BLISS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT
Bliss, Gooding County, Idaho

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

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COLEMAN, LOPES & COMPANY PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Justamere Inn
401 Gooding Street North, Ste 201
P.O. Box 1293
Twin Falls, ID 83303

426 Main Street
Gooding, Idaho 83330
Phone (208) 735-0411
Fax (208) 734-0825

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners

Bliss Rural Fire District
Bliss, Idaho

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and fund information of Bliss Rural Fire 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 fund information of the District, as of September 30, 2024, the respective changes in financial position, and the budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 Bliss Fire District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 Bliss Highway 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 Bliss Fire 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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 25, 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 District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Coleman, Lopes & Co pllc

November 26, 2025

BLISS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT
BLISS, GOODING COUNTY, IDAHO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND
GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

	Governmental Funds Governmental Activities	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position	2023 (Memorandum Only)
ASSETS:				
Cash and Equivalents	$ 48,748	-	$ 48,748	$ 69,123
Prepaid Insurance	3,131	-	3,131	3,119
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	1,461	-	1,461	1,379
Fire Contract Payments	146,495	-	146,495	57,305
Equipment - net of depreciation	-	289,243	289,243	312,147
Improvements - net of depreciation		22,610	22,610	7,562
Buildings - net of depreciation	-	182,882	182,882	188,505
Land	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Assets	199,835	504,735	704,570	649,140
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 199,835	$ 504,735	$ 704,570	$ 649,140
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	$ 5,662		$ 5,662	$ 1,216
Payroll Liabilities	2,732		2,732	1,238
Total Liabilities	8,394	-	8,394	2,454
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	1,299	(1,299)	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,299	(1,299)	-	-
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:				
Fund Balance:				
Non-spendable	3,131	(3,131)		
Unassigned	187,011	(187,011)		
Total Fund Equity	190,142	(190,142)		
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 199,835			
NET POSITION:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		482,125	482,125	510,652
Unrestricted		214,051	214,051	136,034
Total Net Position		$ 696,176	$ 696,176	$ 646,686

(The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement)

BLISS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT
BLISS, GOODING COUNTY, IDAHO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND
GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Governmental Funds			2023
	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Activities	(Memorandum Only)
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES:				
Salaries & Wages	$ 114,508		$ 114,508	$ 71,578
Payroll Taxes	8,836		8,836	5,476
Employee Benefits	4,468		4,468	4,360
Fuel	9,030		9,030	6,349
Promotional	9,283		9,283	7,506
Firefighting Equipment/Training	134,400		134,400	18,587
Repairs and Maintenance	29,966		29,966	26,244
Utilities	14,050		14,050	14,446
Office	4,039		4,039	3,099
Professional Fees	8,713		8,713	34,501
Insurance	6,957		6,957	2,957
Out of Area Fire Expenses	5,750		5,750	19,817
Depreciation	-	28,959	28,959	27,934
Capital Outlay	15,480	(15,480)	-	-
Miscellaneous	808		808	558
Total Expenditures	366,288	13,479	379,767	243,412
GENERAL REVENUES:				
Property Taxes	49,604	40	49,644	48,139
Windmill Revenue	66,233		66,233	55,484
Sales Tax	6,694		6,694	6,811
Revenue in Lieu of Taxes	2,939		2,939	3,061
Earnings on Investments	190		190	229
Firefighting Revenue	194,272		194,272	68,648
Donations	101,055		101,055	8,780
Gain/Loss from Asset Dispositions	-		-	10,519
Miscellaneous Income	8,230		8,230	1,575
Total General Revenues	429,217	40	429,257	203,246
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	62,929	(13,439)	49,490	(40,166)
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:				
Beginning of the year	127,213	519,473	646,686	686,852
End of the year	$ 190,142	$ 506,034	$ 696,176	$ 646,686

(The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement)

