2,058,524	2,095,208
Streets	-	-	-	-
Culture and Recreation	8,420,586	8,811,586	8,404,283	8,462,171
Community Development	223,546	219,144	135,295	98,316
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,243,835	7,348,902	7,681,548	8,004,278
Capital Grants and Contributions	3,386,803	5,176,238	5,584,885	6,237,474
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	22,364,500	26,339,921	26,631,358	27,682,192
Business-Type Activities:				
Charges for Services:				
Water	7,196,173	7,802,341	7,948,705	10,211,633
Sewer	10,894,612	13,386,846	12,864,660	13,318,908
Sanitation	7,894,383	8,024,005	8,749,291	9,173,274
Developmental Services	1,475,520	1,869,906	2,539,235	2,629,745
Golf Courses	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,211,972	3,593,069	2,582,129	2,412,700
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues	28,672,660	34,676,167	34,684,020	37,746,260
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	\$ 51,037,160	\$ 61,016,088	\$ 61,315,378	\$ 65,428,452

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 9,428,147	\$ 8,606,648	\$ 10,155,397	\$ 10,959,056	\$ 9,171,734	\$ 10,259,121
20,082,778	21,634,529	25,687,041	26,773,892	25,890,305	31,411,756
3,276,321	3,773,417	4,528,970	4,443,460	4,258,229	2,825,840
9,913,984	10,289,913	12,449,927	13,304,553	10,038,156	27,400,212
9,610,727	9,975,969	10,504,846	12,075,082	12,859,985	14,864,186
17,310,113	18,031,634	18,706,195	16,278,387	16,282,823	20,694,155
2,192,728	2,161,739	2,900,566	2,652,864	2,625,516	3,188,758
953,405	564,202	497,733	431,637	355,039	396,360
72,768,203	75,038,051	85,430,675	86,918,931	81,481,787	111,040,388
9,071,046	10,356,126	10,688,039	12,037,632	12,390,881	15,255,322
12,891,662	14,101,668	13,830,693	13,846,512	13,156,320	15,405,907
8,590,697	9,039,554	9,887,375	10,874,725	11,760,717	13,014,226
1,789,253	2,027,082	2,340,125	2,840,374	3,639,806	5,790,222
32,342,658	35,524,430	36,746,232	39,599,243	40,947,724	52,608,588
\$ 105,110,861	\$ 110,562,481	\$ 122,176,907	\$ 126,518,156	\$ 122,429,511	\$ 163,648,976
\$ 514,907	\$ 675,604	\$ 779,294	\$ 651,449	\$ 1,789,107	\$ 1,843,130
1,753,513	1,888,209	1,809,277	1,815,274	1,875,672	2,121,500
633,088	752,131	885,152	907,023	1,185,084	716,139
2,187,413	252,281	475,359	526,390	369,889	189,532
-	-	3,735	3,990	9,135	9,965
9,802,326	10,855,968	10,716,232	8,421,499	10,876,496	13,240,543
98,702	157,504	82,481	114,534	85,381	155,866
8,198,820	11,140,866	12,904,166	18,994,548	19,616,622	17,739,073
7,541,986	8,770,490	15,419,027	28,255,268	41,469,117	31,404,410
30,730,755	34,493,053	43,074,723	59,689,975	77,276,503	67,420,158
11,568,286	12,869,120	14,752,161	16,520,277	18,639,677	19,071,290
13,379,322	14,247,194	17,373,169	20,675,274	25,357,135	28,546,355
9,815,827	10,305,827	11,385,811	12,600,603	13,506,579	14,908,594
3,075,880	3,190,896	4,581,439	5,588,033	6,321,426	10,360,469
-	-	-	-	-	4,559,794
-	-	-	-	-	2,000
20,344,301	25,127,432	14,935,822	22,189,976	32,507,453	15,134,290
58,183,616	65,740,469	63,028,402	77,574,163	96,332,270	92,582,792
\$ 88,914,371	\$ 100,233,522	\$ 106,103,125	\$ 137,264,138	\$ 173,608,773	\$ 160,002,950

Changes in Net Position (continued)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Net (Expense) Revenue				
Governmental Activities	\$ (44,788,253)	\$ (43,362,428)	\$ (41,210,496)	\$ (44,678,058)
Business-Type Activities	6,306,637	10,457,029	9,232,829	10,220,642
Total Primary Government Net Expense	\$ (38,481,616)	\$ (32,905,399)	\$ (31,977,667)	\$ (34,457,416)
General Revenues and Other Changes In Net Position				
Governmental Activities:				
General Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 38,269,694	\$ 38,596,193	\$ 38,757,519	\$ 40,412,100
Franchise Fees	1,697,380	1,811,154	1,758,960	1,730,176
Sales Tax and Other Governmental	4,878,505	5,138,236	6,087,213	6,676,124
Earnings on Investments	666,802	566,506	695,564	762,990
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	215,151	-
Miscellaneous	917,043	529,576	643,567	730,558
Special Item - Deletion of Equipment Under \$40,000	-	-	-	(1,223,379)
Special Item - Deletion of Fire Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Transfers	2,279,087	2,896,381	2,879,420	3,042,906
Total Governmental Activities	48,708,511	49,538,046	51,037,394	52,131,475
Business-Type Activities:				
Investment Earnings	98,165	101,718	226,005	329,035
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	-	-
Special Item - Deletion of Equipment Under \$40,000	-	-	-	(173,404)
Transfers	(2,279,087)	(2,896,381)	(2,879,420)	(3,042,906)
Total Business-Type Activities	(2,180,922)	(2,794,663)	(2,653,415)	(2,887,275)
Total Primary Government	46,527,589	46,743,383	48,383,979	49,244,200
Change In Net Position				
Governmental Activities	3,920,258	6,175,618	9,826,898	7,453,417
Business-Type Activities	4,125,715	7,662,366	6,579,414	7,333,367
Total Primary Government	\$ 8,045,973	\$ 13,837,984	\$ 16,406,312	\$ 14,786,784

