

(A Component Unit of the City of Henderson, Nevada)

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

State of Nevada

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Members of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency Board City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency City of Henderson, Nevada

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency (the Agency) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the basic 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 basic financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the basic 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 basic financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Opinion. In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as of June 30, 2017, and the changes in financial position, and the budgetary comparison information for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, postemployment benefits other than pensions, schedule of funding progress, proportionate share of the collective net pension liability information, proportionate share of

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statutorily required pension contribution information, on pages 3-8 and 43-46 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming our opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards. In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 1, 2017, 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.

Las Vegas, Nevada
November 1, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

As management of the finances of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency (the Agency), we offer readers of the Agency's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of the Agency's governmental activities exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$19,410,970 (net position).

The Agency's total net position increased by \$2,105,255 (12.2%) during the current fiscal year.

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Agency's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$30,480,419, an increase of \$1,901,357 in comparison with the prior year. The increase is a result of revenues from property tax increment exceeding expenditures for redevelopment projects. Approximately 62.1% of fund balance is restricted for future redevelopment activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Agency's basic financial statements. The Agency's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Agency's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the Agency's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Agency is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Agency's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash inflows or outflows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements show all five of the redevelopment areas (Downtown, Cornerstone, Tuscany, Eastside, and Lakemoor), which are principally supported by tax increment from ad valorem receipts. All redevelopment activity of the Agency, regardless of area, is included in the general government function, since the Agency is a single purpose entity.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9 and 10 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Agency, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. All the activity of the Agency is recorded in the governmental fund category.

Governmental Fund

The governmental fund is used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government wide financial statements. However, unlike the government wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Agency's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental fund is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for the governmental fund with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Agency's near-term financing decisions. Both the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental fund and governmental activities.

The Agency maintains one governmental fund, the General Fund.

The Agency adopts an annual appropriated budget for the General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements (and reconciliations to the government-wide financial statements) can be found on pages 11 through 15 of this report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 42 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The total assets and deferred outflows of the Agency's governmental activities exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$19,410,970 (net position).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
	2017 2016
Assets Current, restricted and other	\$ <u>33,697,492</u> \$ <u>31,614,04</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	362,344 240,50
Liabilities Current Long-term Total liabilities	2,733,378 2,586,36 11,833,600 11,843,24 14,566,978 14,429,60
Deferred inflows of resources	81,888 119,22
Net position Restricted Total net position	19,410,970 17,305,71 \$ 19,410,970

Summary Statement of Changes in Net Position

	Governmen	ntal Activities
	2017	2016
Revenues Program revenues Charges for services General revenues Property taxes Unrestricted investment income Miscellaneous	\$ 25,679 10,145,242 4,402 13,923	9,129,721 276,954
Total revenues	10,189,246	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Expenses General government Interest expense and fiscal charges	7,703,789 380,202	
Total expenses	8,083,991	7,119,484
Change in net position	2,105,255	2,315,462
Net position, beginning of year	17,305,715	14,990,253
Net position, end of year	\$ <u>19,410,970</u>	\$ 17,305,715

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Agency is able to report a positive balance in Net Position.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Fund

As noted earlier, the Agency uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the Agency's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Agency's financing requirements. In particular, restricted fund balance for future redevelopment activities may serve as a useful measure of the Agency's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As a measure of the Agency's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the restricted fund balance for future redevelopment activities to fund expenditures. Fund balance restricted for future redevelopment activities represents 229% of total fund expenditures, including debt service expenditures. This restricted fund balance for future redevelopment activities will give the Agency's General Fund sufficient cash to meet its near-term operational obligations.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and final amended budget are summarized below:

Revenue estimates increased by approximately \$1,381,386, which consisted mainly of an increase in property tax of \$1,332,400 due to the Eastside, Tuscany, Cornerstone and Downtown redevelopment areas showing greater growth than originally expected.

Budgeted expenditures were increased by approximately \$988,060, the majority representing an increase to program costs associated with Owner Participation Agreement reimbursements and the Clark County School District 18% set-aside directly related to the increase in property tax revenue.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Agency does not have any capital assets as of June 30, 2017.

Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the fiscal year, the Agency had total bonded debt outstanding of \$9,140,000. The remainder of long-term liabilities includes bond premiums, compensated absences and post-employment benefits.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Governme	ntal Activities
	2017	2016
Long-term liabilities, due within one year		
Bonds and notes payable	\$ 230,000	\$ 225,000
Compensated absences	23,672	18,212
Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year		
Bonds and notes payable	9,354,185	9,604,000
Due to other governments	621,261	621,261
Compensated absences	290,759	234,036
Other postemployment benefits	145,359	139,581
Net pension liability	1,168,364	1,001,154

In October 2015, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its "A" rating to the Agency's, series 2015 refunding bonds, with a "stable outlook."

Additional information on the Agency's long-term liabilities can be found in Note 7 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

Nevada's redevelopment agencies rely heavily upon tax increment, or the incremental value of ad valorem tax and personal property tax above the base year, as a primary revenue source. In Henderson, redevelopment areas total assessed values have increased since 2013.

In the 2005 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law to provide property tax relief to citizens. Assembly Bill 489, signed into law on April 6, 2005, provides a partial abatement of taxes by applying a 3% cap on the tax bill of the owner's primary residence (single family house, townhouse, condominium or manufactured home). Only one property may be selected in the State of Nevada as a primary residence. Some rental dwellings that meet the low income rent limits may also qualify for a 3% cap on the tax bill.

An 8% cap on the tax bill will be applied to residences that are not owner occupied. The 8% cap will also apply to land, commercial buildings, business personal property, aircraft, *etc*. New construction or property that has a change of use (zoning change or manufactured home conversion) in the current year will not qualify for any cap until the following fiscal year.

In the 2013 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law allowing a redevelopment agency to complete a reset of the base year if in any year the assessed value of the taxable property in a redevelopment area located in a city in a county whose population is 700,000 or more, as shown by the assessment roll most recently equalized has decreased by 10% or more from the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment area as shown by the assessment roll last equalized before the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. If such an ordinance is adopted, the bill requires that 18% of the revenues received from taxes on the taxable property located in the redevelopment area affected by the ordinance on or after the effective date of the ordinance be set aside to improve and preserve existing public educational facilities which are located within the redevelopment area or which serve pupils who reside within the redevelopment area. The obligation to set aside such revenues is subordinate to any existing obligation of the Agency. In December 2013, the Redevelopment Agency Board adopted a resolution approving a reset for the Eastside redevelopment project area beginning July 1, 2014.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In the 2015 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law allowing a redevelopment agency to extend to a maximum of 45 years the date of termination of a redevelopment plan, and any amendments to the plan, adopted by a city whose population is 220,000 or more but less than 500,000 located in a county whose population is 700,000 or more if the city council adopts the extension of the plan by ordinance. If such an ordinance is adopted, the bill requires that 18% of the revenues received from taxes on the taxable property located in the redevelopment area affected by the ordinance on or after the effective date of the ordinance be set aside to improve and preserve existing public educational facilities which are located within the redevelopment area or which serve pupils who reside within the redevelopment area. The obligation to set aside such revenues is subordinate to any existing obligation of the Agency. In August 2015, the Redevelopment Agency Board adopted a resolution approving the extension of the Downtown redevelopment project area extending the life of the area from October 2025 to October 2040.

These factors were considered in preparing the Agency budget for the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Agency's finances for all those with an interest in the Agency's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency, Attention: Principal Redevelopment Fiscal Administrator, P.O. Box 95050, MSC 512, Henderson, Nevada 89009-5050.



GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmenal Activities
ASSETS Cash, cash equivalents and investments, unrestricted Cash, cash equivalents and investments, restricted Taxes receivable Interest receivable Due from other governments Land held for resale	\$ 21,693,185 2,518,405 133,226 45,885 32,552 9,274,239
Total assets	33,697,492
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred charge on refunding Deferred amounts related to pensions Total deferred outflows of resources	65,999 296,345 362,344
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued wages Tax increment payable to developers Interest payable Due to other governments Long-term liabilities, due within one year	95,015 20,941 1,324,592 270,792 1,022,038
Bonds and notes payable Compensated absences Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year	230,000 23,672
Bonds and notes payable Due to other governments Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits Net pension liability	9,354,185 621,261 290,759 145,359 1,168,364
Total liabilities	14,566,978
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred amounts related to pensions	81,888
NET POSITION Restricted for Land held for resale Debt service Contractual obligations Economic stabilization Future redevelopment activities	9,274,239 617,600 1,154,309 499,753 7,865,069
Total net position	\$ <u>19,410,970</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	_	Expenses		Charges for Services	Program Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	R C	et (Expenses) evenues and hange in Net Position fovernmental Activities
FUNCTION/PROGRAM Governmental activities							
General government	\$	7,703,789	\$	25,679	\$	\$ \$	(7,678,110)
Debt service							
Interest expense and fiscal charges		380,202	_			 _	(380,202)
Total function/program	\$	8,083,991	\$	25,679	\$	\$ \$	(8,058,312)
GENERAL REVENUES Property taxes							10,145,242
Unrestricted investment income							4,402
Miscellaneous							13,923
						_	
Total general revenues						_	10,163,567
CHANGE IN NET POSITION							2,105,255
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR						_	17,305,715
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR						\$	19,410,970

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2017

	_(General Fund
ASSETS Cash, cash equivalents and investments Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments Interest receivable Taxes receivable Notes receivable, net Due from other governments Land held for resale	\$	21,693,185 2,518,405 45,885 133,226 33,972 32,552 9,274,239
Total assets	\$	33,731,464
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities Accrued wages Tax increment payable to developers Due to other governments	\$	95,015 20,941 1,324,592 1,643,299
Total liabilities	_	3,083,847
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue, property taxes Unavailable revenue, notes receivable	_	133,226 33,972
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	167,198
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	_	3,251,045
FUND BALANCES Restricted for Land held for resale Debt service Contractual commitments Economic stabilization Future redevelopment activities	_	9,274,239 617,600 1,154,309 499,753 18,934,518
Total fund balances	_	30,480,419
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$_	33,731,464

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2017

FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUND		\$	30,480,419
Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:			
Other assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources; and therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund: Deferred outflows related to pensions Deferred charges on refunding	\$ 296,3· 65,9		362,344
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period; and therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund: Bonds and notes payable Compensated absences payable Other postemployment benefits Net pension liability Deferred inflows related to pensions	(9,584,1: (314,4: (145,3: (1,168,3: (81,8:	31) 59) 64)	(11,294,227)
Other liabilities are not due and payable in the current period; and therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund: Interest payable	(270,7	92)	(270,792)
Unavailable revenue represents amounts that were not available to fund current expenditures; and therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund: Unavailable revenue	133,2	<u> 26</u>	133,226
NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		\$	19,410,970

GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund
REVENUES Property taxes Investment income Miscellaneous Total revenues	\$ 10,111,288 4,402 39,602 10,155,292
EXPENDITURES General government	
General operations Salaries and wages Employee benefits Services and supplies	611,397 270,098 1,514,305
Program costs Services and supplies Impairment of land held for development Total general government	4,710,210 529,625 7,635,635
Debt service Principal payments Interest and fiscal charges Total debt service	225,000 393,300 618,300
Total expenditures	8,253,935
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	1,901,357
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	28,579,062
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$30,480,419

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$	1,901,357
Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:		
Revenues in the statement of activities, which do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental fund: Change in unavailable revenues	\$ 33,954	33,954
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to the governmental fund, but issuing debt increases liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded debt issued Debt principal repayments	225,000	225,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund: Change in postemployment benefits other than pensions Change in compensated absences payable Amortization of debt premiums and refunding charge Change in accrued interest Change in net pension liability	 (5,778) (62,183) 11,973 1,125 (193)	(55,05 <u>6</u>)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION, GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	2,105,255

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Ori</u>	iginal Budget I	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES Property taxes Investment income Miscellaneous	\$	8,688,103 \$ 135,000	10,020,503 \$ 145,863 38,123	10,111,288 \$ 4,402 39,602	90,785 (141,461) 1,479
Total revenues	_	8,823,103	10,204,489	10,155,292	(49,197)
EXPENDITURES General government General operations					
Salaries and wages		630,648	660,110	611,397	48,713
Employee benefits Services and supplies		285,358 1,389,053	301,479 1,608,310	270,098 1,514,305	31,381 94,005
Total general operations	_	2,305,059	2,569,899	2,395,800	174,099
Program costs Services and supplies Impairment of land held for development		5,884,914	6,608,135	4,710,210 529,625	1,897,925 (529,625)
Total general government		8,189,973	9,178,034	7,635,635	1,542,399
Debt service Principal payments Interest and fiscal charges Total debt service	_	225,000 393,300 618,300	225,000 393,300 618,300	225,000 393,300 618,300	
Total expenditures	_	8,808,273	9,796,334	8,253,935	1,542,399
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		14,830	408,155	1,901,357	1,493,202
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	27,194,201	28,579,062	28,579,062	
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	27,209,030 \$	28,987,217 \$	30,480,419 \$	1,493,202

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency (the Agency) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the financial reporting entity, management considered all potential component units using standards prescribed under GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.* Component units would include any legally separate organizations for which the Agency Board is financially accountable. Financial accountability would result where the Agency Board appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and 1) is able to impose its will on that organization, or 2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Agency. Financial accountability may also result where an organization is fiscally dependent on the Agency. Based on these criteria, no component units or reportable organizations were identified.

The Agency is a blended component unit of the City of Henderson, Nevada (the City) and is governed by a five-member board composed of four City Council members and the Mayor of the City. As a component unit of the City, the Agency participates in the City's pooled cash, investments, other postemployment benefits, retirement plan, and risk management programs. Additional information can be obtained regarding these matters from the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which can be obtained by writing to:

City of Henderson, Finance Department 240 Water Street, Mail Stop Code 121 P.O. Box 95050 Henderson, Nevada 89009-5050

On December 20, 1994, the City Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Nevada Community Redevelopment Law (NRS 279.382 to 279.680, inclusive), created by resolution the Agency. The Agency was established in fiscal year 1996 as a separate and distinct legal entity to provide a diversified and strengthened economy in the central area of the City.

In October 1995, an official Redevelopment Plan was adopted to facilitate redevelopment efforts for the Downtown Redevelopment Area. Subsequently, in November 2005, the Redevelopment Plan was amended to include 73.48 acres of newly annexed land to the Downtown Redevelopment Area. In August 2015, an official Redevelopment Plan amendment was adopted approving the extension of the Downtown redevelopment project area life from October 2025 to October 2040.

In February 2001, an official Redevelopment Plan was adopted to facilitate redevelopment efforts for the Cornerstone Redevelopment Area.

In March 2001, an official Redevelopment Plan was adopted to facilitate redevelopment efforts for the Tuscany Redevelopment Area.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In February 2006, an official Redevelopment Plan was adopted to facilitate redevelopment efforts for the Eastside Redevelopment Area. In December 2013, an official Redevelopment Plan amendment was adopted approving the base-year reset of the Eastside redevelopment project area.

In March 2009, an official Redevelopment Plan was adopted to facilitate redevelopment efforts for the Lakemoor Redevelopment Area.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the Agency. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the General Government function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. The fund financial statements provide information about the governmental activity of the Agency. The Agency reports no business type activities.

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 liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues 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 measurable when the amount of the transaction can be determined and available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Agency considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when liabilities are incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes levied by the City, intergovernmental revenues, 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. Miscellaneous revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

Property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year in which the taxes become due to the extent they are collected during the fiscal year or soon enough thereafter that they can be used to finance current period expenditures (no later than 60 days after year end).