BLISS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT
BLISS, GOODING COUNTY, IDAHO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	2024		Variance
	Original/Final Budget	Actual (Budget Basis)	Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Property Taxes	$ 49,618	$ 49,604	$ (14)
Inventory Phaseout Tax	-	6,694	6,694
Personal Property Tax Replacement	2,719	2,939	220
Investment Revenue	-	190	190
Donations/Grants	100,000	101,055	1,055
Windmill Tax Revenue	55,000	66,233	11,233
Out of Area Fires	96,755	194,272	97,517
Other Revenue/Cash Carryforward	65,000	8,230	(56,770)
Total General Revenues	369,092	429,217	60,125
EXPENDITURES:			
Salaries and Wages	64,000	114,508	(50,508)
Payroll Taxes	4,100	8,836	(4,736)
Employee Benefits	5,000	4,468	532
Dues & Licenses	2,476	-	2,476
Fuel Expense	10,000	9,030	970
Fire Fighting Equipment	10,000	134,400	(124,400)
Repairs and Maintenance	23,386	29,966	(6,580)
Utilities	15,000	14,050	950
Professional Fees	10,000	8,713	1,287
Office Expense	2,000	4,039	(2,039)
Insurance	6,563	6,957	(394)
Promotional	9,000	9,283	(283)
Out of Area Fire Expenses	5,612	5,750	(138)
Capital Outlay	5,000	15,480	(10,480)
Miscellaneous	196,955	808	196,147
Total Expenditures	369,092	366,288	2,804
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	-	62,929	62,929
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:			
Beginning of the year	127,213	127,213	-
End of the year	$ 127,213	$ 190,142	$ 62,929

(The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY – The Bliss Rural Fire District (the "District") provides fire protection in the rural areas of the western portion of Twin Falls County and southern portion of Gooding County. The Board of Commissioners (the "Board"), a three-member group constituting an on-going entity, is the level of government which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to fire protection, fire prevention and any associated administrative duties within the District. The District receives funding from local and state government sources and must comply with the concomitant requirements of these funding source entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in Section 2100, Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, since Board members are elected by the public and have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the governmental entity. The District's funds are grouped into one governmental fund for financial statement presentation purposes. The District has no other funds.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues.*

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting.* All assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included

on the balance sheet. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available.

"Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Expenditures generally are recorded when the liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, wind farm revenue, sales taxes, and interest revenue associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the district.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

> The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

All governmental activities of the District follow FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB pronouncements.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Generally, governmental fund balances represent the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statements requires the District to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The District's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their corresponding assignments of nonspendable,

restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. The District permits funds to be expended in the following order: Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned and Unassigned. The District reports the following classifications:

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

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

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

ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS & INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY-

1) Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date to acquisition.

State statute authorizes the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

Investments for the government are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

2) Receivables

Non-tax receivables are recognized as revenues received if designated for the current fiscal period.

No allowance for uncollectible property taxes has been accrued. The District feels property taxes are ultimately collectible through property liens and/or forced sales and any amounts not collected are immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole.

3) Capital Assets

Capital Assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to October 1, 2003 have not been capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings & Improvements	40 – 50
Equipment & Vehicles	5 – 30
Office Equipment	5 – 15
Infrastructure	50

4) Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to future reporting periods. Similar to assets, they have a positive effect on net position.

5) Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are an acquisition of net position that is applicable to future reporting periods. Similar to liabilities, they have negative effect on net position.

6) Compensated Absences

Vacation and sick days are not allowed to be carried over at the District level. Therefore, there is no liability associated with vacation or sick leave.

7) Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. BUDGETARY INFORMATION – Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal yearend. Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The Board of Commissioners follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1) At least 28 days prior to the levy election, the District publishes a proposed budget for public review.
2) Public hearings are set to obtain taxpayer comments.
3) At least 14 days prior to the levy election, the final budget is adopted by resolution of the board and published.
4) Prior to September 7, the final budget is filed with the county commissioners.
5) At least 120 days prior to the close of the fiscal year, a revised budget is prepared, adopted and published reflecting updated information received through that date. This is also filed with the county.

Fund	Budgeted Appropriations (Expenditures)
General	$ 369,092

Encumbrance accounting methods were not used in the preparation of the District's financial statements. Uncommitted appropriations lapse at year-end and commitments are re-appropriated in the next year's budget.

NOTE 3 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. RECONCILIATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

One element of the reconciliation is the inclusion of general fixed assets net of depreciation and related debt in the statement of net position. The governmental fund

balance sheet reports revenue not collected within 60 days as deferred inflows. On the government-wide statements, this revenue is accrued to the statement of activities and, therefore, must be removed from the statement of net position. Also, long-term liabilities applicable to governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities.

The details of these differences are as follows:

Fund Balance – Governmental Fund		$190,142
General Fixed Assets – net of depreciation	$ 504,735	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unavailable revenue – property taxes	1,299	
Net adjustment to increase in *fund balance – total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position-governmental activities*		506,034
Net Position – Governmental Activities		$696,176

B) RECONCILIATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The governmental fund balance sheet reports revenue not collected within 60 days as deferred inflows. On the government-wide statements, the current portion of this revenue is accrued to the statement of activities. Governmental funds report the full amount of the proceeds from a capital asset sale, while the government-wide statement of activities report the gain or loss on such disposals. Also, governmental fund liabilities are recognized only to the extent that they are normally expected to be liquidated with available financial sources, whereas, in the government-wide statement of activities, an expense is reported when incurred. Long-term debt financing is considered another source of income in governmental funds, but is reported as an obligation or liability in the statement of net position.

