

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF POCATELLO, IDAHO**

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT  
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# Pocatello Development Authority

City of Pocatello  
911 North 7th Avenue  
Pocatello, Idaho 83205

*An urban renewal agency for the City of Pocatello, Idaho*

## **To the Board of Commissioners, and Citizens of the City of Pocatello**

Idaho State Law requires that all development authorities submit audited financial statements to the entity that sponsored their corporate existence. For the Pocatello Development Authority this entity is the City of Pocatello. The statements must be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. GAAP also mandates that development authorities are component units of their enabling entity and their balances and results of operations are reported in the enabling units financial statements. To this end, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report for the Pocatello Development Authority for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive frame-work of internal control that has been established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from any material misstatement.

Deaton & Company, Chartered, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has issued an unqualified ("clean") opinion on the Pocatello Development Authority's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2011. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complement this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

## **Profile of the Pocatello Development Authority**

The Pocatello Development Authority was created by the City of Pocatello in 1988 pursuant to resolution 1988-13 in accordance with the Urban Renewal law of 1965 and the Local Economic Development Act. The Authority acts as an arm of the Idaho State government, entirely separate and distinct from the City of Pocatello, as provided in Idaho Code Section 50-2006.

The purpose of the Pocatello Development Authority is to undertake urban renewal projects in areas designated by the City of Pocatello to be deteriorating and to undertake this rehabilitation, conservation, redevelopment, or a combination thereof of such area, or areas, in the interest of the public health, safety, morals or welfare of the residents of the City of Pocatello. The Authority shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the needs of the City of Pocatello as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal areas by private enterprise.

The Board of Commissioner of the Pocatello Development Authority consists of nine members. Membership is constituted as follows: one member of the Pocatello City Council; one member of the Board of County Commissioners (or their designee); the Mayor of the City of Pocatello; one member with financial expertise such as accounting, banking or lending-institution experience; one member from the education community, and four other members from the citizenry at large. Each commissioner shall serve a four (4) year term. Commissioners may serve up to two (2) consecutive terms or eight (8) years. Terms are staggered in such a fashion that no more than two expire in any given year.

The Board of Commissioners shall elect the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer from the ranks of the commission for a term of one year. Elections are at the regular meeting in October.

The Chairman of the Board is chief presiding officer of the Pocatello Development Authority. The Chairman executes all deeds, bonds, contracts and other legal documents authorized by the Board. Some of the Chairman's duties may be delegated by the Board to the Executive Director of the Authority.

### **How Pocatello Development Authority works?**

Under Idaho Code Section 50-2006, the Pocatello Development Authority works with the City of Pocatello, the Bannock Development Authority and the private sector to remedy blighted urban areas within the city. Pocatello Development Authority provides the funding for these efforts.

The City of Pocatello is responsible for determining which areas of the City qualify under urban renewal law to be categorized as blighted. The City then recruits businesses or works with other recruiting efforts of the Bannock County Development Authority to get businesses to move into these blighted areas.

Businesses that are interested in moving are looking for a site that makes business sense and, in some instances, will consider moving if there is financial aid with infrastructure in site development or construction costs. This is where the City steps in again, through the use of Tax Increment Financing Districts.

Tax increment financing is a mechanism that allows for funding of urban renewal projects. When the City establishes a tax increment financing (tif) district the value on the property in the district is frozen. The property taxes collected on the frozen or base value goes to the various taxing entities providing services to that property, (i.e. Bannock County, School District 25, and City of Pocatello), but the property taxes paid on the increased valuation goes to the Pocatello Development Authority. Here is where the Authority helps with the renewal process. It has the authority to issue bonded debt to provide funding for the infrastructure or site development needed to allow the business to build in the district. Once the business has moved in, the property taxes collected on the increased valuation is "stripped" from collections and sent to the Authority to pay the debt. When the debt is paid the district is closed.

### **How has Pocatello Development Authority done?**

Since 1988 the Pocatello Development Authority has been involved with seventeen (17) tif districts. Seven of the Districts have completed their mission and been dissolved. These include the Domsea District, Gateway District, New Town District, Kress District, Varsity Square District, the Roosevelt District, the East Center District and the Central Corridor District.

All of the dissolved districts, with the exception of the Domsea District and the East Center District, were successful in that the increase in valuation due to improvements allowed for the payment of the bonds issued to finance the improvements. The property taxes being paid due to the increased valuation is now going to the other taxing districts in the area and lowering the tax levy to other property tax payers. The Domsea district was the first district the City established and the increased valuation was based on personal property not real property. The City put in new sewer lines and was relying on property taxes paid on the increase valuation to reimburse itself. The business went bust, the personal property disappeared and the City absorbed the cost of the new sewer line. The East Center District was established to provide for infrastructure to a proposed medical building. The project was abandoned when funding disappeared and the District was closed.

