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Date: January 13, 2023

IRRC Board Members:

To: Senator Hartgen, Chairman

Darcy Helmick, Chair Grand View, ID

Elizabeth Moss

Dawn Holmes

Indian Valley, ID

Hamer, ID

Senate Agricultural Affairs Committee

Representative Andrus, Chairman

House Agricultural Affairs Committee

Senator Burtenshaw, Chairman

Senate Resources & Environment Committee

Representative Mendive, Chairman

House Resources and Conservation Committee

Merrill Beyeler
Legislative Audits
Leadore, ID

State Controller's Office Legislative Services Office

Division of Financial Management

Gretchen Hyde, Executive Director

Staff:

From: Gretchen Hyde, Executive Director

RE: Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission 2022 Report

Attached are the Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission 2023 Projected Profit & Loss Budget Overview and the 2021 Audited Financial Statements as required by Section 58-1415 (4), Idaho Code.

The IRRC provides both public relations and education programs. A copy of the information annual report is included in the 2022 IRRC annual report for your review.

If you would like a presentation of these financial statements and the activities of the IRRC, please contact me at 398-7002 or email at ghyde@idrange.org.

Respectfully,

Gretchen Hyde

Idaho Rangeland Resource Commission Statement of Projected Income and Expenses Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

		FY 2023
Total Assessments	\$	200,000
Less requested refunds	\$	1,500
Net Assessments	\$	198,500
License Plate Revenue	\$	70,000
Trespass Fines	\$	17,000
Grant Income	\$	100,000
Interest Income	\$	500
Net Revenue	\$	386,000
Education Program expenses:		
Education/Teacher Workshops total	\$	115,050
Industry/Research expenses:		
Industry/Research total	\$	16,000
Public Relations expenses:	<u> </u>	
Public Relations/Mass media total	\$	76,000
Administration Expenses:	•	
Administrative-for all programs	\$	172,682
Total Expenses	\$	379,732
Income Over/(Under) Expenses	\$	6,268
Capital Investment/Contingency	\$	(50,000)
Carry Over from prior year	\$	254,457
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	210,725

IDAHO RANGELAND RESOURCES COMMISSION

Report on Audited
Basic
Financial Statements
and
Additional Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission Emmett, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the fund information of Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission, as of June 30, 2022, 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of *Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission* 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

Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material 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 Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, 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 Idaho Rangeland Resources
 Commission'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 Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the Commission's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of Commission contributions, on pages 23 - 25 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 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 August 31, 2022, on our consideration of the Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission'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 Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho August 31, 2022

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	vernmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 306,805
Receivables, Net	 15,168
Total Current Assets	 321,973
Noncurrent Assets:	_
Net Pension Asset	2,116
Capital Assets:	
Vehicles	48,662
Computers & Office Equipment	1,541
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	 (49,698)
Total Noncurrent Assets	505
Total Assets	 324,594
Deferred Outflows Pension Related Items	45,899
Total Deferred Outflows	 45,899
Liabilities Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable Accrued Payroll and Payroll Taxes Compensated Absences Long-Term Liabilities: Total Liabilities	8,477 5,057 17,884 31,418
Deferred Inflows Pension Related Items Total Deferred Inflows	 67,702 67,702
Net Position Net investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted Surplus Total Net Position	\$ 505 270,868 271,373

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

Statement of Activities
For Year Ended June 30, 2022

										(Expense) venue and
					Progr	am Revenu	ies		Cha	nges in Net
			Charg	es for	Ō	perating	Сар	ital		ositions -
			Serv	rices	Gi	rants and	Grant	s and	Gov	/ernmental
	Е	xpenses	and S	Sales	Co	ntributions	Contrib	outions	A	Activities
Primary Government:		-					-			
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$	336,595	\$	-	\$	107,710	\$	-	\$	(228,885)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	336,595	\$	_	\$	107,710	\$	-		(228,885)
			-				-			
		(General	Revenu	ies:					
			Assess	ments						190,132
			License	e Plates	;					74,240
			Interest	t Incom	е					324
			Miscella	aneous						20,382
			Total G	eneral	Reve	nues and S	pecial Ite	ms		285,078
			Change				•			56,193
		1	ū			ning of Year	ī			215,180
			Net Posi		_	•			\$	271,373

