St. Maries Fire Protection District

Financial Statements
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

St. Maries Fire Protection District

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Financial Section

Independent Auditor's Report

HOOVER
Certified Public Accountant | Business Consultant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Commissioners
St. Maries Fire Protection District
St. Maries, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of St. Maries 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 our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of St. Maries Fire Protection District, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of St. Maries Fire Protection 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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary information on page 25 and the GASB 68 pension information on page 26 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) 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 financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 12, 2025, on our consideration of St. Maries Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting and on our test of its compliance with certain provisions, laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Scott P. Hoover, CPA

Scott P. Hoover, CPA, PLLC
Liberty Lake, WA

February 12, 2025

Financial Section

Basic Financial Statements

St. Maries Fire Protection District

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2024

ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 563,530
Property taxes receivable	22,945
Prepaid expenses	14,767
Land	198,750
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,963,510
Total assets	2,763,502
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred pension outflows	41,984
Total deferred outflows of resources	41,984
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	3,114
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	31,672
Due in more than one year	66,261
Net pension liability	161,174
Total liabilities	262,221
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred pension inflows	2,926
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,926
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	2,068,912
Restricted - Grant funds	4,000
Unrestricted	467,427
Total net position	$ 2,540,339

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of these financial statements.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

EXPENSES:		
Public safety - fire protection:		
Salaries and wages	$	244,383
Fire operations, station, repairs, and supplies		79,762
Utilities		29,552
Office and administrative		26,573
Insurance		12,816
Employee benefits		96,965
Legal and professional fees		18,622
Payroll taxes		3,691
Building maintenance and repairs		28,282
Vehicle fuel and oil		12,392
Personal protective equipment		9,047
Training		4,998
Workmans Compensation		4,428
Depreciation		137,443
Communications		3,623
Interest expense		4,039
Total program expenses		716,698
PROGRAM REVENUES:		
Charges for services		668
Capital grants and contributions		9,845
Total program revenues		10,513
Net program expense		706,185
GENERAL REVENUES:		
Property taxes		498,223
State sales taxes		29,636
Donations		120
Interest income		22,240
Gain on sale of assets		36,780
Miscellaneous		8,322
Total general revenues		595,321
Change in net position		(110,864)
Net position- beginning		2,651,203
Net position- ending	$	2,540,339

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 2024

ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	563,530
Property taxes receivable		22,945
Prepaid expenses		14,767
Total assets	$	601,242
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$	3,114
Total liabilities		3,114
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Unavailable revenue- property taxes		20,523
Total deferred inflows of resources		20,523
FUND BALANCES:		
Nonspendable- prepaids		14,767
Assigned - Operating Reserve Fund		95,155
Committed - Apparatus Replacement Fund		17,492
Restricted - Grant funds		4,000
Unassigned		446,191
Total fund balances		577,605
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$	601,242

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2024

Total fund balances - Governmental Funds, September, 30, 2024	$	577,605
Cost of land		198,750
Cost of depreciable assets		3,409,226
Less: Accumulated depreciation, September 30, 2024		(1,445,716)
Elimination of unavailable revenue- property taxes		20,523
Pension liabilities, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions:		
District's proportionate share of collective deferred outflows of resources		41,984
Proportionate share of collective deferred inflows of resources		(2,926)
District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability		(161,174)
Long-term debt balance - September 30, 2024		(97,933)
Net position, September 30, 2024	$	2,540,339

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

REVENUES:		
Property taxes	$	498,338
State sales taxes		29,636
Grant revenues		9,845
Fees for services		668
Donations		120
Miscellaneous income		8,322
Interest income		22,240
Total revenues		569,169
EXPENDITURES:		
Operating expenditures:		
Salaries and wages		242,687
Fire operations, station, repairs, and supplies		79,762
Utilities		29,552
Office and administrative		26,573
Insurance		12,816
Employee benefits		51,973
Legal and professional fees		18,622
Payroll taxes		3,691
Building maintenance and repairs		28,282
Vehicle fuel and oil		12,392
Personal protective equipment		9,047
Training		4,998
Workmans Compensation		4,428
Communications		3,623
Miscellaneous		82
Capital expenditures and debt service:		
Principal payments		31,905
Interest payments		4,039
Capital outlay		134,539
Total expenditures		699,011
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures		(129,842)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		56,780
Net change in fund balance		(73,062)
Fund balance - beginning		650,667
Fund balance - ending	$	577,605

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements"
are an integral part of this statement.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

Total net changes in fund balances for the year ended September 30, 2024	$	(73,062)
Add: Capital outlay, which is considered expenditures		134,539
Less: Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2024		(137,443)
Less: Proceeds from sale of assets		(56,780)
Add: Gain from disposal of assets		36,780
Add: Long-term debt payments considered as an expenditure		31,905
Less: Change in compensated absences		(1,696)
Change in retirement contributions not required to be paid with current financial resources		(44,992)
Less: Difference between revenue earned on property taxes on modified accrual basis versus revenue on property taxes on accrual basis		(115)
Change in net position for the year ended September 30, 2024	$	(110,864)

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The St. Maries Fire Protection District (the "District") was formed in 1977 and became a taxing district for the purpose of providing fire protection and emergency medical services to the St. Maries and Harrison, Idaho, and the surrounding area as defined by the District's Board of Commissioners.

