EAST BOISE COUNTY AMBULANCE DISTRICT

Report on Audited
Basic
Financial Statements
and
Additional Information

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Commissioners
East Boise County Ambulance District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of East Boise County Ambulance District (the District), a component unit of Boise County, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the fund information of East Boise County Ambulance District, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. 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 East Boise County Ambulance 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of East Boise County Ambulance District are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and fund information of Boise County, Idaho that is attributable to the transactions of the District. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of Boise County, Idaho as of September 30, 2024, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the East Boise County Ambulance 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.

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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of East Boise County Ambulance 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 East Boise County Ambulance 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 schedule of changes in the District's net OPEB liability, schedule of the District's OPEB liability, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset), schedule of employer pension contributions, and budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management'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 December 17, 2025, on our consideration of East Boise County Ambulance 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit

performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bailey & Co.

Nampa, Idaho
December 17, 2025

East Boise County Ambulance District
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 227,730
Receivables, Net:	
Property Taxes	176,519
Due from Other Governments	2,885
Accounts	56,010
Prepaid Items	877
Capital Assets:	
Construction in Progress	303,609
Buildings and Improvements, Net	374,550
Equipment, Net	44,730
Total Capital Assets	722,889
Total Assets	1,186,910
Deferred Outflows	
Pension	31,426
OPEB	113
Total Deferred Outflows	31,539
Liabilities	
Salaries and Benefits Payable	3,474
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year:	
Compensated Absences	12,469
Due in More than One Year:	
Other Post-Employment Benefits	2,023
Compensated Absences	11,827
Net Pension Liability	111,726
Total Liabilities	141,519
Deferred Inflows	
Pension	2,545
OPEB	1,454
Unavailable Property Taxes	169,781
Total Deferred Inflows	173,780
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	722,889
Restricted for:	
Public Safety	63,674
Unrestricted	116,587
Total Net Position	$ 903,150

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services and Sales	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position - Governmental Activities
Blended Component Unit					
Governmental Activities:					
Public Safety	$ 316,806	$ 71,542	$ 0	$ 122,163	$ (123,101)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 316,806	$ 71,542	$ 0	$ 122,163	(123,101)
General Revenues and Special Items:					
Property Taxes					164,915
Intergovernmental					10,582
Other					5,912
Disposal of Assets					759
Total General Revenues and Special Items					182,168
Change in Net Position					59,067
Net Position - Beginning					844,083
Net Position - Ending					$ 903,150

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Balance Sheet -
Governmental Fund
September 30, 2024

Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	227,730
Receivables, Net:		
Taxes		176,519
Due from Other Governments		2,885
Accounts		56,010
Prepaid Items		877
Total Assets		464,021
Deferred Outflows		0
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	$	464,021
Liabilities		
Salaries and Benefits Payable	$	3,474
Deferred Inflows		
Unavailable Property Taxes		176,071
Fund Balances		
Nonspendable		877
Restricted		63,674
Committed		135,947
Assigned		83,978
Total Fund Balances		284,476
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	$	464,021

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the
Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 284,476
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because of the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. Those assets consist of:		
Construction in Progress	$ 303,609	
Buildings, Net of $107,999 Accumulated Depreciation	374,550	
Equipment, Net of $511,366 Accumulated Depreciation	44,730	
		722,889
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are considered unavailable in the funds.		6,290
In the government-wide statements, deferred inflows represent acquisitions of net position that are applicable to a future reporting period and deferred outflows represent the consumption of resources that are applicable to a future reporting period. These deferrals consist of:		
Deferred Outflows Related to the OPEB Liability	$ 113	
Deferred Inflows Related to the OPEB Liability	(1,454)	
Deferred Outflows Related to the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	31,426	
Deferred Iutflows Related to the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(2,545)	
		27,540
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position.		
Net Pension (Liability) Asset	(111,726)	
Other Post-Employment Benefits	(2,023)	
Compensated Absences	(24,296)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(138,045)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 903,150

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Revenues		
Property Taxes	$	164,970
Intergovernmental		10,582
Grants and Donations		122,163
Charges for Services		71,542
Other		5,912
Total Revenues		375,169
Expenditures		
Current:		
Salaries		141,903
Benefits		60,217
Operating		105,780
Capital Outlay		125,121
Total Expenditures		433,021
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures		(57,852)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Sale of Assets		759
Net Change in Fund Balances		(57,093)
Fund Balances - Beginning		341,569
Fund Balances - Ending	$	284,476