Balance Sheet -Governmental Fund June 30, 2022

	General Fund		
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents Receivables, Net	\$	306,805 15,168	
Total Assets	\$	321,973	
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Salaries and Benefits Payable	\$	8,477 5,057	
Total Liabilities		13,534	
Fund Balance: Unassigned Total Fund Balance		308,439 308,439	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	321,973	

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Positions June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

\$ 308,439

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Positions are different because of the following:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. The cost of assets consist of:

Capital Assets, Net of \$49,698 Accumulated Depreciation

505

Long-term liabilities applicable to the Commission's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of Net Positions.

Compensated Absences

(17,884)

The Commission participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position.

Net Pension Asset	\$ 2,116
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	(67,702)
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	45,899
	(19,687)

Total Net Positions-Governmental Activities

\$ 271,373

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 Seneral Fund
Revenues	
Assessments	\$ 191,042
Less: Requested Refunds	 (910)
Total Assessments Revenue	190,132
Grants and Contributions	107,710
Registration Fees - Workshops	2,048
License Plate	74,240
Tresspass Fines	18,334
Interest Income	 324
Total Revenues	392,788
Expenditures Current: Payroll Expenses Bank Charges Education Expenses Insurance Office Supplies Postage & Freight	145,285 220 85,354 2,486 221 232
Professional Fees	5,115
Public Relations	66,364
Rent	18,000
Telephone	1,684
Research/Industry Expense	14,129
Total Expenditures	339,090
Net Change in Fund Balance	53,698
Fund Balance - Beginning	254,741
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 308,439

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$	53,698
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Depreciation Expense \$ (9,901)	-	(9,901)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated Absences		(805)
The Commission participates in the Public Employer Retirement System of Idaho, which is a cost-sharing plan. As a participant they are required to report their share of the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows on their Statement of Net Position. The changes in the Net Pension Liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows does not affect the governmental funds, but are reported in the Statement of		
Activities.		13,201

56,193

Change in Net Positions of Governmental Activities

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission, (the Commission). The Commission was created by Chapter 14, Title 58, Idaho Code, which was passed by the legislature and signed by Gov. Cecil Andrus during the 1994 legislative session. The Commission's mission is to provide programs that result in an informed public that understands and supports balanced, responsible management of Idaho's economically vital public and private rangelands. Activities of the Commission are financed primarily through mandatory assessments to owners of dry grazing land and fees based on animal unit months on all domestic cattle and sheep utilizing state grazing lands, United States Forest Service lands, and the Bureau of Land Management lands in the state of Idaho. The Commission may also receive grants, donations and gifts from the general public.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Positions and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the Commission. Governmental activities are financed primarily through mandatory assessments to on grazing

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues of the Commission.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.
- Indirect expenses are expenses of the general government related to the
 administration and support of the Commission's programs, such as personnel
 and accounting (but not interest on long-term debt)—are allocated to
 programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses.
 Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital
 assets financed with long-term debt.
- Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Commission's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds.

The Commission reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Commission considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collectible in the current period, or within a reasonable time thereafter to pay for the current period liabilities. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Fund Balance Reporting in Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and bases of accounting are used in the government-wide Statement of Net Positions and in the governmental fund Balance Sheet.

The Commission uses the following fund balance categories in the governmental fund Balance Sheet:

- *Nonspendable.* Balances in permanent funds, prepaid expenses, and inventories that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- *Unassigned*. Balances available for any purpose.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Commission's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. There is no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the Commission's intent that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the Commission considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

The Commission's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less. Investments maintained in the investment pool, regardless of maturity are considered cash equivalents. See Note 2.

Inventory

Inventory consists of informational items held to educate the public and for sale. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost-or-market. Inventory is expenses on a first in first out basis.

