Eagle Fire District
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended September 30, 2024

Gary Merkle, PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

EAGLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

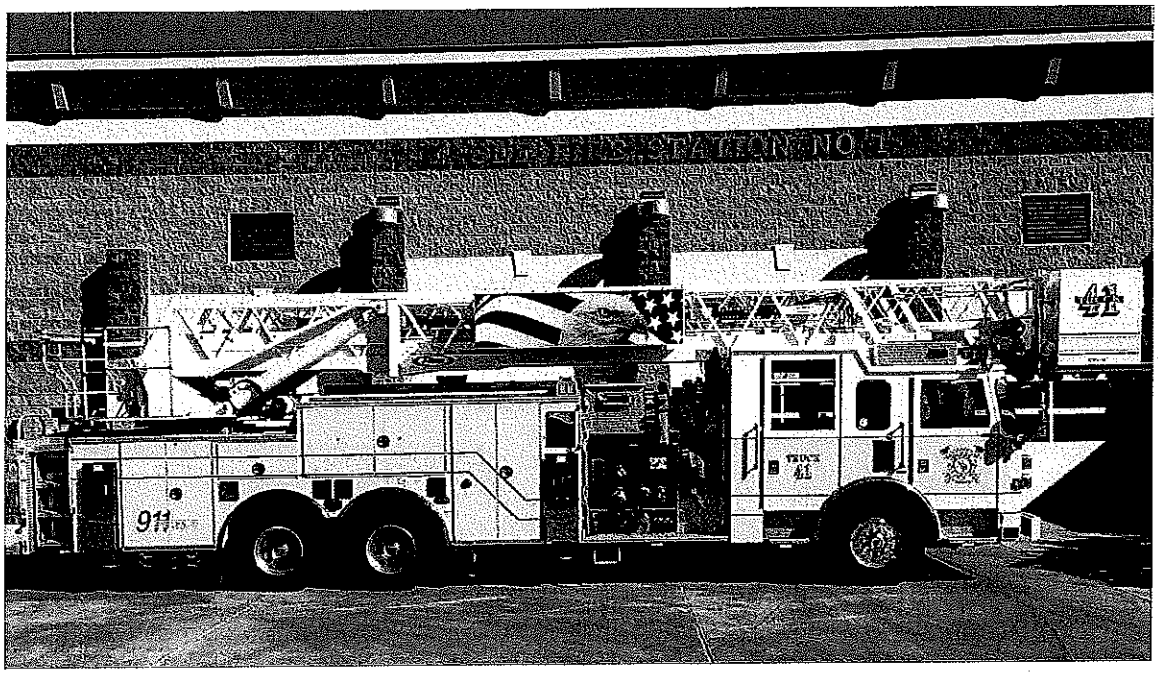
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

JOSH TANNER	CHAIRMAN
BRAD PIKE	COMMISSIONER
BRIAN SIMPSON	COMMISSIONER

ADMINSTRATOR

TYLER LEWIS	FIRE CHIEF

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Financial Section

Gary Merkle, PLLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners
Eagle Fire Protection District
Eagle, Idaho 83616

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Eagle Fire Protection 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 my 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 Eagle Fire Protection District as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financials audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller of the United States (*Government auditing Standards*). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am required to be independent of the Eagle Fire Protection District and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 Eagle Fire Protection 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My 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 my opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, I:

- Exercise professional judgement 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 responsible for 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 Eagle Fire Protection 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 my judgment, there are conditions or events considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Eagle Fire Protection District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

I am required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of my audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that I identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the budgetary comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability, and schedule of employer's contributions on pages 24–26 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 Government Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statement in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America., which consist of inquiries of management about whether the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has not included 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by not including this information.