GASB 65 was implemented in 2014, GASB 68 was implemented in 2015, and GASB 87 was implemented in 2022. In 2017 Nampa Development Corporation was presented as a discretely presented component unit. It had previously been reported as a blended component unit. Changes to Net Position as a result of these Statement implementations and the change in reporting entity have not been retroactively applied in these schedules.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ (42,037,448)	\$ (40,544,998)	\$ (42,355,952)	\$ (27,228,938)	\$ (4,205,284)	\$ (43,620,230)
<u>25,840,958</u>	<u>30,216,039</u>	<u>26,282,170</u>	<u>37,974,920</u>	<u>55,384,546</u>	<u>39,974,204</u>
<u>\$ (16,196,490)</u>	<u>\$ (10,328,959)</u>	<u>\$ (16,073,782)</u>	<u>\$ 10,745,982</u>	<u>\$ 51,179,262</u>	<u>\$ (3,646,026)</u>
\$ 37,903,369	\$ 40,006,370	\$ 42,346,810	\$ 44,187,021	\$ 38,345,464	\$ 39,041,887
1,868,073	1,807,907	1,713,533	1,720,976	1,910,938	2,084,532
7,080,150	7,922,427	8,262,743	9,905,111	11,547,118	11,567,207
1,049,823	537,590	784,220	705,168	373,947	762,229
-	-	-	-	-	(2,324,414)
-	120,079	-	276,471	51,904	54,000
735,360	588,020	655,130	643,594	808,167	857,258
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(4,074,728)	-
<u>3,263,594</u>	<u>3,220,468</u>	<u>4,671,026</u>	<u>5,269,997</u>	<u>8,413,769</u>	<u>4,809,275</u>
<u>51,900,369</u>	<u>54,202,861</u>	<u>58,433,462</u>	<u>62,708,338</u>	<u>57,376,579</u>	<u>56,851,974</u>
459,643	505,375	726,722	642,863	303,181	665,168
-	-	-	-	-	(2,364,261)
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(3,263,594)</u>	<u>(3,220,468)</u>	<u>(4,671,026)</u>	<u>(5,269,997)</u>	<u>(8,413,769)</u>	<u>(4,809,275)</u>
<u>(2,803,951)</u>	<u>(2,715,093)</u>	<u>(3,944,304)</u>	<u>(4,627,134)</u>	<u>(8,110,588)</u>	<u>(6,508,368)</u>
<u>49,096,418</u>	<u>51,487,768</u>	<u>54,489,158</u>	<u>58,081,204</u>	<u>49,265,991</u>	<u>50,343,606</u>
9,862,921	13,657,863	16,077,510	35,479,400	53,171,295	13,231,744
<u>23,037,007</u>	<u>27,500,946</u>	<u>22,337,866</u>	<u>33,347,786</u>	<u>47,273,958</u>	<u>33,465,836</u>
<u>\$ 32,899,928</u>	<u>\$ 41,158,809</u>	<u>\$ 38,415,376</u>	<u>\$ 68,827,186</u>	<u>\$ 100,445,253</u>	<u>\$ 46,697,580</u>

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$ 2,477,436	\$ 2,099,945	\$ 1,727,929	\$ 1,329,354
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Committed	-	-	252,285	1,252,285
Assigned	99,879	103,197	109,318	98,629
Unassigned	8,972,483	9,699,447	11,691,415	12,910,845
Total General Fund	\$ 11,549,798	\$ 11,902,589	\$ 13,780,947	\$ 15,591,113
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	\$ 355,343	\$ 372,058	\$ 393,437	\$ 436,507
Restricted	24,910,535	11,115,330	11,342,747	12,838,520
Committed	-	-	70,496	70,496
Assigned	17,031,726	18,277,827	19,307,539	20,728,137
Unassigned	(114,221)	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 42,183,383	\$ 29,765,215	\$ 31,114,219	\$ 34,073,660

Note: GASB 87 was implemented in 2022. In 2017 Nampa Development Corporation was presented as a discretely presented component unit. It had previously been reported as a blended component unit. Changes to fund balance information have not been retroactively applied.

<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
\$ 580,035	\$ 1,193,055	\$ 368,682	\$ 202,081	\$ 170,382	\$ 200,922
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,052,285	2,850,285	2,850,285	2,252,285	2,252,285	10,329,000
-	-	-	-	-	-
12,567,388	13,211,894	12,270,978	15,553,361	26,505,845	18,536,386
<u>\$ 16,199,708</u>	<u>\$ 17,255,234</u>	<u>\$ 15,489,945</u>	<u>\$ 18,007,727</u>	<u>\$ 28,928,512</u>	<u>\$ 29,066,308</u>
\$ 540,802	\$ 739,140	\$ 633,845	\$ 306,463	\$ 384,525	\$ 309,149
5,576,623	5,358,688	9,699,632	12,907,215	20,452,232	25,667,431
49,041	66,781	66,781	24,344,678	37,929,964	41,440,385
21,094,076	21,301,429	21,487,849	-	-	-
(62,156)	(12,862)	(277,852)	(119,201)	(248,881)	-
<u>\$ 27,198,386</u>	<u>\$ 27,453,176</u>	<u>\$ 31,610,255</u>	<u>\$ 37,439,155</u>	<u>\$ 58,517,840</u>	<u>\$ 67,416,965</u>

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 38,478,228	\$ 38,454,080	\$ 39,150,197	\$ 40,457,236
Franchise Fees	1,697,380	1,811,154	1,758,960	1,730,176
Investment Income	663,144	562,643	684,622	745,576
Business Licenses & Permits	136,092	126,394	132,686	135,236
State Revenue Sharing (Sales Tax)	4,182,275	4,427,140	4,859,923	5,333,046
Liquor Profits Apportionment	683,906	697,956	724,652	793,333
Fines and Forfeitures	786,401	711,543	682,279	580,093
Highway User Fund	2,731,262	2,792,186	3,040,784	4,121,033
Road and Bridge Tax	2,152,705	2,230,812	2,209,736	2,290,748
Grants and Other Intergovernmental	2,864,520	4,296,417	3,891,346	2,781,505
Charges for Services	11,711,369	12,784,353	12,549,960	12,725,111
Assessments	586,238	479,516	498,620	967,440
Impact Fees	1,194,468	1,250,308	1,153,873	2,605,613
Unrealized Loss on Investments	-	-	-	-
Lease Income	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	917,043	529,576	643,567	730,558
Donations	198,744	917,095	841,943	602,325
Total Revenues	68,983,775	72,071,173	72,823,148	76,599,029
Expenditures				
General Government	6,436,549	6,774,645	6,981,418	7,798,416
Police	17,155,249	18,049,020	18,165,683	18,766,172
Engineering and Public Works	2,120,093	2,413,785	2,468,289	2,478,976
Fire	10,738,013	11,732,022	10,517,119	10,594,954
Streets	3,368,834	4,223,911	3,900,578	5,411,287
Culture and Recreation	13,546,323	13,627,632	13,094,835	13,288,563
Community Development	2,674,841	2,217,556	2,847,368	2,847,900
Capital Outlay	9,781,161	21,411,008	8,847,357	6,983,609
Debt Service:				
Principal	3,957,845	3,592,792	3,622,144	4,211,753
Interest	2,410,509	2,990,560	2,855,863	2,717,659
Bond Issue Costs	824,078	-	-	-
Advance Refunding Escrow	240,000	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	73,253,495	87,032,931	73,300,654	75,099,289
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,269,720)	(14,961,758)	(477,506)	1,499,740

