

2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Under the Idaho Urban Renewal Law, an urban renewal agency is required to file with the local governing body, on or before March 31st of each year, a report of its activities for the preceding calendar year, which shall include a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, INCOME, and operating expense at the end of the calendar year. The fiscal year for municipalities and most other political subdivisions of the State of Idaho runs from October 1st through September 30th. Consequently, any formal financial statement would be limited to a report through the end of the entity's fiscal year. By statute, an urban renewal agency shall have the same fiscal year as a municipality and is subject to the same audit requirements as a municipality. Under Idaho Code Section 67-450B an urban renewal agency whose annual expenditures are between \$100,000 and \$250,000, may elect to have its financial status audited on a biennial basis. The annual expenditures for the Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency exceed \$250,000 so a complete audit of its financial statements is made each fiscal year.

SECTION ONE: REXBURG URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY PROFILE

The City of Rexburg began to explore the use of tax increment financing as an economic development tool in 1990. The Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency was formed on November 6th, 1991 as a seven-member commission that oversees and coordinates redevelopment efforts in Rexburg. They have engaged in strategic planning and have implemented urban renewal projects as they saw the need. In the 2022 Calendar Year, the Agency held ten meetings.

Board Members:

William Riggins (Chairman), Traci Peterson (Vice-Chairman), Randall Porter (Secretary), Robert Chambers, Tisha Flora, Dustin Parkinson, and Mike Glasscock.

Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency's Six Districts:

- 1. North Highway District: Formed in 1991, the North Highway (2nd East) District included improving infrastructure in the North Highway Area to encourage commercial development in the area. This area was expanded in 1995 and again in 2001. The District was closed and terminated on September 30, 2022.
- 2. <u>Washington School District</u>: Formed in 1997, known as the Washington School District and included 1st North and Main Street. It is comprised of the area around the deteriorated Washington School Building. The revenue allocation for this district was terminated in 2018.
- 3. <u>Downtown District</u>: Formed in 2003, known as the Downtown District and included seven city blocks bordered by 2nd West, 2nd East, 1st North, and 1st South. In 2014, this district was extended one block further from 1st South to 2nd South. The area has a history of a slow-growing tax base primarily attributed to inadequate and deteriorating public improvements and other deteriorating factors.
- 4. <u>University Boulevard</u>: Formed in 2007, known as the University Boulevard South 12th West District. It includes an area generally bounded by South 12 West.

- 5. North Interchange District: Formed in 2015, known as the North Interchange District. This district was organized primarily to assist with the improvement of roads, sidewalks and business development associated with the construction of a Super Walmart on North 2nd East.
- 6. <u>North Central District</u>: Formed in 2020, the North Central District was primarily organized to assist with improvements of roads, sidewalks, and property development.

Purpose and Goals:

- ➤ The elimination of environmental deficiencies in the project areas.
- > The assembly of land into parcels suitable for modern, integrated development with pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- The strengthening of the tax base by encouraging private development, thus increasing the assessed valuation of properties within the Revenue Allocation Area and benefiting the various taxing districts in which the Urban Renewal Area is located.

SECTION TWO: 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

At the March 16th, 2022 meeting, Chairman William Riggins opened a public hearing for the 2021 Annual Report. Krisi Staten gave an overview of the 2021 Annual Report, which was sent to the Board Members and made available to the public, prior to the meeting. No comments were given by the public nor board members. Chairman Riggins closed the Public Hearing, and the 2021 Annual Report was approved by Resolution #2022-01.

SECTION THREE: FY 2021 AUDIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At the February 16th, 2022 meeting, Rudd & Company presented the 2021 Fiscal Year Audit. The audit came back with a clean, unmodified report, meaning no deficiencies were found. The Board voted to accept the audit. The Audit contains a complete financial statement setting forth its assets, liabilities, income, and operating expenses. The Audit can be found in Attachment A of this Report. (*Please note that the audit only covers through the end of the fiscal year, meaning the assets, liabilities, income, and expenses are through September 30, 2022, and not the end of the calendar year.*)

SECTION FOUR: BUDGET FOR FY 2023

At the August 17th, 2022, meeting, a public hearing was held to approve the FY 2023 budget. No objections were given from the community nor agency members. The budget was passed by Resolution 2022-05. An adjustment was made on the FY2022 budget on August 17, 2022, by the passing of Resolution 2022-06. The budget can be found in Attachment B of this Report.