Other Reporting Required By Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated July 25, 2025 on my consideration of Eagle Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and my 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 my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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* and in considering the Eagle Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Gary Merkle, CPA PLLC

Boise, Idaho
July 25, 2025

Basic Financial Statements

Eagle Fire Protection District
Statement Of Net Position
September 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities	Total
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$10,360,622	$10,360,622
Property taxes receivable	52,844	52,844
Prepaid insurance	5,319	5,319
Prepaid workers comp	285,329	285,329
Total current assets	10,704,114	10,704,114
Non-current assets:		
Land	4,481,164	4,481,164
Capital assets, net of depreciation	4,847,661	4,847,661
Total non-current assets	9,328,825	9,328,825
Total Assets	20,032,939	20,032,939
Deferred outflows - pension	1,407,087	1,407,087
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	327,998	327,998
Accrued taxes and witholdings	10,315	10,315
Accrued compensated absences	1,090,419	1,090,419
Total current liabilities	1,428,732	1,428,732
Long-term liabilities:		
Capital lease, due within one year	301,705	301,705
Capital lease, due in more than one year	512,549	512,549
Net pension liability	5,934,533	5,934,533
Total long-term liabilities	6,748,787	6,748,787
Total liabilities	8,177,519	8,177,519
Deferred Inflows - pension	0	0
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets, net of related debt	8,514,571	8,514,571
Unrestricted	4,747,936	4,747,936
Total Net Position	$13,262,507	$13,262,507

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Eagle Fire Protection District

Statement Of Activities

Year Ended September 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges For Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants And Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes In Net Position
Governental Activities				
Public Safety -				
Salaries, taxes, benefits	$11,755,888			($11,755,888)
Administrative items	332,402			(332,402)
Facility costs	225,850			(225,850)
Consumable items	379,409			(379,409)
Vehicles fuel and repairs	148,689			(148,689)
Information technology	225,440			(225,440)
Training and honor guard	67,418			(67,418)
Community risk reduction	57,456			(57,456)
NACFR service contract	627,666	2,066,319		1,438,653
Capital outlay	234,432			(234,432)
Interest expense	28,400			(28,400)
Depreciation	430,657			(430,657)
Total governmental activities	$14,513,707	$2,066,319	$0	(12,447,388)
General Revenes:				
Local property tax				11,653,131
State sales tax				532,679
Lease of office space				59,200
Investment earnings				524,822
Impact fees				1,117,254
Inspection fees and permits				95,952
Reimbursements and other items				242,903
Total general revenues				14,225,941
Change in net position				1,778,553
Net position, beginning, Amended (see Note 9, pp 24)				11,483,954
Net position, ending				$13,262,507

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Eagle Fire Protection District
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
September 30, 2024

		General Fund	Total Government Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$10,360,622	$10,360,622
Current taxes receivable		52,844	52,844
Prepaid insurance		5,319	5,319
Prepaid workers comp		285,329	285,329
Total Assets		$10,704,114	$10,704,114
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable		327,998	327,998
Accrued taxes and witholdings		10,315	10,315
Total Liabilites		338,313	338,313
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable tax resources		42,552	42,552
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable		290,648	290,648
Assigned For:	Apparatus	150,000	150,000
	Facilities	200,000	200,000
	Separation	150,000	150,000
	NE Avimore	90,807	90,807
	South	112,105	112,105
Total Assigned		702,912	702,912
Unassigned		9,329,689	9,329,689
Total Fund Balances		10,323,249	10,323,249
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances		$10,704,114	$10,704,114

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Eagle Fire Protection District
Reconciliation Of The Government Funds Balance Sheet To The Statement Of Net Position
September 30, 2024

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		$10,323,249
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. These assets consist of the following:		
Land and improvements	4,481,164	
Facilities and improvements	6,366,224	
Vehicles and equipment	7,369,446	
Accumulated depreciation	(8,888,009)	
Total capital assets		9,328,825
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year but are not available soon enough to pay for the currnt year's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		
Deferred portion of property taxes		42,552
Long term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Compensated absences	(1,090,419)	
Capital leases	(814,254)	
Total long term liabilities		(1,904,673)
A net pension liability for the measured portion of the net present value of projected benefit payments is reported on the Statement of Net Position but not in the fund financial statements.		
Deferred outflows associated with the net pension liability		1,407,087
Deferred inflows associated with the net pension liability		0
Net pension liability		(5,934,533)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities		$13,262,507

