GREATER MIDDLETON
PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

Report on Audited
Basic
Financial Statements
and
Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Middleton, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District (the District), 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 Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity 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, 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 the County 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

The District's 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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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 *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 GAAS 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 the 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 the 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 comparison information, schedule of the District's proportionate share of net position liability and the schedule of District contributions on pages 24 through 26 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management'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 April 7, 2025, on our consideration of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 7, 2025

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 657,977
Receivables, Net:	
Property Taxes	32,510
Due From Other Governments	11,935
Prepaid Expense	4,756
Total Current Assets	707,178
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Land	3,073,500
Construction in Progress	274,985
Equipment, Net	44,000
Buildings and Improvements, Net	807,402
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,199,887
Total Assets	4,907,065
Deferred Outflows	
Pension Related Items	78,268
Total Deferred Outflows	78,268
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	7,847
Accrued Payroll & Taxes	17,133
Compensated Absences	33,207
Total Current Liabilities	58,187
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Net Pension Liability	329,516
Total Liabilities	387,703
Deferred Inflows	
Pension Related Items	5,981
Total Deferred Inflows	5,981
Net Position	
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,199,887
Unrestricted	391,762
Total Net Position	$ 4,591,649

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

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation 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
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Recreation	$ 977,871	$ -	$ 87,770	$ -	$ (890,101)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 977,871	$ -	$ 87,770	$ -	(890,101)
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes					984,209
Sales Tax Revenue Sharing					43,761
Donations					16,500
Other					33,495
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					1,329
Total General Revenues and Special Items					1,079,294
Change in Net Position					189,193
Net Position, Beginning of Year					4,402,456
Net Position, End of Year					$ 4,591,649

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

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Balance Sheet - General Fund
September 30, 2024

Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	657,977
Receivables, Net:		
Property Taxes		32,510
Due From Other Governments		11,935
Prepaid Expenses		4,756
Total Assets	$	707,178
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$	7,847
Salaries and Taxes Payable		17,133
Total Liabilities		24,980
Deferred Inflows		
Unavailable Revenue - Property Tax		29,181
Total Deferred inflows		29,181
Fund Balance		
Nonspendable		4,756
Unassigned		648,261
Total Fund Balance		653,017
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance	$	707,178

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

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the General
Fund to the Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

Total Fund Balance - General Fund		$ 653,017
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:		
Land	$ 3,073,500	
Construction in Progress	274,985	
Equipment, Net of $181,238 Accumulated Depreciation	44,000	
Buildings & Improvements, Net of $384,094 Accumulated Depreciation	807,402	
Total Capital Assets		4,199,887
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		29,181
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. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Compensated Absences		(33,207)
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position.		
Net Pension Liability	$ (329,516)	
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	(5,981)	
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	78,268	
		(257,229)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 4,591,649

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

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance -
General Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Revenues		
Property Taxes	$	976,458
Sales Tax Revenue Sharing		43,761
Program		87,770
Donations		16,500
Interest		1,329
Other		42,295
Total Revenues		1,168,113
Expenditures		
Current:		
General		768,408
Program		108,056
Capital Outlay		64,265
Total Expenditures		940,729
Net Change in Fund Balances		227,384
Fund Balances - Beginning		425,633
Fund Balances - Ending	$	653,017

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

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balance of the General
Fund to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - General Fund		$ 227,384
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. In the current period these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay	$ 33,902	
Depreciation Expense	(60,976)	
Sale of Assets	(8,800)	
Net		(35,874)
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 deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities.		7,751
Compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This amount represents the net change in compensated absences.		7,342
The District participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of net Position. The changes in the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows does not affect the governmental funds, but are reported in the Statement of Activities.		(17,410)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 189,193

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District (the District), which has responsibility and control over all activities within the District. The District receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by general accepted accounting principles. Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. In addition, the District's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the District. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange 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 are expenses of the general government related to the administration and support of the District's programs, such as personnel and accounting are allocated to programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses. Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital assets financed with long-term debt.
- 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. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- *General fund.* This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded 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, other local taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Other local taxes are recognized when available. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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 collected within sixty days after year-end. 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 capital 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*. Balances, for example, in permanent funds, prepaid expenses, and inventories that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- *Restricted*. Balances constrained to a specific purpose by enabling legislation, external parties, or constitutional provisions.
- *Assigned*. Balances constrained to a specific purpose by the intent of the governing body or an official that the governing body had delegated the authority.
- *Unassigned.* Balances available for any purpose.