SECTION FIVE: ACTIVE DISTRICTS

DOWNTOWN DISTRICT

Implementation: 2003

Projected Termination: December 31st, 2027

Location: Blocks between and around 2nd West, 2nd East, and 1st North, 2nd South

The Downtown District was created to combat problems of physical deterioration, economic underdevelopment, and to make public improvements by creating public facilities. Key elements of the plan include initiating simultaneous projects designed to revitalize the project area by securing public open space in critical areas, and developing new mixed-use areas and parking facilities, while using all land-use sectors. In 2014 the Agency extended the Downtown district one block further from 1st South to 2nd South (Indicated in green on the map below.)

College Avenue Project

A consultant, Clear Water Financial, hired by the URA in 2021, as well as Attorneys at Elam and Burke, continued negotiations with sellers to purchase two additional parcels for the College Avenue Project, which would build a parking garage for the downtown area.



Map of the Downtown District (Yellow and Green Parcels)

UNIVERSITY BOULEVARD DISTRICT

Implementation: 2007

Projected Termination: December 31, 2031

Location: University Boulevard, South 12th West

The University Boulevard District was developed to address the need for economic and cultural growth in the area. The District's plan allows for major street improvements to provide an improved environment for new and rehabilitated residential, retail, lodging, commercial, and industrial facilities. It also allows for the elimination of unsafe conditions and prevention of the extension of and reversal of the deterioration in the area.

Fiber Buildout

\$725,000 of the District's funds were committed to the local Fiber buildout and hut near Burton Elementary. This will be paid out in Fiscal Year 2023 and 2024.

Expansion of University Boulevard

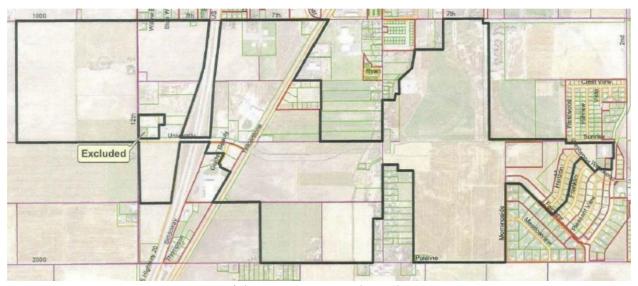
City and Agency puchased a right of way from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints for \$37,314.50 in September 2022 to begin the project. The project will extend Sunrise Dr. to connect University Blvd. to a road that will be built surrounding the city.

7th South Traffic Signal

The District expended \$131,744.73 for the upgrade of the traffic signal at 7th South and Yellowstone.

7th South Roundabout

Phase II of construction of a new roundabout at 7th South was completed. The phase cost \$1,321,259.44. The project is budgeted to complete the next stages in Fiscal Year 2023.



Map of the University Boulevard District

NORTH INTERCHANGE DISTRICT

<u>Implementation:</u> 2015

Projected Termination: December 31, 2035

Location: Areas North and West of North Yellowstone Highway

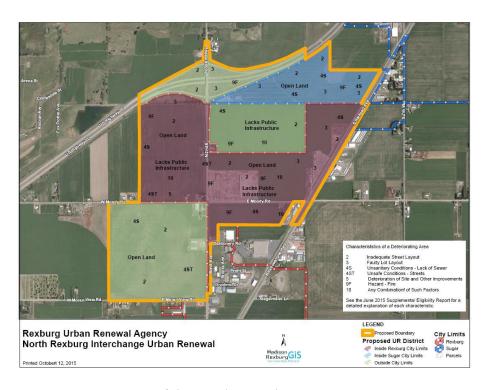
The North Interchange District consists of 679 acres located within Rexburg City limits, Sugar City limits, and Madison County boundaries. The parcels located in Madison County and Sugar City will be governed by an intergovernmental agreement. The goals of the District are: street and utility improvements to provide an improved environment for new retail, residential and commercial facilities; public improvements or facilities; the elimination of unsafe conditions; and to otherwise prevent the extension of and reverse the deterioration of the area. Project improvements will also facilitate adequate vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

Fiber Huts and Construction

\$555,455.91 of the District's funds were committed to the City and County's Fiber project.

Moody Road

The Harmon Family purchased land on at Moody and North Yellowstone to build another Nitro car wash. A new lift station, sewer line, and traffic signal are needed to accommodate the car wash, which the Board agreed to cover half of the extraordinary costs for. Covering these costs provide a public benefit in allowing future projects to come to fruition. The Agency has in its Capital Improvement Plan, a project to reconstruct the canal bridge on Moody Road at that intersection in the future.