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Eagle Fire Protection District
Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	General Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues		
Local Sources:		
Property taxes	$11,666,093	$11,666,093
Plan reviews and permits	95,952	95,952
Facility rents	59,200	59,200
NACFR service contract	2,066,319	2,066,319
Impact fees	1,117,254	1,117,254
Interest income	524,822	524,822
Reimbursements and Insur claims	242,903	242,903
Intergovernmental:		
State sales tax	532,679	532,679
Total revenues	16,305,222	16,305,222
Expenditures		
Current: Public Safety		
Salaries	6,648,851	6,648,851
Payroll taxes	684,183	684,183
Benefits	3,194,579	3,194,579
Professional fees	93,581	93,581
Administrative overhead	172,248	172,248
District insurance	66,573	66,573
Station 1	72,098	72,098
Station 2	35,075	35,075
Station 3	27,962	27,962
Station 4	20,516	20,516
Training grounds	14,347	14,347
Administrative office	55,852	55,852
Consumable items	202,366	202,366
Purchase upgrades	122,628	122,628
Radios	54,415	54,415
Vehicles	148,689	148,689
Information IT	206,889	206,889
Office technology	18,551	18,551
Training	67,418	67,418
Community risk reduction	57,456	57,456
NACFR service contract	627,666	627,666
Capital outlay	3,733,461	3,733,461
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	125,433	125,433
Interest and other debt charges	28,400	28,400
Total expenditures	16,479,237	16,479,237
Net change in fund balance	(174,015)	(174,015)
Fund balance, beginning of year	10,497,264	10,497,264
Fund balance, end of year	$10,323,249	$10,323,249

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Eagle Fire Protection District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmntal funds To The Statement Of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		($174,015)
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is to be allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation.		
Cost of assets (capital outlays)	3,499,029	
Depreciation expense	(430,657)	3,068,372
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, however, the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. The current year reduction of long term-debt equalled $125,433.		125,433
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds. Deferred tax revenues decreased $12,962 during the current year ended.		(12,962)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
(Increase)/decrease in the balance of compensated absences		(57,401)
Gain/(loss) on pension expenses not reflected in governmental funds		(1,170,874)
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		$1,778,553

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

Eagle Fire Protection District is organized under Section 31-1401 of the Idaho Code and is governed by three elected commissioners who serve staggered four year terms. Accounting policies and practices of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governments, except for the exceptions noted hereafter.

A. GENERAL

The financial statements listed in the table of contents have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

B. REPORTING ENTITY

The scope of the reporting entity is intended to cover those funds under the direct jurisdiction of the board. Other governing boards; elected or appointed, that exercise substantial or total administrative and supervisory authority in their name are considered to be substantially autonomous from Eagle Fire Protection District balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is used to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities..

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District's financial statements consist of both government-wide statements and fund statements. The government-wide statements focus on the District as a whole, while the fund financial statements focus on individual funds.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The District's activities are governmental activities. Governmental activities are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues.

The Statement of Net Position presents the District's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is restricted when constraints placed upon it is either externally imposed or is imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The Statement of Activities demonstrate the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. The District does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions. 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; 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the District are recorded in individual funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is used to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. Separate statements are provided for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. For governmental and proprietary funds, the emphasis is on major funds with each displayed in a separate column.

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- **General Fund** - This fund is the principle operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds account for the District's general activities including current financial resources and are those through which most governmental functions of the District are financed. The District has the following governmental fund:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash-flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Other revenues are recognized in the years in which the related sales or other activity has occurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met.

The District does not have any proprietary type funds.

The governmental fund financial statements ae prepared and reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred.

E. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCES OR NET POSITION

Following are the District's significant policies regarding recognition and reporting of certain assets, liabilities and equity.

Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of demand deposits with financial institutions and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less than the purchase date. Investments include pooled investments and certificate of deposit with original maturities greater than three months.