The Agency's general fund is the primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Agency.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The Agency participates in the City's pooled cash fund. The City pools the majority of its cash resources with the cash resources of the Agency in order to facilitate the management of cash and maximize investment earning potential. Cash applicable to the Agency is readily identifiable. The balances in the pool are available to meet current operating requirements.

Cash and cash equivalents include currency on hand, demand deposits with banks and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, from the date of acquisition, which are readily convertible to cash. Since all cash is pooled with the rest of the City's cash and is available upon demand, all cash and investments in those funds are considered cash equivalents.

Property Taxes

The Agency's main source of revenue is ad valorem property taxes levied by the City. The Nevada Tax Commission must certify all tax rates on June 25, and property is liened on July 1.

Property taxes are levied in July and are payable to the County Treasurer in four installments during August, October, January and March. Apportionment of taxes by Clark County, to the Agency, is made on a monthly basis.

The Agency receives that portion of ad valorem tax which is produced by the rate at which the tax is levied each year by all taxing entities in the redevelopment area, applied to that portion of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the redevelopment area, which is in excess of the base year assessed valuation as certified by the Clark County Tax Assessor.

In the 2005 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law to provide property tax relief to citizens. Assembly Bill 489, signed into law on April 6, 2005, provides a partial abatement of taxes by applying a 3% cap on the tax bill of the owner's primary residence (single family house, townhouse, condominium or manufactured home). Only one property may be selected in the State of Nevada as a primary residence. Some rental dwellings that meet the low income rent limits may also qualify for a 3% cap on the tax bill.

An 8% cap on the tax bill will be applied to residences that are not owner occupied. The 8% cap will also apply to land, commercial buildings, business personal property, aircraft, etc. New construction or property that has a change of use (zoning change or manufactured home conversion) in the current year will not qualify for any cap until the following fiscal year.

In the 2013 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law allowing a redevelopment agency to complete a reset of the base year, if in any year, the assessed value of the taxable property in a redevelopment area located in a city in a county whose population is 700,000 or more as shown by the assessment roll most recently equalized has decreased by 10% or more from the assessed value of the taxable property in the redevelopment area as shown by the assessment roll last equalized before the effective date of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. In December 2013, the Redevelopment Agency Board adopted a resolution approving a reset for the Eastside redevelopment project area beginning July 1, 2014.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In the 2015 legislative session, the Nevada State Legislature passed a law allowing a redevelopment agency to extend to a maximum of 45 years the date of termination of a redevelopment plan, and any amendments to the plan, adopted by a city whose population is 220,000 or more but less than 500,000 located in a county whose population is 700,000 or more if the city council adopts the extension of the plan by ordinance. If such an ordinance is adopted, the bill requires that 18% of the revenues received from taxes on the taxable property located in the redevelopment area affected by the ordinance on or after the effective date of the ordinance be set aside to improve and preserve existing public educational facilities which are located within the redevelopment area or which serve pupils who reside within the redevelopment area. The obligation to set aside such revenues is subordinate to any existing obligation of the Agency. In August 2015, the Redevelopment Agency Board adopted a resolution approving the extension of the Downtown redevelopment project area extending the life of the area from October 2025 to October 2040.

Land Held for Resale

Land held for resale consists of property obtained by the Agency in a defined redevelopment area with the intent that it will be transferred to either the City or a developer in accordance with development agreements. The Disposition and Development Agreements provide for transfer of property to developers after certain redevelopment obligations have been fulfilled. The property is accounted for at the lower of cost, assessed value (if a recent assessment has been obtained) or an agreed upon sales price if a disposition agreement has been made with a developer.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the Agency as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. As of June 30, 2017, the Agency has no capital assets.

Compensated Absences

It is the Agency's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused personal time off, vacation and sick pay benefits, which are collectively referred to as compensated absences. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements

Long-term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

For governmental fund types, bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, are recognized during the period in which the bonds are issued. The face amount of bonds issued is reported as other financing sources, as are bond premiums. Bond discounts are recorded as other financing uses. Bond issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Multiple-Employer Cost-Sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Agency uses the same basis used in the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada's (PERS) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, for reporting its proportionate share of the PERS collective net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, including information related PERS fiduciary net position and related additions to/deductions. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized by PERS when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. PERS investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows and 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 element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At June 30, 2017, the Agency has two items which qualify for reporting in this category. A deferred charge on bond refunding is reported in the statement of net position, which results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and the reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The Agency also reports deferred amounts related to pensions for the changes in proportion and differences between actual pension contributions and the Agency's proportionate share of pension contributions. This amount is deferred and amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pension benefits. Deferred outflows are also recorded for pension contributions made by the Agency subsequent to the pension plan's actuarial measurement date, which are deferred for one year.

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 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. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting the governmental funds report unavailable revenues from notes receivable. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Under full accrual accounting, the government-wide statement of net position also reports deferred inflows for 1) the differences between expected and actual pension plan experience and changes of pension plan actuarial assumptions, which are deferred and amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pension benefits, and 2) the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, which are deferred and amortized over five years.

Equity Classifications

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

Net Investment in Capital Assets - Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted - Net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Governmental fund equity is characterized as fund balance and is classified as follows:

Nonspendable - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This classification includes inventories, prepaid items, assets held for sale and long-term receivables.

Restricted - Includes constraints placed on the use of these resources that are either externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors or other governments; or are imposed by law (through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation). For the Agency, all fund balance is considered restricted per Nevada Revised Statute 279, Redevelopment of Communities.

Committed - Includes amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action (ordinance) by the Redevelopment Agency Board, which is the Agency's highest level of decision making authority. Those constraints remain binding unless removed or changed in the same manner employed to previously commit those resources.

Assigned - Includes amounts that are constrained by the Agency's intent to be used for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The Agency Board has established formal Financial Management Policies that delegate authority to assign fund balances to the Agency's Treasurer. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts can be removed without formal action by the Agency Board.

Unassigned - This is the residual classification of fund balance in the General Fund, which has not been reported in any other classification. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative unassigned fund balance as a result of overspending for specific purposes for which amount has been restricted, committed or assigned.

The Agency's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

The Agency Board adopted its Financial Stabilization policy on August 16, 2011, effective June 30, 2011. The policy states that the Agency will accumulate for economic stabilization 1% of tax increment revenue per year with a target balance of 8.3% of the ensuing fiscal year's budgeted tax increment revenue. Accumulated balances maintained for economic stabilization may be made available to compensate for shortfalls in actual revenues of 2.0% or greater, as compared to the final budget filed with the Nevada Department of Taxation, or in the event of a natural disaster or terrorist attack as declared by the Agency Board. None of these circumstances are expected to occur routinely.

Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Note 2. Stewardship and Accountability

Budgetary Information

An annual budget is legally adopted for the General Fund of the Agency on a basis of accounting consistent with GAAP.

Prior to April 15, the Treasurer of the Agency submits a tentative budget for the Agency for the ensuing fiscal year to the Agency Board, the Nevada Department of Taxation and the Citizens via public hearings. The Nevada Department of Taxation notifies the Agency whether or not the budget is in compliance with the appropriate regulations. Public hearings, at which all changes made to the tentative budget are indicated, are conducted no sooner than the third Monday in May and no later than the last day in May. The Agency Board adopts the budget prior to June 1 and submits it to the Department of Taxation for final approval. The revenue classifications and expenditure functions shown in the financial statements are those prescribed by the Nevada Department of Taxation.

All revisions to the adopted budget are made a matter of public record by actions of the Agency Board. Per Nevada law, the budget officer is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within functions if the Agency Board is notified at the next regular meeting and the action is noted in the official minutes.

Revisions, which affect the total fund appropriations, are accomplished through formal Agency Board approval. Various supplemental appropriations are approved during the year to adjust resources available and to reflect corresponding changes in spending. Nevada law (NRS 354.626) requires budgetary control to be exercised at the function level in governmental funds.

The Agency uses an encumbrance system as an extension of normal budgetary accounting for the general fund. Under this system, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of applicable appropriations.

Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbered appropriations are approved by the Agency Board and carried forward in the ensuing year's budget.