Receivables

All trade and assessment receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectable. As of June 30, 2022, there was no allowance for uncollectable accounts.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements are shown below.

-	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated		
	Policy	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>		
Vehicles Computer & Office Equipmen	\$ 250	Straight-line	5 years		
	at \$ 250	Straight-line	5 years		

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

The Commission does not own any infrastructure assets.

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.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

Use of Estimates

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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's deposits were \$157,076. The respective bank balances totaled \$159,816. The total bank balance was insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging institutions in the name of the Commission.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's deposits were covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Commission's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the Commission, and thus were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The Commission's policy requires all commercial bank deposits to be covered by FDIC depository insurance. Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. It is the Commission's policy to preserve the principal value and the interest income on an investment against credit risk. The Commission's policy is to invest in only debt instruments allowed by Idaho Statue. Investments of reserves will be approved by a majority vote of the commissioners. Commissioners will annually review each investment to determine annual income and current value as well as evaluate safety of the investment.

Interest Rate Risk

The Commission has a formal policy limiting investment maturities to help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates. Investment of Commission funds during periods of low interest rates will be held to short term maturities, not to exceed six months. When market interest rates are above historical averages, Commission funds can be invested for longer maturities upon approval by a majority of the Commission.

Investments

The Commission voluntarily participates in the State of Idaho Investment Pool, which was not rated. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. Oversight of the pool is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. The fair value of the Commission's investment in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The Commission follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

The Commission's investments at June 30, 2022, are summarized below:

		Investment Maturities (in Ye			
Investment	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 - 5		
External Investment Pool	\$ 149,729	\$ 149,729	\$ -		

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

	Governmenta			
	Activities			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	157,076		
Investments categorized as deposits		149,729		
	\$	306,805		

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, and e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries. The Commission participates in various self-insurance programs established by the State for property and casualty losses and employee health insurance.

4. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vacation leave is granted to all regular Commission employees. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation leave. Changes in vacation leave during the year are as follows:

								(Current
	6/3	30/2021	E	arned	Used	6/3	30/2022	F	ortion
Governmental Activities	\$	16,787	\$	5,486	\$ (4,389)	\$	17,884	\$	17,884

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	В	Balance				В	alance	
	6/3	30/2021	Additions		Disposals		6/3	30/2022
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:								
Vehciles	\$	48,662	\$	-	\$	-	\$	48,662
Computer and Office Equipment		3,469			(1,92	<u> 28</u>)		1,541
Total Historical Cost		52,131			(1,92	<u>28</u>)		50,203
Less: Accumulated Depreciation								
Accumulated Depreciation		41,725		9,901	(1,92	<u> 28</u>)		49,698
Total Acc. Depr.		41,725		9,901	(1,92	<u>28</u>)		49,698
Capital Assets - Net	\$	10,406	\$	(9,901)	\$	<u>=</u>	\$	505

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

Governmental Activities: Administration

\$ 9,901

6. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

Pension Benefits

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

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

Member and Employer Contributions

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

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the for general employees and 74% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2021, it was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's contributions were \$12,656 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

At June 30, 2022, Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission reported a liability (asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's proportion of the net

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

pension liability (asset) was based on Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission'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, 2021, Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's proportion was 0.0026796 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission recognized pension expense (revenue) of \$(544) . At June 30, 2022, Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		eferred tflows of		eferred Iflows of
	Re	sources	Re	esources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	3,118	\$	1,230
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		24,293		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments				66,472
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions		5,832		1
Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		12,656		
Total	\$	45,899	\$	67,702

\$12,656 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 June 30, 2022.

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, 2020, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2020, is 4.7 and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2021.

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:

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

For the Year	
Ended June 30:	PERSI
2022	\$ 4,754
2023	(6,965)
2024	(5,888)
2025	(13,704)
2026	_

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, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Mortality rates were based on the RP – 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

Assumptions used to calculate the enclosed figures are described in our 2021 Experience Study. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2021 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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 2021.