All of the dissolved districts financed construction of infrastructure including, sidewalks, curb gutter, sewer upgrades, and/or waterline upgrades except the Kress District, which provided low income rental housing through the remodeling of an existing building. The increase in valuation, accomplished by the effective use of these tif districts, is in excess of \$168 million.

The remaining five districts are the Central Corridor District, which absorbed New Town, Alvin Ricker, Old Town and North Main Districts, the North Yellowstone District, the Naval Ordinance Plant District, the North Portneuf District and the Airport District.

On November 17, 2010 the Board passed Resolution No. 2010-3 recommending the Pocatello City Council terminate the revenue allocation area provision of the Central Corridor District. The increased valuation of the district was returned to the citizens and increased property valuation for general property taxes by \$83,004,784.

The North Yellowstone District provided \$6 million in funding to renovate an area which now houses several new businesses including Lowes, Costco, Bed, Bath and Beyond, and by estimates, will generate enough property tax revenue to allow the Authority to retire its debt early. The added incremental property valuation of this district is currently at \$71,728,918.

The Naval Ordinance District is just coming on line. Current economic conditions have stalled the development at the site, but the valuation has increased \$12,874,081 with current renovations.

The North Portneuf District was formed in north west Pocatello in a 9 acre area along the Portneuf river to provide revenue to pay for land acquisition, right of way purchase and road and bridge construction associated with the construction of the \$244 million Hoku polysilicon manufacturing plant. Current tax collections are based on the value of the new electric power substation built on the site. The rest of the plant is under construction.

### **Acknowledgments**

The Board of Directors of the Pocatello Development Authority would like to acknowledge the efforts of Gynii Gilliam, Bannock County Development Authority and Lonnie Crowell, City of Pocatello in bringing interested businesses to the Pocatello area. We would also like to thank the talented staff of the City of Pocatello for their assistance and advice.

Respectfully submitted December 2, 2011

Ryan Ward  
Chairman, Pocatello Development Authority

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
LIST OF OFFICIALS**

Ryan Ward, Chairman of the Board

Darsi Johnson, Vice Chairperson of the Board

Brian Blad, Mayor of Pocatello, Board member

Karl Anderson, Bannock County Commissioner, Board member

Eva Nye, City Council Member, Board member

Russ Meyers, Board member

Michael Orr, Board member

Cynthia Hill, Board member

Larry Fisher, Board member

**LIST OF EX-OFFICIO ADVISORS**

Darcy Taylor, City of Pocatello, Secretary

Dean Tranmer, City of Pocatello, Legal Council

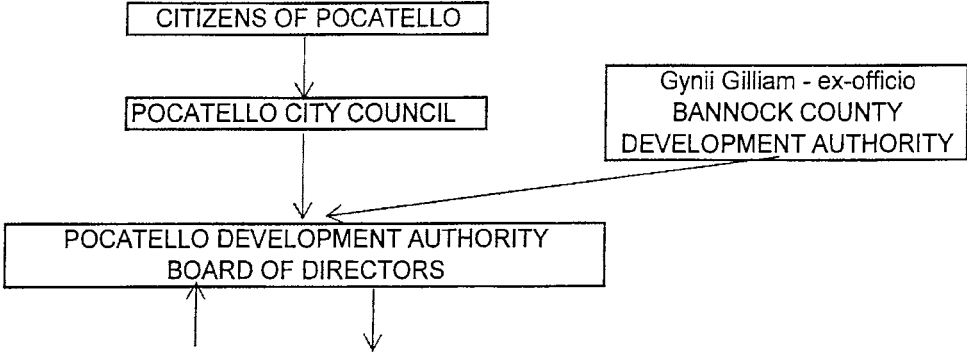
Lonnie Crowell, City of Pocatello, Acting Executive Director

David Swindell, City of Pocatello, Budget and Financial Advisor

Jerry Higgins, City of Pocatello, Treasurer

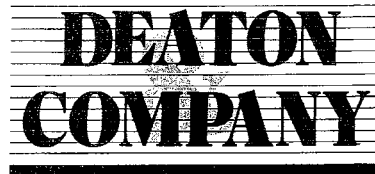
Gynii Gilliam, Bannock Development Authority, ex-officio member

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
ORGANIZATION CHART**



**City of Pocatello, Advisory Staff:**  
Lonnie Crowell, Community Development Director, Acting Executive Director  
Dean Tranmer, Attorney, legal council  
Darcy Taylor, Paralegal, Secretary  
David Swindell, Chief Financial Officer, Budget and Financial Advisor  
Jerry Higgins, Treasurer

Deaton & Company, Chartered  
Certified Public Accountants  
215 North 9th, Suite A  
Pocatello, ID 83201-5278  
(208) 232-5825  
Members of Idaho Society of Certified Public Accountants  
Members of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners  
Pocatello Development Authority  
Pocatello, Idaho

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Pocatello Development Authority, a component unit of the City of Pocatello, Idaho, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Pocatello Development Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from the Authority's 2010 financial statements and, in our report dated March 1, 2011, we expressed unqualified opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information.