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 37,951,591	\$ 40,016,986	\$ 42,348,351	\$ 44,197,544	\$ 38,579,404	\$ 39,200,186
1,868,073	1,807,907	1,713,533	1,720,976	1,910,938	2,084,532
1,028,051	518,842	802,228	688,284	366,351	716,776
141,574	135,166	164,129	150,118	182,467	125,697
5,695,464	6,260,683	6,763,433	8,320,515	10,814,891	10,923,040
836,882	882,127	945,167	1,027,870	1,217,639	1,194,784
541,894	554,249	543,660	572,473	617,130	631,665
4,199,797	4,286,269	4,511,152	4,534,607	5,997,037	7,441,379
2,309,414	2,382,588	2,402,865	2,465,740	2,555,280	2,645,775
5,020,776	5,521,475	8,389,045	6,325,578	18,771,665	7,558,826
14,306,481	13,892,282	14,043,741	11,717,566	22,273,544	16,194,978
3,381,613	185,216	95,208	72,681	100,816	(9,398)
1,721,253	2,260,133	3,757,644	9,383,999	13,879,784	15,929,121
-	-	-	-	-	(2,171,075)
-	-	-	-	-	570,400
736,421	588,021	655,130	643,594	835,457	904,482
799,961	893,402	988,169	881,492	789,486	937,059
80,539,245	80,185,346	88,123,455	92,703,039	118,891,889	104,878,227
8,922,646	9,201,577	9,317,845	9,944,837	8,900,456	9,370,336
19,873,759	21,213,965	24,791,824	24,553,974	26,125,037	28,052,045
2,688,594	3,356,712	3,924,163	3,836,219	4,071,100	1,742,670
11,013,020	11,944,714	13,323,476	13,839,228	17,150,367	8,310,429
5,299,825	6,628,291	6,953,049	7,514,971	6,290,518	7,436,119
14,831,452	15,861,409	15,994,022	13,768,490	14,576,739	18,380,735
2,166,290	2,088,221	2,698,147	2,377,081	2,663,043	2,993,896
13,418,471	9,070,206	11,174,243	11,680,480	12,602,924	16,514,575
5,877,282	2,193,156	2,338,025	2,484,247	2,616,232	3,090,124
1,078,950	657,326	551,443	484,144	421,353	282,649
-	-	-	-	-	50,900
-	-	-	-	-	-
85,170,289	82,215,577	91,066,237	90,483,671	95,417,769	96,224,478
(4,631,044)	(2,030,231)	(2,942,782)	2,219,368	23,474,120	8,653,749

(continued next page)

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds (continued)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	7,434,446	6,888,572	6,625,124	7,090,046
Transfers Out	(5,155,359)	(3,992,191)	(3,745,704)	(4,047,140)
Lid Bonds Issued	31,794	-	250,215	28,254
Capital Lease Obligation Issued	-	-	-	-
General Obligation Refunding Bonds Issued	20,695,000	-	-	-
General Obligation Bond Premium	3,327,759	-	-	-
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(23,770,440)	-	-	-
Revenue Allocation Bonds Issued (NDC)	18,320,000	-	-	-
Revenue Allocation Bond Premium (Discount)	398,879	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-	-
Sale of Assets	-	-	575,233	198,707
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	21,282,079	2,896,381	3,704,868	3,269,867
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 17,012,359	\$ (12,065,377)	\$ 3,227,362	\$ 4,769,607
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	9.9%	10.1%	9.7%	9.7%

GASB 87 was implemented in 2022. In 2017 Nampa Development Corporation was presented as a discretely presented component unit. It had previously been reported as a blended component unit.

Changes to fund balance information have not been retroactively applied.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7,821,447	8,224,991	8,702,127	10,594,334	13,055,825	11,712,625
(4,557,853)	(5,004,523)	(4,031,101)	(5,324,337)	(4,412,793)	(6,645,367)
19,818	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	663,546	512,054	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	5,320,375
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(5,269,875)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	417,990
68,850	120,079	-	345,263	-	-
3,352,262	3,340,547	5,334,572	6,127,314	8,643,032	5,535,748
\$ (1,278,782)	\$ 1,310,316	\$ 2,391,790	\$ 8,346,682	\$ 32,117,152	\$ 14,189,497
9.6%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%

Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Farm Property	Personal Property	Manufacturing Property	Operating Property
2013	\$ 2,074,717,185	\$ 1,014,012,945	\$ 5,263,450	\$ 299,101,321	\$ 338,153,432	\$ 53,920,792
2014	2,349,843,433	1,019,101,478	7,223,770	310,846,484	359,104,032	54,866,751
2015	3,156,209,419	1,050,054,530	7,866,140	248,543,112	340,123,950	55,617,970
2016	3,381,014,735	1,132,726,440	8,322,600	250,840,956	358,339,280	61,818,549
2017	3,753,203,896	1,192,959,680	9,404,790	251,179,353	388,997,467	60,263,683
2018	4,287,441,956	1,264,991,982	15,176,720	274,062,739	445,675,684	63,201,299
2019	5,016,943,076	1,452,116,530	6,397,950	287,210,328	508,246,540	68,971,611
2020	5,925,996,552	1,603,305,193	5,990,190	302,586,844	587,686,303	71,442,870
2021	6,759,097,998	1,647,022,677	4,988,470	306,803,720	644,014,799	78,802,013
2022	8,709,439,214	1,857,176,713	5,182,830	500,153,446	1,067,534,065	84,523,631

Note: This schedule is derived from data available in August.
Some values have subsequent changes not reflected in this schedule.

