



Financial Statements
September 30, 2022

Ada County Highway District

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commissioners
Ada County Highway District
Garden City, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ada County Highway District (ACHD) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise ACHD's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of ACHD, as of September 30, 2022, 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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 ACHD 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.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

As discussed in Notes 1 and 11 to the financial statements, ACHD has adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, for the year ended September 30, 2022. Accordingly, a restatement has been made to the governmental activities' net position as of October 1, 2021, to restate beginning net position. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 ACHD'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 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*, 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 ACHD'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 ACHD'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 management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and employer contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise ACHD's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)* and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2022 on our consideration of ACHD's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of ACHD's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering ACHD's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Boise, Idaho
December 30, 2022

As management of the Ada County Highway District (ACHD), we offer this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Ada County Highway District for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Fiscal year 2022 was an uncommon year. The entire nation continued to grapple with the COVID-19 global pandemic that affected the US economy. Although most of ACHD's operations, such as chip sealing and winter operations were performed, some capital projects and equipment purchases were delayed or postponed due to contractor labor scarcity and material supplies shortages.
- On the financial side, the assets of ACHD and deferred outflow of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources on September 30, 2022, by \$3.4 billion.
- During fiscal year 2022, ACHD's total Net Position increased \$168.4 million as compared to an increase of \$147.3 million in fiscal year 2021.
- ACHD established a goal to expend and/or have under contract 100% of the total budget. Without encumbrances, we expended and/or have under contract 89.8% of the budget. With encumbrances, the amount increased to 93.3% of the budget.
- General Fund balance at September 30, 2022, was \$118.1 million compared to a total at September 30, 2021 of \$102.6 million. Of this amount \$34.8 million is unassigned and available to meet ACHD's on-going obligations to citizens and creditors.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of five parts - management's discussion and analysis (this section), the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about ACHD as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies.

The statement of Net Position presents information on all of ACHD's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference between the four reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in ACHD's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how ACHD's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements of ACHD are divided into two categories:

- **Governmental Activities** - Most of ACHD's basic services are included here, such as roadway maintenance, traffic control maintenance, drainage, quality control, and infrastructure improvements. Property taxes, highway user funds, development impact fees and Ada County registration fees finance most of these activities.
- **Business-type activities** - ACHD charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. ACHD's Vanpool program is included here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about ACHD's most significant funds—not ACHD as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that ACHD uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Funds may be required by law or may be established by the ACHD Commission.

ACHD has the following funds:

- **Governmental Fund** - Most of ACHD's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance ACHD's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the subsequent page that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- **Proprietary Fund** - Services for which ACHD charges customers a fee is generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information. In fact, ACHD's enterprise fund is the same as its business-type activities, but provides more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.
- **Fiduciary Fund** - ACHD is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its Road Trust funds. ACHD is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of ACHD's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from ACHD's government-wide financial statements because ACHD cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements and should be read with the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

This section contains information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements by including a comparison of ACHD's budget data for the year and pension contributions and liability.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF ACHD AS A WHOLE

Net Position. ACHD shows an increase in total net position of \$168.4 million in 2022 or 5.1% increase from fiscal year 2021. (See Table A-1.)

The change in net position was driven by an increase in capital assets of \$154.2 million or 4.8%. This year, there was a net increase of \$39.7 million in Roadways and \$72.7 million in Right-of-Way. Another impact to net position includes this year's reclassification of the previously accumulated \$460.7 thousand PERSI Pension asset to a \$25.0 million liability, which contributed to a 76.5% increase in total liabilities.