Under generally accepted accounting principles, a reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of St. Maries Fire Protection District consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For St. Maries Fire Protection District, this includes general operations.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt, or the levying of taxes. The District has no component units.

The financial statements of St. Maries Fire Protection District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the District's accounting policies are described below:

B. Basis of Presentation - Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government.

The statement of activities demonstrates 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 with a specific function or segment. 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 or segment, and 2) grants and contributions are restricted to the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items properly not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

C. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The District has only one governmental fund:

General Fund – The general fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to Idaho State law.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources.* The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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 liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenue 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*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measureable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a 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. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuances of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash received by the District is pooled for investment purposes and is presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, cash and cash equivalents were limited to bank deposits and deposits with the Idaho State Investment Pool. The Idaho State Investment Pool is an investment pool, which allows districts within the State of Idaho to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in the Idaho State Investment Pool are valued at cost, which materially equals market value.

For presentation in the financial statements, investments in the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less, at the time they are purchased by the District, are considered to be cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Capital Assets

General capital assets usually result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in fund financial statements.

All capital assets are capitalized at historical cost and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of $2,500. Improvements and interest incurred during construction of capital assets are capitalized. The cost of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets useful life are not capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated Lives
Building and improvements	30 -- 50 years
Vehicles	5 – 30 years
Equipment	3 – 20 years

G. Compensated Absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The District records a liability for accumulated unused vacation time when earned for all employees who qualify.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments and the noncurrent portion of capital leases, which will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within 60 days after year end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has only one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred outflows relating to the accounting for the net pension obligation on the government-wide statement of net position, in accordance with GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has only one type of item, which arises only under the modified-accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue- property taxes, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds balance sheet reports unavailable revenue from property taxes which have not been collected within 60 days after the fiscal year-end. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The District has one type of item, which arises under the full-accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item "deferred pension inflows" is reported only on the government-wide statement of net position, and presents the District's proportionate share of the collective deferred pension inflows in accordance with GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*.

J. Fund Balance Classifications

The District has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" (required implementation date of June 2011). This Statement establishes criteria for classifying governmental fund balances into specifically defined classifications. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statement requires the District to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The District's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their corresponding assignment as restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

The District reports the following classifications as applicable:

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

Restricted Fund Balance – Restricted fund balances are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions are placed on fund balances when legally enforceable legislation establishes a specific purpose for the funds. Legal enforceability means that the District can be compelled by an external party (e.g., citizens, public interest groups, the judiciary) to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Fund Balance Classifications (Concluded)

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

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

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

K. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purposes, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

L. Net Position Flow Assumption

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets (net of any related debt) consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONCLUDED)

L. Net Position Flow Assumption (Concluded)

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

M. Estimates

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

N. Property Taxes

Property taxes levied for 2023 and prior years that are still outstanding as of September 30, 2024 are recorded as receivables. In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the period levied to the extent that they are collected within 60 days after year-end, in accordance with the modified-accrual basis of accounting. Receivables collectible after the 60-day date are reflected in the fund financial statements as deferred inflows of resources. In the government-wide financial statements, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the period levied in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting.

The District's property tax is levied each November based on the assessed value listed as of the prior September for all property located within the District. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June.

O. Pension Plan

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 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. An annual budget is adopted for the general fund. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general fund.

This is in conformance with Idaho State Statutes, which require that appropriations lapse at the end of a fiscal year and are not available to be carried forward to be used in addition to the succeeding year's appropriation. The budget was not amended in the current fiscal year.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

a) The District publishes a proposed budget for public review.

b) Public hearings are set to obtain taxpayer comments.

c) Prior to October 1, the budget is adopted by resolution of the Board of Commissioners and published.

Lapsing of Appropriations – At the close of each year, all unspent appropriations revert to the respective funds from which they were appropriated and become subject to future appropriation.

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

General:

State statutes authorize the District's investments and deposits. The District is authorized to invest in demand deposits, savings accounts, U.S. Government obligations and its agencies, obligations of Idaho and its agencies, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, prime domestic commercial paper, prime domestic bankers acceptances, bonds, debentures or notes of any corporation organized, controlled and operating within the U.S. which have at their purchase an "A" rating or higher, government pool and money market funds consisting of any of these securities listed. No violations of these categories have occurred during the year.