Compliance with the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and the Nevada Administrative Code

The Agency conformed to all significant statutory constraints on its financial administration during the year.

Note 3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Deposits

The NRS govern the Agency's deposit policies. Agency monies must be deposited in insured banks and savings and loan associations. The Agency is authorized to use demand accounts, time accounts and certificates of deposit. All deposits are covered by federal depository insurance or subject to collateralization.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

The NRS do not specifically require collateral for demand deposits, but do specify that collateral for time deposits may be of the same type as those described for permissible state investments. Permissible state investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain farm loan bonds, certain securities issued by Nevada local governments, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, negotiable certificates of deposit, and money market mutual funds. Allowable Agency investments are similar except that some state investments are longer-term and include securities issued by municipalities outside of Nevada.

The Agency invests monies on its own and through pooling of monies with the City. The pooling of monies, referred to as an internal investment pool, is theoretically invested on the whole, as a combination of monies from each fund belonging to the pool. In this manner, the City's Chief Financial Officer is able to invest the monies at a higher interest rate for a longer period of time. Interest revenue is apportioned monthly to each fund in the pool based on the average cash balance of the fund for the month.

Investments

The NRS authorize the Agency to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies having maturity dates that do not extend more than ten years from the date of purchase, the state treasurer's investment pool, negotiable notes or short term negotiable bonds issued by other local governments of the State of Nevada, bankers' acceptances not exceeding 180 days maturity and eligible by law for rediscount with the Federal Reserve Banks and commercial paper issued by a corporation organized and operating in the U.S. that is purchased from a registered broker dealer, with a remaining term of less than 270 days rated "A 1", "P 1" or better (purchases of bankers' acceptances or commercial paper may not exceed 20% of the money available for local government investment).

At June 30, 2017, the Agency had the following investments, of which \$2,518,405 were restricted:

	Credit Rating	 Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Pooled cash, cash equivalents and investments held by the City of Henderson, Nevada *	N/A	\$ 23,657,537 \$	23,588,011	2.18
Non-pooled cash equivalents and investments RDA Bonds - Morgan Stanley Money Market Fund Total investments	N/A	\$ 623,579 24,281,116 \$	623,579 24,211,590	N/A

^{*} Certain pooled U. S. Agency securities have call provisions, which, if exercised, would shorten the maturity of these investments.

The Agency's investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices, which are considered level 1 inputs in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The GAAP fair value hierarchy is based on the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Agency manages its exposure to declines in fair values (e.g., interest rate risk) by limiting the weighted-average maturity of its investment portfolio to five years or less in accordance with its investment policy.

Note 4. Notes Receivable

As incentives to accomplish redevelopment efforts, the Agency will sometimes negotiate and issue low interest notes to provide gap financing to developers; for business recruitment, retention and expansion; and, to owner occupied residents for home improvements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Due to the recently-experienced economic downturn, many homeowners defaulted on their home improvement loans. The Agency carries a second position on the property serving as collateral; however, in most cases, the property value was not sufficient to cover the first deed of trust. Policies were put in place in fiscal year 2012 regarding loan defaults. If the original loan amount is less than \$15,000, the cost to take legal action would outweigh the benefit of potential loan fulfillment. In fiscal 2014, the Agency determined that the likelihood of full payment is uncertain; therefore, all loans have been fully reserved. Future payments, if any, will be recorded as program income in the year received.

The Agency also has a \$775,000 note receivable from a developer, which is currently in default and has been fully reserved.

Note 5. Land Held for Resale

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, land held for resale consists of the following:

	Balance July 1, 2016 Increases		Increases	Decreases		Balance June 30, 2017	
Downtown Redevelopment Area							
Water Street Commons	\$	1,181,873 \$		\$		\$	1,181,873
Lake Mead Parkway		113,000					113,000
Lake Mead/Water		134,500					134,500
Texas/Atlantic Parking		425,181					425,181
Blue Skye		119,000					119,000
Water Street Plaza		911,637			(420,637)		491,000
Basic/Pacific		752,988			(108,988)		644,000
Other		284,052					284,052
	_	3,922,231		_	(529,625)		3,392,606
Eastside Redevelopment Area	_	5,881,633				_	5,881,633
	\$	9,803,864 \$		\$	(529,625)	\$	9,274,239

Per GASB 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, the carrying amount of a real estate project, or parts thereof, held for sale or development and sale should not exceed net realizable value. If costs exceed net realizable value, capitalization of costs associated with development and construction of a property should not cease; rather, an allowance should be provided to reduce the carrying amount to estimated net realizable value, determined on the basis of an evaluation of individual projects. The Agency wrote down the value of two Agency owned properties by \$529,625 in fiscal year 2017, based on recently-obtained appraisals.

Note 6. Due to Other Governments

City of Henderson

The Agency has a note payable to the City's Land Fund of \$621,260, related to a land purchase in 2004. The principal balance, plus accrued interest of \$173,029 is due on Spetember 7, 2018. The Agency intends on paying the loan off in full to the City Land Fund before the September 7, 2018, due date from reserve fund balance in the Downtown Redevelopment Area.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>Clark County School District – Educational Set Aside</u>

On June 6, 2017, the Agency Board approved an amended and restated Interlocal Agreement (ILA) between the Agency and the Clark County School District (the District) relating to the disbursement of funds received by the Agency for the Eastside and Downtown Redevelopment Areas, to be used for certain qualified public education projects benefitting schools located within or serving students who reside within the those redevelopment areas. Such projects are to be identified pursuant to the terms of the agreement. The agreement also provides for the creation of a joint planning group with designated representatives from the District and the Agency to make recommendations regarding the expenditure of the set aside funds on Qualified projects (as defined in the ILA). The Agency Board shall approve or disapprove of the recommendations.

During fiscal 2017, the Agency received tax increment revenue resulting in an educational set aside accrual of \$1,022,038 at June 30, 2017, of which \$594,881 relates to Eastside and \$427,157 relates to Downtown. These amounts will be settled during fiscal 2018 pursuant to the terms of the ILA.

Note 7. Other Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities activity for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2016	Increases Decreases		Balance June 30, 2017	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds					
\$9,365,000 Series 2015 Tax Increment Refunding Bonds due annually through October 2039; interest rate varies between 2.0% and 5.0%	\$ <u>9,365,000</u> \$	\$ <u></u> \$	(225,000) \$	9,140,000	\$ 230,000
Total general obligation bonds	9,365,000		(225,000)	9,140,000	230,000
Unamortized bond premiums	464,000		(19,815)	444,185	
Compensated absences	252,248	62,183		314,431	23,672
Other postemployment benefits	139,581	11,332	(5,554)	145,359	
Net pension liability	1,001,154	325,420	(158,210)	1,168,364	
Total governmental activities	\$ 11,221,983 \$	398,935 \$	(408,579) \$	11,212,339	253,672

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Compensated absences and other postemployment benefits are liquidated by the general fund.

At June 30, 2017, the annual requirements to pay principal and interest on all bonds outstanding were as follows:

	Gen	General Obligation Bo					
For the Year Ended June 30,	Princ	ipal	Interest				
Governmental activities							
2018	\$ 2	230,000 \$	387,600				
2019	2	240,000	379,350				
2020	2	250,000	368,300				
2021	2	265,000	355,425				
2022	2	275,000	341,925				
2023 - 2027	1,6	505,000	1,482,625				
2028 - 2032	2,0	045,000	1,040,888				
2033 - 2037	2,4	185,000	601,338				
2038 - 2042	1,7	745,000	106,500				
Total governmental activities	\$ 9,	40,000 \$	5,063,951				

Note 8. Multiple-Employer Cost-Sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Agency's employees are covered by the Public Employees' Retirement System of Nevada (PERS), which was established by the Nevada Legislature in 1947, effective July 1, 1948, and is governed by the Public Employees Retirement Board (the PERS Board) whose seven members are appointed by the governor. The Agency does not exercise any control over PERS. NRS 286.110 states that "The respective participating public employers are not liable for any obligations of the system."