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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our 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 the Pocatello Development Authority as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, and for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 2, 2011, on our consideration of the Pocatello Development Authority internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.



**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**  
**WITH COMPARATIVE TOTAL FOR THE ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Administration	\$ 5,274	\$ 17,502
Project payments	159,760	230,755
Professional services	14,854	9,730
Collections refunded	-	146,482
Interest	451,091	509,670
Amortization of bond issuance costs	6,288	6,288
	<u>637,267</u>	<u>920,426</u>
 <b>REVENUES</b>		
Property taxes	3,022,653	2,673,699
Interest and other	10,741	48,683
	<u>3,033,394</u>	<u>2,722,381</u>
 <b>NET CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>	 2,396,127	 1,801,955
 <b>BEGINNING NET ASSETS</b>	 <u>(825,604)</u>	 <u>(2,627,559)</u>
 <b>ENDING NET ASSETS</b>	 <u><u>\$ 1,570,523</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ (825,604)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
BALANCE SHEETS  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011  
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTAL AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

	General Fund	Consolidated Corridor	North Yellowstone	Naval Ordinance Plant	North Portneuf	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 400,514	\$ 4,056,433	\$ -	\$ 226,891	\$ 96,651	\$ 4,780,489	\$ 1,971,193
Cash with fiscal agent	-	0	2,295,162	-	-	2,295,162	3,917,094
Accrued interest	-	26	20	-	-	46	33
Property tax receivable	-	112,989	26,797	-	6,763	146,549	121,073
Notes receivable	50,000	1,796,868	-	-	-	1,846,868	1,846,868
Due from other funds	21,925	-	-	-	-	21,925	-
	<u>\$ 472,439</u>	<u>\$ 5,966,316</u>	<u>\$ 2,321,979</u>	<u>\$ 226,891</u>	<u>\$ 103,414</u>	<u>\$ 9,091,039</u>	<u>\$ 7,856,261</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,001
Due to other funds	-	-	21,925	-	-	21,925	-
Accrued interest payable	-	-	64,644	-	-	64,644	70,510
Deferred tax revenues	-	99,490	26,798	-	6,763	133,051	109,694
Deferred notes receivable revenues	50,000	1,796,868	-	-	-	1,846,868	1,846,868
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>1,896,358</u>	<u>113,366</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,763</u>	<u>2,066,488</u>	<u>2,048,073</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>							
Restricted	-	4,069,958	2,208,613	226,891	96,651	6,602,113	5,381,989
Committed	422,439	-	-	-	-	422,439	426,200
	<u>422,439</u>	<u>4,069,958</u>	<u>2,208,613</u>	<u>226,891</u>	<u>96,651</u>	<u>7,024,552</u>	<u>5,808,190</u>
	<u>\$ 472,439</u>	<u>\$ 5,966,316</u>	<u>\$ 2,321,979</u>	<u>\$ 226,891</u>	<u>\$ 103,414</u>		

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of net assets are different because:

Certain receivables are not current resources and are reported as deferred revenues in the governmental funds.

1,979,918      1,956,562

Recognition of bad debt reserves and note receivable write off are not reported as all receivables are deferred.

(400,000)      (400,000)

Interest accrued on Noted receivable not classified as current assets.

7,696      -

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. Debt issuance costs are shown as assets in the statement of net assets and amortized over the life of the bond issued.

Long-term debt

(7,150,000)      (8,305,000)

Debt issuance costs - net of amortization

108,357      114,645

(7,041,643)      (8,190,355)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 1,570,523      \$ (825,604)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**  
**WITH COMPARATIVE TOTAL FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