Asset Class		Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)			
Core Fixed Income	Barclays Aggregate	30.00%	1.80%	-2.00%			
Broad US Equities	Wilshire 5000/Russell 3000	55.00%	8.00%	6.00%			
Developed Foreign Equities	MSCI EAFE/World ex US	15.00%	8.25%	6.25%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.00%	2.00%			
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviati	on		1.50%	1.50%			
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return			6.18%	4.18%			
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.29%	12.29%			
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Exp	ected Rate of Return		5.55%	3.46%			
Assumed Investment Expenses 0.40% 0.40							
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses 5.15% 3.06%							

Notes to Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

6. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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% crease 5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)			1% Increase (7.35%)	
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 73,568	\$	(2,116)	\$	(64,156)	

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.



Budgetary (GAAP Basis) Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted	Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues				
AUM Assessments	\$ 200,825	\$ 200,825	\$ 191,042	\$ (9,783)
Less: Requested Refunds	(1,500)	(1,500)	(910)	590
Total AUM Assessments Revenue	199,325	199,325	190,132	(9,193)
Grants and Contributions	128,151	128,151	107,710	(20,441)
Registration Fees - Workshops	_	_	2,048	2,048
License Plate	60,000	60,000	74,240	14,240
Trespass Fines	18,000	18,000	18,334	334
Interest Income	500	500	324	(176)
Total Revenues	405,976	405,976	392,788	(13,188)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Payroll Expenses	172,732	172,732	145,285	27,447
Bank Charges	-	-	220	(220)
Education Expenses	135,700	135,700	85,354	50,346
Insurance	-	-	2,486	(2,486)
Office Supplies	_	_	221	(221)
Postage & Freight	_	_	232	(232)
Professional Fees	_	_	5,115	(5,115)
Public Relations	84,068	84,068	66,364	17,704
Rent	_	_	18,000	(18,000)
Telephone	-	-	1,684	(1,684)
Research/Industry Expense	13,000	13,000	14,129	(1,129)
Total Expenditures	405,500	405,500	339,090	66,410
Net Change in Fund Balance	476	476	53,698	53,222
Fund Balance - Beginning	241,207	241,207	254,741	13,534
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 241,683	\$ 241,683	\$ 308,439	\$ 66,756

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

- A. Prior to June 1, the Commission prepare a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. Public hearings are conducted at the Commission Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- C. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally passed.
- D. The Commission by following the same budgetary procedures used to adopt the original budget, may amend it to a greater amount, if additional revenue will accrue to the Commission as a result of an increase in revenues.
- E. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General fund.
- F. The budget for the General fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
- G. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. The Commission does not use the encumbrance method of accounting.

Schedules of Required Supplemental Information Public Employees Retirement System of Idaho Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

Schedule of the Commission's proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

						Commission's proportionate	
	Commission's					share of the net	Plan fiduciary
	proportion of	Com	mission's	Commission's		pension liability as	net position as a
	the net	prop	ortionate	covered-		a percentage of its	percentage of
	pension	share	of the net	employee		covered-employee	the total pension
Year	liability	pensi	on liability	payroll		payroll	liability
2022	0.0026796%	\$	(2,116)	\$	106,000	-2.00%	100.36%
2021	0.0027333%		63,471		100,000	63.47%	88.22%
2020	0.0022379%		25,545		97,484	26.20%	93.79%
2019	0.0022474%		33,150		76,009	43.61%	91.69%