Map of the North Interchange District

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

<u>Implementation:</u> 2020

Projected Termination: December 31, 2040

Location: Areas outside of Developed Rexburg

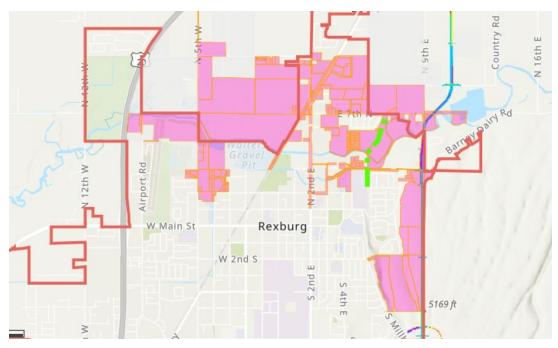
The North Central District was developed in 2020 to address the need for economic and cultural growth of the area. The plan allows for major street improvements to provide an improved environment for new and rehabilitated residential, retail, recreation, commercial, and industrial facilities. Allowing the elimination of unsafe conditions and prevent the extension of deterioration and reverse the deteriorating action of the area. The parcels located in Madison County will be governed by an intergovernmental agreement.

Fiber Buildout

\$543,334.51 of the District's funds were committed to the City and County's Fiber project.

County Fairgrounds

The County asked that the Fairground property market analysis be put on hold at the July 20, 2022 meeting.



Map of the North Central District (Pink Parcels)

SECTION SIX: TERMINATED DISTRICTS

NORTH HIGHWAY DISTRICT

Implementation: 1991

Termination of Revenue: December 31, 2021

Location: Areas East and West of 2nd East or North Highway

The Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency undertook its first project in 1991, shortly after its formation. The North Highway District was the first District of the Agency, which consisted of sixty-six acres. The original plan of the District was to fund street and utility improvements on 2nd East to support its development, including the Albertson's store and its adjoining strip mall.

A 2005 amendment to the plan was made to combat problems of physical deterioration and economic underdevelopment in the District's expanded area, by making more public improvements and creating public facilities.

Fiber Buildout

\$254,343 was committed and expensed in Fiscal Year 2022 for the City and County's Fiber project.

Grover Property

At the March 16, 2022 meeting, the Agency agreed to prepare a contract of sale with Jim Hirrlinger and Joe Allen. In a special meeting on April 20, 2022, the Agency passed Resolution 2022-02, approving the sale of the Grover Property to 7N Apartments.

Tennis Courts

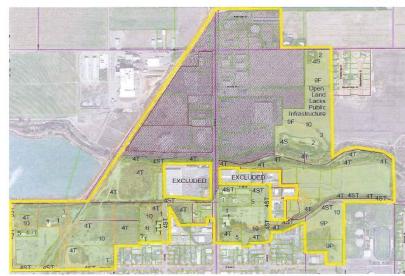
At the July 20, 2022 meeting, the Agency was asked by the school district to help repair tennis courts that the Agency had originally helped with. The Agency agreed to pay for the repairs, totaling \$42,600.

7th North

The Agency expensed \$357,369 in Fiscal Year 2022 for the road widening, reconstruction, and moving of power poles on 7th North.

Closing of the District

Resolution 2022-04 was passed on June 15, 2022, to close the District. The announcement of the closure would include letters to all taxing districts and to the public about the success of the District.



Map of the North Highway District

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

Implementation: 1997

Termination: June 7, 2018

Location: Blocks between 3rd W, 1st W, and 1st N, Main

Following the success of projects spurring development using tax increment financing in the North Highway District, the Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency formed a second Urban Renewal District on 1st West and Main Street to support the commercial development on two blocks that face Main Street. This project was to improve the street and alleys, clear and remove deteriorated buildings, acquire land, and improve utilities, including water and sanitary sewer lines. The goal was to provide an environment for new and rehabilitated commercial facilities, eliminate unsafe conditions, and to otherwise prevent the extension of and reverse any deterioration in the area.

Washington School District Termination of Revenue

This district was set to end in 2017. In the 2018 Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency Annual Report it was stated that the Washington School District was terminated; however, only the revenue was terminated. At the June 7, 2018 meeting, Resolution #2018-02 was passed by the Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency which officially terminated the revenue of the district but left the district as active.

Horner's Corner

Resolution 2022-03 was passed on April 27, 2022 to sell property back to the City in order to settle debts still owed.



