## WORLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

# WORLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT September 30, 2024

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

#### **FINANCIAL SECTION**:

Independent Auditor's Report	1 – 3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Activities	5
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet	6
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	7
Governmental Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	8
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 – 24
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budgetary and Actual:  General Fund	25
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	26 – 27
Schedule of Employer Contributions	26 – 27
Report Required by the GAO:	
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	28 – 29



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Worley Fire Protection District Worley, ID 83876

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Worley Fire Protection District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Worley Fire Protection District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, and each major fund, information of Worley Fire Protection District, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards (GAS)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Worley Fire Protection District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Worley Fire Protection District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and GAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and GAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
  include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
  statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of Worley Fire Protection District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is
  expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Worley Fire Protection District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary information and the GASB 68 pension information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONCLUDED)

#### Required Supplementary Information (Concluded)

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 7, 2025, on our consideration of Worley Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 Worley Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Magnuson, McHugh, Doughusty CPAs Magnuson, McHugh, Dougherty CPAs

January 7, 2025

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#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2024

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 439,734
Receivables	101,136
Land	128,500
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,573,767
Total assets	 3,243,137
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Proportionate share of collective deferred outflows of resources	284,672
Total deferred outflows of resources	284,672
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	73,209
Accrued interest payable	6,031
Financed purchase - current portion	23,701
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	35,199
Net pension liability	788,874
Financed purchase - noncurrent portion	 195,812
Total liabilities	 1,122,826
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,482,754
Unrestricted	(77,771)
Total net position	\$ 2,404,983

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

EXPENSES		
Public safety - fire protection:	•	07.1.700
Labor	\$	974,733
Payroll taxes and benefits		226,742
Professional fees		263,414
Administrative expenses		27,201
Station expenses		95,263
Communications Fleet		5,343 85,361
		52,289
Fire operations Training		11,439
		107,510
Change in net pension asset		
Depreciation Interest		177,068 9,442
Total expenditures		2,035,805
Total experiultures		2,033,003
PROGRAM REVENUES		
Charges for services - KCEMSS		237,445
Charges for services - permits and inspections		4,940
Total program revenues		242,385
Net program expenses		1,793,420
GENERAL REVENUES		
Property taxes		1,138,373
Gain on sale of assets		1,355
Sales tax		58,585
Interest on investments		22,863
Donations		310,610
In-kind donations		94,900
Miscellaneous revenue		42,104
Total general revenues		1,668,790
Change in net position		(124,630)
Net position - beginning		2,503,561
Error correction		26,052
Restated net position		2,529,613
Net position - ending	\$	2,404,983

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET September 30, 2024

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable:	\$	439,734
Property tax receivable		83,163
Other receivables Total assets	<u> </u>	17,973 540,870
Total assets	<u> </u>	540,670
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts payable	\$	10,576
Accrued payroll and related costs		62,633
Total liabilities		73,209
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		80,126
Total deferred inflows of resources liabilities		80,126
FUND BALANCES		
Unassigned		387,535
Total fund balances		387,535
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	540,870

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2024

Total fund balances - Governmental Funds, September 30, 2024	\$ 387,535	
Cost of capital assets	\$ 5,154,339	
Less: Accumulated depreciation		
Buildings and improvements	(1,260,202)	
Fire trucks/apparatus	(718,236)	
Equipment	(434,324)	
Furniture and fixtures	(39,310)	2,702,267
Elimination of deferred revenue		80,126
Financed purchase - current portion		(23,701)
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Interest payable		(6,031)
Compensated absences		(35,199)
Financed purchase		(195,812)
Pension liabilities and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows		
of resources related to pensions:		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability		(788,874)
Proportionate share of collective deferred outflows of resources		270,353
Proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources		 14,319
Net position, September 30, 2024		\$ 2,404,983

# GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

REVENUES	
Property taxes	\$ 1,137,011
Sales tax	58,585
Emergency medical services	237,445
Permits and inspections	4,940
Interest income	22,863
Donations	310,610
Miscellaneous revenue	 42,104
Total revenues	 1,813,558
EXPENDITURES	
Public safety - fire protection:	
Labor	979,972
Payroll taxes and benefits	226,742
Professional fees	263,414
Administrative expenses	27,201
Station expenses	95,263
Communications	5,343
Fleet	85,361
Fire operations	52,289
Training	11,439
Capital outlay	299,893
Debt service:	
Principal	22,759
Interest	10,040
Total expenditures	2,079,716
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 (266,158)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Proceeds from sale of assets	 15,550
Total other financing sources	15,550
Net change in fund balances	(250,608)
Fund balances - beginning	612,091
Error correction	26,052
Restated fund balances	638,143
Fund balances - ending	\$ 387,535

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total net changes in fund balances for the year ended September 30, 2024	\$ (250,608)
Add: Capital outlay which is considered expenditures	299,893
Add: Donated capital assets	94,900
Less: Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2024	(177,068)
Add: Financed purchase payments considered as an expenditure	22,759
Add: Difference between revenue earned on property taxes on modified	
accrual basis versus revenue on property taxes on accrual basis	1,362
Add: Difference in compensated absences for the year ended September 30, 2024	5,239
Add: Difference in accrued interest payable for the year ended September 30, 2024	598
Less: Proceeds from sale of assets	(15,550)
Add: Gain on disposal of assets	1,355
Less: Net pension offset (expense)	(107,510)

(124,630)

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

Change in net position for the year ended September 30, 2024

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Worley Fire Protection District (the District) was formed and became a taxing district in 1969. The District operates under a locally elected Board of Commissioners and provides fire protection and emergency medical services to Worley, Idaho and the surrounding area as defined by the District's Board of Commissioners. Commissioners are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt, or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The District is a governmental subdivision of Idaho and a body politic and corporate. The District has oversight responsibility and control over all activities related to the District's functions. The District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in GASB pronouncements, since the public elects the District Commissioners. All accounts and operations of the District are included in these financial statements.

The accounting methods and procedures adopted by the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The following notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the District's basic financial statements.

#### B. Basis of Presentation - Government-wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. The statements present the *governmental activities* of the District. Governmental activities generally are funded through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between the direct and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### C. Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the general fund be reported as a major fund. In addition, major funds include all other government funds whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures are at least 10% or more of the total for all government funds. Accordingly, the District maintains only one governmental major fund type, the general fund.

General Fund – This is the District's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Principal sources of revenue are property taxes. Expenditures are for financial and administrative, facilities, operations, and maintenance.

#### D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide – The government-wide fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Governmental funds are recoded using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the general fund, cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes and is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, investments were limited to the Idaho State Investment Pool.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents (Concluded)

The District invests in one 2a-7-like pools, the Idaho State Investment Pool. The advisory board of the Idaho State Investment Pool is composed of members appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act. The Idaho State Investment Pool is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's office and consists of US Treasury bills and notes, collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

The balance that the District has in the Idaho State Investment Pool is carried at cost, which materially approximates fair market value.

The District considers funds held in the Idaho State Investment Pool to be cash equivalents, as the District is able to liquidate their account at any time.

For presentation in the financial statements, investments in the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the District are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

#### F. Receivables

The District records real and personal property taxes as they are assessed, not as collected. Cancellations and uncollectible taxes for this and prior years were minimal, thus no allowance for uncollectible taxes is necessary.

Receivable for federal and state grants, federal revenue sharing entitlements and state, county and local shared revenue are recorded as revenue in all fund types as measurable and available.

#### **G. Property Taxes**

The District's property tax is levied each November on the assessed value listed as of the prior September for all property located in the District. Assessed values are an approximation of market value established by the County Assessor. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. The taxes are collected and remitted to the District by Kootenai County.

#### H. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The District has no public domain assets. Improvements and interest incurred during the construction of capital assets are capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### H. Capital Assets (Concluded)

Capital assets are depreciated using the Straight-Line method over the following estimated useful lives:

		Estimated
Asset Class		Useful Lives
	Buildings and improvements	7 - 40
	Station equipment and vehicles	7 - 20
	Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10
	Fire trucks and equipment	15
	Fire trucks and equipment	15

#### I. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences". Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' right to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees who qualify.