Table A-1
Ada County Highway District's Net Position (Condensed)
(amounts may not total due to rounding)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total		Total
	Activities		Activities				%
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	Change
	**						2021-2022
Current assets	\$ 165,861,043	\$ 181,274,791	\$ 2,324,665	\$ 2,337,898	\$ 168,185,708	\$ 183,612,689	9.2%
Capital assets	3,182,891,092	3,337,588,342	1,475,514	1,005,011	3,184,366,606	3,338,593,353	4.8%
Other noncurrent assets	451,463	-	9,214	-	460,677	-	100.0%
Total assets	3,349,203,598	3,518,863,133	3,809,393	3,342,909	3,353,012,991	3,522,206,042	5.0%
Deferred outflows of resources	6,673,402	13,717,492	136,192	279,949	6,809,594	13,997,441	105.6%
Long-term debt outstanding	6,931,294	4,020,383	-	-	6,931,294	4,020,383	(42.0)%
Other liabilities	21,879,630	45,784,337	91,629	588,466	21,971,259	46,372,803	111.1%
Total liabilities	28,810,924	49,804,720	91,629	588,466	28,902,553	50,393,186	74.4%
Deferred inflows of resources	59,744,564	46,493,077	296,358	3,267	60,040,922	46,496,344	(29.1)%
Net position							
Net investment in							
capital assets	3,173,960,886	3,330,998,169	1,475,514	1,005,011	3,175,436,400	3,332,003,180	4.9%
Restricted	9,989,231	12,623,105	-	-	9,989,231	12,623,105	26.4%
Unrestricted	83,371,395	92,661,554	2,082,084	2,026,114	85,453,479	94,687,668	10.8%
Total net position	\$ 3,267,321,512	\$ 3,436,282,828	\$ 3,557,598	\$ 3,031,125	\$ 3,270,879,110	\$ 3,439,313,953	5.1%

**Balances are restated for GASB 87

Changes in Net Position. ACHD's changes in net position are compared between fiscal year 2021 and 2022. (See Table A-2.) Again, total net position increased \$168.4 million in fiscal year 2022.

The two largest components of revenues for ACHD are Capital Grants and State Highway User revenue, which represented a combined 75.7% of total revenues in fiscal year 2022. ACHD receives every year a significant amount of Developer Contributions that impact the District's net position. This year, ACHD received \$149.5 million in Developer Contributions. As for the Sales Tax revenue, this year ACHD received \$5.0 million in Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) funding, which it had not received before, but could be an on-going source of revenue.

Table A-2
Changes in Ada County Highway District's Net Position
(amounts may not total due to rounding)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total		Total % Change 2021-2022
	Activities		Activities				
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	
	**						
Revenues							
Program revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 7,034,760	\$ 6,704,044	\$1,051,679	\$ 935,270	\$ 8,086,439	\$ 7,639,314	(5.5)%
Operating grants & contributions	-	-	634,621	536,128	634,621	536,128	(15.5)%
Capital grants & contributions	142,007,558	176,482,039	343,448	-	142,351,006	176,482,039	24.0%
General revenues							
Property taxes	42,851,203	45,799,089	-	-	42,851,203	45,799,089	6.9%
State highway users fund	45,968,098	52,647,072	-	-	45,968,098	52,647,072	14.5%
Sales tax & other governmental	15,959,040	20,193,309	-	-	15,959,040	20,193,309	26.5%
Investment earnings	209,819	735,914	-	-	209,819	735,914	250.7%
Sale of assets	742,463	-	-	-	742,463	-	(100.0)%
Miscellaneous	231,341	235,534	-	-	231,341	235,534	1.8%
Total revenues	255,004,282	302,797,001	2,029,748	1,471,398	257,034,030	304,268,399	18.4%
Expenses							
Road maintenance	36,771,300	45,412,337	-	-	36,771,300	45,412,337	23.5%
Stormwater	1,166,270	1,477,210	-	-	1,166,270	1,477,210	26.7%
Quality control	1,754,316	2,403,316	-	-	1,754,316	2,403,316	37.0%
Right-of-way	849,316	1,177,209	-	-	849,316	1,177,209	38.6%
Infrastructure improvements	20,251,150	31,163,319	-	-	20,251,150	31,163,319	53.9%
Traffic operations	4,232,340	5,369,739	-	-	4,232,340	5,369,739	26.9%
Development & planning	5,987,081	8,305,346	-	-	5,987,081	8,305,346	38.7%
Unallocated depreciation expense	34,467,652	37,565,349	-	-	34,467,652	37,565,349	9.0%
Transfer of assets-right of way	2,513,347	760,254	-	-	2,513,347	760,254	(69.8)%
Loss or (gain) on sale of assets	-	118,973	-	-	-	118,973	100%
Interest on long-term debt	48,355	82,633	-	-	48,355	82,633	70.9%
Vanpool	-	-	1,721,111	1,997,871	1,721,111	1,997,871	16.1%
Total expenses	108,041,127	133,835,685	1,721,111	1,997,871	109,762,238	135,833,556	23.8%
Increase (decrease) in net position	146,963,155	168,961,316	308,637	(526,473)	147,271,792	168,434,843	14.4%
Restatement due to GASB 87							
Net position, beginning	3,120,358,357	3,267,321,512	3,248,961	3,557,598	3,123,607,318	3,270,879,110	4.7%
Net position, ending	\$3,267,321,512	\$3,436,282,828	\$3,557,598	\$3,031,125	\$3,270,879,110	\$ 3,439,313,953	5.1%