Custodial Credit Risk:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a financial institution, the District's deposits and investments may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was $563,530 and the bank balance was $572,273. At September 30, 2024, the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

NOTE 3: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Concluded)

Deposits without exposure to custodial credit risk:	
Amounts insured by FDIC	$ 119,508
Deposits with exposure to custodial credit risk:	
Amounts collateralized with securities in trust, but not in the District's name	452,765
Total Deposits	$ 572,273
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 3024 consist of the following:	
Deposits	$ 110,765
Idaho State Investment Pool	452,765
Total	563,530
Cash and cash equivalents are presented in the financial statements as follows:	
Cash and cash equivalents	563,530
Total	$ 563,530

Fair Value:

The District's investments in 2a-7-like pools are valued based upon the value of pool shares. The District invests in one 2a-7-like pool, the Idaho State Investment Pool. The advisory board of the Idaho State Investment Pool is composed of members appointed pursuant to the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act. The Idaho State Investment Pool is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's office and consists of U.S. Treasury bills and notes, collateralized certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements.

As of September 30, 2024, the District had a balance in the Idaho State Investment Pool carried at cost of $452,765, which approximates fair market value. The District's portion of the Idaho State Investment Pool had an unrealized gain of $1,177 as of September 30, 2024. As the difference between fair market value and cost is immaterial, the unrealized gain has not been recorded in the District's general ledger.

Credit Risk:

The Idaho State Investment Pool does not have an established credit rating, but invests in entities with a minimum credit rating of "A" as stipulated by Idaho code. The District does not have a formal policy for credit risk. Financial information on the investment pool can be obtained by contacting the Idaho State Treasurer.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Following is a recap of capital assets for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 198,750	$ -	$ -	$ 198,750
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	198,750	-	-	198,750
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and land improvements	1,767,268	7,559	-	1,774,827
Vehicles	964,356	126,980	53,000	1,038,336
Equipment	596,063	-	-	596,063
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,327,687	134,539	53,000	3,409,226
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Building and improvements	536,798	42,359	-	579,157
Vehicles	494,281	50,667	33,000	511,948
Equipment	310,194	44,417	-	354,611
Total accumulated depreciation	1,341,273	137,443	33,000	1,445,716
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	1,986,414	(2,904)	20,000	1,963,510
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 2,185,164	$ (2,904)	$ 20,000	$ 2,162,260

Depreciation expense of $137,443 for the year ending September 30, 2024 was charged to the public safety- fire protection governmental function.

NOTE 5: ACCRUED VACATION BENEFITS

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 requires accrual of employee compensation for future absences if certain conditions exist. Included in liabilities on the government-wide statement of net position is an accrual for vacation and personal leave benefits in the amount of $4,585 as of September 30, 2024.

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

During fiscal year 2007, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with Panhandle Area Council for the rental and use of a fire station facility in St. Maries. The cost of the facility is included in property and equipment balance on the accompanying statement of net position.

The Commissioners of the District felt that they could achieve significant long-term cost savings by refinancing the capital lease with a bond. Accordingly, the District sought and obtained approval of District voters to issue a bond during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012. A bond in the amount of $418,882 was issued. The bond proceeds were used to repay the capital lease and accordingly, the District acquired full title to the St. Maries fire station.

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT (Concluded)

The bond is payable over 15 years in semi-annual, variable payments of principal and interest. Interest rates vary by payment date through the term of the bond. The interest rates (set in the bond offering) range from 2% to 5%. The effective interest rate on the bond is 3.03%. The semi-annual payments are due March 15 (interest only) and September 15 (principal and interest).

Due to the fact that the bond was issued at a discount and has varying interest rates, the bond amortization used for financial accounting purposes is different from that set forth in the bond offering. For financial accounting purposes, the bond is being amortized using the effective interest rate rather than the stated interest rates.

As of September 30, 2024, the bond had an outstanding principal balance of $93,348. Future required payments on the bond are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 31,672	$ 2,828	$ 34,500
2026	31,131	1,869	33,000
2027	30,545	955	31,500
	$ 93,348	$ 5,652	$ 99,000

NOTE 7: CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in general long-term debt are as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 9/30/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 9/30/2024	Current Portion
2012 Bond payable	$ 125,253	$ -	$ 31,905	$ 93,348	$ 31,672
Net Pension Liability	129,787	31,387	-	161,174	-
Compensated absences	2,889	1,696	-	4,585	-
Total	$ 257,929	$ 33,083	$ 31,905	$ 259,107	$ 31,672

NOTE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The District contracts with an insurance company for property insurance and general liability insurance.

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

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

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

Pension Benefits

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

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

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) 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 police and firefighters. 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 public safety. The District's contributions were $29,653 for the year ended September 30, 2024.

