OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Basic Financial Statement

September 30, 2024

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024
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FINANCIAL SECTION

Poulsen VanLeuven & Catmull PA

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
Oregon Trail Recreation District
Burley, ID

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Oregon Trail Recreation 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 major fund of Oregon Trail Recreation District as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 the Oregon Trail Recreation District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of 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 Oregon Trail Recreation 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 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 the Oregon Trail Recreation 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 Oregon Trail Recreation 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 schedules of employer's share of net pension liability and of employer contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Matters

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 13, 2025 on our consideration of the 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Poulsen, VanLeuven, & Catmull

Poulsen, VanLeuven, & Catmull P.A

January 13, 2025

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash & investments	$ 428,847
Receivables:	
Assessment fees receivable	11,124
Prepaid expenses	4,480
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital Assets	
Land	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,082,201
Total assets	1,526,652
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension obligations	15,324
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	15,324
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	21,934
Accrued interest payable	-
Current portion of long-term debt	-
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term debt, net of current portion	-
Net Pension Liability	65,324
Total liabilities	87,258
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Employer pension assumption	(1,016)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	(1,016)
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,082,201
Restricted	-
Unrestricted	373,533
Total Net Position	$ 1,455,734

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities:	
Expenses	
Recreation projects	$ 441,943
Agency administration	6,305
Public facilities & infrastructure	43,040
Total expenses	491,288
Program Revenues	
Charges for services	209,811
Total program revenues	209,811
Net program expenses	(281,477)
General Revenues	
Assessment fees	236,997
City funding	12,000
Concession sales	3,381
Contributions	87,531
Investment earnings	10,100
Total general revenues and transfers	350,009
Change in Net Position	68,532
Net Position Beginning of Year	1,387,202
Net Position End of Year	$ 1,455,734

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
September 30, 2024

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash & investments	$ 428,847
Assessment fees receivable	11,124
Prepaid expenses	4,480
Total assets	$ 444,451
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$ 20,611
Accrued Expenses	1,323
Total liabilities	21,934
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue - assessments	10,716
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,716
FUND BALANCE	
Fund balance (restricted)	-
Fund balance (unassigned)	411,801
Total fund balance	411,801
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	$ 444,451

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
the Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2024

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 411,801
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds		1,082,201
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Assessment Fees		10,716
Long-term liabilities, including accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Long-term debt		-
Accrued interest payable		-
Some liabilities, including pension obligations (liability) are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds, but are reported on the Statement of Net Position.		(65,324)
Balances at September 30, 2024:		
Deferred outflows of resources pension expense	12,988	
Deferred outflow of 2024 employer contributions	2,336	
		15,324
Deferred inflows or resources related to pensions.		1,016
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 1,455,734

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Assessment fees	$ 235,746
City funding	12,000
Concessions sales	3,381
Contributions	87,531
Recreation fees	209,811
Interest income	10,100
Total revenues	558,569
Expenditures:	
Administration expense	6,305
Accounting/Audit fees	20,726
Concessions - cost	-
Contract services	5,651
County assessment fees	8,471
Debt service - principal	-
Debt service - interest	-
Insurance expense	4,510
Legal expense	-
Misc. & office supplies	5,403
Payroll expense	115,098
Repairs & maintenance	63,247
Utilities	24,523
Public facilities & infrastructure	21,850
Recreation expenses:	
Advertising	1,136
Youth Sports Programs	107,060
Officials	87,644
Total expenditures	471,624
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	86,945
Other financing sources (uses)	
Transfers in	-
Transfers out	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-
Net change in fund balance	86,945
Fund balance - beginning	324,856
Fund balance - ending	$ 411,801

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 86,945
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital outlay less depreciation expense in the current period:		
Fixed asset additions	$ 16,860	
Depreciation expense	(38,050)	(21,190)
Because some assessment fees will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds. This is the current year increase/(decrease) in unavailable revenue from assessment fees.		1,251
Long-term liabilities, including capitalized leases and accrued interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
(Increase)decrease in long-term debt		-
(Increase)decrease in accrued interest on long-term debt		-
In the Governmental Funds, pension contributions are considered an expense, while on the statements of activities the contributions are considered a deferred outflow.		1,526
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 68,532