Receivables

Receivables include accrued amounts for sales taxes and delinquent property taxes. Receivables from other governments are reasonably assured; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Taxes Receivable

Property taxes are levied in September of each year and become payable on December 20 and June 20 of the following year for real property taxes and December 20 for personal property taxes.

Property taxes attach an enforceable lien as of December 20 following levy in September, therefore, no amount has been set aside for an allowance of doubtful accounts. Property taxes not collected before December 1, 2024 are classified as revenue unavailable for use in governmental funds.

Capital Assets

The District defines a capital asset as an asset with an initial cost of $5,000 or more for equipment, $25,000 for apparatus and $50,000 or more for land and buildings and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition fair value on the date of acquisition. The District does not capitalize any infrastructure assets.

Capital assets purchased in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements. Interest expense for capital asset construction related to governmental activities is not capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Buildings, equipment and other depreciable assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 5 to 40 years.

Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental column in the government-wide financial statements.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

Net Position/Fund Balance

The difference between assets plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows is net position on the government wide statement and fund balance on the governmental fund statements.

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This financial statement element represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period, or periods, so it will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until that time. The District currently reports a deferred outflow associated with the net pension liability on the Statement of Net Position.

In addition to liabilities, The Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period or, periods, so it will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until that time. The District has an item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly revenue unavailable for use is reported only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet. This amount id deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that amounts become available. The District also reports a deferred inflow associated with the net pension liability on the Statement of Net Position/

Nonspendable and Spendable Fund Balances

Fund balance is separated into spendable and nonspendable fund balance. The following is a list of nonspendable and spendable fund balance designations for Eagle Fire Protection District.

Nonspendable: This designation segregates fund balances that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted: This designation segregates a portion of the fund balance when constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed: This designation indicates a portion of the fund balance which can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District Board. It cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit it.

Assigned: This designation indicates a fund balance that can only be spent for purposes officially designated by authority (budget) or is constrained by governmental intent, but is not restricted or committed.

Unassigned: This designation indicates a fund balance is not assigned to any specific purpose or is a negative fund balance. The District may use the positive unassigned fund balance for expenditures in subsequent fiscal years.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the District generally uses restricted fund balances first, then unrestricted.

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The Idaho constitution and the Idaho Department of Revenues and Taxation prescribe the budget process and procedures for governmental subdivisions. The Eagle Fire Protection District has satisfied the basic requirements prescribed in the following particulars:

1) Formulation of subsequent year budget requirements by internal District officers and personnel.
2) Perusal of formulated budgets by the District Board of Commissioners.
3) Presentation of preliminary and final budget requirements in formal news media of the District.
4) Open hearings to permit taxpayer input before such budgets are formally adopted.

Subsequent control budgets following adoption are accomplished through a budget-expenditures control system with interim status accounting and reporting made available to officers and employees for management purposes. Budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting. The District does not maintain a formal encumbrance accounting system.

G. COMPENSATED ABSENCES AND POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District does not offer compensated absences or any post-employment benefits.

H. 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.

I. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in governmental funds when "measurable and available." Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Lemhi County Fire Protection District considers payment of property tax revenues to be "available" if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue when all eligibility requirements have been met. All other revenues, including sales taxes, are considered to be available if they are collected within 30 days after year-end. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

In the government-wide statements, revenues are recognized when earned.

J. EXPENDITURE/EXPENSE RECOGNITION

In governmental funds, expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability in incurred. However, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisition and construction are reported as expenditures in the period they are acquired.

Note 1 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In the government-wide statements, expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred.

When an expenditure or expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, the District generally uses restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which unrestricted fund balance is used, the District generally uses committed first, then assigned and then unassigned fund balance.

G. INTERFUND ACTIVITY AND BALANCES

Government-wide Statements

In general, eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activity. There were no interfund receivables or payables at September 30, 2024.

Governmental Fund Statements

Interfund transactions for goods and services provided and used are reported as revenues and expenditures/expenses in the funds involved. Cash transfers between funds of the District are reported as other financing sources and uses in the governmental fund statements.

