JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

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February 11, 2025

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Commissioners
Jerome Cemetery Maintenance District
Jerome, Idaho 83338

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Jerome Cemetery Maintenance 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 major fund of the District as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the 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, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing*

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

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

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

Management has omitted a 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 required to be 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 Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in these financial statements as listed in the table of contents. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 11, 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Jerome Cemetery Maintenance District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rennat, Harberd & Assoc., P.A.

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Total Governmental
ASSETS:	
Cash and investments	$ 1,185,721
Delinquent taxes receivable	16,246
Interest receivable	4,351
Receivable for lot sales	8,460
Patronage equity	338
Restricted cash and investments	500
Capital assets:	
Land	50,000
Other capital assets, less accumulated depreciation	1,186,036
Total assets	2,451,652
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Defined benefit pension	31,625
	31,625
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	51,871
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	14,050
Accrued vacation	5,031
Net pension liability	94,013
Total liabilities	164,965
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Defined benefit pension	12,471
	12,471
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets, net of related debt	1,236,036
Restricted	500
Unrestricted	1,069,305
Total net position	$ 2,305,841

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Functions/Programs:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:				
Cemetery maintenance	$ 391,506	$ 86,720	$ 1,559	$ (303,227)
Total governmental activities	$ 391,506	$ 86,720	$ 1,559	(303,227)
General Revenues:				
Property and other taxes				507,340
Interest on savings and other income				51,460
Total general revenues and special items				558,800
Change in net position				255,573
Net position-beginning of year				2,050,268
Net position-end of year				$ 2,305,841

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Cemetery Maintenance Fund	Total Governmental
ASSETS:		
Cash and investments	$ 1,185,721	$ 1,185,721
Delinquent taxes receivable	16,246	16,246
Interest receivable	4,351	4,351
Receivable for lot sales	8,460	8,460
Patronage equity	338	338
Restricted cash and investments	500	500
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,215,616	$ 1,215,616
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable - trade	$ 51,871	$ 51,871
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	14,050	14,050
TOTAL LIABILITIES	65,921	65,921
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes and lot sales	22,376	22,376
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	22,376	22,376
FUND BALANCES:		
Restricted	500	500
Assigned for Cemetery maintenance	1,126,819	1,126,819
Unassigned	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,127,319	1,127,319
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	$ 1,215,616	$ 1,215,616

Continued on next page

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Pension related deferred inflows of resources not reported in the funds (12,471)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:
Accrued vacation (5,031)

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Cemetery Maintenance Fund	Total Governmental
REVENUES:		
Lot sales	$ 44,180	$ 44,180
Opening/closing gravesites	39,150	39,150
Donations	1,559	1,559
Interest income	51,095	51,095
Pasture rent	300	300
Property tax	504,718	504,718
Miscellaneous income	65	65
Total revenue	641,067	641,067
EXPENDITURES:		
Current:		
Salaries & benefits	132,568	132,568
Benefits & payroll taxes	62,990	62,990
Fuel	3,024	3,024
Office expense	9,218	9,218
Insurance	7,511	7,511
Professional services	13,213	13,213
Repairs & maintenance/supplies	54,174	54,174
Utilities	11,307	11,307
Donations used/Wreaths Across America expense	7,028	7,028
Taxes & licenses	84	84
Miscellaneous expense	2,635	2,635
Water shares	777	777
Capital outlay	169,570	169,570
Total expenditures	474,099	474,099
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	166,968	166,968
FUND BALANCE OCTOBER 1, 2023	960,351	960,351
FUND BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 2024	$ 1,127,319	$ 1,127,319

Continued on next page

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Continued from previous page

Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities:	
Total net changes in fund balances - governmental funds	$ 166,968
Governmental funds report the acquisition or construction of capital assets as expenditures, while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate the cost of these assets over their estimated useful life. In the current period, these amounts are:	
Capital outlay	169,570
Depreciation expense	(68,450)
Governmental activities report a liability for accrued vacation while governmental funds expense vacation as paid. The liability for accrued vacation on the Statement of Net Position increased by	(724)
Because some amounts charged for lot sales will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, the receivable is not recorded as revenue in the funds but is recorded as revenue in the Statement of Activities.	3,390
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds but are considered revenues in the Statement of Activities	2,622
Changes in pension related deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net pension liability (asset) do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds	(17,803)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 255,573

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

is fiscally dependent on the primary government, regardless of the authority of the organization's governing board.