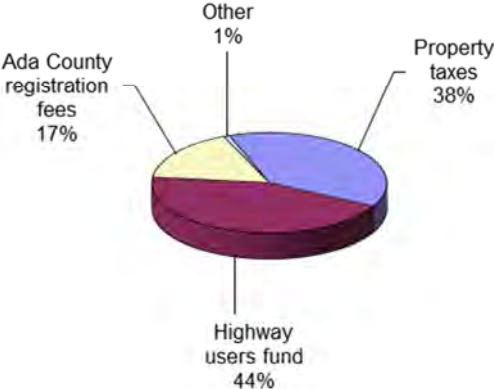
** 2021 balances are not restated for GASB 87

Governmental Activities

Total revenues for ACHD’s governmental activities increased \$47.8 million, driven by an increase in the amount of State highway users fund of \$6.7 million or 14.5% and an increase in Vehicle Registration and Sales Tax revenue of \$4.2 million or 26.5%. Whereas total expenses increased \$25.8 million or 23.9% driven by a \$10.9 million or 53.9% increase in Infrastructure Improvements.

ACHD’s major revenue sources (excluding all program revenues such as developer contributions and impact fees) are property taxes (38%), highway users fund (44%), and Ada County registration fees (17%). (See Figure A-3.)

**Figure A-3
 Ada County Highway District
 Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2022**



ACHD’s expenses (excluding program expenses and unallocated depreciation expense) cover a range of services with road maintenance, traffic operations and infrastructure improvements comprising 85% of the total expenses. (See Figure A-4.)

**Figure A-4
 Ada County Highway District
 Functional Expenses for Fiscal Year 2022**



Table A-3 presents the cost of each of ACHD's five largest programs—roadway maintenance, traffic operations, infrastructure improvements, quality control and development and planning—as well as each program's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on ACHD taxpayers by each of these functions.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$133.8 million, an increase of 26.8% over the prior year primarily due to the significant increase in roadway maintenance and unallocated depreciation expense of several infrastructure assets being fully depreciated.

Table A-3
Net Cost of Ada County Highway District's Governmental Activities
(amounts may not total due to rounding)

	Total Cost of Services			Net Cost of Services		
	2021	2022	% Change 2021-2022	2021	2022	% Change 2021-2022
Roadway Maintenance	\$ 36,771,300	\$ 45,412,332	23.5%	\$ 36,771,300	\$ 45,412,332	23.5%
Traffic Operations	4,232,340	5,369,739	26.9%	3,878,925	5,056,104	30.3%
Infrastructure Improvements	20,251,151	31,163,319	53.9%	(124,428,929)	(147,491,048)	18.5%
Quality Control	1,754,316	2,403,316	37.0%	(1,078,566)	(263,848)	(75.5)%
Development and Planning	5,987,081	8,305,346	38.7%	5,331,768	7,764,278	45.6%
Other	36,531,593	41,181,630	12.7%	38,524,312	40,171,782	4.3%
Total	\$105,527,781	\$ 133,835,683	26.8%	\$ (41,001,190)	\$ (49,350,400)	20.4%

Business-Type Activities

The net position of ACHD's business-type activities (Refer back to Table A-1) decreased \$526.5 thousand or 14.8% compared to an increase of \$308.6 thousand or 9.5% in the prior year.

Commuteride revenue decreased \$558.4 thousand or 27.5% from the prior year. The decrease was due to not receiving a grant for the purchase of new vans, as no new vans were purchased this fiscal year.

Commuteride's operating expenses this fiscal year increased \$276.8 thousand or 16.1% from prior year, primarily due to an increase in fuel costs of \$150.8 thousand or 61.0%.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF ACHD'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, ACHD uses fund accounting to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

The focus of ACHD's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing ACHD's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of ACHD. The General Fund balance increased \$15.6 million or 15.2% from the prior year. The contributing factors for this increase were higher revenues received from the State Highway Users Fund and Sales Tax Distributions.

This fiscal year ACHD received \$6.7 million more in State Highway User revenue and a \$4.2 million increase in the Sales Tax distribution.