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget: Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Assessment fees	$ 232,000	$ 232,000	$ 235,746	$ 3,746
City funding	12,000	12,000	12,000	-
Concessions sales	-	-	3,381	3,381
Contributions	65,000	65,000	87,531	22,531
Recreation fees	200,000	200,000	209,811	9,811
Interest income	-	-	10,100	10,100
Other income	8,000	8,000	-	(8,000)
Total revenues	517,000	517,000	558,569	41,569
Expenditures:				
Administration expense	5,000	5,000	6,305	(1,305)
Accounting/Audit fees	21,000	21,000	20,726	274
Concessions - Cost	-	-	-	-
Contract Services	5,000	5,000	5,651	(651)
County Assessment Fees	10,000	10,000	8,471	1,529
Insurance expense	6,000	6,000	4,510	1,490
Legal expense	17,000	17,000	-	17,000
Misc. & office supplies	18,000	18,000	5,403	12,597
Payroll expense	130,000	130,000	115,098	14,902
Repairs & maintenance	40,000	40,000	63,247	(23,247)
Utilities	36,000	36,000	24,523	11,477
Public facilities & infrastructure	252,000	252,000	21,850	230,150
Recreation projects:				
Advertising	1,000	1,000	1,136	(136)
Youth Sports Programs	160,000	160,000	107,060	52,940
Officials	89,000	89,000	87,644	1,356
Total expenditures	790,000	790,000	471,624	318,376
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other sources (uses)	(273,000)	(273,000)	86,945	359,945
Fund balance - beginning	273,000	273,000	324,856	51,856
Fund balance - ending	$ -	$ -	$ 411,801	$ 411,801

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Oregon Trail Recreation District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. Oregon Trail Recreation District was created on May 23, 2006 by action of the Board of County Commissioners of Cassia County, Idaho. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental activities provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

Idaho State code specifies that a recreation district is organized for the uses and purposes of acquiring, providing, maintaining and operating public recreation centers, swimming facilities, pools, picnic areas, camping facilities, ball parks, handball courts, tennis courts, marine and snowmobile facilities, recreational pathways, ski areas, and golf courses and public transportation systems and facilities serving the district together with all related grounds, buildings, equipment and apparatus for the use of the residents of the district and the public generally. The District is governed by a board of three commissioners which has governing responsibility over all of the activities related to the District. The board is responsible for approving the budget, establishing spending limitations, funding any deficits and borrowing funds. There are no other boards, councils, or component units for which the District exercises authority.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net position and the statement of activities, report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. The District's basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. Both government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. All of the District's activities are categorized as governmental activities.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the activities are presented on a consolidated basis and are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The District's net position may be reported in three parts - invested in capital assets, net of related debt (when related debt exists), restricted net position, and unrestricted net position. The District first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The government-wide statement of activities reports both the gross and net costs of each of the District's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues as reported in the statement of activities. The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation when recorded) by related program revenues and operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Internal activity between funds (when two or more funds are involved) is eliminated in the government-wide statement of activities.

The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenues.

As the District has only one function (providing and supporting recreational activities) which is reported in one fund, all expenses are considered direct and, accordingly, there is no allocation of indirect costs.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in the District's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

C. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the District are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds. Nonmajor funds by category, when present, are summarized into a single column. Generally accepted accounting principles set forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures/expenses of the funds) for the determination of major fund. Major governmental funds of the District include the General Fund.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation
Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Activities in the government-wide financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting and are required to follow both governmental accounting standards board pronouncements and financial accounting standards board pronouncements issued before November 30, 1989. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

The governmental funds financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual (when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or within thirty days after year end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on long-term debt which, if any, are recognized when due and payable.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the governments primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The District may report deferred revenue on its financial statements. For the fund financial statements, deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the revenue is recognized. For both the government-wide and fund financial statements, certain grant revenues are only recognized to the extent they have been used for qualifying expenditures; any excess revenues are reported as deferred revenue.