	General Fund	Consolidated Corridor	North Yellowstone	Naval Ordinance Plant	North Portneuf	2011	2010
<b>REVENUES</b>							
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ 1,416,505	\$ 1,305,558	\$ 230,649	\$ 46,583	\$ 2,999,295	\$ 2,639,693
Professional services	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,318
Interest and other	2,513	336	198	-	-	3,046	32,365
	<u>2,513</u>	<u>1,416,841</u>	<u>1,305,756</u>	<u>230,649</u>	<u>46,583</u>	<u>3,002,341</u>	<u>2,688,376</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Administration	5,274	-	-	-	-	5,274	21,331
Projects and grants	-	-	122,015	37,745	-	159,761	230,756
Collections refunded	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,482
Professional services	1,000	11,354	2,499	-	-	14,853	5,900
Debt services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal retirement	-	910,000	245,000	-	-	1,155,000	1,095,000
Interest	-	19,781	431,310	-	-	451,090	509,669
	<u>6,274</u>	<u>941,135</u>	<u>800,824</u>	<u>37,745</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,785,978</u>	<u>2,009,138</u>
<b>EXCESS REVENUES OR (EXPENDITURES)</b>	(3,761)	475,706	504,932	192,903	46,583	1,216,363	679,238
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES):</b>							
Notes receivable collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,719
Proceeds from debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,719</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	(3,761)	475,706	504,932	192,903	46,583	1,216,363	705,957
<b>BEGINNING FUND BALANCE</b>	426,200	3,594,252	1,703,682	33,987	50,068		
<b>ENDING FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>\$ 422,439</u>	<u>\$ 4,069,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,613</u>	<u>\$ 226,891</u>	<u>\$ 96,651</u>		

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

Governmental funds only report taxes received within sixty days as current fund revenues. All taxes receivable are treated as revenues in the statement of activities.

23,356                      34,006

Principal payments received on notes receivable are current fund sources in governmental funds, but are presented as reductions of notes receivable on the statements of net assets.

(26,719)

Interest on notes receivable not meeting the definition of current asset for modified accrual are recognized on the statements of net assets

7,695

Amortization of bond issuance costs

(6,288)                      (6,288)

Principal payments on notes payable are current fund expenditures in governmental funds, but are presented as reductions of long-term debt in the statements of net assets

1,155,000                      1,095,000

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 2,396,127                      \$ 1,801,955

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements  
Page 15

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**A. *Reporting entity***

The Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965 authorized the Mayor, with advice and consent of the City Council, to appoint a board of commissioners for an urban renewal agency to function within the municipality of Pocatello, provided that the Council has first passed a resolution finding that one or more such areas are necessary, and that there is a need for an urban renewal agency to function in the City.

Pocatello's urban renewal agency, Pocatello Development Authority, was found necessary by resolution in 1988 and the board members were appointed thereafter. Unlike other advisory boards to the City Council, state law declares this agency to be "an independent public body corporate and politic" and gives it a wide range of authority to effectuate urban renewal.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, as adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the Pocatello Development Authority is included in the Annual Financial Statements of the City of Pocatello as a discretely presented component unit.

**B. *Government-wide and fund financial statements***

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded 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 measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the authority considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the authority.

**D. *Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity***

**1. *Deposits and investments***

Unrestricted cash balances from all funds are combined and invested in investments authorized under Idaho State Code. Earnings from these investments are credited to the funds based on the monthly balance of cash in each fund. Cash includes cash on hand, deposits and other investments which are immediately convertible to cash or have a maturity of less than 90 days.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**D. *Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity -continued***

*1. Deposits and investments -continued*

PDA is authorized under State Code to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government backed institutions, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. PDA's policy is to restrict investment to highly liquid money market accounts.

*2. Receivables and payables*

During the course of operations, some funds must borrow from other funds to make up for cash shortfalls. These receivables and payables are classified as "due to/from other funds" on the balance sheet. These balances are eliminated when preparing the government-wide statements.

Property taxes receivable are recorded when certified by the State Tax Commission in October of each year. Taxes not received within sixty days of year-end are deferred. The taxing authorities, within each tax increment financing district, levy property taxes by the third Monday of September on a market value basis. These taxes are billed to the taxpayers in November and are due December 20. Real property taxes not paid constitute a lien on the property when entered on the real property assessment roll as delinquent on the first day of January of the succeeding year. Property taxes are assessed and collected for the Authority by Bannock County.

*3. Inventory and prepaid items*

There were no inventory or prepaid items this year.

*4. Restricted assets reported on the statement of net assets*

Net assets of the special revenue funds are restricted as to usage by the State Code to payment of District expenses and debt service and an administrative fee to the General Fund of the Authority. Remaining net assets representing property taxes collected are to be refunded to the taxing districts from which the taxes were collected.

It is the Authorities policy to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes in which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

*5. Capital Assets*

The Authority has no capital assets.

*6. Compensated Absences*

The Authority has no liability for compensated absences

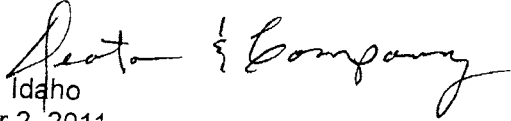
*7. Long-term obligations*

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, 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 and bond issuance costs, which are amortized over the term of the related debt.