Map of the Washington School District (Gray Parcel

APPENDIX A

FISCAL YEAR 2021 FINANCIAL AUDIT

REXBURG URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY (A Component Unit of the City of Rexburg, Idaho)

Financial Statements and Required Supplementary Information with Independent Auditors' Report

September 30, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Trustees Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency Rexburg, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the government activities and each major fund of the Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency), a component unit of the City of Rexburg, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency, as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted the management discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America required to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with other reporting required by Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 16, 2022, on our consideration of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rexburg, Idaho February 16, 2022

Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 8,034,889
Receivables	272,754
Net property, plant and equipment	3,317,850
Total Assets	11,625,493
Liabilities	
Short-term liabilities	
Accounts payable	1,181,683
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	625,328
Due after one year	2,991,409
Total Long-term Liabilities	3,616,737
Total Liabilities	4,798,420
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,317,850
Restricted	3,509,223
Total Net Position	\$ 6,827,073

Statement of Activities

					Program	Davanu	ae	Reve	Expense) nue and anges t Assets
Functions/Programs	E	xpenses	ges for vices	Ope gran	rating ts and butions	Cap grant		T Gover	otal onmental ivities
Governmental Activities Administrative	\$	98,267	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-		(98,267)
Construction Bond interest Bond refunding costs	1	,176,292 102,175 29,820	-		-		-		176,292) 102,175) (29,820)
Total Governmental Activities	1	,406,554						(1,	406,554)
General revenues									
Property taxes								2,	329,866
Other revenues									595,308
Unrealized gain (l	oss)								(2,095)
Interest on investr	nents								17,820
								2,	940,899
Change in net asso	ets							1,	534,345
Net position beginning	ng of	year						5,	292,728
Net position end of y	ear							\$ 6,	827,073

Governmental Fund Types - Balance Sheet and Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position Year Ended September 30, 2021

		North Highway Fund	 Washington School Fund		Downtown Fund		University Boulevard Fund	In	North nterchange Fund	In	North terchange Debt Service Reserve Fund	North Central Fund	Admin Fund	Total
Assets Cash and investments Receivables Property Due from other funds	\$	348,076 63,814 341,512	\$ 31,389 - 989,776	\$	1,961,189 114,705 1,986,562	\$	2,969,271 34,819 -	\$	2,404,221 59,416 -	\$	275,254 - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ 45,489 - - - 38,124	\$ 8,034,889 272,754 3,317,850 38,124
Total Assets	\$	753,402	\$ 1,021,165	\$	4,062,456	\$	3,004,090	\$	2,463,637	\$	275,254	\$ -	\$ 83,613	\$ 11,663,617
Liabilities Accounts payable Due to other funds	\$	142,333	\$ 1,000	\$	3,600	\$	138,646	\$	894,746	\$	-	\$ - 38,124	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,181,683 38,124
Total Liabilities		142,333	1,000		3,600	_	138,646		894,746		-	38,124	1,358	 1,219,807
Fund Balances Restricted Unassigned		611,069 -	1,020,165		4,058,856		2,865,444		1,568,891		275,254	(38,124)	- 82,255	10,399,679 44,131
Total Fund Balances		611,069	1,020,165		4,058,856		2,865,444		1,568,891		275,254	(38,124)	82,255	10,443,810
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	753,402	\$ 1,021,165	\$	4,062,456	\$	3,004,090	\$	2,463,637	\$	275,254	-	\$ 83,613	\$ 11,663,617
Total Governmental Funds														10,443,810
Long-term liabilities are not of therefore are not reported as Bonds payable				d an	d									3,616,737
Net position of governmental	activ	vities												6,827,073

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

REXBURG URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY Governmental Fund Types - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended September 30, 2021