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the
Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		$ (57,093)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because of the following:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense or create a gain or loss on an asset when it is disposed.		
Capital Outlay	$ 159,676	
Depreciation Expense	(15,243)	
		144,433
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as unavailable tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.		(55)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Deferrals	$ (21,765)	
Changes in Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability and Related Deferrals	3,014	
Compensated Absences Liability Changes	(9,467)	
		(28,218)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 59,067

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The District is organized and operates under Title 31, Chapter 39 of Idaho Code to provide ambulance services to East Boise County, Idaho. The District is a blended component unit of Boise County, Idaho where the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenditures of the District are blended with the County's financial statements. The District was formed solely to provide ambulance services within the District's boundaries and management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the blended component unit. The financial statements of the primary government may be obtained by contacting the County Clerk's office.

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the financial activities of the overall District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses 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 expenses - expenses of the District related to the administration and support of the District's programs, such as personnel and accounting - are not allocated to programs.
- Program revenues include (a) charges paid 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 and state formula aid, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, which are, in nature, only governmental. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. However, the District only operates one fund.

Basis of Accounting

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 liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are intended to finance. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Intergovernmental revenues are recognized in the period collected by the State.

Governmental funds are reported 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 they are received within sixty days after year-end. Unavailable revenues are reported as deferred inflows.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, 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 liabilities and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Balance Reporting in Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide statement of net position and in the governmental fund balance sheet. The District uses the following fund balance categories in the governmental fund balance sheet:

- *Nonspendable.* Assets that cannot be converted to cash (prepaid items), assets that cannot be converted to cash soon enough to pay current expenditures (long-term receivables or assets held for resale), or resources that must be maintained intact (endowment principal or capital of a revolving loan).
- *Restricted.* Balances constrained to a specific purpose by enabling legislation, external parties, or constitutional provisions.
- *Committed.* Balances constrained to a specific purpose by the District's highest level of decision-making authority (the Board of Commissioners). A resolution is required to impose a constraint and is also required to remove a constraint.
- *Assigned.* Limitations imposed on balances through intentions of either the Board of Commissioners or a body or official designated by the Board of Commissioners. The Boise County Clerk has been given the authority to assign fund balance.
- *Unassigned*. Balances available for any purpose. However, and as a special revenue fund, the District would only report deficits in this category.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the District funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position/fund balances available to finance the program. 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.

It is also the District's policy that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the District considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

Restricted fund balance consists of unspent tax levies that must be spent on expenditures related to emergency medical services and a donation that must go towards the purchase of an ambulance. The committed fund balance is the amount needed to support the next year's budget when expenditures exceed revenues and taxes. The assigned fund balance of the District is the amount the Boise County Clerk has estimated will be needed for potential emergency and disaster needs.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date. However, maturities may be long-term but easily converted to cash and include External Investment Pools, U.S. Government Obligations, Bank Acceptances, and Certificates of Deposit. Investments are stated at fair value as determined by the fair value hierarchy. Non-participating contracts at banks (such as certificates of deposits), are reported at amortized cost.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Idaho Code authorizes the District to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable of the governmental activities consists of ambulance receivables.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for the governmental activities is $352,134 as of September 30, 2024. This allowance is derived from historical data on the collections of ambulance receivables.

Property Taxes

In accordance with Idaho law, ad-valorem property taxes are levied in September for each calendar year. Taxes are recorded by the District using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Levies are made on or before the 2nd Monday of September. All of the personal property taxes and one-half of the real property taxes are due on or before the 20th of December. The remaining one-half of the real property tax is due on or before June 20th of the following year. A lien is filed on property three years from the date of delinquency.

The property tax calendar is as follows:

Date property is valued	January 1
Date tax levies are established	Third Monday of September
Date taxes are billed	November 20
Date taxes are due	Half on December 20 and half on the following June 20
Date taxes become delinquent	First day in January of the succeeding year

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated acquisition value. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements are shown below:

	Capitalization Policy	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land and Land Improvements	All	N/A	N/A
Buildings and Improvements	$5,000	Straight-Line	15 - 40 Years
Equipment	$5,000	Straight-Line	5 - 15 Years

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debt obligations that will be paid within the next billing cycle. Amounts shown are not over 60 days past due.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Compensated Absences

Personal leave compensation (vacation benefit) is available to full-time and permanent part-time employees who have completed the equivalent of six months full-time employment.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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.