In the 2017 Nampa Development Corporation was presented as a discretely presented component unit. It had previously been reported as a blended component unit. Changes to the assessed value and actual value of taxable property have not been retroactively applied.

Source: Canyon County Auditor's Office

Subsequent Roll Estimate	Other Property	Less Tax-Exempt Property	Less: Nampa Urban Renewal Increment	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
\$ 14,930,965	\$ 13,892,232	\$ (715,576,799)	\$ (149,259,157)	\$ 2,949,156,366	0.011581203
13,183,192	11,154,813	(786,045,815)	(173,817,879)	3,165,460,259	0.011030645
9,864,746	9,004,881	(1,024,152,599)	(178,970,088)	3,674,162,061	0.009493504
12,572,526	10,913,756	(1,130,135,563)	(211,492,323)	3,874,920,956	0.009309135
9,813,474	9,261,577	(1,271,340,431)	(241,262,758)	4,162,480,731	0.009028447
14,587,389	10,325,704	(1,471,639,757)	(264,994,347)	4,638,829,369	0.008512504
14,730,523	13,452,486	(1,699,061,427)	(305,052,651)	5,363,954,966	0.007839317
11,913,182	18,947,588	(1,925,350,492)	(374,616,741)	6,227,901,489	0.007031234
14,741,640	29,163,283	(2,095,119,197)	(388,595,706)	7,000,919,697	0.005375599
14,574,000	47,399,664	(2,765,801,388)	(473,840,531)	9,046,341,644	0.004254727



Property Tax Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	City of Nampa	Overlapping Rates								Total Tax Code Area 2	Total Tax Code Area 2-01
		Canyon County	Ambulance District	Highway Dist. #1	College Western Idaho	Mosquito Abatement	Nampa Fire	School District #131	School District #139		
2013	1.16	0.57	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.02	-	0.39	0.55	2.32	2.50
2014	1.10	0.50	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.02	-	0.39	0.57	2.20	2.39
2015	0.95	0.39	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.01	-	0.42	0.58	1.95	2.11
2016	0.93	0.41	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.02	-	0.43	0.58	1.96	2.11
2017	0.90	0.42	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.02	-	0.45	0.58	1.95	2.08
2018	0.85	0.41	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	-	0.45	0.54	1.88	1.97
2019	0.78	0.40	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.02	-	0.42	0.50	1.76	1.84
2020	0.70	0.35	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	-	0.40	0.47	1.60	1.67
2021	0.54	0.31	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	-	0.30	0.40	1.30	1.40
2022	0.43	0.25	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.24	0.33	1.18	1.27

Property Tax Direct Rate Components										
Fiscal Year	General Fund	Streets	Library	Airport	Cemetery	Parks & Recreation	Capital	Judgment	G.O. Bond	Nampa Total
2013	0.8989278	0.0286961	0.0643302	0.0034175	0.0054258	0.0599968	0.0027361	-	0.0945900	1.1581203
2014	0.8655499	0.0267353	0.0599344	0.0031839	0.0050550	0.0559161	-	-	0.0866899	1.1030645
2015	0.7447166	0.0230337	0.0501586	0.0027431	0.0043551	0.0481742	-	-	0.0761691	0.9493504
2016	0.7276775	0.0283978	0.0514218	0.0026790	0.0043050	0.0470487	0.0004935	-	0.0688902	0.9309135
2017	0.7014382	0.0225924	0.0493054	0.0025688	0.0041700	0.0448035	0.0140082	-	0.0639582	0.9028447
2018	0.6553333	0.0279143	0.0460008	0.0023742	0.0041632	0.0411095	0.0145511	0.0025948	0.0572092	0.8512504
2019	0.6130246	0.0329488	0.0409757	0.0021148	0.0037084	0.0372805	-	-	0.0538789	0.7839317
2020	0.5560608	0.0347074	0.0362548	0.0018214	0.0031939	0.0321089	-	-	0.0389762	0.7031234
2021	0.4006863	0.0308751	0.0322517	0.0016203	0.0028413	0.0285635	-	0.0027130	0.0380087	0.5375599
2022	0.3126797	0.0283158	0.0260427	0.0014971	0.0022541	0.0259937	-	-	0.0286896	0.4254727

Source: Canyon County Auditor's Office (rate per \$100 of assessed value)

Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographical boundaries of the City.

This schedule was modified in fiscal year 2015 to report taxes by fiscal year instead of tax year.

Principal Property Taxpayers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	2022			2013		
	Market Valuation	Rank	% Of Total Market Valuation	Market Valuation	Rank	% of Total Market Valuation
CF Hippolyta Nampa LLC (Amazon)	\$ 416,674,185	1	3.1%			
Boise Industrial Canyon PropCo 2, LLC	118,653,080	2	0.9%			
Materne North America	97,209,424	3	0.7%			
Challenger Development	89,994,300	4	0.7%			
Amalgamated Sugar Company, LLC	69,645,827	5	0.5%	\$ 44,776,195	2	1.4%
Station Apartments at Gateway LLC	66,157,210	6	0.5%			
Wal-Mart	51,186,771	7	0.4%	34,748,688	4	1.1%
AVM Holdings LLC (Autovol)	49,565,150	8	0.4%			
Birches, LLC	39,930,860	9	0.3%			
CTR Partnership, LP	37,600,540	10	0.3%			
DDR Nampa LLC				62,092,550	1	2.0%
Micron Technology				40,445,028	3	1.3%
Idaho Power Company				21,589,945	5	0.7%
Nestle Food Company				21,043,477	6	0.7%
JR Simplot Company				20,859,843	7	0.7%
Plexus				18,018,477	8	0.6%
Pepsi Bottling Ventures				16,800,359	9	
Transform Holdings, Inc.				15,544,574	10	0.5%
	<u>\$1,036,617,347</u>		<u>7.7%</u>	<u>\$ 295,919,136</u>		<u>8.8%</u>

Source: Canyon County Auditor's Office (Values are without subrolls)