Employees are granted vacation and sick leave benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums based on tenure and hours worked per week. Generally, after three months of service, employees are entitled to their accrued vacation leave upon separation of service. The liability for accumulated compensated absences as of September 30, 2024, was \$35,199 and has been recorded in the government-wide statement of net position.

Upon employment separation from the District, employees are not eligible for sick leave compensation; therefore, sick leave is not accrued as a liability.

#### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments and the noncurrent portion of leases, which will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within 60 days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### J. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations (Concluded)

Leases, which meet certain criteria established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, are classified as operating or finance right of use leases, the assets and related liabilities are recorded at amounts equal to the present value of minimum lease payments. Leases which do not meet the criteria of a lease are classified as operating expenses.

#### K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents 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. The District has only one type of item, which arises under a modified accrual basis of accounting and accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred outflows relating to the accounting for the net pension obligation on the government-wide statement of net position, in accordance with GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

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

The District has one type of item, which arises under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

The District has one type of item, which arises under full accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources, is reported only on the government-wide statement of net position. The government-wide statement of net position reports proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources from one source: accounting for the net pension obligation, in accordance with GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.

#### L. Fund Balance Classifications

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. Fund balance for governmental funds can consist of the following:

**Non-spendable Fund Balance** — amounts that are: (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### L. Fund Balance Classifications (Concluded)

**Restricted** – amounts restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Legal enforceability means that the District can be compelled by an external party (e.g., citizens, public interest groups, the judiciary) to use resources created by enabling legislation only for purposes specified by the legislation.

**Committed** – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the Board. Amounts in the committed fund balance classification may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the Board. Committed fund balances differ from restricted balances because the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

**Assigned Fund Balance** – includes amounts intended to be used by the District for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: (a) District Council, or (b) a body (a budget, finance committee, or District Administrator and Chief Financial Officer) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed.

**Unassigned Fund Balance** – the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents general fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

#### M. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 6). Restricted funds are used first, as appropriate. Assigned Funds are reduced to the extent that expenditure authority has been budgeted by the Commissioners or the Assignment has been changed by the Chief. Decreases to fund balance first reduce Unassigned Fund balance; in the event that Unassigned Fund Balance becomes zero, then Assigned and Committed Fund Balances are used in that order. The District reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

#### N. Net Position Flow Assumptions

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets and leases (net of related debt) consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and right of use lease assets net of accumulated amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and liabilities. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

#### O. Use of Restricted Funds

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

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONCLUDED)

#### P. Extraordinary or Special Items

Extraordinary items are transactions that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the Board of Commissioners and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transactions occurred during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

#### Q. Use of Estimates

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

#### R. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset and pension expense/offset, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### S. Budgetary Data

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. An annual budget is adopted for the general fund. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general fund.

This is in conformance with Idaho State Statutes, which require that appropriations lapse at the end of a fiscal year and are not available to be carried forward to be used in addition to the succeeding year's appropriation. The current year budget was not amended.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- a) The District publishes a proposed budget for public review.
- b) Public hearings are set to obtain taxpayer comments.
- c) Prior to October 1, the budget is adopted by resolution of the Board of Commissioners and published.

<u>Lapsing of Appropriations</u> – At the close of each year, all unspent appropriations revert to the respective funds from which they were appropriated and become subject to future appropriation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 2: CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS

#### General:

State statutes authorize the District's investments. The District is authorized to invest in demand deposits, savings accounts, U.S. Government obligations and its agencies, obligations of Idaho and its agencies, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, prime domestic commercial paper, prime domestic bankers acceptances, bonds, debentures or notes of any corporation organized, controlled and operating within the U.S. which have at their purchase an "A" rating or higher, government pool and money market funds consisting of any of these securities listed. No unauthorized investment transactions were carried out by the District during the year.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk as it deposits funds in financial institutions that are members of the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and has never experienced such a loss.