	North Highway Fund	Washington School Fund	Downtown Fund	University Boulevard Fund	In North Interchange Fund	North aterchange Debt Service Reserve Fund	North Central Fund	Admin Fund	Total
Revenues								_	
Property taxes Other revenue	\$ 685,287 139,480	\$ -	\$ 768,376 209,293	\$ 392,035 77,292	\$ 484,168 131,894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 37,349	\$ 2,329,866 595,308
Unrealized gain (loss)	139,400	-	209,293	(2,095)	131,694	_	_	37,349	(2,095)
Interest income	318		1,388	8,009	6,117	879		1,109	17,820
Total Revenues	825,085		979,057	475,241	622,179	879	-	38,458	2,940,899
Expenditures						-			
Administrative	3,589	-	18,512	2,773	20,176	-	38,124	15,093	98,267
Construction	142,334	-	-	-	894,662	-	_	-	1,036,996
Land purchase	650	-	-	138,645	-	-	_	-	139,295
Bond principal	438,894	-	-	-	154,446	52,221	-	-	645,561
Interest	22,075	-	_	-	80,100	_	_	-	102,175
Bond Costs	-	-	-	-	2,320	27,500	-	-	29,820
Total Expenditures	607,542		18,512	141,418	1,151,704	79,721	38,124	15,093	2,052,114
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	217,543	-	960,545	333,823	(529,525)	(78,842)	(38,124)	23,365	888,785
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Proceeds from refinance of bond	_	-	_	-	3,257,800	_	_	-	3,257,800
Pay off of refunded bond	-	-	-	-	(3,257,800)	-	-	-	(3,257,800)
Total Other Financing Sources		_				-	_		
Net Change in									
Fund Balances	217,543		960,545	333,823	(529,525)	(78,842)	(38,124)	23,365	888,785
Fund Balance									
October 1, 2020	393,526	1,020,165	3,098,311	2,531,621	2,098,416	354,096		58,890	9,555,025
Fund Balance									
September 30, 2021	\$ 611,069	\$ 1,020,165	\$4,058,856	\$ 2,865,444	\$ 1,568,891	\$275,254	\$(38,124)	\$ 82,255	\$10,443,810

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2021

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 888,785
Long-term debt payments are recorded as expenditures on the statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in	
fund balances, but not in the statement of net assets	 645,560
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 1,534,345

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Reporting Entity

The Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency (the Agency) was created for the purpose of making improvements to infrastructure in specific areas of the City. It derives its revenues from the incremental tax increase that all taxing districts forfeit from increase in value of the land and buildings in the new construction areas.

The Agency is a component unit, as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, of the City of Rexburg, Idaho, because of its operational or financial relationship with the City. The City appoints the governing body of the Agency.

The Agency's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for the state and local governments through its pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989, which do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Agency are discussed below.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Agency's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Agency as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Agency's major funds) in combined statements. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Agency's activities and general administrative services are classified as governmental activities. The Agency has no business-type activities.

The financial transactions of the Agency are reported in individual funds in the combined financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

The following governmental fund types are used by the Agency:

• The Special Revenue Funds consists of the University Boulevard Fund, the North Highway Fund, the Washington School Fund, the Downtown Fund, the Yellowstone Trejo Fund and the North Interchange Fund used to account for the property taxes received by the Agency and to disburse payments on the obligations of the Agency.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

• The Debt Service Reserve Fund is used to account for the funds placed in reserve to make payments of long-term debt.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Accrual. Governmental activities in the combined government-wide financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual. The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e. both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

Budget

Budgets for the Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The budgets were not amended during the year. The Agency did not adopt budgets for the North Exchange Fund nor the Debt Service Reserve Fund during the fiscal year.

Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposit accounts as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Agency. Under state law, the Agency may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits or time deposits with state banks organized under Idaho law and national banks having their principle offices in Idaho. State statutes authorize the Agency to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds and repurchase agreements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Agency has elected to deposit cash in excess of immediate needs into the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The LGIP was established as a cooperative endeavor to enable public entities of the State of Idaho to aggregate funds for investment. This pooling is intended to improve administrative efficiency and increase investment yield. The LGIP is managed by the State of Idaho Treasurer's office. An annual audit of LGIP is conducted by the State Legislative Auditors Office. The Legislative Auditor of the State of Idaho has full access to the records of the LGIP. All other cash is deposited with local banks in checking or savings accounts.

For deposits and investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Agency will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Agency does not have a policy for custodial credit risk outside of the deposit and investment agreements. The Agency is authorized to invest in the LGIP. This pooling is intended to improve administrative efficiency and increase investment yield.

Investments are stated at cost which approximates fair value. Contractual provision requires that monies in the Debt Service Reserve Fund be invested in certain direct, guaranteed or insured obligations of the United States of America.

Revenues and Property Taxes

Substantially all governmental fund revenues come from property taxes. Property taxes are billed and collected within the same period in which the taxes are levied. The Agency does not levy property taxes.

In accordance with Idaho State law, property taxes are levied in September for each calendar year. All of the personal taxes and half of the real property taxes are due by December 20. The second half of the real property taxes is due by June 20. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien as of January 1 of the following year. Notice of foreclosure is filed by the county clerk three years from the date of delinquency.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenditures

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Administrative expenses reflect amounts paid or payable to the City of Rexburg. The Agency's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

Capital Assets

Capital assets such as streets, street improvements, water, sewer and other capital improvements, which the Agency pays for, are donated to the City of Rexburg, Idaho.