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year (Original Levy)		Total Adjusted Levy	Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
				Amount	Percentage of Original Levy		Amount	Percentage of Adjusted Levy
2013	\$ 34,342,337	\$ 34,148	\$ 34,376,485	\$ 33,621,534	97.9%	\$ 754,874	\$ 34,376,408	100.0%
2014	34,674,534	23,456	34,697,990	33,866,035	97.7%	831,921	34,697,956	100.0%
2015	35,220,028	(1,157)	35,218,871	34,572,703	98.2%	646,139	35,218,842	100.0%
2016	36,350,143	(114,748)	36,235,395	35,624,688	98.0%	610,700	36,235,388	100.0%
2017	37,931,851	(15,771)	37,916,080	37,324,244	98.4%	591,836	37,916,080	100.0%
2018	40,042,971	(45,736)	39,997,235	39,305,998	98.2%	691,057	39,997,055	100.0%
2019	42,494,666	(149,737)	42,344,929	41,742,821	98.2%	680,562	42,344,548	99.8%
2020	44,338,333	(158,013)	44,180,320	43,572,587	98.3%	534,439	44,107,026	99.6%
2021	38,443,944	(69,507)	38,374,437	37,921,291	98.6%	299,069	38,220,360	98.8%
2022	39,183,412	(141,699)	39,041,713	38,696,679	98.8%	-	38,696,679	99.1%

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Right to Use Leases - Fire Pumper Trucks	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Notes Payable
2013	\$ -	\$ 27,170,152	\$ 6,474,727	\$ 3,619,365	\$ 386,217	\$ -
2014	-	24,897,688	5,927,444	3,427,999	-	-
2015	-	22,521,222	5,756,024	3,232,737	-	2,202,261
2016	-	20,184,629	4,793,034	3,038,693	-	9,973,670
2017	-	17,806,612	931,079	2,837,029	-	9,973,670
2018	-	15,390,167	828,432	2,632,803	-	16,153,465
2019	663,546	12,920,627	690,916	2,429,969	-	16,642,408
2020	1,079,345	10,414,007	588,433	2,219,748	-	15,956,871
2021	909,219	7,880,314	497,837	2,007,254	-	32,869,878
2022	731,944	5,273,494	407,924	1,723,260	-	61,126,976

This schedule was modified in fiscal year 2017 to retroactively remove NDC, due to a change in reporting entity. This schedule was modified in fiscal year 2014, to remove the deferred charge on refunding, which is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and not reported as part of outstanding debt. This schedule reports outstanding debt net of related premiums, discounts and adjustments.

* Data unavailable at time of publishing

Source: Idaho Commerce and Labor; US Census Bureau.

Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
\$ 37,650,461	0.03	435.17
34,253,131	0.02	388.31
33,712,244	0.02	375.25
37,990,026	0.02	415.73
31,548,390	0.02	337.09
35,004,867	0.02	363.68
33,347,466	0.02	335.90
30,258,404	0.01	301.98
44,164,502	0.02	415.92
69,263,598	*	*

Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years

General Bonded Debt Outstanding

Fiscal Year ⁽²⁾	Population	Taxable Market Value ⁽¹⁾	Bonded Debt ⁽³⁾	Ratio Of Debt To Market Value	G. O. Debt Per Capita
2013	83,930	\$ 3,165,460,259	\$ 27,170,152	0.009	324
2014	86,518	3,674,162,061	24,897,688	0.007	288
2015	89,839	3,874,920,956	22,521,222	0.006	251
2016	91,382	4,162,480,731	20,184,629	0.005	221
2017	93,590	4,638,829,369	17,806,612	0.004	190
2018	96,252	5,363,954,966	15,390,167	0.003	160
2019	99,277	6,227,901,489	12,920,627	0.002	130
2020	100,200	7,000,919,697	10,414,007	0.001	104
2021	106,186	9,046,341,644	7,880,314	0.001	74
2022	*	13,500,902,098	5,273,494	0.000	*

* Data unavailable at time of publishing

1) A Homeowners Exemption was passed by the electorate of Idaho in 1983 that exempted from taxation 50% of the market value of an owner occupied residence up to a maximum cap. Beginning in 2017, the maximum homeowner's exemption reduction moved to an even \$100,000 for 2017 property taxes due in fiscal year 2018, and remained that amount through 2020. In 2021 the maximum homeowner's exemption was increased to \$125,000.

2) Fiscal year represents the County's tax year which differs from the City's fiscal year.

3) This schedule was modified in fiscal year 2022, to retroactively report bonded debt net of related premiums.

Source: Canyon County Auditor's Office; United States Census; Intermountain Demographics

Direct and Overlapping Government Activities Debt

As of September 30, 2022

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt
Nampa School District #131	\$ 24,045,000	79%	\$ 18,995,550
Vallivue School District #139	126,305,000	20%	25,261,000
West Ada School District #2	98,505,000	1%	985,050
Total Overlapping Bonded Debt	\$ 248,855,000		45,241,600
City Governmental Activities Direct Debt			6,413,362
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$ 51,654,962

Sources:

Net taxable value of real and personal property (provided by Canyon County) was used to determine the percentage applicable for the Canyon County overlapping debt.

Notes:

Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographical boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of Nampa. This process recognizes that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt of the overlapping government.

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Debt Limit	\$ 63,309,205	\$ 73,483,241	\$ 77,498,419	\$ 83,249,615
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	24,565,000	22,380,000	20,465,000	18,570,000
Remaining Legal Debt Margin	38,744,205	51,103,241	57,033,419	64,679,615
Total Net Debt Applicable to The Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	38.8%	30.5%	26.4%	22.3%

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 92,776,587	\$ 107,279,099	\$ 124,558,030	\$ 140,018,394	\$ 180,926,833	\$ 270,018,042
16,580,000	14,495,000	12,300,000	10,020,000	7,670,000	5,205,000
76,196,587	92,784,099	112,258,030	129,998,394	173,256,833	264,813,042
17.9%	13.5%	9.9%	7.2%	4.2%	1.9%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2022

Assessed Value	\$ 13,500,902,098
Debt Limit (2% of Assessed Value)	270,018,042
Debt Applicable to Limit:	
General Obligation Bonds	<u>5,205,000</u>
Remaining Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 264,813,042</u>