The remaining fund balance classifications (restricted, committed, and assigned) are either not applicable or no formal policy has yet been established to be able to utilize such classifications of fund balance. However, if there had been committed funds, these amounts would have been decided by the Board of Directors, the District's highest level of decision-making authority, through a formal action. The Board of Directors would also have the authority to assign funds or authorize another official to do so.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the District funds certain programs by a combination of restricted donations and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted resources available to finance the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

There is also no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the District's intent 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.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

The District requires all cash belonging to the District to be placed in the custody of the Clerk. All amounts included in the cash and investment accounts are considered to be cash and cash equivalents. See Note 2.

Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. There was no allowance for uncollectible accounts at the end of the year.

Property Tax Calendar

The District levies its real property taxes through the county in September of each year based upon the assessed valuation as of the previous July. Property taxes are due in two installments on December 20 and June 20 and are considered delinquent on January 1 and July 1, at which time the property is subject to lien.

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 fair value at the time received.

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 and proprietary funds are shown below:

	Capitalization Policy	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Equipment	$5,000	Straight-Line	5 – 15 Years
Buildings and Improvements	$5,000	Straight-Line	15 – 40 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 debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset) and pension expense, 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.

2. CASH DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was $657,977 and the respective bank balances totaled $669,754. $250,000 of the bank balances were insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging financial institution in the name of the District.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2024, $419,754 of the District's deposits were not covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the District's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the District, and thus were exposed to custodial credit risk. The District does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Risk – Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The District does not have a formal policy limiting its custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Investments

When the District does have investments, it is the District's intent to limit investments to the safest types of securities and to diversify the District's investment portfolio so that potential losses on securities will be minimized.

The District follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

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.

At year-end, the deposits and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Activities
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 657,977

3. 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, e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts, and professional liabilities.

4. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

5. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vacation leave is granted to all regular District employees. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation leave.

Changes in compensated absences for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	9/30/2023	Earned	Used	9/30/2024
Governmental Activities	$ 40,549	$ 36,993	$ (44,335)	$ 33,207

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	9/30/2023	Additions	Disposals	9/30/2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 3,073,500	$ -	$ -	$ 3,073,500
Construction in Progress	241,083	33,902	-	274,985
	3,314,583	33,902	-	3,348,485
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,191,496	-	-	1,191,496
Equipment	236,238	-	(11,000)	225,238
Total Depreciable Assets	1,427,734	-	(11,000)	1,416,734
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	340,237	43,857		384,094
Equipment	166,319	17,119	(2,200)	181,238
Total Accum. Depr.	506,556	60,976	(2,200)	565,332
Net Depreciable Assets	921,178	(60,976)	(8,800)	851,402
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets - Net	$ 4,235,761	$ (27,074)	$ (8,800)	$ 4,199,887

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the District as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Culture & Recreation	$60,976

7. OTHER COMMITMENTS

The District has credit cards with an available limit of $22,800. As of September 30, 2024, $4,100of the available credit was in use.

8. 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 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.

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 as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for public safety. The District's contributions were $47,090 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 liability 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 0.0088091 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense (revenue) of $64,502. 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	$ 52,462	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	13,054	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	5,981
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	-
Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	12,752	-
Total	$ 78,268	$ 5,981

$12,752 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2024.

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, 2024, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023 is 4.6 and 4.6 for the measurement period ended June 30, 2024.