Approximately 7.5%, or \$8.9 million, of the total fund balance is committed into fiscal year's 2023 budget for capital projects as carryover funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, ACHD Commission revised the budget several times. The budget committee is comprised of senior management meeting on a monthly basis. This budget committee presents recommended budget adjustments to the Commission twice per year. The budget adjustments fall into three categories:

- Adjustments due to actual revenues coming in higher/lower than originally projected.
- Adjustments due to project timelines changing.
- Adjustments due to actual expenditures coming in higher/lower than originally projected.

With these adjustments, actual expenditures were 89.8% of the final budget amounts compared to 91.3% in the prior fiscal year. When taking encumbrances into consideration the percentage raises to 93.3% of the final budget amounts compared to 94.6% in the prior fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSET and DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2022, ACHD had approximately \$3.3 billion in capital assets including bridges, curbs and gutters, drainage ponds, easements, right-of-way, roads, sidewalks, right to use assets and traffic signals. (See Table A-4.) This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$154.2 million or 4.8% driven mostly by an increase of \$81.3 million, or 3.4%, from the prior year in non-depreciable capital assets and \$65.4 million, or 9.3%, in infrastructure. In fiscal year 2022, ACHD implemented the new GASB 87 standard, which required recognition of all right-of-use assets. This required moving certain capital assets from the equipment category to the right-of-use category, and also recognizing former operational leases as right-of-use assets. Additionally, at the end of the fiscal year 2022, ACHD had a \$6.8M noncurrent asset associated with infrastructure improvements cooperative agreement entered into with St. Luke's Medical Center.

Table A-4
Ada County Highway District's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)
(amounts may not total due to rounding)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Change
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021-2022
	**						
Non-depreciated capital assets	\$ 2,412,191,213	\$ 2,493,492,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,412,191,213	\$ 2,493,492,720	3.4%
Buildings & improvements	5,876,008	7,004,655	-	-	5,876,008	7,004,655	19.2%
Equipment	14,435,041	18,862,262	1,475,513	1,005,011	15,910,554	19,867,273	24.9%
Infrastructure	706,120,216	771,489,339	-	-	706,120,216	771,489,339	9.3%
Developer cooperative agreement	6,819,415	6,819,415	-	-	6,819,415	6,819,415	0.0%
Right-of-Use Assets	3,884,042	2,979,095	-	-	3,884,042	2,979,095	100.0%
Construction in progress	33,565,157	36,940,856	-	-	33,565,157	36,940,856	10.1%
Total	\$ 3,182,891,092	\$ 3,337,588,342	\$ 1,475,513	\$ 1,005,011	\$ 3,184,366,605	\$ 3,338,593,353	4.8%

** 2021 balances are restated for GASB 87

This year's major capital asset additions included:

- Gowen Road Bridge #2110 – Replace existing bridge with a new single span five-lane bridge.
- Eagle Rd, Amity Rd / Victory Rd – Widen Eagle Rd to five lanes with curb, gutter, sidewalk & level 3 bike facility from Amity Rd to Victory Rd as per the 2020 CIP & Bike Master Plan. Includes enhanced crossing near the Ten Mile Feeder Canal & Eagle Rd/Zaldia Dr roundabout.
- Eagle Rd & Amity Dual Lane Roundabout - Widen existing roundabout to a dual lane roundabout as per the 2020 CIP.
- Ten Mile and Victory – Replace intersection of Ten Mile Rd and Victory Rd with a multilane roundabout including buffered bike lanes on all approaches.

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the average Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Rating for ACHD roadways was very good (PCI Rating between 70-100). See Note 6 for additional information.

Long-term Debt and Leases

ACHD has an equipment lease program designed to lease larger equipment (backhoes/loaders, excavators, motor graders and sweepers) and to rotate that equipment at least every five (5) years. To comply with the GASB 87 pronouncement, ACHD also included Right-to Use Assets in the aforementioned lease program. This included adding facility leases for the properties on 38th Street in Garden City and on Orchard Street in Boise. At year-end, ACHD had \$2.5 million in lease obligations, a \$108.2 thousand, or 4.2% decrease from the prior year, due to the payments on lease obligations. (See Table A-5).

As of September 30, 2022, ACHD had a \$4.1 million Developer Cooperative Agreement obligation to St Luke's. This obligation is due and payable in three equal payments, with the next payment due on February 28, 2023. See additional information in Note 7 – Debt/Leases section.