Pledged Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years

Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Utility Service Charges	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ 6,751,722	\$ 6,807,643	\$ (55,921)	\$ 170,000	\$ 103,041	(0.20)
2014	7,261,087	7,203,304	57,783	140,000	126,734	0.22
2015	7,441,991	7,524,346	(82,355)	145,000	124,214	(0.31)
2016	9,352,840	8,516,381	836,459	145,000	121,009	3.14
2017	10,359,136	8,943,492	1,415,644	155,000	115,193	5.24
2018	11,258,698	10,253,472	1,005,226	160,000	109,118	3.74
2019	12,457,281	10,637,781	1,819,500	160,000	105,784	6.85
2020	13,669,000	12,077,892	1,591,108	170,000	99,369	5.91
2021	14,867,409	12,442,798	2,424,611	175,000	55,066	10.54
2022	15,714,406	15,232,156	482,250	180,000	55,685	2.05

Sewer Note Payable

Fiscal Year	Utility Service Charges	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	10,970,193	8,926,672	2,043,521	-	2,682	762.00
2016	11,149,012	9,342,476	1,806,536	-	116,748	15.47
2017	11,199,204	12,585,618	(1,386,414)	-	254,901	(5.44)
2018	11,569,602	13,750,838	(2,181,236)	-	318,489	(6.85)
2019	13,562,551	13,493,873	68,678	357,592	341,323	0.10
2020	16,028,453	13,600,999	2,427,454	685,537	317,878	2.42
2021	18,801,670	12,795,251	6,006,419	748,784	423,598	5.12
2022	23,002,576	14,625,396	8,377,180	735,720	773,909	5.55

Water Note Payable

Fiscal Year	Utility Service Charges	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ 6,751,722	\$ 6,807,643	\$ (55,921)	\$ 3,737,779	\$ 26,958	(0.01)
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	-	-	-	-	-	-

Special Assessment Bonds

Fiscal Year	Special Assessment Collections	Debt Service		Coverage
		Principal	Interest	
2013	\$ 586,238	\$ 597,845	\$ 449,013	0.56
2014	479,516	552,792	414,579	0.50
2015	498,620	427,144	382,827	0.62
2016	967,440	996,753	376,383	0.70
2017	3,381,622	3,887,282	372,800	0.79
2018	185,216	108,156	48,526	1.18
2019	95,208	143,025	48,993	0.50
2020	72,681	107,992	38,884	0.49
2021	100,816	96,105	34,042	0.77
2022	(9,398)	95,422	29,656	(0.08)



Demographic and Economic Statistics

Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	K - 12 School Enrollment	% of Persons 25 or Older With High School Degree or Higher	Un-Employment Rate
2013	86,518	\$ 1,454,627,134	\$ 16,813	30.3	15,161	83.0%	6.7%
2014	88,211	1,449,042,097	16,427	30.8	19,291	82.8%	4.4%
2015	89,839	1,472,012,015	16,385	30.6	19,728	83.9%	4.9%
2016	91,382	1,552,580,180	16,990	31.1	20,050	85.2%	4.4%
2017	93,590	1,696,131,570	18,123	31.4	19,935	85.8%	3.1%
2018	96,252	1,824,071,652	18,951	31.9	19,445	85.9%	2.6%
2019	99,277	2,033,689,345	20,485	32.4	19,556	86.5%	3.2%
2020	100,200	2,246,684,400	22,422	33.3	18,225	87.2%	6.8%
2021	106,186	2,656,348,976	25,016	33.6	18,427	87.1%	2.8%
2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1%

Information is based upon a calendar year. Population information is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates are made on July 1 of each year. With each new issue of July 1 estimates, the estimates for the prior years back to the last census are revised.

Source: Idaho Commerce and Labor; US Census Bureau

* Data unavailable at time of publishing.

Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	2022			2013		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Nampa School District #131	1400-1499	1	2.83%	1500-1599	1	4.00%
St. Lukes Nampa Medical Center	1000-1099	2	2.02%			
St. Alphonsus Health System	1000-1099	3	2.02%	700-799	4	1.87%
Wal-Mart	1000-1099	4	2.02%	700-799	3	1.87%
College of Western Idaho	800-899	5	1.62%	900-999	2	2.40%
Sorrento Lactalis	800-899	6	1.62%	500-599	7	1.33%
City of Nampa	800-899	7	1.62%	600-599	6	1.60%
Amalgamated Sugar	500-599	8	1.01%	500-599	8	1.33%
Plexus	500-599	9	1.01%	400-499	9	1.07%
Vallivue School Distrct	400-499	10	0.81%			
Northwest Nazarene University				600-599	5	1.60%
Great American Appetizers				400-499	10	1.07%
3 rd Qtr Employed Labor Force			49,400			37,519

Per Department of Labor; listed above are the top 10 employers that have given DOL permission to provide employment data. There are some major employers not reflected above as they have chosen not to release their information.

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Communications & Research Division

Number of City Government Employees by Function/Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Department/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Mayor and Council	4.52	4.72	4.87	5.11	4.78	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.32	5.00
Finance	8.40	7.30	7.20	8.63	8.53	9.30	9.30	9.50	10.00	9.00
City Clerk	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.38	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00
Code Enforcement	7.00	4.40	4.28	4.31	5.37	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Human Resources	3.00	3.00	3.92	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50
Information Technology	11.40	11.20	11.20	14.05	14.05	19.00	19.00	18.00	18.00	19.00
Facilities Development	9.00	9.50	9.48	9.70	11.20	14.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	13.00
Public Works	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.22	3.72	7.00	10.00	9.00	7.00	8.00
Engineering	16.54	16.54	16.54	17.58	18.70	19.00	21.50	20.50	25.00	27.50
Community Development	10.76	13.36	12.69	10.42	10.00	10.00	16.00	16.75	16.50	13.00
Public Safety										
Police	168.04	164.01	165.00	165.00	168.00	175.00	179.00	185.00	187.00	196.00
Fire Department	121.20	119.80	118.80	119.15	119.80	121.20	132.20	130.80	131.78	*
911 Fees	2.60	3.80	2.80	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.50
Parks And Recreation										
Parks	20.50	21.00	21.25	21.25	21.50	19.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	18.00
Recreation	8.16	8.20	8.43	3.81	5.97	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
Recreation Center	53.73	53.38	53.13	48.35	47.33	51.75	64.33	65.25	48.30	45.00
Golf	11.00	10.95	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Cemetery	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Culture										
Civic Center	8.82	8.10	8.63	9.17	*	*	*	*	*	*
Library	28.44	28.98	28.98	28.66	28.04	28.30	32.50	29.25	28.00	30.00
Fleet/Vehicle Maintenance	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Streets	24.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	29.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	29.00
Airport	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
Building Safety	10.00	10.47	11.69	12.73	16.01	21.50	21.50	20.50	21.00	22.00
Planning And Zoning	7.00	5.00	5.00	4.78	5.78	5.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50
Utility Billing	9.60	9.70	8.86	8.40	8.20	8.70	8.70	10.50	10.00	9.00
Water	30.96	32.46	31.46	31.92	31.92	30.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.00
Wastewater	36.00	29.50	30.50	29.50	30.00	32.00	31.00	28.00	32.00	38.50
Stormwater	3.50	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Environmental Compliance	*	8.50	9.50	9.50	9.48	11.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	5.50
Totals	634.17	626.37	625.71	620.19	624.61	662.75	697.03	700.55	697.40	573.00