PERS is a cost sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit public employees' retirement system which includes both regular and police/fire members. PERS is administered to provide a reasonable base income to qualified employees who have been employed by a public employer and whose earnings capacities have been removed or substantially impaired by age or disability.

Benefits, as required by NRS, are determined by the number of years of accredited service at time of retirement and the member's highest average compensation in any 36 consecutive months with special provisions for members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010. Benefit payments to which participants or their beneficiaries may be entitled under the plan include pension benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits.

Monthly benefit allowances for members are computed as 2.5% of average compensation for each accredited year of service prior to July 1, 2001. For service earned on and after July 1, 2001, this multiplier is 2.67% of average compensation. For members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, there is a 2.5% multiplier. PERS offers several alternatives to the unmodified service retirement allowance which, in general, allow the retired employee to accept a reduced service retirement allowance payable monthly during his or her lifetime and various optional monthly payments to a named beneficiary after his or her death.

Post retirement increases are provided by authority of NRS 286.575-.579, which for members entering the system before January 1, 2010, is equal to the lesser of:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

- 1) 2% per year following the third anniversary of the commencement of benefits, 3% per year following the sixth anniversary, 3.5% per year following the ninth anniversary, 4% per year following the twelfth anniversary and 5% per year following the fourteenth anniversary, or
- 2) The average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (or other PERS Board approved index) for the three preceding years.

In any event, a member's benefit must be increased by the percentages in paragraph 1, above, if the benefit of a member has not been increased at a rate greater than or equal to the average of the Consumer Price Index (All Items) (or other PERS Board approved index) for the period between retirement and the date of increase.

For members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, the post-retirement increases are the same as above, except that the increases do not exceed 4% per year.

For members with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2015, 2% per year following the third anniversary of the commencement of benefits, 2.5% per year following the sixth anniversary, the lesser of 3% or the CPI for the preceding calendar year following the ninth anniversary.

Regular members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 60 with ten years of service, or at any age with thirty years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 62 with ten years of service, or any age with thirty years of service. Regular members entering the System on or after July 1, 2015, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 62 with ten years of service, at age 55 with 30 years of service, or at any age with 33 1/3 years of service.

Police/fire members are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, at age 55 with ten years of service, at age 50 with twenty years of service, or at any age with twenty-five years of service. Police/fire members entering the system on or after January 1, 2010, are eligible for retirement at age 65 with five years of service, or age 60 with ten years of service, or age 50 with twenty years of service, or at any age with thirty years of service. Only service performed in a position as a police officer or firefighter may be counted toward the eligibility for retirement as Police/fire accredited service.

The normal ceiling limitation on the monthly benefit allowances is 75% of average compensation. However, a member who has an effective date of membership before July 1, 1985, is entitled to a benefit of up to 90% of average compensation. Both regular and police/fire members become fully vested as to benefits upon completion of five years of service.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

The authority for establishing and amending the obligation to make contributions, and member contribution rates rests with NRS. New hires, in agencies which did not elect the Employer Pay Contribution (EPC) plan prior to July 1, 1983, have the option of selecting one of two contribution plans. One plan provides for matching employee and employer contributions, while the other plan provides for employer pay contributions only. Under the matching Employee/Employer Contribution plan a member may, upon termination of service for which contribution is required, withdraw employee contributions which have been credited to their account. All membership rights and active service credit in the System are canceled upon withdrawal of contributions from the member's account. If EPC was elected, the member cannot convert to the Employee/Employer Contribution plan. The Agency elected the EPC plan prior to July 1, 1983.

PERS's basic funding policy provides for periodic contributions at a level pattern of cost as a percentage of salary throughout an employee's working lifetime in order to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

PERS receives an actuarial valuation on an annual basis for determining the prospective funding contribution rates required to fund the system on an actuarial reserve basis. Contributions actually made are in accordance with the required rates established by NRS. These statutory rates are increased/decreased pursuant to NRS 286.421 and 286.450. The actuarial funding method used is the entry age normal cost method. It is intended to meet the funding objective and result in a relatively level long-term contributions requirement as a percentage of salary.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the required employer/employee matching rate was 14.50% for regular and 20.75% for police/fire members. The EPC rate was 28.00% for regular and 40.50% for police/fire members.

PERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information. This report is available on the PER's website, www.nvpers.org under publications.

PERS collective net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. For this purpose, certain actuarial valuation assumptions are stipulated by GASB and may vary from those used to determine the prospective funding contribution rates.

The total PERS pension liability was determined using the following economic actuarial assumptions (based on the results of an experience review completed in 2013), applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial valuation date June 30, 2016 Inflation rate 3.50%

Payroll growth 5.00%, including inflation

Investment rate of return 8.00%
Discount rate 8.00%
Productivity pay increase 0.75%
Consumer price index 3.50%

Actuarial cost method Entry age normal and level percentage of payroll Projected salary increases Regular: 4.60% to 9.75%, depending on service Police/Fire: 5.25% to 14.50%, depending on service

Police/Fire: 5.25% to 14.50%, depending on service Rates include inflation and productivity increases

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

At June 30, 2016, assumed mortality rates and projected life expectancies for selected ages were as follows:

Age	Mortali	ty Rates		ed Years emaining
	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	0.10 %	0.05 %	41.1	44.4
50	0.17 %	0.12 %	31.6	34.7
60	0.55 %	0.42 %	22.4	25.4
70	1.82 %	1.39 %	14.3	17.0
80	5.65 %	3.79 %	7.7	10.1

	Police/Fire Members	3		
	Mortali	ty Rates		ed Years emaining
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	0.10 %	0.06 %	40.2	42.5
50	0.19 %	0.15 %	30.7	32.8
60	0.63 %	0.54 %	21.5	23.6
70	2.02 %	1.72 %	13.5	15.5
80	6.41 %	4.63 %	7.1	9.0

These mortality rates and projected life expectancies are based on the following:

For non-disabled male regular members - RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2013 with Scale AA

For non-disabled female regular members - RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table, projected to 2013 with Scale AA, set back one year

For all non-disabled police/fire members - RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2013 with Scale AA, set forward one year

For all disabled regular members and all disabled police/fire members - RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table projected to 2013 with Scale AA, set forward three years

PERS's policies which determine the investment portfolio target asset allocation are established by the PERS Board. The asset allocation is reviewed annually and is designed to meet the future risk and return needs of PERS. The following target asset allocation policy was adopted as of June 30, 2016:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Geometric Expected Real Rate of Return *
Domestic equity	42 %	5.50 %
International equity Domestic fixed income	18 % 30 %	5.75 % 0.25 %
Private markets	10 %	6.80 %

^{*} These geometric return rates are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by adding the long-term expected inflation rate of 3.5%.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8.00% as of June 30, 2016 and 2015. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified by NRS. Based on that assumption, PERS's fiduciary net position at June 30, 2016, was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (8.00%) was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2016.

The Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability at June 30, 2016, calculated using the discount rate of 8.00%, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (7.00%) or 1% higher (9.00%) than the current discount rate was as follows:

		1% I	Decrease in		1% In	crease in	
	-	Dis	count Rate	Discount Rate	Disco	scount Rate	
Net pension liability		\$	1,712,594 \$	1,168,364	\$	715,572	

Detailed information about PERS fiduciary net position is available in the PERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, available on the PERS website, www.nvpers.org under publications. PERS fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from it have been determined on the same basis used in the PERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. PERS financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to governmental accounting for fiduciary funds. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The Agency's proportionate share (amount) of the collective net pension liability was \$1,168,364, which represents .008682% of the collective net pension liability. Contributions for employer pay dates within the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, were used as the basis for determining each employer's proportionate share. Each employer's proportion of the net pension liability is based on their combined employer and member contributions relative to the total combined employer and member contributions for all employers for the period ended June 30, 2016.