*8. Fund Equity*

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report restrictions of fund balance for amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. Commitments of fund balance represent amounts whose use is constrained by limitations that the Board has imposed upon itself.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Pocatello Development Authority's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary schedules are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and in our opinion are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



Pocatello, Idaho  
December 2, 2011

# Pocatello Development Authority

City of Pocatello  
911 North 7th Avenue  
Pocatello, Idaho 83205

*An urban renewal agency for the City of Pocatello, Idaho*

## **POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

As management of the Pocatello Development Authority, we offer readers of the Pocatello Development Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Pocatello Development Authority for the year period ended September 30, 2011. **All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in dollars.**

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

Over the course of the 2011 fiscal year, Pocatello Development Authority's total net assets increased by \$2,396,127.00.

At the end of the current year, committed fund balance for the General Fund was \$422,439, or 6733% of total general fund expenditures.

The Pocatello Development Authority's total debt decreased by \$1,155,000 during the year, a 14% reduction.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of four parts— management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information that presents combining statements for the special revenue funds. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different financial views of the Pocatello Development Authority.

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about Pocatello Development Authority's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of Pocatello Development Authority's reporting operation in more detail than the government-wide statements. The governmental funds statements tell how general government services like special revenue projects were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

### **Government-wide Statements**

The government-wide financial statements report information about the Pocatello Development Authority as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

The two government-wide statements report the Pocatello Development Authority's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets, the difference between Pocatello Development Authority's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure Pocatello Development Authority's financial health or position.

To assess the overall health of the Pocatello Development Authority additional non-financial factors such as changes in the tax increment financing districts and tax base need to be considered.

The government-wide financial statements of Pocatello Development Authority consist only of Government activities. Property taxes and interest finance most of these activities.

**Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about Pocatello Development Authority's most significant funds. Funds are accounting devices that Pocatello Development Authority uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Some funds are required by bond covenants.

Pocatello Development Authority establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes.

Currently, Pocatello Development Authority has only governmental funds.

Governmental funds - The Pocatello Development Authority's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance Pocatello Development Authority's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided at the bottom of the governmental funds statement to explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

**Government-wide Financial Statements**

**Net assets** - Table A-1 summarizes net assets for the year

Table A-1 - Net assets

	Governmental Activities		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash	\$ 7,075,651	\$ 5,888,288	\$ 5,182,612
Other assets	1,709,516	1,682,619	1,686,916
Total assets	<u>8,785,167</u>	<u>7,570,907</u>	<u>6,869,528</u>
Long-term debt outstanding	7,150,000	8,305,000	8,305,000
Other liabilities	64,644	91,511	1,192,087
Total liabilities	<u>7,214,644</u>	<u>8,396,511</u>	<u>9,497,087</u>
Unrestricted (deficit) net assets	(5,031,590)	(6,207,593)	(2,742,836)
Restricted net assets	6,602,113	5,381,989	115,277
Total net assets	<u>\$ 1,570,523</u>	<u>\$ (825,604)</u>	<u>\$ (2,627,559)</u>

Net assets of Pocatello Development Authority's governmental activities increased \$2,396,127.



**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

**Government-wide Financial Statements - continued**

**Change in net assets** - Table A-2 summarizes changes in net assets for the year.

Table A-2 - Change in net assets

	Governmental Activities		
	2011	2010	2009
Revenues	\$ 3,033,394	\$ 2,722,382	\$ 2,911,139
Expenses	637,267	920,427	193,483
Change in net assets	2,396,127	1,801,955	979,656
Beginning net assets	(825,604)	(2,627,559)	(3,607,215)
Ending net assets	<u>\$ 1,570,523</u>	<u>\$ (825,604)</u>	<u>\$ (2,627,559)</u>

The Pocatello Development Authority's total revenues increased by \$311,012 over 2010 operations and expenses decreased by \$283,160. The majority of the Pocatello Development Authority's revenues comes from property taxes. The majority of expenses were for interest on bonded debt (\$451,090).

**Governmental Activities**

Fund balances in Governmental Funds increased by \$2,396,127. The increase was primarily due to increase property tax revenues.

General Fund

Administrative expenses totaled \$6,274 in the general fund or 210% of total revenues and consisted of the following:

	General Fund		
	2011	2010	2009
Management fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Audit	3,800	3,830	3,916
Commissioner meetings	1,474	1,154	1,201
Arbitrage report fees	-	-	-
Other expenses	1,000	30	-
	<u>\$ 6,274</u>	<u>\$ 5,014</u>	<u>\$ 5,117</u>

Special Revenue Funds

Administrative expenses totaled \$13,854 in the special revenue fund or .4% of total special revenue fund revenues and consisted of the following:

	Special Revenue Funds		
	2011	2010	2009
General Fund service charge	\$ -	\$ 16,318	\$ -
Legal fees	663	-	-
Arbitrage report fees	8,235	5,900	9,910
Bank charges	4,956	-	-
	<u>\$ 13,854</u>	<u>\$ 22,218</u>	<u>\$ 9,910</u>

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

**Budgetary Highlights**

The 2011 budget was not amended during the year. Actual expenditures were under budgeted expenditures by \$5,713,082

The Pocatello Development Authority had \$7,150,000 in bonds outstanding at year end.