E. Fund Balance Classifications
Fund Balance Reserves - The District has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions". This Statement establishes criteria for classifying governmental fund balances into specifically defined classifications. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statement requires the District to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The District's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their corresponding assignment of restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned.

The District reports the following classifications as applicable:

Non-spendable Fund Balance - Non-spendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form - such as inventory or prepaid insurance, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact - such as a trust that must be retained in perpetuity.

Restricted Fund Balance - Restricted fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions are placed on fund balances when legally enforceable legislation establishes a specific purpose for the funds. Legal enforceability means that the District can be compelled by an external party (e.g. citizens, public interest groups, the judiciary) to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

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

Assigned Fund Balance - Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by: (a) the secretary/treasurer, or (b) an appointed body (e.g. a budget or finance committee) or an official to which the Board of Commissioners have delegated the authority to assign, modify, or rescind amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balance includes: (a) all remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds (other than the general fund) that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed, and (b) amounts in the general fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type. Assignment within the general fund conveys that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the District itself.

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

F. Deposits and Investments

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, none of the District's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk due to being uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the District held no investments.

Credit Risk: The District's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the District to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

G. Inventory

The District had no inventory at year end. Inventory would consist of expendable supplies held for consumption or use in the District's activities.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. All material fixed assets are valued at historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. When an asset is disposed of, cost and related accumulated depreciation is remove, and any gain or loss arising from its disposal is credited or charged to operations. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is charged as an expense against operations. Capital assets are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the statement of net assets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	25-40 years
Improvements	10-45 years
Equipment	3-10 years

I. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consist of bonds, notes, and other indebtedness including material liabilities associated with compensated absences.

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

J. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. Prior to August each year the District commissioners determine budgeted expenditures and the means of financing them for the year beginning the following October 1.

2. At the regular meeting in August the tentative budget is submitted for publication and public comment.

3. A public hearing is held to obtain public comment. After public comment the budget is finalized and legally adopted.

4. Revisions to the budget can only be made by court order, public hearing or in certain emergencies defined by law.

K. Accumulated Unpaid Vacation, Sick Pay, and Other Employee Benefit Amounts

Accumulated unpaid vacation, sick pay, and other employee benefit amounts have not been accrued in governmental funds. The amount of this accrual is not material to the financial statements.

L. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the District because it is not considered necessary at present to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

M. 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 revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. Application of Restricted or Unrestricted Resources
The District's policy is to first apply unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

O. Pensions
The District began participating in the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho in the current year. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability 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 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.

P Leases:
The District has adopted GASB 87, See Note 5.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
Receivables, when present, are reported net of any estimated uncollectible amounts.

NOTE 3: CASH & INVESTMENTS

Cash & Investments consists of the following at year end:

Cash-Demand Deposits	$ 52,771
Cash-Money Market and Certificates of Deposit	376,076
Total	$ 428,847

Deposits- At year end, the carrying amounts of the District's deposits were $375,576 and the bank balances were $432,805 . The demand deposit accounts are insured up to $250,000. The money market and certificate of deposit accounts are also insured up to $250,000.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS
A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Balance 9/30/2023	Addition	Deletion	Balance 9/30/2024
Governmental Activities				
Equipment	$ 7,352	$ 16,860		$ 24,212
Buildings & improvements	1,398,029			1,398,029
Land (Non-depreciable)	-			-
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-
	1,405,381	16,860	-	1,422,241
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Equipment	175	1,251	-	1,426
Buildings & improvements	301,815	36,799	-	338,614
	301,990	38,050	-	340,040

continued on next page

Net Book Value:				
Equipment	7,177	15,609	-	22,786
Buildings & improvements	1,096,214	(36,799)	-	1,059,415
Land (Non-depreciable)	-	-	-	-
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,103,391	$ (21,190)	$ -	$ 1,082,201

All assets are being depreciated using the straight line method over the respective estimated lives described in Note 1.