H. 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 accounting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 Cash and investments

Cash deposits and investments by the District as of September 30, 2024, totaled $10,685,162 of which $667,424 represented demand deposits and cash on hand and $10,017,738 represented investments in the State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The deposits and simple investments, other than those in the LGIP are not collateralized nor are they required to be by Idaho state statute.

The District follows the requirements of the Idaho Depository Law (Idaho Code Section, Title 57-100), and applicable investment rights and restrictions cited by Idah Code Section, Title 67-1210.

Deposits

At year end, the carrying amount of the District's deposits in financial institutions was $10,360,622 and the bank balance was $10,685,162. Of the bank balance demand deposits, $10,435,162 was not covered by FDIC or SPIC insurance a year end.

Investments

The fair value of the Districts investments at year end was $10,017,738. The information on the amount not covered by FDIC or SPIC insurance is not available.

Note 2 Cash and investments (Continued)

The investments in the amount of $10,017,738 in the LGIP are through the State Treasurer who provides the oversight of the monies. Monies held by the LGIP were held in the following investments: government agency notes, commercial paper, corporate bonds, money markets, U.S. treasury notes, Idaho repurchase agreements and purchased accrued interest. All investments for the LGIP are collateralized with securities held by the LGIP's safekeeping agent in the LGIP's name. The investments held by the LGIP are carried at cost, which is not materially different than fair value (determined by the Idaho State Treasurer's office). The investments in the LGIP are subject to risk from market and interest fluctuations. The LGIP is a non-rated fund. The weighted average maturity at September 30, 2024 was 106 days.

The District does not have a written policy addressing credit risk, custodial risk, or interest risk

At year end, the District had the following investments:

Investment Type		Fair Value	≤1 year	1-5 years	≥5 years	Rating	%
	LGIP	$ 10,017,738	10,017,738	$ -	$ -	N/A	5.2
		$ 10,017,738	$ 10,017,738	$ -	$ -		5.2

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value accounting guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires a government to maximize the observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Based on the inputs used to determine fair value, a three level hierarchy is used as follows:

Level 1 Determined using quoted prices in active markets that the government has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Determined using inputs - other than quoted prices included in Level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 Determined using unobservable inputs for an asset or liability and requires the government to develop it's own assumptions, based on the best information available in the circumstances, about the considerations market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following table represents the district's investments that are measured or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. The District does not have any financial assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

	Fair Value Hierarchy			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
LGIP	$ 10,017,738	$ -	$ -	$ 10,017,738

The Local Government Investment Pool funds are valued using quoted market prices.

Note 3 Capital Assets

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

	Balance 10-01-2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 09-30-2024
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 2,679,769	$ 1,801,395	$ -	$ 4,481,164
Total capital assets not being depreciated	$ 2,679,769	$ 1,801,395	$ -	$ 4,481,164
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	$ 4,818,223	$ 1,548,001	$ -	$ 6,366,224
Vehicles and equipment	7,219,815	149,633	-	7,369,448
Total capital assets, being depreciated	$12,038,038	1,697,634	-	$13,735,672
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	(2,324,413)	(112,046)	-	(2,436,459)
Vehicles and equipment	(6,132,941)	(318,611)	-	(6,451,552)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,457,354)	(430,657)	-	(8,888,011)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,580,684	1,266,977	-	4,847,661
Governmental activity, capital assets, net	$ 6,260,453	$ 3,068,372	$ -	$ 9,328,825

Depreciation expense was charged to current function of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
Depreciation	$ 430,657

Note 4 Pension Plan

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.

Note 4 Pension Plan (Continued)

Plan Description

The District contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit 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 required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

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

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members of benefices. 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 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 a percentage of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 74% for public safety. As of June 30, 2024 it was 6.71% for general employees and 9.83% for public safety. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for police and firefighters. The District's contributions were $1,119,977 for the year ended September 30, 2024.

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

At September 30, 2024, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2024, the District's portion was .00158650 percent.