Other Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions

District employees who retire and have not yet become eligible for Federal Medicare coverage are eligible to purchase insurance through the District's healthcare plan (the Plan). Although retirees pay their own premium, there is an implicit cost due to increased group premiums when retirees are included in the District's healthcare plan. For purposes of measuring the net other post-employment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the implicit medical benefit plan and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the District recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. The District's policy is to fully collateralize deposits exceeding insurance limits with government and/or agency securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the District's name. As of September 30, 2024, all of the District's cash balances were collateralized or insured. Collateralized bank balances totaled $132,346 (the District's proportionate share of the County's balances).

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. $100,418 of the investments held with the Idaho State Treasurer and Multi-Bank Securities, Inc. were not insured or collateralized (the District's proportionate share of the County's balances).

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

It is the District's policy that acceptable financial instruments must have a credit rating of A or better by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) or an equivalent nationally recognized statistical rating organization. However, investments may be made in the Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) without regard to the above required credit ratings.

The State Treasurer must operate and invest the funds of the pool for the benefit of the participants. They make investments in accordance with Idaho Code, Sections 67-1210 and 67-1210A. The pool is not rated and is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. The pool is valued using the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share method. Investments using the NAV per share method do not have readily obtainable fair values and are, instead, valued based on the District's pro-rata share of the pool's net position. The District values these investments based on the State of Idaho Treasurer's Office. The State Treasurer does not provide any legally binding guarantees to support the value of the shares to participants. Participants have overnight availability to their funds up to $10 million. Withdrawals of more than $10 million require three business days' notification.

At September 30, 2024 the District's investments had the following quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings	
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA
External Investment Pool (DBF)	$ 22,586	$ 15,810	$ 474
Certificates of Deposit	3,297	0	0
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	17,303	17,303	0
	$ 43,186	$ 33,113	$ 474

	Quality Ratings		
Investment Type	A	Baa	Unrated
External Investment Pool (DBF)	$ 2,326	$ 136	$ 3,840
Certificates of Deposit	0	0	3,297
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	0	0	0
	$ 2,326	$ 136	$ 7,137

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The District's investment policy, where possible, portfolio maturities shall be staggered in a way that avoids undue concentration of assets in a specific maturity sector, allows for no more than 50% in a specific issuer and in a specific class of securities. In addition, GASBS No. 40 requires disclosure of concentrations over 5% in a single issuer. As of September 30, 2024, the District had three issuers in excess of 5% - US Government Obligation, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation valued at $5,846; US Government Obligation, Federal Home Loan Banks valued at $6,469; and US Government Obligation, Federal National Mortgage valued at $5,080.

Interest Rate Risk

To help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates, it is the District's policy to invest in financial instruments whose maturities are consistent with the needs of the District. The District's intent is to also invest locally as long as rates remain competitive.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

As of September 30, 2024, the District's investments had the following maturities:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	0 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	> 6
External Investment Pool (DBF)	$ 22,586	$ 12,852	$ 4,291	$ 2,823	$ 2,620
External Investment Pool (LGIP)	57,232	57,232	0	0	0
Certificates of Deposit	3,297	3,297	0	0	0
U.S. Government Obligations	17,303	14,643	2,660	0	0
	$ 100,418	$ 88,024	$ 6,951	$ 2,823	$ 2,620

Fair Value of Investments

The District measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

Level 2 inputs for the investments above are valued using the market approach.

As of September 30, 2024, the District had the following fair values:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investments	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
External Investment Pool (DBF)	$ 22,586	$ 0	$ 22,586	$ 0
Certificates of Deposit	3,297	0	3,297	0
U.S. Government Obligations	17,303	0	17,303	0
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	$ 43,186	$ 0	$ 43,186	$ 0

Investments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Recurring fair value measurements are those that GASB Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs to measure an asset's fair value.

3. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Amounts due from other governmental units consist of state revenue sharing from the State of Idaho of $2,885.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	10/1/2023	Additions	Disposals	09/30/2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	$ 143,933	$ 159,676	$ 0	$ 303,609
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	482,549	0	0	482,549
Equipment	568,596	0	(12,500)	556,096
Total Historical Cost	1,051,145	0	(12,500)	1,038,645
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	100,576	7,423	0	107,999
Equipment	516,046	7,820	(12,500)	511,366
Total Accumulated Depreciation	616,622	15,243	(12,500)	619,365
Net Depreciable Assets	434,523	(15,243)	0	419,280
Governmental Activities Capital Assets - Net	$ 578,456	$ 144,433	$ 0	$ 722,889

Depreciation expense was charged to the public safety function of the District in the amount of $15,243.

5. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The District contributes to the Base Plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the 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 and are 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.

5. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2024, it was 6.71% for general employees and 9.83% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for police and firefighters. Effective July 1, 2024, the employee rates changed to 7.18% for general employees and 10.83% for police and firefighters and the employer rates changed to 11.96% for general employees and 14.65% for police and firefighters. The District's contributions were $14,372 for the year ended September 30, 2024.

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense (Offset), 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 (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability (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 .00298680%.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $36,137. At September 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 17,788	$ 0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	4,426	0
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	2,028
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	5,359	517
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,853	0
Total	$ 31,426	$ 2,545

5. PENSION PLAN (continued)

$3,853 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 (increase to a net pension asset) 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, 2023, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2024, is 4.4 years, as well as for the measurement period ended June 30, 2023.

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	$ 8,160
2026	$ 22,044
2027	$ (2,913)
2028	$ (2,263)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

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

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

- 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%

5. PENSION PLAN (continued)

An experience study was performed for the period 2015 through 2020, which reviewed all economic assumptions. Demographic assumptions, including mortality, were studied for the period 2015 through 2020.

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

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

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.35%, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension

5. PENSION PLAN (continued)

liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (5.35%) or 1% higher (7.35%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 212,313	$ 111,726	$ 29,571

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.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, and e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss.

7. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The District presently accumulates unused vacation days and compensatory time calculated on an individual basis according to an employee's total years worked and total hours per week worked. All accumulated vacation days and compensatory time represents a potential liability to the District.

	10/1/2023	Increase	Decrease	09/30/2024	Current
Governmental Activities	$ 14,829	$ 21,936	$ (12,469)	$ 24,296	$ 12,469

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

The District's defined benefit OPEB plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by GemPlan, which is not administered as a trust. GemPlan does not issue a stand-alone financial report of the District's plan. GemPlan contracts with Blue Cross of Idaho to provide medical and prescription drug insurance benefits to eligible employees and retirees (under 65 years old) and their eligible dependents. The District's Board of Commissioners has the authority to establish or amend benefit provisions.

The contribution requirement of plan members is established by the Board of Commissioners in conjunction with the insurance provider. The required contribution is based on the pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Monthly contribution rates in effect for current employees and retirees during fiscal year 2024, were $961 for a single person or $1,873 with a spouse. Retirees are required to pay 100% of their premiums.

The net other post-employment benefit liability was measured as of October 1, 2023, and the total other post-employment benefit liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of October 1, 2023.

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

The District does not pre-fund benefits, the current funding policy is to pay benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Under government accounting standards, plan sponsors may set up a trust and pre-fund benefits. There is no requirement to pre-fund benefits. However, if benefits are not pre-funded, a net OPEB obligation is created and will grow over time. The District has not pre-funded these benefits. Therefore, no assets have been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASBS No. 75, paragraph 4. The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was zero because the District is not funding it. However, the rate would be determined based on the nature and mix of current and expected OPEB plan investments over a period representative of the expected length of future benefit payments.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in the October 1, 2023 valuation:

Valuation Timing	Actuarial valuations are performed biennially as of October 1 for accounting purposes only. The most recent valuation was performed as of October 1, 2023.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, level percentage of pay
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increase	3.00%
Discount Rate	4.50%
Health Cost Trend Rates	6.50% as of October 1, 2023, grading to 5.00% over 6 years, then 4.00% for the next 54 years. The medical trend rates have been chosen based on review of historical health care increase rates, projected health care increase rates, and projected health care expenditures as a percentage of GDP. The components of health care costs were considered when developing the aggregate set of trend rates.
Retirement	The plan participation percentages for retirees and their spouses reflect past, current, and future expectations of medical plan enrollment for current actives and retirees. These amounts are adjusted to reflect population changes, differences in actual versus expected liabilities, and changes in enrollment/participation patterns.
Mortality	Rates used were recent tables developed and recommended by the Society of Actuaries - Pub-2010 Public Retirement Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2021 Generational Improvement Scale.
Date of Experience Studies	An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. This is the most recently completed experience study.