For the period ended June 30, 2017, the Agency's pension expense was \$167,046 and its reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2017, were as follows:

Deferred

	Outflows of Resources	Deferred of Res	d Inflows sources
Differences between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	\$ 104,779	\$	66,128
Changes in proportion and differences between actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	24,452 167,114		15,760

At June 30, 2016 (the actuarial valuation date), the average expected remaining service life is 6.48 years.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date totaling \$167,114 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

For the Year Ending June 30,		
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 Thereafter	\$	(14,032) (14,032) 60,018 29,030 (11,176) (2,465)
Changes in the Agency's net pension liability were as follows:		
Net pension liablity, beginning of year	\$	1,001,154
Pension expense Employer contributions Net new deferred inflows and outflows of resources	_	167,046 (158,210) 158,374
Net pension liablity, end of year	\$	1,168,364

At June 30, 2017, \$5,863 is payable to PERS, equal to the June 2017 required contribution, was included in accounts payable.

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

The Agency participates with the City to provide other post-employment benefits to its eligible retirees who are not eligible for Medicare, whereby eligible retirees can purchase health care coverage through two plans offered by the City: a self funded PPO and a fully insured medical plan (Health Plan of Nevada). The City also offers its retirees dental, vision and life insurance benefits which is mandated by Nevada Revised Statutes.

Effective January 1, 2014, eligible retirees participating in the City Self-Funded Health Plan will receive a graduated benefit of lower monthly premiums based on years of full time service for a maximum monthly benefit of \$500. This benefit will be reduced by 50% for Medicare eligible retirees, who can no longer participate in the City's plan.

Funding Policy

The City has an eight-member Insurance Committee that reviews and determines the funding requirements and plan options as noted above. The Agency's current funding policy for its OPEB liability is pay as you go.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The Agency's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45 Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The following table shows the components of the annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the net OPEB obligation:

	City of Henderson Plans
Annual required contribution (ARC) Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to ARC	\$ 11,871 3,590 (4,130)
Annual OPEB cost OPEB contributions made	11,331 (5,553)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	5,778
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	139,581
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 145,359

Annual OPEB cost, employer contributions, the percentage of annual cost contributed to the plan and the net OPEB obligation for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Ann	Annual OPEB Contributions		Percentage	Net OPEB	
For the Year Ended June 30,		Cost		Contributed	Obligation	
City of Henderson Plans						
2015	\$	10,895	\$ 6,785	62.3 % \$	135,709	
2016		13,052	9,180	70.3 %	139,581	
2017		11,331	5,553	49.0 %	145,359	

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u>

The funded status of the OPEB plans as of the most recent actuarial valuation date was as follows:

			Unfunded Actuarial			UAAL as a
	Actuarial Value	Actuarial Accrued	Accrued Liability		Annual Covered	Percent of Covered
Valuation Date	of Assets	Liability (AAL)	(UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
City of Henderson Plans July 1, 2015	N/A 1	\$ 157,340 \$	157,340	0.0 %	\$ 567,458	27.7 %

^{1.} No assets have been placed in trust.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

In the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4.0% discount rate, a projected salary increase of 2.0% with 3.0% inflation rate used in the valuation. Included in the valuation is a health care cost trend rate assumption of 8.0% in the year July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, grading down by 0.5% each year until an ultimate health care cost trend rate of 4.5% is reached. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized over a period of 30 years on an open basis, assuming a level percentage of projected payroll.

The required schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the basic financial statements, presents multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Note 10. Risk Management

The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to theft, damage and destruction of assets. Liability exposures are also present, including errors and omissions. The Agency is covered under the City's health insurance, commercial property and liability insurance policies providing coverage for liability, fire, theft, automobile, inland marine, workers' compensation and Directors' and Officers' coverage. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance limits in any of the past three fiscal years for the Agency.

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Agency has entered into tax increment subordinate lien notes as part of owner participation agreements. The notes varied by amount of indebtedness, interest rate and maturity date and have been allocated to various parcels of land in their respective redevelopment area. The indebtedness is payable solely and exclusively from a predetermined percentage of the site tax increment received by the Agency on those specific parcels and is not payable from any other source. Because the requirements to repay the notes are contingent on the Agency receiving sufficient site tax increment on the specific parcels, as well as the developer incurring reimbursable project costs, certain of these potential future obligations of the Agency have been reflected in the Agency's financial statements to the extent that tax increment has been collected and qualified expenses have been incurred by the developer.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Cornerstone Redevelopment Area

CS Lot 1 Land Purchase Note

On June 1, 2001, the Agency entered into a development agreement and executed the CS Lot 1 Land Purchase Promissory Note in the amount of \$3,100,000 (the CS Lot 1 Note), which is payable solely from 25% of the related site tax increment from the development area. Interest accrues at 9.5% unless the Cornerstone Developer fails to meet the Private Improvement Schedule set forth in the CS Lot 1 Note. As of January 1, 2014, the developer did not meet the Private Improvement Schedule and therefore, interest will permanently toll. The proceeds from the CS Lot 1 Note were used to purchase land, upon which a public improvement project was built by the Cornerstone Developer. Any unpaid principal and interest that remains outstanding thirty (30) years after the date of the adoption of the Cornerstone Redevelopment Plan (*i.e.*, as of June 1, 2031) will be forgiven and deemed paid in full. At June 30, 2017, the balance on the CS Lot 1 Note was \$1,516,545.

During fiscal 2017, the Agency received site tax increment revenue and paid an assignee of the Cornerstone Developer \$317,197, which was charged to program costs.

Series B Bonds Note

The Agency executed a \$6,250,000 promissory note on May 9, 2002 (the Series B Note), which bears interest at 6.9% (beginning December 1, 2002) and is payable over sixteen years. The note is equal to the proceeds of the Series B LID Bonds issued by the City. A separate agreement executed by the Cornerstone Developer and the City assigned all payments on the Series B Note to the City as an offset to the principal and interest payments the City is obligated to pay on the Series B LID Bonds. Accordingly, the Agency is currently obligated to make payments on the Series B Note to the City, who in turn uses the proceeds to fund the payments due on the Series B LID bonds. The percentage of site tax increment from which the note is to be repaid is 40%. The amount of principal and interest owed to the City for fiscal 2017 was \$242,322 and \$67,359, respectively. During fiscal 2017, the Agency received site tax increment revenue and paid \$309,681 in principal and interest, which was charged to program costs.

During fiscal 2017, an additional \$164,877, due to early pay offs by property owners, was added to the shortfall note obligation discussed in the following section. Additionally, the Agency's site tax increment received for the interest only payment exceeded the payment by \$564,333 along with 40% of site tax increment revenue of \$116,817 received that was accrued to program cost, but will not be disbursed until fiscal 2018, and is shown as Tax Increment Payable to Developers.

In February 2013, the City issued \$7,770,000 in Limited Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2013. These proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide funds for the future debt service payment on \$8,585,000 of refunded debt. This is estimated to save the Agency \$600,000 over the remaining life of the bonds.

Shortfall Note

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

The Agency also executed a "shortfall" promissory note (the Shortfall Promissory Note), which provides that property owners will advance the Agency the amount of the payments due on the Series B Note when due, reduced by the available site tax increment received by the Agency. Interest on the Shortfall Promissory Note accrues at 6.9% unless the Cornerstone Developer fails to meet the Private Improvements Schedule set forth in the note. As of January 1, 2015, the developer has not met the Private Improvement Schedule and therefore, interest will permanently toll. The amount from which the note is to be paid is the remainder of 40% of the site tax increment after payment on the Series B Note. During fiscal 2017, property owners effectively advanced the Agency \$164,877 due to early pay off LIDs, as noted above. At June 30, 2017, the balance on the Shortfall Promissory Note was \$4,860,652.

On February 19, 2013, the Shortfall Promissory Note was amended and restated in connection with the assessments levied in the City of Henderson to accommodate the refinancing of the Series B LID Bonds.