Insurance

The Agency is exposed to certain risk of loss due to general liability, wrongful acts, faithful performance and crime. The Agency has elected to transfer these risks through the purchase of insurance from a commercial enterprise. There have been no claims on insurance coverage for the past three years.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Agency 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 the reported amount of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Agency because it is not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facility effective cash planning and control.

REXBURG URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

2. Cash and Investments

Deposits

At September 30, 2021, the carrying amount of the Agency's deposits was \$1,184,297 and the respective bank balances totaled \$1,184,297. Of the bank balances, \$500,000 was insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging financial institutions in the name of the Agency.

Custodial Credit Risk, Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Agency's deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2021, \$684,297 of the Agency's total deposits of \$1,184,297 were not covered by the Federal deposit insurance or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and thus were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of September 30, 2021, the Agency had the following investments:

	WAM	S&P	S&P				Investment Maturities (in Years)						
	Years	Rating	F	air Value	Less than 1		1-5		6-10	More	than 10		
State Investment Pool	3.070	N/A	\$	6,743,125	\$ 6,509,890	\$	233,235	\$	-	\$			
State Diversified Bond Fund	0.485	N/A		107,467	31,245		56,371		19,851				
		_	\$	6,850,592	\$ 6,541,135	\$	289,606	\$	19,851	\$	-		

Custodial Credit Risk Investments

As of September 30, 2021, the Agency's investments were covered by collateral held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the Agency, and thus had no investments that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates, the agency structures its portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations. The state investment pool is a short-term investment fund in which participants have overnight availability to their funds.

2. Cash and Investments (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. It is the Agency's policy to limit investments to the safest types and to diversify the Agency's investment portfolio so that potential losses on securities will be minimized. The Agency follows Idaho statue that outlines qualifying investment options.

Summarized cash balances:

Beehive Cash	\$ 909,043
DL Evans Reserve	275,254
State Investment Pool	6,743,125
State Diversified Bond Fund	 107,467
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 8,034,889

3. Fair Value Measurements

The Agency has implemented GASB No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. This guidance requires government entities to measure investments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. This guidance clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Under this guidance, fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. This guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

GASB No. 72 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs to those valuation techniques reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs). The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy:

3. Fair Value Measurements

Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in an active market.

Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than the quoted process in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs – Inputs based on prices or valuation techniques that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurements.

GASB No. 72 requires the use of observable market data, when available, in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs.

Level 3 was determined by original purchase price as the land had recently been purchased.

Fair value assets measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2021 are as follows:

			Ç	Quoted Prices		
				in Active	Significant	
				Markets for	Other	Significant
			Ide	ntical Assets/	Observable	Unobservable
				Liabilities	Inputs	Inputs
		 Fair Value		(Level 1)	 (Level 2)	(Level 3)
State Investment Pool		\$ 6,743,125	\$	6,743,125	\$ -	\$ -
State Diversified Bond Fund		107,467		107,467	-	-
Land		3,317,850				 3,317,850
	Total	\$ 10,660,562	\$	6,850,592	\$ -	\$ 3,317,850

4. Long-term Liabilities

The long-term debt of the agency is as follows:

			September 30, 2020
<u>Description</u>	Interest Rate	Fiscal Years	Balance
North Highway Revenue Allocation District	4.06%	2022	\$ 449,797
Revenue Allocation Bonds	to 4.47%		
Series 2010 Dated June 2, 2010			
(Original amount - \$4,656,000)			
North Interchange Revenue Allocation District			
Restated Revenue Allocation Bonds	3.05%	2022-2036	3,166,940
Series 2021, Dated July 1, 2021			
(Original amount - \$3,500,000)			
			\$ 3,616,737

On July 1, 2021 The District refinanced its North Interchange Revenue Allocation Revenue Allocation Bonds with a new average interest rate of 3.05%. The amount refinanced was \$3,257,800 which had an original interest rate of 3.32%. The cost to refinance the bonds was \$27,500 and the Agency was required to prepay \$52,221 in principal totaling \$79,721 which was paid out of the debt service reserve fund.