The number of employees related to the Plan are as follows:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	0
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Active Employees	2
	2

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that District contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and if applicable, inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the OPEB liability.

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

There were no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year-end. Any significant changes during this period must be reflected as prescribed by GASBS No. 75. The discount rate is equal to the 20-Year Municipal Bond Yield, as determined by considering published rate information for 20-year high quality, tax exempt, and general obligation municipal bonds as of the measurement date. The long-term expected rate of return and the municipal bond rate in determining the discount rate are applied to projected benefit payments for the periods October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2073.

Changes in assumptions or other inputs that affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date include:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases,
- The inflation rate was changed from 2.00% to 2.50%
- The discount rate was changed from 2.30% to 4.50%

The following is a schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability:

Total OPEB Liability as of September 30, 2023	$	5,097
Service cost		247
Interest cost		73
Changes of benefit terms		0
Differences between expected and actual experience		(761)
Assumption changes		(413)
Benefit payments		(117)
Change in proportionate share of District's liability		(2,103)
Total OPEB Liability as of September 30, 2024	$	2,023

The total OPEB expense (offset) recognized in the government-wide statements by the District for the current year was ($313).

The balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are classified as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 0	$ 1,454
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	44	0
Amounts associated with transactions subsequent to the measurement date	69	0
	$ 113	$ 1,454

$69 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to benefits resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability (increase to a net pension asset) in the year ending September 30, 2025.

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

The expected future recognition in OPEB expense of deferred outflows and deferred inflows is as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Amount
2025	($559)
2026	($559)
2027	($292)
2028	$0

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.50%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (3.50%)	Current Discount Rate (4.50%)	1% Increase (5.50%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 2,230	$ 2,023	$ 1,843

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.50%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Current Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Increase (7.50%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 1,765	$ 2,023	$ 2,346

As of September 30, 2024, the District did not have any outstanding contributions due and payable to the Plan.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Voters approved in the November 2024 election to dissolve the East Boise County Ambulance District, which is a blended component unit of Boise County and is currently reported as one of the County's special revenue funds. A new ambulance district, East Boise County EMS District, was created on January 1, 2025, will begin operations October 1, 2025, and is intended to be independent of Boise County. The dissolution of the current district is intended to be effective September 30, 2025.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

East Boise County Ambulance District
Schedule of Changes in the District's Net OPEB Liability
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability as of October 1	$ 5,097	$ 3,810	$ 5,677	$ 3,326	$ 2,258	$ 1,985	$ 1,754
Service cost	247	624	518	608	389	242	235
Interest cost	73	116	170	167	127	77	68
Change of benefit terms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Differences between expected and actual experience	(761)	0	(2,086)	0	(359)	0	0
Assumption changes	(413)	0	159	0	(27)	0	0
Benefit payments	(117)	(105)	(220)	(127)	(84)	(46)	(72)
Change in proportionate share of District's liability	(2,103)	652	(408)	1,703	1,022	0	0
Total OPEB liability as of September 30	$ 2,023	$ 5,097	$ 3,810	$ 5,677	$ 3,326	$ 2,258	$ 1,985

*GASB Statement No. 75 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 the years the information is available.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Schedule of the District's OPEB Liability
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability	$ 2,023	$ 5,097	$ 3,810	$ 5,677	$ 3,326	$ 2,258	$ 1,985
Covered-employee payroll	$ 93,243	$ 143,526	$ 121,408	$ 116,271	$ 77,204	$ 42,644	$ 47,067
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.17%	3.55%	3.14%	4.88%	4.31%	5.30%	4.22%

*GASB Statement No. 75 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 the years the information is available.