Tuscany Redevelopment Area

Lynn Investments LLC Note

On April 16, 2002, the Agency and Commerce and Associates, LLC (Commerce) entered into an Owner Participation Agreement (the Commerce OPA), which provides that the Agency reimburse Commerce up to \$40 million for public improvements, payable from 85% of the tax increment received from the Tuscany redevelopment project area (the Commerce Note). Interest on the Commerce Note was originally 8.5%, but tolls when the accumulated assessed value fails to equal or exceed the minimums per the Commerce Note. The original schedule for completion of all public and private improvements per the Commerce OPA was by December 31, 2006. However, Commerce received four amendments which extended the time for completion to December 15, 2011.

The amendments also increased the Agency's reimbursement commitment to \$60 million, payable from 90% of the tax increment received from the Tuscany redevelopment project area, until such time that the 18% low income housing set aside is required by NRS. At that time, the Agency's reimbursement commitment increases to 95% of tax increment remaining after the low-income housing set aside. The amendments also modified the Commerce Note interest rate such that interest shall not accrue until the date a certificate of completion is executed by the Agency. The interest rate is now 5.25% per annum compounded annually.

On June 15, 2010, the Agency entered into Amendment #4 to the Commerce OPA, which resulted in the release of \$7,507,500 of accumulated site tax increment to Nevada Construction Services (NCS). NCS disbursed \$5,220,480 to contractors completing the final public improvements during fiscal year 2011, with the residual returned to the Agency for ultimate disbursement to Alfred Thomas, assignee to the Commerce Note, and Commerce on May 16, 2011, in the following amounts:

NCS Disbursements to Contractors	\$	5,220,480
Thomas Alfred		7,000,000
Commerce	_	463,230
	\$	12,683,710

On May 9, 2012, an amendment to the Commerce Note was completed to increase the principal balance for all verified public improvement costs totaling \$59,912,690, less what the Agency had already paid toward principal (\$12,683,710), for a new principal balance of \$47,228,980.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

On June 25, 2012, the Agency agreed to an assignment of the proceeds to Mr. Alfred Thomas from future tax increment beginning October 1, 2012, until such time that the Agency is notified in writing by the Assignor and Assignee that Commerce's note to Mr. Thomas is paid in full.

On October 31, 2012, staff approved an amendment to the assignment of proceeds from Commerce Associates, LLC and Mr. Thomas to an LLC that Mr. Thomas formed, Venice Funding, LLC. The Amendment also increases the amount of the original loan between Commerce and Venice Funding from \$5 million to \$15 million and converts it to a secured revolving credit facility, extending the maturity date from June 30, 2012 to October 31, 2017. The remainder of the terms of the assignment did not change.

On April 23, 2013, staff approved an amendment where Commerce Associates, LLC transferred all of their rights under the note to Lynn Investments, LLC.

In August 2016, staff approved an amendment where Lynn Investments, LLC transferred all of their rights to Tuscany Principalities, LLC.

During fiscal 2017, the Agency made interest payments on the Tuscany Note of \$3,027,741 and at June 30, 2017, the outstanding balance on the Tuscany Note is \$50,374,589. All unpaid principal and interest that remains owed thirty (30) years after the date of adoption of the Tuscany Redevelopment Plan will be forgiven and deemed paid in full.

Since the last semi-annual payment, through June 30, 2017, the Agency has collected additional tax increment with \$540,734 being Commerce's share which has been accrued and reported as Tax Increment Payable to Developers.

Eastside Redevelopment Area

LandWell Note

On October 16, 2007, the Agency and LandWell, LLC (LandWell) entered into an Owner Participation Agreement (the LandWell OPA), which provides that the Agency reimburse LandWell up to \$170 million for public improvements from 50% of the tax increment received from the project (the LandWell Note) on October 1 and April 1. The LandWell Note bears interest at 8%, but interest will toll when accrued interest reaches \$39 million in total.

On May 15, 2012, the Agency and LandWell completed the first amendment to the LandWell OPA which increases the percentage of tax increment received from the project from 50% to 75%, and reduces the interest rate on the LandWell Note from 8% to 6%. It also formalizes LandWell's obligation to reimburse the City of Henderson City Attorney's office for \$3,948,896 in legal fees related to environmental work (the City Attorney Note). The Agency will reimburse the City for all funds held to date for LandWell, and up to \$500,000 annually from future tax increment proceeds related to the LandWell Note. Interest on the \$3.9 million receivable from LandWell accrues at 3%. If on October 1, 2020, there has not been sufficient tax increment collected to pay off the amount remaining to the City Attorney's office, LandWell is required to pay the remaining balance on or before October 15, 2020. Additionally, the amendment includes LandWell's obligation to reimburse the City of Henderson Public Works department of \$298,587 for the construction of a sewer main servicing the project.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

At June 30, 2017, LandWell requested and staff pre-approved the following capital improvement projects:

Galleria Road	\$	1,100,000
Phase I		21,000,000
Active Adult		11,000,000
Cadence Charter School	<u></u>	1,800,000
	\$	34,900,000

Through June 30, 2017, LandWell incurred costs of \$27,776,260 related to the above projects, which would qualify for reimbursement, however, the Agency's formal reimbursement approval process has not been completed as of year end, and tax increment revenues are not sufficient to pay these amounts. Accordingly, no liability has been established. During fiscal 2017, the Agency paid the City \$485,558 related to LandWell.

At June 30, 2017, the outstanding balances of the Eastside Redevelopment Notes are as follows:

City Attorney's Office LandWell	\$ 2,717,433 1,489,095
	\$ 4,206,528

At June 30, 2017, \$567,359 has been received in site tax increment since the last semi-annual payment and \$101,734 has been placed in a restricted cash account as well as recorded as a program expense and a liability (Tax Increment Payable to Developers).

Beginning July 1, 2014, the LandWell tax increment reimbursements are subject to an 18% set aside to be provided to the Clark County School District.

All unpaid principal and interest on the LandWell Note that remains owed thirty (30) years after the date of adoption of the Eastside Redevelopment Plan will be forgiven and deemed paid in full.

Union Village Note

On December 17, 2013, the Agency and Union Village, LLC (Union Village) entered into an Owner Participation Agreement (the Union Village OPA), which provides that the Agency reimburse Union Village up to \$80,200,000 for constructing certain capital improvements in the Eastside Redevelopment Area (the Union Village Note). The Union Village Note will bear interest at 6%, but interest is capped at \$14 million in total. Assuming that tax increment revenues are sufficient, outstanding balances on the note will be repaid (principal and interest) in June and December from 90% of Union Village's share of tax increment through 2025, after which the payments will be funded from 80% of Union Village's share of tax increment revenues.

All unpaid principal and interest on the Union Village Note that remains owed thirty (30) years after the date of adoption of the Eastside Redevelopment Plan will be forgiven and deemed paid in full.

Beginning July 1, 2014, the Union Village tax increment reimbursements are subject to an 18% set aside to be provided to the Clark County School District.

As of June 30, 2017, there was not sufficient progress to activate the promissory note. As of June 30, 2017, \$64,061 has been placed in a restricted cash account.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Valley Health System Note

On December 17, 2013, the Agency and Valley Health System, LLC (VHS) entered into an Owner Participation Agreement (the VHS OPA), which provides that the Agency reimburse VHS up to \$33,000,000 for constructing certain capital improvements in the Eastside Redevelopment Area (the VHS Note). The VHS Note will bear interest at 6%, but interest is capped at \$6.5 million in total. Assuming that tax increment revenues are sufficient, outstanding balances on the note will be repaid (principal and interest) in June and December from 90% of VHS's share of tax increment through 2025, after which the payments will be funded from 80% of VHS's share of tax increment revenues.

All unpaid principal and interest on the VHS Note that remains owed thirty (30) years after the date of adoption of the Eastside Redevelopment Plan will be forgiven and deemed paid in full.

Beginning July 1, 2014, the VHS tax increment reimbursements are subject to an 18% set aside to be provided to the Clark County School District.

As of June 30, 2017, there was not sufficient progress to activate the promissory note as VHS decided to finish the project and then add all the improvements on the note at one time. The project was completed in October 2016, however, VHS has not requested the improvements be added to the note. As of June 30, 2017, \$107,714 has been placed in a restricted cash account.