Table A-5
Ada County Highway District Outstanding Debt
(amounts may not total due to rounding)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total		Total %
	Activities		Activities				Change
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021-2022
Current portion of leases**	\$ 957,862	\$1,205,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 957,862	\$1,205,907	25.9%
Noncurrent portion of leases**	2,516,810	1,292,617	-	-	2,516,810	1,292,617	(48.6)%
Current portion of developer cooperative agreements	1,363,883	1,363,883	-	-	1,363,883	1,363,883	0.0%
Noncurrent portion of developer cooperative agreements	4,091,649	2,727,766	-	-	4,091,649	2,727,766	(33.3)%
Total lease obligations	\$8,930,204	\$6,590,173	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,930,204	\$6,590,173	(26.2)%

** 2021 balances are restated for GASB 87

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Current Economic Factors

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimate of Ada County population as of April 1, 2020 (latest available data) is 494,967, which is an increase of 2.8% from the prior year.
- Unemployment in Ada County is at 2.4%.
- Building permits in Ada County are down 28.9% year-to-date as of September 2022 compared to the same period last year.
- Fuel prices in the local area have increased 18.4% compared to last year.

These factors were considered in preparing ACHD's budget for the 2022 fiscal year.

Budget and Rates

- The general fund revenue budget for fiscal year 2023 is \$186.8 million, compared to the final 2022 budget of \$156.6 million.
- Property tax revenue is projected at \$46.3 million. This total includes new construction growth.
- Development impact fee revenue is budgeted at \$24.9 million in FY23 which is \$943.0 thousand less than actual revenue collected in the current year. This is due in part to an economic slowdown impacting the housing market.

- Highway Users Fund revenue is budgeted to increase \$1.5 million.
- ACHD's fiscal year 2023 capital budget anticipates spending \$99.9 million for capital projects including \$17.0 million in community projects, which includes the following key projects:
 - **Locust Grove Rd, Victory Rd to Overland Rd:** Widen Locust Grove to five lanes. Install 5-foot detached sidewalks and buffered bike lanes. Install a pedestrian hybrid beacon at Time Zone Dr. Replace bridge #2087 over Nine Mile Creek.
 - **Locust Grove and Victory Rd:** Replace intersection of Victory Rd and Locust Grove Rd with a two-lane roundabout.
 - **Downtown Boise Improvement Project:** Perform road rehabilitation of select street in downtown Boise. Realign roadway curbing and construct bulb-outs.
 - **Kootenai St Traffic Calming:** Corridor improvement project which includes constructing components of the Kootenai St Traffic Calming Study as per the adopted Central Bench Neighborhood Plan.
 - **Community Projects:** Approximately \$17.0 million of the capital budget, over 17 percent of the entire capital projects budget, is set aside for projects providing safe routes to schools, bike lane additions and neighborhood enhancements.

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Current Assets			
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 107,068,037	\$ 2,354,630	\$ 109,422,667
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	17,123,234	-	17,123,234
Receivables			
Property taxes from Ada County	46,666,295	-	46,666,295
Due from other governmental units	1,303,421	20,000	1,323,421
Other	823,747	7,921	831,668
Inventory			
Equipment parts and fuel	113,427	-	113,427
Materials	8,131,977	-	8,131,977
Internal balances	44,653	(44,653)	-
Total current assets	<u>181,274,791</u>	<u>2,337,898</u>	<u>183,612,689</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital assets			
Land, infrastructure, developer's cooperative agreements, and other assets not depreciated	2,537,252,993	-	2,537,252,993
Buildings, improvements, equipment, right-of-use assets, and infrastructure, net of depreciation	<u>800,335,349</u>	<u>1,005,011</u>	<u>801,340,360</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>3,337,588,342</u>	<u>1,005,011</u>	<u>3,338,593,353</u>
Total assets	<u>3,518,863,132</u>	<u>3,342,909</u>	<u>3,522,206,042</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Net pension liability	<u>13,717,492</u>	<u>279,949</u>	<u>13,997,441</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u><u>\$3,532,580,625</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,622,859</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,536,203,483</u></u>