**CONTACTING THE POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide users with a general overview of the Pocatello Development Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Pocatello Development Authority's accountability for revenues and expenses. For questions about this report or if additional financial information is needed, contact Pocatello Development Authority, 911 North 7th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho 83201.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS**  
**SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**  
**WITH COMPARATIVE TOTAL AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
	2011	2010
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,780,489	\$ 1,971,193
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,295,162	3,917,095
Accrued interest	7,742	33
Property tax receivable	146,549	121,073
Notes receivable (less reserve for bad debts)	1,446,868	1,446,868
Bond issuance cost - net of amortization	108,357	114,645
	<u>8,785,167</u>	<u>7,570,907</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	-	21,001
Accrued interest payable	64,644	70,510
Current portion of long-term debt	260,000	1,155,000
Long-term liabilities - net of current portion	6,890,000	7,150,000
	<u>7,214,644</u>	<u>8,396,511</u>
<b>NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)</b>		
Unrestricted	(5,031,590)	(6,207,593)
Restricted	6,602,113	5,381,989
	<u>\$ 1,570,523</u>	<u>\$ (825,604)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**D. *Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity- continued***

9. *Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets.*

The governmental fund balance sheet includes the reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net assets - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of the reconciliation explains the "Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds". The detail of this \$7,041,643 difference follows in Note 2.

**NOTE 2 - Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

A. *Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets. -continued*

Current portion of long-term Bonds	\$ 260,000
Long-term Bonds Payable	6,890,000
Debt issuance cost net of amortization	(108,357)
Total Long -term bonds	\$ 7,041,643

Another element of the reconciliation explains that "Certain receivables are not current resources and are reported as deferred revenues in the governmental funds". The detail of this \$1,979,198 difference are as follows:"

Deferred Property Taxes, Consolidated Corridor	\$ 133,051
Deferred Notes receivable	1,846,867
	\$ 1,979,918

Another element of the reconciliation explains that "Interest accrued on Notes Receivable not classified as current assets".

Accrued Interest	\$ 7,696
------------------	----------

Another element of the reconciliation explains that recognition of bad debt expense is not reported as all receivables are deferred. The detail of the \$400,000 difference is as follows:

Allowance for bad debts	\$ 400,000
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**NOTE 3 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability**

**A. *Budgetary Information***

The budget is prepared on a cash basis by fund, (each tax increment financing district is represented by it own fund), and includes information about the current year and the next five future years. Since the budgets are prepared on an other than GAAP basis certain adjustments are necessary to compare the budget to actual schedules presented herein to the statement of changes in net assets for those funds that use the accrual basis of accounting. Certain collections are treated as revenue in the budget that would not be considered revenue under accrual accounting and do not appear in the statement of activities. These collections include principal payments received on loans. Certain expenditures are treated as expenses in the budget that would not be considered expenses under accrual accounting and do not appear in the statement of activities. These expenditures include principal payments on debt.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 3 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (continued)**

The Board of the Pocatello Development Authority does not and is not required to hold public meeting in conjunction with adoption of its annual budget. The new budget is submitted to the board at its meeting in October as part of the cash report presented by the Treasurer. When the cash report is approved by the board the budget is approved as well. Budgets may be amended by the same procedure used to adopt the budget.

**NOTE 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds**

**A. *Deposits and Investments***

Cash and cash equivalents at yearend consist of the following:

Deposits	
Cash in bank	\$4,780,489
Cash in trust with fiscal agent	2,295,162
	<u>\$7,075,651</u>

The Authority has no investments

Deposits - Custodial Credit Risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. At year-end, the Authority's carrying amount (reconciled balance reported in the financial statements) of deposits was \$4,780,489 and the bank balance (balance per bank statements) was \$4,780,489. Of the cash balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$2,295,162 was collateralized by the government's agent in the government's name.

Deposits and Investment transactions are subject to a variety of risks.

*Interest Rate Risk* is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the value of an investment. This risk is nil since the Authority has no investments.

*Credit Risk* is the risk that an issuer or a counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

*Concentration of Credit Risk* is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Authority has a concentration risk of \$2,295,162 due to all trust deposits held within one trust department and invested in same money market fund.