Other Contractual Commitments

As of June 30, 2017, the Agency had \$1,154,309 in outstanding encumbrances in the General Fund.

Note 12. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by requiring recognition, for leases that previously were classified as operating leases, of certain lease assets, liabilities and inflows or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Management has not yet completed its assessment of this statement.

In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources (resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt) are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. Management has completed its assessment of this statement and determined that no existing transactions are subject to alternative disclosure or treatment under the statement. Management will monitor future transactions with the statement in mind to ensure proper treatment and disclosure, should it be necessary.

In March 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits. Management has not yet completed its assessment of this statement.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. Management has completed its assessment of this statement and determined that it will not have a material effect on financial position or changes therein.

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations that result from a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. Management has not yet completed its assessment of this statement.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting for resources received pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement. anagement has completed its assessment of this statement and determined that it will not have a material effect on financial position or changes therein.

In June of 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. Management has not yet completed its assessment of this statement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percent of Covered Payroll
City of Henderson Plans July 1, 2011 July 1, 2013 July 1, 2015	N/A ¹ N/A ¹ N/A ¹	\$ 271,778 149,863 157,340	\$ 271,778 149,863 157,340	0.0 % 0.0 % 0.0 %	\$ 939,873 553,145 567,458	28.9 % 27.1 % 27.7 %

^{1.} No assets have been placed in trust.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER COST-SHARING DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE COLLECTIVE NET PENSION LIABILITY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS¹

		Collective Net	Covered Employee	of Covered Employee	PERS Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension
For the Year Ended June 30,	Pension Liability F	Pension Liability	Payroll	Payroll	Liability
2014	0.00862 % \$	898,176 \$	553,144	162.38 %	76.31 %
2015	0.00870 %	1,001,154	534,637	187.26 %	75.13 %
2016	0.00868 %	1,168,364	571,388	204.48 %	72.23 %

^{1.} Information for the multiple-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2014. As more information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most resent fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER COST-SHARING DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF STATUTORILY REQUIRED CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 AND LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS¹

For the Year Ended June 30,	I	tatutorily Required ontribution	Contributions in relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution		Covered Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll
2015 2016 2017	\$	134,827 158,210 167,114	\$ 134,827 158,210 167,114)	\$ 534,637 571,388 596,834	25.22 % 27.69 % 28.00 %

^{1.} Information for the multiple-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan is not available for years prior to the year ended June 30, 2015. As more information becomes available, this schedule will ultimately present information for the ten most resent fiscal years.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Note 1. Other Postemployment Benefits

For the year ended June 30, 2017, no significant events occurred that would have affected the information presented in the accompanying schedule of funding progress.

Additional information related to other postemployment benefits can be found in Note 9 to the basic financial statements.

Note 2. Multiple-Employer Cost-Sharing Defined Benefit Pension Plan

For the year ended June 30, 2017, there were no changes in the pension benefit plan terms to the actuarial methods and assumptions used in the actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2015.

The actuarial valuation report dated June 30, 2016, was the latest available valuation of the multiple-employer costsharing defined benefit pension plan. As additional actuarial valuations are obtained these schedules will ultimately present information from the ten most recent valuations.

Additional pension plan information can be found in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - BY PROJECT AREA JUNE 30, 2017

	Downtown	Tuscany	Cornerstone	Eastside	Lakemoor	Revolving	Administration	Total General Fund
ASSETS								
Cash, cash equivalents and investments Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments Interest receivable Taxes receivable Notes receivable, net Due from other governments	\$ 8,606,885 427,157 16,520 59,169 32,113 6,742	\$ 338,612 : 540,734	\$ 1,482,971 \$ 682,124 4,207 3,326 4,921	11,078,915 \$ 868,390 23,230 55,524 1,859 8,582	71,543 \$ 142	77,497	\$ 36,762 \$ 15	21,693,185 2,518,405 45,885 133,226 33,972 32,552
Land held for resale	3,392,606			5,881,633				9,274,239
Total assets	\$ 12,541,192	\$ 908,631	\$ 2,177,549 \$	17,918,133 \$	71,685 \$	77,497	\$ 36,777 \$	33,731,464
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities Accrued wages	\$ 51,758	•	\$ 3,636 \$	24,043 \$	\$		\$ 15,578 \$ 20,941	20,941
Tax increment payable to developers Due to other governments	1,048,418	540,734	682,124	101,734 594,881				1,324,592 1,643,299
Total liabilities	1,100,176	540,734	685,760	720,658			36,519	3,083,847
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue, property taxes Unavailable revenue, notes receivable	59,169 32,113	15,207	3,326	55,524 1,859				133,226 33,972
Total deferred inflows of resources	91,282	15,207	3,326	57,383				167,198
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,191,458	555,941	689,086	778,041			36,519	3,251,045
FUND BALANCE Restricted for Land held for resale Debt service	3,392,606 617,600			5,881,633				9,274,239 617,600
Contractual commitments Economic stabilization	1,112,885 243,780			255,973	28,951	3,973	8,500	1,154,309 499,753
Future redevelopment activities	5,982,863	352,690	1,488,463	11,002,486	42,734	73,524	(8,242)	18,934,518
Total fund balance	11,349,734	352,690	1,488,463	17,140,092	71,685	77,497	258	30,480,419
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ <u>12,541,192</u>	\$ 908,631	\$ <u>2,177,549</u> \$	17,918,133 \$	71,685 \$	77,497	\$ 36,777 \$	33,731,464

GENERAL FUND COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BY PROJECT AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	_	Downtown	Tuscany	Cornerstone	Eastside	Lakemoor	Revolving	Administration	Total General Fund
REVENUES									
Property taxes	\$	2,373,097 \$	3,018,682 \$, , ,	3,304,897 \$	429 \$		*	\$ 10,111,288
Investment income Miscellaneous		2,588 8,845	266	737	1,089 29,838	(42)	919	(236)	4,402 39,602
Total revenues	_	2,384,530	3,018,948	1,414,920	3,335,824	387	919	(236)	10,155,292
EXPENDITURES General government General operations									
Salaries and wages								611,397	611,397
Employee benefits		400 041			(10.02(7.465	2.020	270,098	270,098
Services and supplies Program costs		480,841			618,936	7,465	2,028	405,035	1,514,305
Services and supplies		428,335	2,716,813	853,805	659,917			51,340	4,710,210
Impairment of land held for development		529,625	2,710,010	003,000	00,,,1,			21,210	529,625
Total general government	_	1,438,801	2,716,813	853,805	1,278,853	7,465	2,028	1,337,870	7,635,635
Debt service									
Principal payments		225,000							225,000
Interest and fiscal charges		393,300							393,300
Total debt service	_	618,300							618,300
Total expenditures	_	2,057,101	2,716,813	853,805	1,278,853	7,465	2,028	1,337,870	8,253,935
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	_	327,429	302,135	561,115	2,056,971	(7,078)	(1,109)	(1,338,106)	1,901,357
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(201.750)	(270, 999)	(200, 124)	(466,000)			1 227 071	
Transfers between project areas	_	(301,750)	(270,888)	(299,124)	(466,099)	·		1,337,861	
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		25,679	31,247	261,991	1,590,872	(7,078)	(1,109)	(245)	1,901,357
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	11,324,055	321,443	1,226,472	15,549,220	78,763	78,606	503	28,579,062
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$	11,349,734 \$	352,690 \$	1,488,463 \$	17,140,092 \$	71,685 \$	77,497	\$ 258	\$ 30,480,419

COMPLIANCE SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

Members of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency Board City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency City of Henderson, Nevada

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency (the Agency) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and have issued our report thereon dated November 1, 2017.

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters. As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency's basic 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 basic financial statement amounts, including whether the funds established by the Agency, as listed in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 354.624 (5)(a)(1 through 5), complied with the express purposes required by NRS 354.6241. 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 Agency'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 Agency's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Las Vegas, Nevada November 1, 2017

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Section II – Findings relating to the financial statements, which are required to be reported in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and *Government Auditing Standards*

None reported