The detail of these differences is as follows:

Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund		$ 62,929
Depreciation	(28,959)	
Capital Outlay	15,480	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unavailable revenue – property taxes	40	
Net adjustment to increase (decrease) change in *fund Balance – total governmental funds* to arrive at change in *net position-governmental activities*		(13,439)
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities		$ 49,490

NOTE 4: DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Following is a summary of the District's deposit and investment balances as of September 30, 2024:

	Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets
Checking	$ 46,669
Money Market	2,079
Total	$ 48,748

1) Deposits

At September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was $48,748 and the bank balance totaled $49,959. Of the bank balance, $49,959 was covered by federal depository insurance.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of September 30, 2024, none of the District's bank balances of $48,748 was exposed to custodial credit risk because the balances were covered by depository insurance.

2) Investments

Interest Rate Risk. The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk. The District has no investment policy that limits its investment choices further than those allowed by Idaho statute.

B. PROPERTY TAX

The District's property tax is levied each October on the value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real property located in the District. The District is located within two counties, Twin Falls County and Gooding County and receives property tax revenue from each. The lien date is effective January 1 of the year the property tax is levied. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every five years. The market value for the list of January 1, 2023, upon which the 2023 levy was based, was $8,447,026 for Twin Falls County and $105,917,795 for Gooding County.

Under Idaho Code Section 40-801 the District's maintenance and operation levy may not exceed .2% of the actual or adjusted market value for assessment purposes as of December 31 of the previous year. The District's actual levy was 0.0432112% of the total District adjusted market valuation for Gooding County and Twin Falls County. The total roll charge for the year ended September 30, 2024 was $3,649 for Twin Falls County and $45,799 for Gooding County with total tax collections and adjustments on the current year roll charge being $3,238 for Twin Falls County and $45,081 for Gooding County, respectively .

Taxes are due in two equal installments on December 20 and June 20 following the levy date. Property taxes levied for 2023 are recorded as receivables if uncollected and a deferred inflow amount is recorded, in the fund financial statements, to the extent of taxes not estimated to be collected within 60 days of the end of the accounting period.

C. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 10,000	--	--	$ 10,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	10,000	--	--	10,000
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	288,935	15,480	--	304,415
Equipment and Vehicles	453,023			453,023
Total capital assets being depreciated	741,958	15,480	--	757,438
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	92,868	6,055	--	98,923
Equipment and Vehicles	140,876	22,904	--	163,780
Total accumulated depreciation	233,744	28,959	--	262,703
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	508,214	(13,479)	--	494,735
Governmental activity capital assets, net	$ 518,214	(13,479)	--	504,735

D. FUND BALANCE CONSTRAINTS

The constraints on fund balance as listed in aggregate in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance are detailed according to balance classification and fund.

	General Fund
Fund Balances:	
Nonspendable:	
Prepaid Expense	$ 3,131
Total – Nonspendable	3,131
Unassigned:	187,011
Total Fund Balances	$ 190,142

NOTE 5: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of damage to and destructions of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District carries insurance. Amounts of settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

NOTE 6: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through November 26, 2025, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

COLEMAN, LOPES & COMPANY PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Justamere Inn
401 Gooding Street North, Ste 201
P.O. Box 1293
Twin Falls, ID 83303

426 Main Street
Gooding, Idaho 83330
Phone (208) 735-0411
Fax (208) 734-0825

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Commissioners
Bliss Rural Fire District
Bliss, 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 fund information of Bliss Rural Fire 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 November 26, 2025.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented,or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses (Finding 2024-1) that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The District'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.

Coleman, Lopes & Co pllc

November 26, 2025

BLISS RURAL FIRE DISTRICT

BLISS, GOODING COUNTY, IDAHO

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Finding 2024-1

Criteria	To achieve internal control, at least two people have to be involved in the accounting process.
Condition	The District does not separate duties in the accounting department.
Effect	A system of internal control cannot be achieved under such circumstances.
Recommendation	Separate duties in the accounting department.
Management's Response	The costs of hiring additional personnel outweigh the benefits. The District Board closely monitors the District's transactions and approves all financial transactions.