**B. *Receivables***

**1. *Property Taxes***

Property tax revenues are recognized and accrued when billed by Bannock County. PDA's property taxes, levied by the third Monday of September on a market value basis, are billed to the taxpayers in November. Half of the real, personal and mobile home property taxes are due on December 20 and the remainder is due the following June 20. Other property taxes are due December 20. Real property taxes not paid constitute a lien on the property when entered on the real property assessment roll as delinquent on the first day of January of the succeeding year. Property taxes are assessed and collected for PDA by Bannock County.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds (Continued)**

**B. Receivables - Continued**

*2. Notes Receivable and Deferred Notes Receivable Revenue*

The Consolidated Corridor Fund has loaned \$1,200,000 to a local corporation. The terms of the agreement require payment within ten years from the date of the loan at zero percent interest. The loan is due June 11, 2012.

The Consolidated Corridor Fund has loaned \$200,000 to a local corporation, at zero percent interest. The terms of the agreement require repayment either upon the sale of the first property within the corporation's business park or by December 16, 2009, whichever occurs first. Collection of the note has been deferred due to negotiation for some property by the corporation. An amount of \$3,132 was paid on this note in prior years leaving a balance of \$196,868 at September 30, 2011. During the year the board extended the term of the note to March 15, 2013 but imposed a 5% interest rate on the extension. Accrued interest receivable on this note of \$5,367 has been recorded on the balance sheet.

The Consolidated Corridor Fund has loaned \$400,000 to a local corporation, at zero percent interest. The terms of the agreement require repayment of the loan within seven years from the date of the note (December 16, 2003). Until recently the corporation has not been profitable enough to repay the loan, which has been extended. The entire \$400,000 has been reserved as a bad debt.

During the year, \$50,000 was loaned to a local corporation at zero percent interest due in 12 months. In November the Board extended the loan by one year and imposed a 5% interest rate. Accrued interest receivable on this note of \$2,329 has been recorded on the balance sheet.

Revenue from notes receivable is recognized when received and when received within 60 days after yearend. Principal balances not received with 60 days after yearend are shown as deferred notes receivable revenues.

*3. Property Tax Receivable and Deferred Property Taxes*

At yearend, property tax receivable and deferred tax revenues consisted of the following:

	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Deferred Tax</u>
North Yellowstone District	\$ 6,763	\$ 6,763
North Portneuf District	26,797	26,798
Consolidated Corridor Districts	112,989	99,490
	<u>\$ 146,549</u>	<u>\$ 133,051</u>

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds (Continued)**

**C. Long-term Debt**

1. PDA has issued bonds to provide funds for urban renewal. Terms and maturities on notes are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	North Yellowstone 2004 - 5.50% to 6.00%	
	Principal	Interest
2012 - Current portion	\$ 260,000	\$ 420,050
2013	275,000	405,750
2014	290,000	390,625
2015	305,000	374,675
2016	320,000	357,900
2017-2021	1,905,000	1,492,300
2022-2025	2,550,000	850,500
2026-2027	1,245,000	113,100
	<u>\$ 7,150,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,404,900</u>

2. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year, the following changes occurred related to bonds payable:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
North Yellowstone	\$ 7,395,000	\$ -	\$ 245,000	\$ 7,150,000	\$ 260,000
Central Corridor Bond	910,000	-	910,000	-	-
	<u>\$ 8,305,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,150,000</u>	<u>\$ 260,000</u>

D. Unamortized bond issuance costs

During the year, the following changes occurred related to bond issuance costs

Beginning balance - unamortized bond issuance costs	\$ 114,645
Amortization of issuance costs	(6,288)
Ending balance - unamortized bond issuance costs	<u>\$ 108,357</u>

**E. Grants**

Pocatello Development Authority has provided grants to business wanting to locate in Pocatello, Idaho. These grants contain conditions requiring the grantee to perform specified conditions to receive the grant awards. The grantee is required to repay the grant if the conditions of the grant are not met.

**F. Restricted Assets**

The North Yellowstone District has \$681,900 in cash asset restricted for future revenue bond payments. These are external third party restrictions by covenant.

The net assets of special revenue funds are restricted by state law to pay for expenditures of Tax Increment Financing Districts. The Districts are established by ordinances passed by the City. The ordinance establishing the District define types of construction, bonded debt, administrative costs, and collected taxes to be refunded to the taxing districts from which they were derived.

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 4 - Detailed Notes on all Funds (Continued)**

***F. Restricted Assets- (continued)***

The restricted net asset amounts at year end are as follows:

Consolidated Corridor District Fund	\$ 4,069,958
North Yellowstone District	2,208,613
Naval Ordinance District	226,891
North Portneuf District	96,651
	<hr/> <u>\$ 6,602,113</u>

***G. Committed Assets***

The Pocatello Development Authority's Board of Directors have made written commitments to fund projects when funds become available in the General Fund. As of September 30, 2011, the commitments exceeded the fund balance in the General Fund.