As of September 30, 2024, the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Deposits without exposure to custodial credit risk:

Amount insured by FDIC or other agencies	\$ 51,849
Amount collateralized with securities held in trust, but not in District's name	 390,680
Total deposits without exposure to custodial credit risk	\$ 442,529

The carrying amount is displayed as follows in the financial statements:

Statement of net position

Cash and cash equivalents

Odon and Cash equivalents	_Ψ_	700,707
	\$	439,734
Cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2024 consist of the following:		
Cash	\$	49,054
Cash equivalents		
Idaho state investment pool deposits		390,680
	\$	439,734

The District's investments in 2a-7-like pools are valued based upon the value of pool shares. The District invests in one 2a-7-like pool, the Idaho State Investment Pool. The advisory board of the Idaho State Investment Pool is composed of members appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act. The State Investment Pool is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's office and consists of US Treasury bills and notes, collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

#### Credit Risk

The Idaho State Investment Pool does not have an established credit rating but invests in entities with a minimum credit rating of "A" as stipulated by Idaho code. The District does not have a formal policy for credit risk. Financial information on the investment pool can be obtained by contacting the Idaho State Treasurer.

(Continued)

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#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 3: RECEIVABLES

The following is a schedule of property taxes assessed for the year, collected, and remaining to be received:

	В	alance	As	ssessments	A	djustments	ь	Balance
Year	9/:	9/30/2023		Levied		and Collections		30/2024
2019-2023	\$	80.968	\$	1.105.436	\$	(1,103,241)	\$	83.163
2013-2023	Ψ	00,300	Ψ	1,100,400	Ψ	(1,105,241)	Ψ	00,100

In accordance with NCGA Interpretation #3, revenue, which is not received within 60 days of the year-end, has been reflected as deferred revenue. The balance as of September 30, 2024, is as follows:

Taxes due at September 30, 2024	\$	83,163
Received October 2024		(1,856)
Received November 2024		(1,181)
Total	¢	90 126
rolai	_ <b>D</b>	80,126

Accounts receivable include amounts due from various customers generally for permit fees. All receivables are current and therefore due within one year. Receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts and revenues net of uncollectible. Allowances are reported when accounts are proven to be uncollectible. Allowances for uncollectible accounts netted with amounts receivable was \$0 for the year ended September 30, 2024.

#### NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 128,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 128,500
Total non-depreciable capital assets	128,500			128,500
Depreciable capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	2,927,865	-	-	2,927,865
Fire trucks/apparatus	1,218,721	394,793	(97,184)	1,516,330
Apparatus equipment	215,515	-	(39,763)	175,752
Station equipment	489,989	-	(123,407)	366,582
Furniture and fixtures	42,070	-	(2,760)	39,310
Total depreciable capital assets	4,894,160	394,793	(263,114)	5,025,839
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	1,187,960	72,242	-	1,260,202
Fire trucks/apparatus	740,304	75,116	(97,184)	718,236
Apparatus equipment	211,282	1,503	(39,763)	173,022
Station equipment	342,720	27,794	(109,212)	261,302
Furniture and fixtures	41,657	413	(2,760)	39,310
Total accumulated depreciation	2,523,923	177,068	(248,919)	2,452,072
Total depreciable capital assets, net	2,370,237	217,725	(14,195)	2,573,767
Total capital assets, net	\$ 2,498,737	\$ 217,725	\$ (14,195)	\$ 2,702,267

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS (CONCLUDED)

Depreciation expense of \$177,068 for the year ended September 30, 2024, was charged to the public safety – fire protection governmental function.

#### NOTE 5: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Balance 9/30/2023		New debt/ Additions		yments/ ductions	Balance /30/2024	Current Portion		
Financed purchase Mini Pumper Truck	\$ 242,271		\$ -		\$ 22,758	\$ 219,513	\$	23,701	
Compensated absences Total	\$	40,438 282,709	\$	-	\$ 5,239 27,997	\$ 35,199 254,712	\$	- 23,701	

#### NOTE 6: FINANCED PURCHASES

In July 2022, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement financed with Community First National Bank for a 2022 New Fouts Four Mini-Pumper that expires in 2032 and includes an interest rate of 4.14%.