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position			
Current Liabilities			
Vouchers payable	\$ 10,131,834	\$ 87,545	\$ 10,219,379
Accrued payroll	1,562,662	-	1,562,662
Interest payable	15,174	-	15,174
Advanced revenue	458,500	1,825	460,325
Current portion of developer's cooperative agreements	1,363,883	-	1,363,883
Current portion of lease obligations	1,205,907	-	1,205,907
Total current liabilities	14,737,960	89,370	14,827,330
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Compensated absences	2,276,288	-	2,276,288
Developer's cooperative agreements	2,727,766	-	2,727,766
Lease obligations	1,292,617	-	1,292,617
Refundable performance deposits	4,314,335	-	4,314,335
Net pension liability	24,455,754	499,097	24,954,851
Total liabilities	49,804,720	588,467	50,393,187
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Net pension liability	160,077	3,267	163,344
Unavailable - property tax	46,333,000	-	46,333,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	46,493,077	3,267	46,496,344
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	3,330,998,169	1,005,011	3,332,003,180
Restricted	12,623,105	-	12,623,105
Unrestricted	92,661,554	2,026,114	94,687,668
Total net position	3,436,282,828	3,031,125	3,439,313,953
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	\$ 3,532,580,625	\$ 3,622,859	\$ 3,536,203,483

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities					
Road and highway construction and maintenance	\$ (45,412,332)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (45,412,332)
Stormwater	(1,477,210)	-	-	-	(1,477,210)
Quality control	(2,403,316)	2,667,164	-	-	263,848
Right-of-way	(1,937,465)	1,009,849	-	-	(927,616)
Infrastructure improvements	(31,163,319)	2,172,328	-	176,482,039	147,491,048
Traffic operations	(5,369,739)	313,635	-	-	(5,056,104)
Development and planning	(8,305,346)	541,068	-	-	(7,764,278)
Unallocated depreciation expense	(37,565,349)	-	-	-	(37,565,349)
Loss on sale of assets	(118,973)	-	-	-	(118,973)
Interest on long-term debt	(82,633)	-	-	-	(82,633)
Total Governmental Activities	(133,835,683)	6,704,044	-	176,482,039	49,350,400
Business-Type Activities					
Vanpool	(1,997,871)	935,270	536,128	-	(526,473)
Total Business-Type Activities	(1,997,871)	935,270	536,128	-	(526,473)
Total Primary Government	\$ (135,833,553)	\$ 7,639,314	\$ 536,128	\$ 176,482,039	\$ 48,823,927

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Activities
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Net (Expenses) Revenue	\$ 49,350,400	\$ (526,473)	\$ 48,823,927
General revenues			
Shared revenues			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	45,799,089	-	45,799,089
State highway users fund	52,647,072	-	52,647,072
Sales tax and other governmental	20,193,309	-	20,193,309
Unrestricted investment earnings	735,914	-	735,914
Miscellaneous	235,534	-	235,534
Total General Revenues and Transfers	<u>119,610,918</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,610,918</u>
Change in Net Position	168,961,317	(526,473)	168,434,844
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	<u>3,267,321,512</u>	<u>3,557,598</u>	<u>3,270,879,110</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,436,282,828</u>	<u>\$ 3,031,125</u>	<u>\$ 3,439,313,953</u>

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Balance Sheet – Government Funds
September 30, 2022

	Governmental Funds General
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 107,068,037
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	17,123,234
Receivables	
Property taxes from Ada County	46,666,295
Due from other governmental units	1,303,421
Internal balances	44,653
Other	823,747
Inventories	
Equipment parts and fuel	113,427
Materials	8,131,977
Total Assets	\$ 181,274,791
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	
Liabilities	
Vouchers payable	\$ 10,131,834
Accrued payroll	1,562,659
Advanced revenue	458,500
Refundable performance deposits	4,314,335
Total liabilities	16,467,328
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable - property tax	46,666,295
Total deferred inflows	46,666,295
Fund Balances	
Nonspendable	
Inventory	8,245,404
Restricted	
Impact fees	12,623,105
Committed	
Carryover funds	8,853,000
Assigned	
Encumbrances	5,491,700
Self-Insurance	2,000,000
Cooperative Development Agreement	4,091,649
Right-of-way acquisitions	2,000,000
Priority corridor	40,000,000
Unassigned	34,836,310
Total fund balances	118,141,168
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 181,274,791

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Government Funds to Statement of Net Position
 September 30, 2022

Fund balance - total governmental funds	\$	118,141,168
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets and infrastructure used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		3,337,588,342
Some of the property taxes receivable are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.		333,295
Long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		
Developers Cooperative Agreements	(4,091,649)	
Leases	(2,498,524)	
Net Pension Liability	<u>(24,455,754)</u>	(31,045,927)
Accrued compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(2,276,290)
Interest on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.		(15,174)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension obligations		13,717,492
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension obligations		<u>(160,077)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>3,436,282,828</u></u>