* The stormwater division was created in 2010 and ended in 2013. Environmental Compliance division was created in 2014. Civic Center employees became employees of the venue management company in 2017. Fire employees became employees of the Nampa Fire Protection District in 2022.

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Department/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016
Finance				
Managed a Budget of	\$ 117,709,493	\$ 128,349,973	\$ 138,761,320	\$ 144,240,254
City Clerk				
Number of Burials	97	93	118	99
Number of Resolutions Processed	36	34	35	66
Number of Ordinance Processed	23	88	44	89
Central Services/Utility Billing				
Number of Utility Billing Accounts	28,831	29,253	29,619	30,159
Number of Irrigation Accounts	26,941	27,031	26,673	27,489
Number of Invoices Processed	31,802	30,743	26,567	28,255
Code Enforcement				
Parking Tickets Issued.	170	616	1,261	992
Human Resources				
Number of Employees Processed	128	116	105	130
Information Technology				
Number of Sites Supported	63	64	66	58
Helpdesk Tickets Processed	8,915	10,252	11,590	15,091
Building				
Building Permits Issued	3,650	4,940	5,969	6,015
Building Inspections Conducted	8,240	12,340	13,918	14,490
Planning & Zoning				
Annexations Approved	7	12	12	15
P & Z Applications Processed	293	334	317	374
Number of Subdivisions Approved	7	25	27	23
Police				
Number of Traffic Accidents	1,546	1,527	1,864	2,040
Number of Patrol Miles	716,394	664,218	602,211	864,702
Calls For Service	47,740	47,534	67,553	67,357
Fire Department				
Number of Fire Incidents	8,572	8,214	9,361	9,715
Parks				
Number of Park Sites	28	28	28	28
Number of Recreation /Community Centers	1	1	1	1
Miles of Trails Maintained	9.22	11.23	11.28	12.51
Number of Park Acres Maintained	329.00	331.51	359.30	368.88

* Data Unavailable

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 150,824,123	\$ 154,797,770	\$ 182,888,563	\$ 207,391,673	\$ 217,755,003	\$ 284,751,678
101	130	106	93	137	110
76	66	57	66	55	77
61	64	89	65	77	76
30,619	31,737	32,828	33,610	35,346	35,460
27,874	27,723	29,082	30,128	30,856	32,354
28,260	24,033	35,657	30,233	28,850	20,854
1,741	2,284	1,335	530	730	783
93	127	131	145	159	150
58	61	63	63	63	61
10,934	9,131	8,551	6,980	6,468	6,501
7,488	9,807	10,998	12,159	15,583	17,376
23,892	28,235	33,558	44,554	44,367	46,937
9	41	23	40	17	22
408	337	416	580	513	554
27	49	56	39	41	39
1,935	2,435	1,812	1,776	1,953	1,969
551,890	584,124	705,580	723,869	612,111	612,011
70,985	80,860	74,518	83,373	84,433	80,089
10,145	9,531	9,376	9,560	9,031	*
29	30	30	30	30	30
1	1	1	1	1	1
12.51	13.03	13.61	13.61	13.61	15.16
368.88	368.88	367.65	367.65	360.38	360.38

(continued next page)

Operating Indicators by Function/Program (continued)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Department/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016
Golf				
Rounds of Golf (Ridgecrest)	43,781	38,427	39,215	33,096
Rounds of Golf (Centennial)	31,507	29,745	32,048	32,079
Idaho Center				
Number of Event Days	154	161	182	211
Number of Patrons Served	238,752	223,604	241,548	267,776
Civic Center				
Patrons Served	135,489	152,129	95,865	114,374
Number of Events	2,520	987	906	850
Number of Event Days	341	346	331	336
Library				
Number of Reference Questions	29,071	27,927	43,919	47,008
Number of Item Check-Outs	634,627	612,361	666,627	692,905
Number of Patrons Served	321,492	305,062	344,188	309,801
Fleet Division				
Number of Vehicles Maintained	291	357	354	337
Number of Misc Equip & Trailers	217	178	171	201
Street				
Linear Miles of Street Owned	370	372	377	380
Miles of Streets Maintained	370	372	377	380
Airport				
Number of Based Aircraft	291	291	296	298
Fuel Sales-Number of Gallons	146,933	146,989	157,121	179,166
Water				
Number of Water Meters Set	310	325	373	533
Number of Hydrants Flushed	596	1,022	1,067	2,763
Number of Hydrants Repaired	53	80	107	92
Wastewater				
Lab Tests	44,978	38,972	42,844	42,924

* Data Unavailable

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
36,073	39,407	46,731	47,717	57,396	58,035
34,811	38,501	33,916	39,870	47,273	45,811
244	277	258	147	256	282
344,543	407,425	398,410	233,730	408,136	574,127
157,270	*	96,657	68,609	46,291	95,274
854	990	595	381	273	415
338	323	319	198	273	314
47,797	52,010	54,151	31,624	32,517	44,536
703,049	720,522	708,051	490,919	520,257	720,658
309,609	290,678	307,466	144,081	110,213	176,194
356	351	362	366	373	397
199	202	221	219	236	227
387	387	410	418	432	442
387	387	410	418	432	442
324	293	305	319	313	283
163,790	169,662	182,258	190,693	220,100	189,862
664	815	1,160	1,249	1,774	2,362
2,744	1,129	1,541	2,451	3,048	2,893
61	27	33	19	29	43
39,195	36,028	36,213	39,730	29,323	29,724