**NOTE 5 - Other Information**

***A. Contingent Liabilities***

The majority of the revenue collected by PDA is derived from tax increment financing. Tax increment financing is a method of segregating a portion of the property taxes paid on properties within an urban renewal district to fund improvements for which the district was formed. This is accomplished by freezing the market value of property within the district.

A contingent liability exists when the market value increase in the district is not large enough to fund any debt incurred by the district to finance the improvements within the district.

The City of Pocatello has spent \$1,306,642 to acquire land and right of way access for the Hoku plant being built in the North Portneuf District. In the event that the operation becomes successful and generates revenues sufficient to pay property taxes in an amount that allows for a Bond to be issued to pay for infrastructure, the district has agreed to repay the City for its purchases.

**NOTE 6 - Subsequent Events**

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are available to be issued. The Pocatello Development Authority recognizes in the financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing the financial statements. The Pocatello Development Authority's financial statements do not recognize subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after the balance sheet date and before the financial statements are available to be issued.

Subsequent events were evaluated up to December 2, 2011, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET TO ACTUAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

	Original and Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance
<b>REVENUES</b>			
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>			
Interest	\$ 20	\$ 2,513	\$ 2,493
	<u>20</u>	<u>2,513</u>	<u>2,493</u>
<b>SPECIAL REVENUES FUNDS</b>			
North Yellowstone	1,200,160	1,305,755	105,595
North Portneuf	1,492,442	46,583	(1,445,859)
Naval Ordinance Plant	82,000	230,648	148,648
Consolidated Corridor	1,567,098	1,416,841	(150,257)
Subtotal Special Revenue Funds	<u>4,341,700</u>	<u>2,999,827</u>	<u>(1,341,873)</u>
Total Revenue All Funds	4,341,720	3,002,340	(1,339,380)
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>			
Administration	5,520	6,274	(754)
	<u>5,520</u>	<u>6,274</u>	<u>(754)</u>
<b>SPECIAL REVENUES</b>			
North Yellowstone	805,800	800,824	4,976
North Portneuf	1,492,442	-	1,492,442
Naval Ordinance		37,745	(37,745)
Consolidated Corridor	5,195,298	941,135	4,254,163
Subtotal Special Revenue Funds	<u>7,493,540</u>	<u>1,779,704</u>	<u>5,713,836</u>
Total Expenditures All Funds	<u>7,499,060</u>	<u>1,785,978</u>	<u>5,713,082</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>\$ (3,157,340)</u>	1,216,362	<u>\$ 4,373,702</u>
<b>BEGINNING FUND BALANCE</b>		<u>5,808,189</u>	
<b>ENDING FUND BALANCE</b>		<u>\$ 7,024,551</u>	

**POCATELLO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET TO ACTUAL**

**NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Pocatello Development Authority prepares its budget on the cash basis.

Budgeted revenues consist of the expected tax receipts for special revenue funds, anticipated interest income, interfund loan repayments and third party debt repayments.

Budgeted expenditures consist of the amounts anticipated for project expenditures, administrative expenditures. Pocatello Development Authority does not budget for unanticipated loans or grants that might be made in a given year or loans between funds.

The reconciliation between PDA's budget and a GAAP budget follows:

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Budgeted revenues	\$ 4,341,720	\$ 3,002,340
GAAP adjustments		
Deferred property taxes	23,357	23,357
GAAP budgeted revenues	<u>\$ 4,365,077</u>	<u>\$ 3,025,697</u>
 Budgeted Expenditures	 \$ 7,493,540	 \$ 1,779,704
GAAP adjustments		
Amortization of bond issuance costs	6,288	6,288
Principal payments on debt	(1,155,000)	(1,155,000)
GAAP budgeted expenditures	<u>\$ 6,344,828</u>	<u>\$ 630,992</u>

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Members of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants



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 Commissioners  
Pocatello Development Authority  
Pocatello, Idaho

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund information of Pocatello Development Authority, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, which collectively comprise the Pocatello Development Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 2, 2011. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Pocatello Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Pocatello Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pocatello Development Authority's internal control over financial reporting.

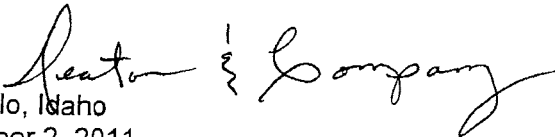
A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Pocatello Development Authority's financial statements are free of 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*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, Board of Commissioners, others within the entity, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



Pocatello, Idaho  
December 2, 2011