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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 proportion was 0.00430871 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $74,645. At September 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 25,660	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	6,385	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,926
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	-
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,939	-
Total	$ 41,984	$ 2,926

$9,939 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, 2025.

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, 2022, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023 is 4.6 years and 4.6 years 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 Ending September 30,	
2025	7,955
2026	30,051
2027	(5,182)
2028	(3,705)

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assume 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%

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Teachers – Males Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
Teachers – Females Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members – Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members – Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2024 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date 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 the best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for settling the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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.

Capital Market Assumptions

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	0.00%	0.0%
Large Cap	18.00%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11.00%	4.70%
International Equity	15.00%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10.00%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20.00%	-0.25%
TIPS	10.00%	-0.30%
Real Estate	8.00%	3.75%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense, but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

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

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

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 306,280	$ 161,174	$ 42,659

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Concluded)

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 had no payables outstanding to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions or for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 10: EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF BUDGET

The District's total actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 exceeded total budgeted expenditures by approximately $57,000. The excess was primarily attributable to the timing of capital expenditures.

Required Supplementary Information

St. Maries Fire Protection District

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Original* Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance With Budget
REVENUES			
Property taxes	$ 492,026	$ 498,338	$ 6,312
State sales taxes	23,000	29,636	6,636
Grant revenues	-	9,845	9,845
Fees for services	1,000	668	(332)
Donations	700	120	(580)
Miscellaneous income	16,000	8,322	(7,678)
Interest income	6,000	22,240	16,240
Total revenues	538,726	569,169	30,443
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and wages	267,000	242,687	24,313
Fire operations, station, repairs, and supplies	55,000	79,762	(24,762)
Utilities	28,500	29,552	(1,052)
Office and administrative	24,026	26,573	(2,547)
Insurance	15,000	12,816	2,184
Employee benefits	52,000	51,973	27
Legal and professional fees	18,000	18,622	(622)
Payroll taxes	5,000	3,691	1,309
Building maintenance and repair	26,250	28,282	(2,032)
Vehicle fuel and oil	10,000	12,392	(2,392)
Personal protective equipment	6,500	9,047	(2,547)
Training	12,000	4,998	7,002
Workmans Compensation	5,000	4,428	572
Communications	3,500	3,623	(123)
Capital expenditures and debt service:			
Capital outlay	80,000	134,539	(54,539)
Principal payments	34,000	31,905	2,095
Interest payments	-	4,039	(4,039)
Total expenditures	641,776	699,011	(57,235)
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(103,050)	(129,842)	(26,792)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	56,780	56,780
Net change in fund balances	(103,050)	(73,062)	29,988
Fund balance- beginning	103,050	650,667	547,617
Fund balance- ending	$ -	$ 577,605	$ 577,605

* Budget was not amended

The accompanying "Notes to the Financial Statements" are an integral part of this statement.

St. Maries Fire Protection District

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0043%	0.0033%	0.0039%	0.0039%	0.0038%	0.0041%	0.0039%	0.0036%	0.0037%	0.0037%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 161,174	$ 129,787	$ 154,029	$ (3,044)	$ 88,780	$ 47,120	$ 57,240	$ 56,633	$ 74,088	$ 48,797
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 223,594	$ 133,092	$ 149,320	$ 146,324	$ 145,470	$ 132,297	$ 130,802	$ 115,812	$ 104,086	$ 101,973
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	72.08%	97.52%	103.15%	-2.08%	61.03%	35.62%	43.76%	48.90%	71.18%	47.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	85.54%	83.83%	83.09%	100.36%	88.22%	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

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

Date reported is measured as of June 30th.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 29,653	$ 16,447	$ 18,210	$ 17,824	$ 17,739	$ 15,467	$ 14,856	$ 13,372	$ 12,004	$ 11,762
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (29,653)	$ (16,447)	$ (18,210)	$ (17,824)	$ (17,739)	$ (15,467)	$ (14,856)	$ (13,372)	$ (12,239)	$ (11,749)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (235)	$ 13
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 223,594	$ 133,092	$ 149,320	$ 146,324	$ 145,470	$ 132,297	$ 130,802	$ 115,812	$ 104,086	$ 101,973
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.26%	12.36%	12.20%	12.18%	12.19%	11.69%	11.36%	11.55%	11.53%	11.53%

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

Date reported is measured as of September 30th.

Report Required by the GAO

HOOVER
Certified Public Accountant | Business Consultant

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Commissioners
St. Maries Fire Protection District
St. Maries, 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 major fund of St. Maries 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 and have issued our report thereon dated February 12, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered St. Maries Fire Protection District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 (CONCLUDED)*

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.

Scott P. Hoover, CPA

Scott P. Hoover, CPA, PLLC
Liberty Lake, WA

February 12, 2025