Future minimum lease-purchase agreement payments are as follows:

	Mini Pumper							
For the year ended,	Principal	Interest	Total					
2025	23,701	9,097	32,798					
2026	24,684	8,114	32,798					
2027	25,706	7,092	32,798					
2028	26,772	6,026	32,798					
2029	27,881	4,917	32,798					
Thereafter	90,769	7,625	98,394					
	\$ 219,513	\$ 42,871	\$ 262,384					

#### NOTE 7: OPERATING AGREEMENTS

The District has entered into a cooperative agreement with Kootenai County Emergency Medical Services System (the "System") authorized by Kootenai County. This agreement authorizes the System and the District to operate and manage Kootenai County's pre-hospital emergency medical services system, including paramedic, advanced and basic life support services, and emergency and non-emergency medical transport services. The District provides the System with sufficient personnel to staff an ambulance at their main station in Worley, on a twenty-four-hour basis, seven days per week. These employees shall always remain the employees of the District, and the District is responsible for payment of wages, benefits, and payroll taxes. In return, the System is required to pay the District \$19,787 monthly for each month this agreement is in effect. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the System paid the District \$237,445.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### **NOTE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT**

The District's workman's compensation coverage is provided by the Idaho State Insurance Fund. During fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, the District paid \$18,225 from the general fund for this insurance coverage.

#### NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

#### Plan Description

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

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

#### Pension Benefits

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

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

#### Member and Employer Contributions

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

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Member and Employer Contributions (Concluded)

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 74% for public safety. As of June 30, 2024, it was 6.71% for general employees and 9.83% for public safety. The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for police and firefighters. The District's contributions were \$130,173 for the year ended September 30, 2024.

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

At September 30, 2024, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2024, the District's proportion was 0.02108926 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense (revenue) of (\$115,546). At September 30, 2024 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	14,319	\$			
Changes of assumptions	Ψ	31,251	Ψ	-		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		125,596		-		
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions		84,369		_		
Worley Fire Protection District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		29,137				
Total	\$	284,672	\$	-		

\$29,137 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2025.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2022, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023, is 4.6 and 4.4 for the measurement period June 30, 2024.

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

#### Year ended September 30:

2025	38,936
2026	147,088
2027	(25,365)
2028	(18,130)

#### Actuarial Assumptions

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

The total pension asset in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation2.30%Salary increase3.05%Salary inflation3.05%

Investment rate of return 6.35%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments 1.00%

#### Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

- General Employees and All Beneficiaries Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%.
- General Employees and All Beneficiaries-Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%.
- Teachers Males Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%.
- Teachers Females Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%.
- Fire & Police Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%.
- Fire & Police Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%.
- Disabled Members Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%.
- Disabled Members Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Concluded)

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2020, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2024, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2024.

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

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2024.

2024											
Asset Class	DB Plans	Sick Leave									
Fixed Income US/Global Equity International Equity	30.0% 55.0% 15.0%	50.0% 39.3% 10.7%									
Cash	0.0%	0.0%									
Total	100%	100%									

#### Discount Rate

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

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2024

#### NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONCLUDED)

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	ent Discount te (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)		
District's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,499,107	\$ 788,874	\$	208,795	

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

#### Payables to the Pension Plan

At September 30, 2024, the Worley Fire Protection District reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$0 for legally required employer contributions and \$0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

#### NOTE 10: EXCESS ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OVER BUDGET

The following is a schedule of excess expenditures over appropriations for the year ended September 30, 2024.

			E	xcess of					
Fina	al Budgeted		Actual	Budgeted					
Ex	penditures	Ex	(penditures	Expenditures					
\$	1,761,881	\$	2,079,716	\$	317,835				

#### NOTE 11: ERROR CORRECTION

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, the District restated beginning fund balance in the Governmental Funds and beginning net position in the Government Wide Statement of Activities to properly record revenues related to stale checks that were voided, and to bring sales tax receivable to actual in the amount of \$9,939 and \$16,113, respectively.