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:

For the Year Ended September 30:	PERSI
2025	$ 29,016
2026	61,439
2027	(10,595)
2028	(7,573)

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	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living -adjustments	1%

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%

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 June 30, 2024 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of 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.

Asset Class	
Fixed Income	30.0%
US/Global Equity	55.0%
International Equity	15.0%
Cash	0.0%
Total	100.00%

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 to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability 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%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 626,182	$ 329,516	$ 87,215

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.

9. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Amounts due from other governmental units consist of state revenue sharing of $11,935, due from the State of Idaho.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Budgetary (GAAP Basis) Comparison Schedule - General Fund
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
Property Taxes	$ 964,867	$ 1,016,000	$ 976,458	$ (39,542)
Sales Tax Revenue Sharing	-	-	43,761	43,761
Donations	-	-	16,500	16,500
Program	-	-	87,770	87,770
Interest Earned	-	-	1,329	1,329
Other	268,000	324,500	42,295	(282,205)
Total Revenues	1,232,867	1,340,500	1,168,113	(172,387)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Advertising	1,000	1,000	1,108	(108)
Insurance	6,342	6,342	5,254	1,088
Legal and Accounting	14,000	8,100	8,068	32
Miscellaneous	-	25	25	-
Contract Services	14,260	16,205	15,149	1,056
Repairs and Maintenance	65,145	63,645	31,911	31,734
Fuel	17,700	11,702	9,753	1,949
Utilities	27,550	31,020	34,117	(3,097)
Office and Other Admin	47,106	43,973	36,515	7,458
Salaries and Benefits	729,653	731,285	626,508	104,777
Recreational Programs	75,000	94,000	108,056	(14,056)
Capital Outlay	235,111	65,512	64,265	1,247
Total Expenditures	1,232,867	1,072,809	940,729	132,080
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	267,691	227,384	(40,307)
Fund Balances - Beginning	-	-	425,633	425,633
Fund Balances - Ending	$ -	$ 267,691	$ 653,017	$ 385,326

1. 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 Board of Directors prepares 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 District office to obtain taxpayer comments.

C. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally passed.

D. The District is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, no revision can be made to increase the overall tax supported funds 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 General fund.

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Greater Middleton Parks & Recreation District
Schedules of Required Supplemental Information
Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Year	District's proportion of the net pension liability	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	District's covered-employee payroll	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.0088091%	$ 329,516	$ 415,708	79.27%	85.54%
2023	0.0100160%	399,705	442,516	90.33%	83.83%
2022	0.0085144%	335,363	362,449	92.53%	83.01%
2021	0.0078849%	(6,227)	303,859	-2.05%	100.36%
2020	0.0076243%	177,046	272,018	65.09%	88.22%
2019	0.0074664%	85,277	253,588	33.63%	93.79%
2018	0.0064516%	95,162	207,572	45.85%	91.69%
2017	0.0058406%	91,804	181,407	50.61%	90.68%
2016	0.0057244%	116,042	166,540	69.68%	87.26%
2015	0.0053011%	69,807	148,483	47.01%	91.38%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024

Schedule of District Contributions

Year	Contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	Contributions deficiency (excess)	District's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2024	$ 47,090	$ 47,090	$ -	$ 415,708	11.33%
2023	52,024	52,024	-	442,516	11.76%
2022	43,276	43,276	-	362,449	11.94%
2021	36,281	36,281	-	303,859	11.94%
2020	33,647	33,647	-	281,796	11.94%
2019	29,548	29,548	-	258,256	11.44%
2018	24,860	24,860	-	219,615	11.32%
2017	20,867	20,867	-	184,341	11.32%
2016	19,020	19,020	-	168,018	11.32%
2015	16,968	16,968	-	149,891	11.32%

Data reported is measured as of November 30, 2024

FEDERAL REPORTS

ZWYGART JOHN
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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*

Board of Directors
Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District
Middleton, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 7, 2025.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation 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 weakness. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Greater Middleton Parks and Recreation 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 7, 2025