Based on the application of the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards

Fund financial statements. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District only has one governmental fund and therefore only one major fund. The Cemetery Maintenance Fund is the District's primary operating fund and accounts for all financial transactions of the District.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements use a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, focusing on the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, and balances of spendable resources available at fiscal year end. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting, except expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recorded only when payment is due.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

D) Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position/Equity

1. Inventories
   The District does not capitalize and reflect as inventory, expendable supplies on hand at fiscal year end. Materials and supplies are recorded as expenses of the period.

2. Prepaid Expense
   Certain payments to vendors may reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and would be recorded as prepaid expense.

3. Capital Assets
   Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, land and infrastructure are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Assets are capitalized when they have a useful life in excess of one year and have a cost of $5,000 or more. Purchased or constructed capital assets are valued at cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is unavailable. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair value at the time received.

   Exhaustible capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the asset's useful life. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. There is no depreciation recorded for land, construction in process, or other capital assets defined as inexhaustible.

4. Encumbrances
   Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the Road and Bridge Fund. This is in conformance with Idaho State Statutes which require that appropriations lapse at the end of a fiscal year and are not available to be carried forward to be used in addition to the succeeding year's appropriation.

5. Long-term Debt Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt, if any, is reported as a liability in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest rate method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are recognized as an expense in the current period.

In the fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position may include a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Currently, pension related items, as listed in Note 5, are the only items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and the balance sheet may include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The statement of net position reports pension related items, as listed in Note 5, as deferred inflows of resources. The balance sheet reports property tax revenues and lot sales which are unavailable (will not be collected soon enough after year-end to pay for the current year's expenditures) as deferred inflows of resources.

7. Pensions

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. See Note 5 for a more detailed description of Jerome Cemetery Maintenance District's participation in the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho.

8. Compensated Absences

The District accrues accumulated unpaid vacation along with associated employer-related costs when earned by the employee. Upon termination, employees are paid full value for any accrued vacation earned. Amounts that are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability. Amounts that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

9. Property Taxes

Property taxes for each year are levied in September of that year with the first half of real property taxes and all personal property and mobile home taxes due on December 20th. Such taxes not paid on or before December 20th are considered to be delinquent. The second half of the real property taxes are due June 20th of the following year and are considered to be delinquent on June 21st. An initial late penalty of 2% of tax plus 1% per month interest charge is assessed on all delinquent taxes. A tax lien is filed for property whose taxes become three years delinquent. Taxes collected by the County are remitted to the District on a monthly basis.

Property taxes receivable for the current year, that are expected to be collected after the available period (usually 60 days), are recorded as unavailable revenue.

10. Fund Balance Classifications

Fund balances of the governmental funds are reported separately within classifications based on a hierarchy of the constraints placed on the use of those resources. The classifications are based on the relative strength of the constraints that control how the specific amounts can be spent. The classifications are nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance classifications.

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in a spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Federal grant programs require that funds received be used only for those specific programs and are therefore classified as restricted.

Committed - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District Board which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District's Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed.

Assigned - amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted nor committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. This intent can be expressed by the District's Board or Administrator.

Unassigned - all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the District Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

E) Use of Estimates

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

F) Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. This Statement updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. It requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences to allow governments to disclose only the net change in the liability, as long as it is identified as a net change. The District is evaluating the impact that this GASB statement will have on its financial reporting.

Note 2 - Cash and Investments

Idaho State statute authorizes the District to invest in a number of types of investments, including obligations of the U.S. Treasury, the State of Idaho or county, city or other taxing districts of the State of Idaho, commercial paper, corporate bonds, and repurchase agreements. Current District deposits are in one local bank account.

Deposits - For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the government's deposits may not be returned to it. At September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits with financial institutions (after considering outstanding and other reconciling items) was $160,349. The bank balance was $167,556 which was fully covered by federal depository insurance.

Investments - For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The elected State Treasurer, following Idaho Code, Section 67-2328, is authorized to sponsor an investment pool in which the District voluntarily participates. The Pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. Oversight is with the State Treasurer and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. All investments are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the Pool or by its agent in the Pool's name and the fair value of the District's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The District's investment in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool as of September 30, 2024, was $1,025,872.

Carrying balance of cash and investments includes the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	$ 160,349
Local Government Investment Pool, at fair value	1,025,872
	$ 1,186,221

Reconciliation of carrying balance to cash and investments on the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds:

Cash and investments	$ 1,185,721
Restricted cash and investments	500
	$ 1,186,221

Restricted cash and investments consists of $500 for the purchase of headstones for babies.

The District receives peak net cash inflows during the second quarter of the fiscal year. Cash meeting the criteria as uninsured may, at times during the fiscal year, significantly exceed the uninsured balance, if any, at the September 30th fiscal year-end.