Depreciation was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

General Government	$ 38,050
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation	$ 38,050

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT

Lease:

The District leases the land on which their facility is located from the City of Burley for $1 per year until April 2063, with the option to renew the lease for an additional 50 years. This lease has no material impact on the financial statements. There are no other leases or long-term debt.

NOTE 6: ASSESSMENT FEES - UNAVAILABLE REVENUE

Assessment fees are levied by the 2nd Monday in September, in conformity with Title 31, Section 1605, of the Idaho State Code. Fees are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before December 20 and June 20 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all fees, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Fee assessment revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and those expected to be collected during a 60-day period after the close of the fiscal year.

The unavailable revenue account in the General Fund represent the fee assessments receivable more than 60 days after year end.

NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT/INSURANCE COVERAGE

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District has transferred most of its risk by purchasing commercial insurance.

Workman's Compensation insurance is purchased through the Idaho State Insurance Fund. All other insurance has been purchased through ICRMP (Idaho Counties Reciprocal Management Program), which expires October 1, but is renewed annually. The policy coverage includes: All risks of physical loss or damage, automobile physical damage, comprehensive general liability, premises medical payments, automobile liability, errors or omissions liability, employee dishonesty, money & securities, and depositors forgery.

NOTE 8: LITIGATION, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

There is no litigation, present or pending, against the District.

NOTE 9: PENSION PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate. As of June 30, 2024 it was 6.71%. The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% of covered compensation. The District's contributions were $9,739 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 year end, 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 0.00174633 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense (revenue) of $1,526. 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	$ 10,400	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	2,588	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	(1,016)
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,336	-
Total	$ 15,324	$ (1,016)

The $2,336 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 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:

Year ended Sept 30	
2024	3,943
2025	12,180
2026	(2,100)
2027	(1,501)
2028	-

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, 2023 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%
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 of 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.

2024

Asset Class	DB Plans
Fixed Income	30.0%
US/Global Equity	55.0%
International Equity	15.0%
Cash	0.0%
Total	100.0%

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 Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer'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 (asset)	$ 124,136	$ 65,324	$ 17,290

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

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

Payables to the pension plan - At year end the City reported no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions and for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 10: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through January 13, 2025, the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that occurred that would require an adjustment to the financial statements or disclosures.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

OREGON TRAIL RECREATION DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability

PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	0.0000000%	0.0012235%	0.0013600%	0.0014138%	0.0017864%	0.0017463%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ -	$ 28,411	$ (1,074)	$ 55,687	$ 71,288	$ 65,324
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 7,597	$ 48,867	$ 51,125	$ 57,875	$ 80,640	$ 85,746
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	0.00%	58.14%	-2.10%	96.22%	88.40%	76.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	88.22%	100.36%	83.09%	83.83%	85.54%

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

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Statutorily required contribution	$ 860	$ 5,835	$ 6,104	$ 6,910	$ 9,628	$ 9,739
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ 860	$ 5,835	$ 6,104	$ 6,910	$ 9,628	$ 9,739
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer’s covered-employee payroll	$ 7,597	$ 48,867	$ 51,125	$ 57,875	$ 80,640	$ 85,746
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.32%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.36%

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2024

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

Poulsen VanLeuven & Catmull PA

Certified Public Accountants

Members of the American Institute of CPA's
and the Idaho Society of CPA's
Jeffrey D. Poulsen, CPA
Darren B. VanLeuven, CPA
Jacob H. Catmull, CPA

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 Commissioners
Oregon Trail Recreation District
Burley, ID

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 each major fund of Oregon Trail Recreation 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, and have issued our report thereon dated January 13, 2025.

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) 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 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 may exist that have not been identified.

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 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.

Poulsen, VanLeuven, & Catmull

Poulsen, VanLeuven, & Catmull P.A.

January 13, 2025