Note 4 Pension Plan (Continued)

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense (revenue) of $,1,706,769. At September 30, 2024, the District reported outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	*Deferred Inflows of Resource*
Differences between expected and actual experience	($ 107,722)	$ - 0 -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	235,096	- 0 -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	944,832	- 0 -
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	334,881	
	$ 1,407,087	$ - 0 -

$334,881 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2024.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2024 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023 is 4.6 and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2024.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year ended September 30:

2025	$ 292,904
2026	$ 1,106,509
2027	($ 190,815)
2068	($ 136,392)

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 individuals between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

Note 4 Pension Plan (Continued)

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 210 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 other than 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 development for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting 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	30.0%	50.0%
US/Global Equity	55.0%	39.3%
International Equity	15.0%	10.7%
Cash	0.0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35 percent. 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 the assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future

Note 4 Pension Plan (Continued)

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 he total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	*Current Discount Rate*	*1% Increase*
	(5.35%)	(6.35%)	(7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	$ 11,277,462	$ 5,934,533	$ 1,570,722

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 payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $-0- for legally required contributions and $-0- for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 5 Litigation and Contingent Liabilities

The District is not presently in active litigation. There are no claims pending against the District that are expected to expose the District to losses beyond the insurance protection provided.

Note 6 Long-Term Obligations

Long-term Obligation Activity:
Long term obligations of the District include the District's proportional share of the net pension liability for the pension plan. During the year ended September 30, 2023, there were the following changes to the net pension liability.

Governmental activities	Balance 10-01-2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 09-30-24	Amounts due within one year
Net pension liability	$ 5,656,680	$ 277,853	$ - 0 -	$ 5,934,533	$ -0-

Note 6 Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

The District has entered into lease-purchase commitments. The commitments qualify as a capital lease for accounting purposes and therefore have been recorded at the net present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of inception. The leases contain a cancellation provision and are subject to an annual appropriation. The following summarizes the lease obligations:

	Date	Total Payment	Interest Payment	Principle Payment	Balance
2018 Pierce engine					
3.384% APR	10-10-19	72,400.83	18,409.27	53,991.56	471,987.69
	10-10-20	72,400.83	16,519.57	55,881.26	416,106.43
	10-10-21	72,400.83	14,563.73	57,837.10	358,269.33
	10-10-22	72,400.83	12,539.43	59,861.40	298,407.93
	10-10-23	72,400.83	10,444.28	61,956.55	236,451.38

	Date	Total Payment	Interest Payment	Principle Payment	Balance
2024 Pierce engine					
2.80% APR	01-13-22				703,027.00
	01-13-23	81,432.55	19,684.76	61,747.79	641,279.21
	01-13-24	81,432.55	17,955.82	63,476.73	577,802.48
	01-13-25	81,432.55	16,178.47	65,254.08	512,548.40
	01-13-26	81,432.55	14,351.36	67,081.19	445,467.21
	01-13-27	81,432.55	12,473.08	68,959.47	376,507.74
	01-13-28	81,432.55	10,542.22	70,890.33	305,617.41
	01-13-29	81,432.55	8,557.29	72,875.26	232,742.15
	01-13-29	233,303.28	561.13	232,742.15	- 0 -

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Maturity	Rate	Balance 09-30-23	Decrease	Balance 09-30-24	Current Portion
Equipment lease	10-10-24	3.384%	$298,407.93	$ 61,956.55	$236,451.38	$ 236,451.38
Equipment lease	01-13-29	2.80%	$641,279.21	$ 63,476.73	$577,802.48	$ 65,254.08

Note 7 Committed/Nonspendable and Encumbered Fund Balances/Restricted Net Position

As of September 30, 2024, there was a nonspendable fund balance of $290,648 on the Balance Sheet. The $290,648 represents prepaid expenditures/expenses that are not in spendable form. There were no encumbrances as of September 30, 2024.

Note 8 Compensated Absences

The District provides personal leave to full time employees. It is paid to employees when taken and will be paid to employees or their beneficiaries upon the employee's termination, retirement or death. Changes in compensated absences for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Beginning	Increase	Ending
Compensated absences	$ 1,033,018	$57,401	$1,090,419

Note 9 Related Party Transactions

The District has not been directly involved in related party transactions that would violate the Idaho Code or Federal Regulations.