The District does not have a custodial credit risk policy or a concentration of credit risk policy.

Note 3 - Capital Assets

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

	Balance October 1, 2023	Additions	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2024
Government Activities:				
Land	$ 50,000	$ ...	$ ...	$ 50,000
Buildings and land improvements	874,896	54,608	...	929,504
Equipment and vehicles	391,054	205,041	(111,438)	484,657
Totals at historical cost	1,315,950	259,649	(111,438)	1,464,161
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and land improvements	91,561	28,919	...	120,480
Equipment and vehicles	89,473	39,531	(21,359)	107,645
Total accumulated depreciation	181,034	68,450	(21,359)	228,125
	$1,134,916	$ 191,199	$ (90,079)	$1,236,036

Note 4 - Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2024, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance October 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance September 30, 2024	Amounts Due Within One Year
Future compensated absences	$ 4,307	$ 5,031	$ 4,307	$ 5,031	$ -

Future compensated absences - a liability of $5,031 has been accrued for employee rights to receive compensation for future absences.

Note 5 - Pension Plan

Plan Description

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

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 for 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% 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 for general employees. As of June 30, 2024, it was 6.71% for general employees. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees. The District's contributions were $13,770 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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:

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 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 the System's assets.

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

	2024	
Asset Class:	DB Plans	Sick Leave
Fixed Income	30.00%	50.00%
US/Global Equity	55.00%	39.30%
International Equity	15.00%	10.70%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
Total	100.00%	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 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%, 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%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35%) 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)	$178,654	$ 94,013	$ 24,883

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2024, the District reported no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions or for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 6 - Risk

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. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There has been no significant change in insurance coverage from the previous fiscal year. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the last two years.

Note 7 - Related Party Transactions

In lieu of mowing a pasture owned by the District, a Commissioner was allowed to graze calves on the pasture instead. There was no formal agreement for payment from the Commissioner, but $300 was paid by the Commissioner to the District for the use of the pasture.

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance With Final Budget
	Original	Final		Over (Under)
REVENUES:				
Lot sales	$ 42,000	$ 42,000	$ 44,180	$ 2,180
Opening/closing gravesites	48,000	48,000	39,150	(8,850)
Donations	1,000	1,000	1,559	559
Interest income	30,000	30,000	51,095	21,095
Pasture rent	225	225	300	75
Property tax	500,000	500,000	504,718	4,718
Miscellaneous income	-	-	65	65
	621,225	621,225	641,067	19,842
EXPENDITURES:				
Salaries & benefits	173,722	173,722	132,568	(41,154)
Benefits & payroll taxes	58,710	58,710	62,990	4,280
Fuel	5,000	5,000	3,024	(1,976)
Office expense	8,500	8,500	9,218	718
Insurance	4,700	4,700	7,511	2,811
Professional services	7,350	7,350	13,213	5,863
Repairs & maintenance/supplies	55,000	55,000	54,174	(826)
Utilities	15,000	15,000	11,307	(3,693)
Donations used/Wreaths Across America expense	5,500	5,500	7,028	1,528
Taxes & licenses	100	100	84	(16)
Miscellaneous expense	4,000	4,000	2,635	(1,365)
Meetings & mileage	2,500	2,500	-	(2,500)
Water shares	777	777	777	-
Capital outlay - equipment	75,000	75,000	114,962	39,962
Capital outlay - buildings and improvements	220,000	220,000	54,608	(165,392)
Capital outlay - land acquisition & improvements	123,551	123,551	-	(123,551)
	759,410	759,410	474,099	(285,311)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	$ (138,185)	$ (138,185)	$ 166,968	$ 305,153

JEROME CEMETERY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
PERSI - BASE PLAN
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	0.00251328%	0.00297787%	0.00210047%	0.00243500%	0.00242800%	0.0007887%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 118,837	$ 118,837	$ 82,732	$ (1,923)	$ 56,381	$ 9,003
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 123,166	$ 126,616	$ 82,831	$ 90,871	$ 86,457	$ 26,784
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	96.49%	93.86%	99.88%	-2.12%	65.21%	33.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.54%	83.83%	83.09%	100.36%	88.22%	93.79%

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

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024

Rexroat, Harberd & Assoc., P.A.

Certified Public Accountants

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February 11, 2025

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

Board of Commissioners
Jerome Cemetery Maintenance District
Jerome, Idaho 83338

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 major fund of Jerome Cemetery Maintenance 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 and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) 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 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 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.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Rexroat, Harberd & Assoc., P.A.