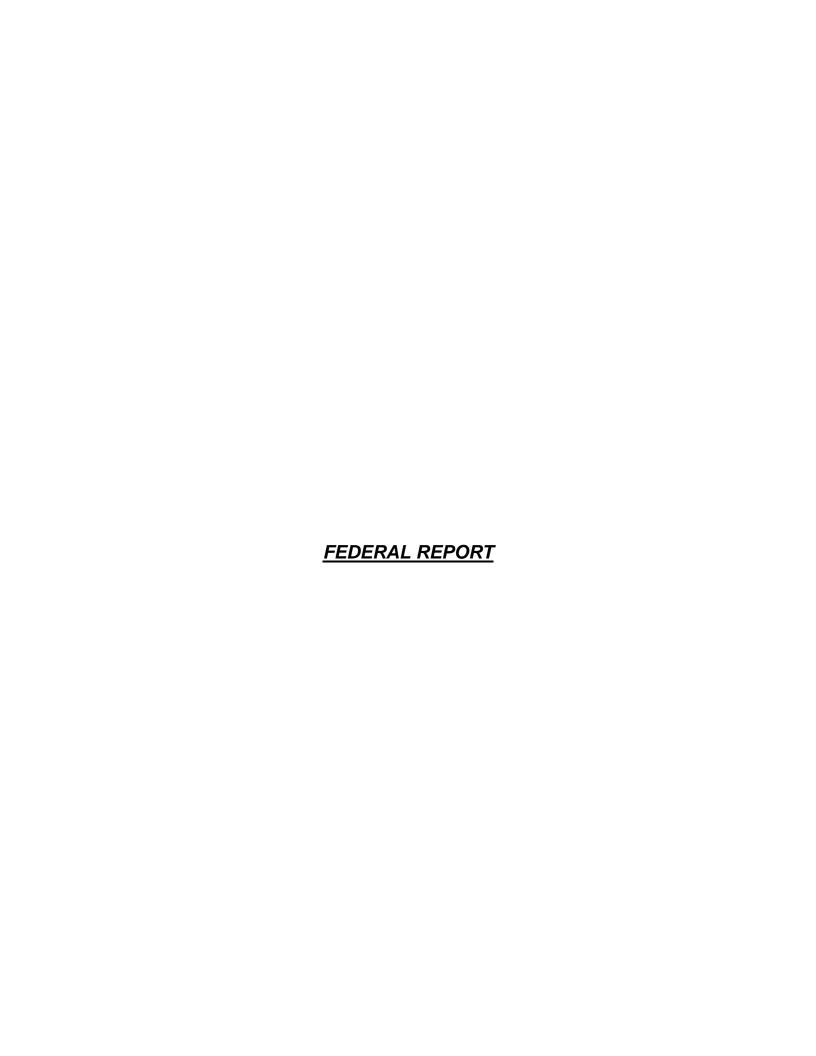
Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2021

Schedule of Commission's Contributions

			Conti	ributions in					Contributions as
			relat	tion to the					a percentage of
	Con	tractually	con	tractually	Contr	ibutions	Cor	nmission's	covered-
	re	equired	re	equired	defi	ciency	covered-employee		employee
Year	con	tributions	con	tributions	(ex	cess)	payroll		payroll
2022	\$	12,656	\$	12,656	\$	-	\$	106,000	11.94%
2021		11,940		11,940		-		100,000	11.94%
2020		11,621		11,621		-		97,484	11.92%
2019		8,604		8,604		-		76,009	11.32%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022

^{*} GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission will present information for those years for which information is available.





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Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission Emmett, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the fund information of Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 31, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission'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 Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission'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. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal controls, described in the schedule of findings that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

2022-001: Expenditure Approvals

Inherent in an adequate internal control structure is an expenditure approval process that requires signatures or other forms of approval. The Commission lacks a consistent application of this expenditure approval process. The lack of an expense approval process increases the risk of unwarranted purchases and improper use of governmental funds. Management should look into the cost benefit of implementing oversight and consistency to accomplish proper internal control procedures over expenditures and implement these changes accordingly, if possible.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission'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*.

Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's Response to Findings

Idaho Rangeland Resources commission's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. Idaho Rangeland Resources Commission's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs PLLC

Nampa, Idaho August 31, 2022

Management's Response to Findings For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

2022-001: Expenditure Approvals

The board will look into the cost/benefit of realigning job descriptions and duties to accomplish proper internal control procedures over cash and cash equivalents and the related transactions and, if possible, implement those changes accordingly.

If there are any questions regarding this plan, contact the Commission at (208) 398-7002.