Note 10 Material Violation of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

There are no known violations of direct finance-related legal and contractual provisions.

The District is exposed to various risks related to torts, theft, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters. The District's risk management program encompasses various means of protecting the District against loss by obtaining property, casualty and liability coverage through commercial insurance carriers and from participation in a risk pool. The District's participation in the risk pool is limited to paying premiums for it's general liability insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years. There has not been any significant reduction in coverage from that of the previous year.

Note 11 Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks related to torts, theft, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, and natural disasters. The District's risk management program encompasses various means of protecting the District against loss by obtaining property, casualty and liability coverage through commercial insurance carriers and from participation in a risk pool. The District's participation in the risk pool is limited to paying premiums for it's general liability insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years. There has not been any significant reduction in coverage from that of the previous year.

Note 12 Deficits

There were no fund balance deficits reportable by the District.

Note 13 Subsequent Events

There are no known subsequent events that will have a material impact on the operation of the District. Subsequent events were considered through the report date of July 25, 2025.

Required Supplementary Information

Eagle Fire Protection District
Schedule Of Revnenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis)
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Original/Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget *Fav/(Unfav)*
Revenues			
Property taxes	$11,491,758	$11,679,055	$187,297
Plan reviews and permits	72,500	95,952	23,452
Facility rents	52,600	59,200	6,600
NACFR service contract	2,263,000	2,066,319	(196,681)
BLM service ontract	5,000,000	0	(5,000,000)
Impact fees	0	1,117,254	1,117,254
Interest income	70,000	524,822	454,822
Reimbursements	0	242,903	242,903
State sales tax	355,000	532,679	177,679
Total revenues	19,304,858	16,318,184	(2,986,674)
Expenditures			
Public Safety:			
Salaries	7,027,000	6,648,851	378,149
Payroll taxes	902,000	684,183	217,817
Benefits	3,610,000	3,377,824	232,176
Professional fees	135,000	73,449	61,551
Administrative OVH	140,458	202,633	(62,175)
District Insurance	68,000	66,573	1,427
Station 1	82,200	72,098	10,102
Station 2	41,000	35,075	5,925
Station 3	40,800	27,962	12,838
Station 4	8,400	20,516	(12,116)
Training grounds	13,000	14,347	(1,347)
Administrative office	42,500	55,852	(13,352)
Consumable items	173,500	202,366	(28,866)
Purchase upgrades	110,000	122,628	(12,628)
Radios	56,500	54,415	2,085
Vehicles	221,500	75,579	145,921
Information IT	155,000	206,889	(51,889)
Office technology	26,000	18,551	7,449
Training	79,500	67,418	12,082
Community risk reduction	66,500	57,456	9,044
NACFR service contract	819,000	643,854	175,146
Capital outlay	10,672,000	3,733,461	6,938,539
Debt service	155,000	153,833	1,167
Total expenditures	24,644,858	16,615,813	8,029,045
Net changes in fund balance	(5,340,000)	(297,629)	5,042,371
Reconciling items:			
Changes affected by accrued revenues		(12,962)	
Changes affected by accrued expenditures		136,576	
Fund balance, beginning		10,497,264	
Fund balance, ending		$10,323,249	

The note to the required supplementary information is an integral part of this schedule

Eagle Fire Protection District
Note To Required Supplementary Schedule
Year Ended September 30, 2024

Basis of Budgetary Accounting

The District's legal budget is prepared using cash basis records. The Budget and Actual Schedule is prepared on the budgetary basis and includes the variation from GAAP. The reconciliation at the bottom of the budget and actual schedule shows the difference between the basis of budgeting and GAAP.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Information

The District prepares an annual budget in accordance with Idaho law (Title 31, chp 14). Appropriated budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis. The following summarizes the budgetary process:

Prior to the third Monday in May, each department head submits to the Fire Chief's office a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures by department categorized by personal services and other charges and services.(including capital outlay) and the means of financing them. The Fire Chief's office assures the budgets are balanced. Budget hearings give the department heads an opportunity to present their proposed budgets to the Fire Chief, commissioners and public at large.