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fire										
Fire Engines/Specialty Vehicles	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	18	*	*
Fire Stations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	*	*
Police										
Police Vehicles	146	140	136	120	77	111	148	155	133	136
Motorcycles	12	13	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	9
Police Stations	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
Parks And Recreation										
Park Sites	28	28	28	28	29	30	30	30	30	30
Playgrounds	25	23	23	23	23	24	22	22	24	23
Golf Courses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tennis Courts	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Soccer Fields	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9
Outdoor Pools	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Disc Golf Courses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Football Fields	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baseball Fields	18	18	18	18	22	22	22	22	24	38
Public Works										
Streets (Linear Miles)	370.3	372.0	376.5	379.9	387.4	387.4	410.4	417.9	432.1	441.7

*Fire Capital Assets were transferred to the Fire Protection District during Fiscal Year 2021

Single Audit Section

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended September 30, 2022

Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor / Program Title or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing	Entity Identifying Pass-Through Number	Expenditures	Amounts Passed-Through to Subrecipients
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Community Development Block Grant	14.218		\$ 1,004,579	\$ -
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development			1,004,579	-
U. S. Department of Justice				
Passed Through Idaho State Police				
Sexual Assault Advocacy Program	16.017	21SP19JC 21SP20JC	35,562	-
NFJC COVID Response - Victim Services	16.034	20CESFNFJ	182,830	-
COVID-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	16.034		33,783	-
Subtotal 16.034			216,613	-
Human Trafficking	16.320		32,625	-
Passed through the Idaho Council of Domestic Violence				
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	VC052200	245,216	-
Passed through Idaho State Police				
Stop Violence Against Women	16.588	19STPNFJ	77,040	-
Stop Violence Against Women	16.588	20S20NFJ	66,984	-
Subtotal 16.588			144,024	-
Bulletproof Vest Program	16.607		9,375	-
Passed through the University of Idaho				
Project Safe Neighborhoods	16.609	OR3548-895791	2,480	-
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710		313,032	-
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance	16.738		64,903	19,222
Passed Through Idaho State Police				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance	16.738	19BJ17VV	10,798	-
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance	16.738	20BJ18VV	64,680	-
Subtotal 16.738			140,381	19,222
Passed through National Children's Alliance				
Improving the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	16.758	NAMP-ID-CORE22	18,650	-
Total Department of Justice			1,157,958	19,222
U. S. Department of Transportation				
Federal Aviation Administration Airport				
Improvement Program	20.106		2,944	-
Improvement Program	20.106		655,634	-
Improvement Program	20.106		11,610	-
Improvement Program	20.106		32,000	-
Improvement Program	20.106		266,241	-
Subtotal 20.106			968,429	-
Passed through Idaho Transportation Department				
Stoddard Pathway Grant	20.205	Multiple	388,367	-
Indian Creek Pathway Grant	20.205	20141	22,315	-

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued)

Year Ended September 30, 2022

Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor / Program Title or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing	Entity Identifying Pass-Through Number	Expenditures	Amounts Passed-Through to Subrecipients
Grimes Pathway Grant	20.205	22076	21,452	-
Street Grant - Franklin & Karcher Intersection	20.205	22102	63,431	-
Street Grant - Cherry Lane Rebuild	20.205	22017	116,284	-
Subtotal 20.205			611,849	-
Passed through Idaho Transportation Department				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	SPT2106	100,000	-
Statewide E-Ticketing (SWET)	20.610	SKD2202	19,967	-
Total Department of Transportation			1,700,245	-
U.S. Department of Treasury				
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		1,829,173	-
Total Department of Treasury			1,829,173	-
National Endowment For the Humanities				
Passed through the Idaho State Library				
Library - Bookmobile Grant	45.310	LS-250208-OLS-21	39,520	-
LSTA - Continuing Education	45.310	LS-00-19-0013-20	1,000	-
Total National Endowment for the Humanities			40,520	-
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				
Passed through Idaho Department of Environmental Quality				
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.458		2,242,592	-
Total Environmental Protection Agency			2,242,592	-
U. S. Department of Health & Human Services				
Passed through the Idaho Council of Domestic Violence				
Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (DVVA)	93.497	VC052200	29,024	-
Passed through Idaho Governor's Task Force on Children at Risk				
Children at Risk Task Force (CARTF)	93.643		4,975	-
Passed through the Idaho Council of Domestic Violence				
Family Violence Prevention - ARPA	93.671	VC052200	45,139	-
Family Violence Prevention	93.671	VC052200	19,017	-
Family Violence Prevention	93.671	VC052200	11,700	-
Subtotal 93.671			75,856	-
Total Department of Health & Human Services			109,855	-
Executive Office of the President				
Passed through State of Oregon				
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	95.001	G22OR0003A	20,400	-
Total Executive Office of the President			20,400	-
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 8,105,322	\$ 19,222

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended September 30, 2022

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) presents the federal award activity of the City of Nampa, Idaho (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The City received federal awards both directly from federal agencies and indirectly through pass-through entities. Because the schedule presents only a select portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in fund balance and net position, or cash flows, where applicable.

Note 2 – Significant Accounting Policies

Governmental fund types account for the City's federal award activity. Therefore, expenditures in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are reported on the modified accrual basis, except for subrecipient expenditures, which are recorded on the cash basis. When applicable, such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3 – Indirect Cost Rate

The City has elected not to use the 10% de minimis cost rate.



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*

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council
and Finance Director
City of Nampa, Idaho
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, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Nampa (the City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 26, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



Boise, Idaho
April 26, 2023



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council
and Finance Director
City of Nampa, Idaho
Nampa, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Nampa's (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2022. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

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Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A

significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

The image shows a handwritten signature in dark ink. The signature appears to read "Eide Bailly LLP" in a cursive, stylized font.

Boise, Idaho
April 26, 2023

City of Nampa
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

SECTION I - Summary of Auditor's Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516 (a):	No

Identification of major programs:

<u>Name of Federal Program</u>	<u>Federal Financial Assistance Listing</u>
Airport Improvement Program	20.106
Covid-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027
Covid-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	16.034

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

City of Nampa
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

The background image is a photograph of the Nampa City Hall, a red brick building with white trim and a central arched entrance. A tall flagpole stands in front of the building, flying the American flag. The sky is a mix of dark blue and orange, suggesting a sunset or sunrise, with many birds flying in the upper portion. A semi-transparent white box is on the left, and a solid blue box is on the right.

City of Nampa

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