The Agency paid off the revenue allocation (tax increment) bond, Series 2010, in the principle amount of \$2,754,000 on November 11, 2016. They Agency funded the payoff by entering into revenue allocation (tax increment) refunding bond, Series 2016 in the amount of \$2,553,070. The notes mature on September 1, 2022, and the interest rate averages 2.45%. The current portion of principal is \$599,769 and the long-term portion is \$888,691. The refunding was defeasement and reissuance of bonds but there was no monetary increase or decrease for the Agency at the time of refinance. See below for summary of the transaction that took place:

4. Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Governmental long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2021, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Revenue allocation tax increment series 2010	\$ 888,691	\$ -	\$ (438,894)	\$ 449,797	\$ 449,797
Restated revenue allocation tax increment bond series 2021	3,373,606	3,257,800	(3,464,466)	3,166,940	175,531
2021	3,373,000	3,237,000	(3,404,400)	3,100,940	173,331
Total	\$ 4,262,297	\$ 3,257,800	\$ (3,903,360)	\$ 3,616,737	\$ 625,328

Scheduled principal repayments on long-term obligations for the remaining life of the bond are as follows:

Year Ending			
September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
		·	
2022	625,328	107,742	733,070
2023	181,001	91,099	272,100
2024	186,400	85,701	272,101
2025	192,450	79,650	272,100
2026	198,448	73,653	272,101
2027	204,632	67,469	272,101
2028-2032	1,122,585	237,918	1,360,503
2033-2036	905,893	58,552	964,445
	\$ 3,616,737	\$ 801,784	\$ 4,418,521

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

5. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the management of the Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition and disclosure through February 16, 2022, the date of the financial statements were available to be issued.

6. Implications of COVID-19

During the COIVD-19 pandemic, the Agency has worked to continue to operate as normal as possible, though some activities have been limited. As the situation continues to evolve, the Agency is closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of its services. The Agency's operations are heavily dependent on tax levy funds collected by the local government, which disbursement of such funds have not been greatly effected. The Agency believes the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operating results, cash flows and financial condition is likely to be determined by factors which are uncertain, unpredictable and outside of its control. The situation surrounding COVID-19 remains fluid, and if disruption do arise, they could materially adversely impact the Agency's operations.

7. Other Fund Disclosures

The North Interchange Fund expenditures exceeded their budget by \$43,104. There was also no budget adopted for the new North Central Fund which had a fund deficit of \$38,124. There is a due to and due from between the Admin Fund and the North Central Fund of \$38,124 which is from the later being newly formed and expected to be paid back within the next year.

8. Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified depending on the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used as follows:

Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantor and contributors, or laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that represent fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. In other governmental funds, it may be necessary to report a negative residual balance as unassigned.

Details of constraints on fund balances of governmental funds are on the following page:

8. Fund Balances (continued)

`]	North Highway Fund	W	ashington School Fund	D	owntown Fund	University Boulevard Fund	In	North terchange Fund	North terchange bt Service Reserve Fund		North entral Fund		Admin Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Fund Balances:					_											
Restricted for:																
University Boulevard area																
capital improvements	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,865,444	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,865,444
North Highway area																
capital improvements		611,069		-		-	-	1	1,568,891	-		-		-		2,179,960
Washington School area																
capital improvements		-		1,020,165		-	-		-	-		-		-		1,020,165
Downtown area capital																
improvements		-		-	4	4,058,856	-		-	-		-		-		4,058,856
North Interchange area																
capital improvements		-		-						 275,254		-		-		275,254
		611,069		1,020,165	4	4,058,856	2,865,444	1	1,568,891	275,254				-		10,399,679
Unassigned				-						 	(3	38,124)	_	82,255		44,131
	\$	611,069	\$	1,020,165	\$ 4	4,058,856	\$ 2,865,444	\$ 1	1,568,891	\$ 275,254	\$ (3	38,124)	\$	82,255	\$	10,443,810



North Highway Fund

	Ori	ginal and Final Budget Amount	Actua Amount Budgetar Basi		Fin	iance with nal Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	\$	795,000	\$	825,086	\$	30,086
Fund Balance Carryover		130,000				(130,000)
		925,000		825,086		(99,914)
Expenditures		486,100		168,649		317,451
Bond Principle Payments		438,900		438,894		6
Total		925,000		607,543		317,457
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over						
Expenditures and Other Uses		-		217,543		217,543
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year				393,526		393,526
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$		\$	611,069	\$	611,069