On or before the first Monday in August, the proposed budget is submitted to the Commissioners for review and tentative approval. When the tentative budget has been approved it must be published in the newspaper. Public budget hearings are conducted by the District on or before the Tuesday after Labor Day to obtain taxpayer comments, and upon conclusion of the hearing, the Commissioners legally adopt the budget by a resolution in the official minutes of the District.

The budget in no event shall be greater than the amount of the advertised tentative budget. Per Idaho Code Section 31, the actual expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year shall not exceed the appropriations legally adopted by the Commissioners. The District's policy is that amounts may not be transferred between personal services and other charges and services (including capital outlay).

The District may increase the total appropriations budget during the current year as grants are subsequently awarded by federal or state agencies, for donations to various departments for carrying forward prior year incomplete major capital construction project balances and for receipt of unscheduled and/or unanticipated revenue provided there is no increase in anticipated property taxes. The appropriation budget may only be increased by the amount of actual revenues received or carried forward in the case of major capital construction projects. Such budget revisions must be advertised, discussed in a public hearing and adopted by a resolution from the Commissioners.

The level of budgetary control (level at which expenditures may not legally exceed the appropriations) is established by the personal services and other charges and services (including capital outlay) within the District.

The District employs budgetary integration as a management control devise during the year for all Governmental funds. All appropriations, other than those for capital improvements not yet completed, lapse at the end of the fiscal year and become null and void.

Eagle Fire Protection District
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	PERSI Base Plan				
Fiscal Year	Employer's portion of net pension liability	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	Employer's covered employee payroll	Employer's Proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2015	0.0011681%	1,538,140	3,235,841	47.53%	91.38%
2016	0.0012501%	2,534,220	3,546,929	71.44%	87.26%
2017	0.0013108%	2,060,358	3,923,940	52.51%	90.68%
2018	0.0013935%	2,055,372	4,190,130	49.10%	91.69%
2019	0.0012515%	1,428,547	4,079,774	35.00%	93.79%
2020	0.0012121%	2,814,566	4,295,028	65.53%	88.22%
2021	0.0012279%	(96,979)	4,503,439	-2.15%	100.36%
2022	0.0013053%	5,141,103	5,289,341	97.20%	83.09%
2023	0.0014175%	5,656,680	6,149,387	91.99%	83.83%
2024	0.0015865%	5,934,533	6,391,253	92.85%	85.54%

Data reported is measured as of June 30th.

Eagle Fire Protection District
Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	PERSI Base Plan				
Fiscal Year	Statutorily required contribution	Contribution in relation to the statutorily required contributi9on	Contribution deficiiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll
2015	370,356	370,356	$0	3,235,841	11.40%
2016	413,890	413,890	$0	3,546,929	11.60%
2017	460,848	460,848	$0	3,923,940	11.70%
2018	463,816	463,816	$0	4,190,130	11.10%
2019	481,166	481,166	$0	4,079,774	11.80%
2020	521,457	521,457	$0	4,295,028	12.10%
2021	547,146	547,146	$0	4,503,439	12.10%
2022	648,959	648,959	$0	5,289,341	12.30%
2023	767,060	767,060	$0	6,149,387	12.50%
2024	1,119,977	1,119,977	$0	6,391,253	17.50%

Data reported is measured as of September 30

Other Reports

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Independent Auditor's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In *Accordance With Government Auditing Standards*

Board of Commissioners
Eagle Fire Protection District
Eagle, Idaho 83616

I 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 the Eagle Fire Protection 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 Eagle Fire Protection District's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated July 25, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the Eagle Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriated in the circumstances for purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Eagle Fire Protection District's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Eagle Fire 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 District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or 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.

My 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. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Eagle Fire Protection District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, I 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my 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 my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Eagle Fire Protection 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Gary Merkle, CPA PLLC

Boise, Idaho
July 25, 2025