## FINANCIAL SECTION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **GENERAL FUND**

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGETARY AND ACTUAL

#### For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Final* Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget			
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 1,105,436	\$ 1,137,011	\$ 31,575			
Other county taxes	7,000	-	(7,000)			
Sales tax	40,000	58,585	18,585			
Emergency medical services	237,445	237,445				
Permits and inspections	3,000	4,940	1,940			
Interest income	18,000	22,863	4,863			
Donations	300,000	310,610	10,610			
Miscellaneous revenue	51,000	42,104	(8,896)			
Total revenues	1,761,881	1,813,558	51,677			
EXPENDITURES						
Labor	800,300	979,972	179,672			
Payroll taxes and benefits	392,100	226,742	(165,358)			
Professional fees	76,700	263,414	186,714			
Administrative expenses	47,400	27,201	(20,199)			
Station expenses	86,381	95,263	8,882			
Communications	-	5,343	5,343			
Fleet	17,000	85,361	68,361			
Fire operations	24,000	52,289	28,289			
Training	6,000	11,439	5,439			
Capital outlay	312,000	299,893	(12,107)			
Debt service:	,		( -, · · · )			
Principal	_	22,759	22,759			
Interest	_	10,040	10,040			
Total expenditures	1,761,881	2,079,716	(317,835)			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	-	(266,158)	(266,158)			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	15,550	15,550			
Total other financing sources	-	15,550	15,550			
Net change in fund balances		(250,608)	(250,608)			
Fund balances - beginning	-	612,091	612,091			
Error correction		26,052	26,052			
Restated fund balances		638,143	638,143			
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ 387,535	\$ 387,535			

<sup>\*</sup> Budget was not amended

## GASB 68 Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

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

	 2024		2023
Employer's portion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0210893%	0	.0167854%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 788,874	\$	669,851
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 960,207	\$	760,119
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee			
payroll	82.16%		88.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	85.54%		83.83%

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

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024 (measurement date).

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

	 2024	 2023
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 130,173	\$ 98,147
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	130,173	98,147
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered-employee payroll of its covered employee payroll	\$ 960,207	\$ 760,119
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.56%	12.91%

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

Data reported is reported as of September 30, 2024.

 2022	2021	2020	 2019	 2018	2017	2016	2015
0.0138928%	0.0176456%	0.0171494%	0.0136379%	0.0125487%	0.0125495%	0.0125183%	0.0110733%
\$ 547,205	\$ (13,936)	\$ 398,232	\$ 155,673	\$ 185,096	\$ 197,257	\$ 253,765	\$ 145,817
\$ 521,919	\$ 628,899	\$ 616,411	\$ 487,411	\$ 396,968	\$ 374,236	\$ 424,431	\$ 328,139
104.84%	-2.22%	64.60%	31.94%	46.63%	52.71%	59.79%	44.44%
83.09%	100.36%	88.22%	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
\$	64,861	\$	77,051	\$	75,526	\$	57,443	\$	46,167	\$	43,502	\$	37,212	\$	36,221
	64,861		77,051		75,526		57,443		46,167		43,502		42,013		35,572
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(4,801)	\$	649
\$	521,919	\$	628,899	\$	616,411	\$	487,411	\$	396,968	\$	374,236	\$	424,431	\$	328,139
	12.43%		12.25%		12.25%		11.79%		11.63%		11.62%		8.77%		11.04%

## FINANCIAL SECTION

REPORT REQUIRED BY THE GAO

# 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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Worley Fire Protection District Worley, ID 83876

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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of Worley Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Worley Fire Protection District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 7, 2025.

#### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Worley Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Worley Fire Protection District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Worley Fire Protection District'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 Worley Fire Protection District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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# 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 (CONCLUDED)

#### Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Magnuson, McHugh, Dougherty CPAs

Magnisson, McHugh, Doughisty CPAs

January 7, 2025

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