Data is reported as of September 30.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0029868%	0.0028544%	0.0029024%	0.0025461%	0.0021467%	0.0018349%	0.0021742%	0.0023570%	0.0014148%	0.0000000%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 111,726	$ 113,908	$ 114,320	$ (2,011)	$ 49,850	$ 20,945	$ 32,070	$ 37,049	$ 28,680	$ 0
Employer's covered payroll	$ 146,372	$ 121,363	$ 114,456	$ 95,017	$ 76,443	$ 62,321	$ 71,335	$ 72,543	$ 41,376	$ 0
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	76.33%	93.86%	99.88%	-2.12%	65.21%	33.61%	44.96%	51.07%	69.32%	0.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.54%	83.83%	83.39%	100.36%	88.22%	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	0.00%

Data reported is measured as of June 30.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 14,372	$ 16,653	$ 13,474	$ 13,065	$ 9,218	$ 7,549	$ 8,050	$ 7,873	$ 6,828	$ 0
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(14,372)	(16,653)	(13,474)	(13,065)	(9,218)	(7,549)	(8,050)	(7,873)	(6,828)	0
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered payroll	$ 128,548	$ 139,471	$ 112,851	$ 109,423	$ 77,204	$ 65,900	$ 71,112	$ 69,546	$ 60,317	$ 0
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.18%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.46%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	0.00%

Data is reported as of September 30.

East Boise County Ambulance District
Budgetary (GAAP Basis) Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 162,059	$ 162,059	$ 164,970	$ 2,911
Intergovernmental	10,000	10,000	10,582	582
Grants and Donations	23,000	29,631	122,163	92,532
Charges for Services	87,600	87,600	71,542	(16,058)
Other	2,200	2,200	5,912	3,712
Total Revenues	284,859	291,490	375,169	83,679
Expenditures				
Current:				
Salaries	140,593	140,593	141,903	(1,310)
Benefits	71,076	71,076	60,217	10,859
Operating	122,983	129,614	105,780	23,834
Capital Outlay	117,136	117,136	125,121	(7,985)
Total Expenditures	451,788	458,419	433,021	25,398
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(166,929)	(166,929)	(57,852)	109,077
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Assets	0	0	759	759
Transfers In	166,929	166,929	0	(166,929)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	166,929	166,929	759	(166,170)
Net Change in Fund Balances	0	0	(57,093)	(57,093)
Fund Balances - Beginning	0	0	341,569	341,569
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 0	$ 0	$ 284,476	$ 284,476

1. OPEB TRENDS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Past, present, and future schedules may present factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in the amounts reported, such as changes in benefit provisions, the size or composition of the employee group covered by the plan, or the actuarial methods and assumptions used. Prior year amounts will not be restated. Assumption changes included: the health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases, the inflation rate was changed from 2.00% to 2.50%, and the discount rate was changed from 2.30% to 4.50%.

The following actuarial assumptions were used in the October 1, 2023 valuation:

Valuation Timing	Actuarial valuations are performed biennially as of October 1 for accounting purposes only. The most recent valuation was performed as of October 1, 2023.
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, level percentage of pay
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increase	3.00%
Discount Rate	4.50%
Health Cost Trend Rates	6.50% as of October 1, 2023, grading to 5.00% over 6 years, then 4.00% for the next 54 years. The medical trend rates have been chosen based on review of historical health care increase rates, projected health care increase rates, and projected health care expenditures as a percentage of GDP. The components of health care costs were considered when developing the aggregate set of trend rates.
Retirement	The plan participation percentages for retirees and their spouses reflect past, current, and future expectations of medical plan enrollment for current actives and retirees. These amounts are adjusted to reflect population changes, differences in actual versus expected liabilities, and changes in enrollment/participation patterns.
Mortality	Rates used were recent tables developed and recommended by the Society of Actuaries - Pub-2010 Public Retirement Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2021 Generational Improvement Scale.
Date of Experience Studies	An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. This is the most recently completed experience study.

All GemPlan counties (which includes the District) were combined to calculate an average annual claim amount of $21,082. This average amount was then adjusted to reflect the District's underlying plan provisions. The plan adjustment factor was 1.071.

The District has not pre-funded benefits. Therefore, no assets have been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASBS No. 75, paragraph 4.

2. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

A. Prior to September 1, the County Clerk and District Commissioners prepare a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

B. Public hearings are conducted at the County Seat (Idaho City) to obtain taxpayer comments.

C. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

D. The District is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between its departments; however, no revision can be made to increase the overall tax except when federal or state grants are approved. The District, however, must follow the same budgetary procedures as they followed when the original budget was approved.

E. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the District.

F. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

G. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The District does not use the encumbrance method of accounting.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Commissioners
East Boise County Ambulance District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of East Boise County Ambulance District (the District), a component unit of Boise County, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 17, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bailey & Co.

Nampa, Idaho
December 17, 2025