Washington School Fund

		al and Final Budget mount	An	Actual nounts getary Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	
Fund Balance Carryover		81,700 81,700				(281,700) (281,700)	
Expenditures		-		-		-	
Contingency				-			
Other Financing Sources(Uses) Transfers							
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over							
Expenditures and Other Uses	28	81,700		-		(281,700)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year			1,0	20,165		1,020,165	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	_	\$ 1,0	20,165	\$	1,020,165	

Downtown Fund

	Original and Final Budget Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues	\$ 830,000	\$ 979,057	\$ 149,057		
Fund Balance Carryover	1,084,000		(1,084,000)		
	1,914,000	979,057	(934,943)		
Expenditures	1,914,000	18,512	1,895,488		
Contingency	-	-	-		
	1,914,000	18,512	1,895,488		
Other Financing Sources(Uses)					
Transfers					
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over					
Expenditures and Other Uses	-	960,545	960,545		
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	_ _	3,098,311	3,098,311		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ -	\$ 4,058,856	\$ 4,058,856		

University Boulevard Fund

	Original and Actu Final Amoun Budget Budgeta Amount Ba		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	\$ 415,000	\$ 475,241	\$ 60,241
Fund Balance Carryover	1,614,800	-	(1,614,800)
•	2,029,800	475,241	(1,554,559)
Expenditures Contingency	2,029,800	141,418	1,888,382
Contingency	2,029,800	141,418	1,888,382
Other Financing Sources(Uses) Transfers			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over			
Expenditures and Other Uses	-	333,823	333,823
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		2,531,621	2,531,621
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ -	\$ 2,865,444	\$ 2,865,444

North Interchange Fund

	0	riginal and Final Budget Amount	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Borrowings	\$	330,000	\$ 622,179	\$ 292,179
Fund Balance Carryover		778,600	-	(778,600)
·		1,108,600	622,179	(486,421)
Expenditures Contingency		1,108,600	1,151,704	(43,104)
<i>5</i>		1,108,600	1,151,704	(43,104)
Other Financing Sources(Uses)				,
Proceeeds from refinance of bond			3,257,800	(3,257,800)
Pay off of refunded bond			(3,257,800)	3,257,800
		-	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over				
Expenditures and Other Uses		-	(529,525)	(529,525)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year			2,098,416	2,098,416
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	_	\$ 1,568,891	\$ 1,568,891

Administration Expenses Fund

	Original and Final Budget Amount		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis		Fin	ance with al Budget Positive Negative)
Revenues	\$	126,600	\$	38,458	\$	(88,142)
Fund Balance Carryover		126,600		38,458		(88,142)
Expenditures		126,600		15,093		111,507
Contingency		126,600		15,093		111,507
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and other Sources Over						
Expenditures and Other Uses		-		23,365		23,365
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year				58,890		58,890
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$		\$	82,255	\$	82,255



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 Board of Directors Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency Rexburg, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Rexburg Urban Renewal Agency's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rexburg, Idaho February 16, 2022

Gud & Company

APPENDIX B

2023 Budget

2023 ANNUAL BUDGET

Revenue	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2022 Budget
North Highway Taxes	\$ 804,470	\$ 795,000	\$ 822,800
North Highway Other	\$ -	\$ 130,000	\$ 100,000
Washington School Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Washington School Other	\$ -	\$ 281,700	\$ 281,700
Downtown Taxes	\$ 916,218	\$ 830,000	\$ 859,100
Downtown Other	\$ 54,904	\$ 1,084,000	\$ 1,600,000
University Blvd. Taxes	\$ 445,875	\$ 415,000	\$ 433,700
University Blvd. Other	\$ 37,532	\$ 1,614,800	\$ 2,454,800
North Interchange Taxes	\$ 304,691	\$ 330,000	\$ 341,600
North Interchange Other	\$ 34,988	\$ 778,600	\$ 800,000
North Central Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000
North Central Other	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Administrative Revenues	\$ 36,748	\$ 126,600	\$ 140,000
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 2,635,426	\$ 6,435,700	\$ 7,983,700
Expense			
North Highway	\$ 470,232	\$ 925,000	\$ 922,800
Washington School	\$ -	\$ 281,700	\$ 281,700
Downtown	\$ 19,245	\$ 1,914,000	\$ 2,459,100
University Blvd.	\$ 458,262	\$ 2,029,800	\$ 2,888,500
North Interchange	\$ 1,107,461	\$ 1,108,600	\$ 1,141,600
North Central	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 150,000
Administration	\$ 24,692	\$ 126,600	\$ 140,000
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$ 2,079,892	\$ 6,435,700	\$ 7,983,700