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Governmental Funds General
Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 45,779,741
State highway users fund	52,647,072
State sales tax distribution	8,269,487
Federal and state grants	1,111,606
Cost-sharing payments	2,172,328
Fees and services	4,531,716
Ada County vehicle registration fees	11,923,822
Development impact fees	25,857,542
Interest	735,914
Other	235,534
Total revenues	153,264,762
Expenditures	
Commissioners	215,965
Director	731,944
Legal	962,290
Human resource	1,392,232
Communications	836,600
Planning and projects	4,950,325
Operations	31,702,550
Technical	17,423,935
Infrastructure improvements	71,734,222
Capital outlay	9,596,883
Debt service - principal	976,149
Debt service - interest	77,089
Total expenditures	140,600,184
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	12,664,578
Other Financing Sources	
Proceeds from sales of assets	229,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	12,893,578
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	102,574,108
Increase in Reserve for Inventories	2,673,482
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 118,141,168

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	12,893,578
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays (\$9,754,835) exceeded depreciation/amortization expense (\$5,103,917) in the current period.		4,650,918
Governmental funds report infrastructure as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which infrastructure additions (\$39,207,019) exceeded depreciation expense (\$37,565,348) in the current period.		1,641,671
Contributions from developers are not recorded in the governmental funds because they are not a source of financial resources. However, in the statement of activities, these contributions are recorded as a non-operating revenue.		149,512,891
In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on disposal of assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the entire proceeds from the disposal increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed of.		(1,108,230)
The purchase of inventory requires the use of financial resources and therefore is reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, whereas in the statement of activities, inventory is expensed as used.		2,673,482
Some property tax revenue in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		19,350
Long-term debt, such as developer's cooperative agreements and lease proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term debt and lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the debt in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which repayments (\$2,340,031) exceeded proceeds (\$0) and returns (\$0).		2,340,031
Expenditures related to the long-term portion of accrued vacation do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(155,191)
Expenditures (revenues) related to the net pension liability that do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(3,501,639)
Interest expense accrued but not paid reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(5,544)
Total	\$	168,961,317

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds
September 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund Van Pool
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,354,630
Receivables	
Due from other governmental units	20,000
Accounts receivable	7,921
Total current assets	2,382,551
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets	
Machinery and equipment	4,432,421
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,427,410)
Total noncurrent assets	1,005,011
Deferred Outflow of Resources	
Deferred outflows-pension	279,949
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	\$ 3,667,511
Liabilities and Net Position	
Current Liabilities	
Vouchers payable	\$ 87,544
Internal balances	44,653
Advanced revenue	1,825
Total current liabilities	134,022
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Net pension liability	499,097
Total Liabilities	633,119
Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Deferred inflows-pension	3,267
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets	1,005,011
Unrestricted	2,026,114
Total net position	3,031,125
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Net Position	\$ 3,667,511

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Proprietary Funds
September 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund
	Van Pool
Operating Revenues	
User charges	\$ 898,130
Operational contribution from federal grants	324,128
Operational contribution from the general fund	212,000
Other	37,140
Total operating revenues	1,471,398
Operating Expenses	
Payroll and related costs	709,596
Insurance	21,504
Fuel	397,866
Licenses and operating costs	129,682
Advertising	29,912
Office and other	235,925
Depreciation	470,503
Leases and rentals	2,883
Total operating expenses	1,997,871
Operating Loss	(526,473)
Changes in Net Position	(526,473)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	3,557,598
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 3,031,125

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Cash Flow– Proprietary Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund Van Pool
Operating Activities	
Received from user charges	\$ 895,148
Received from federal grant subsidies	312,144
Received from general fund subsidies	202,914
Received from other	37,140
Payments to employees for services	(638,132)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(821,855)
Net Cash used for Operating Activities	(12,641)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,644)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,367,274
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 2,354,630
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash from operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (526,473)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for operating activities	
Depreciation	470,502
GASB 68 Expense	71,464
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	(4,807)
Advanced revenue	1,825
Due from government units	(11,984)
Vouchers payable	(4,083)
Due to other funds	(9,086)
Net Cash used for Operating Activities	\$ (12,641)

Amounts may not total due to rounding
See Notes to Financial Statements

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Funds
September 30, 2022

	<u>Road Trust Funds</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 4,135,405</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 4,135,405</u></u>
Net Position	
Refundable performance bond deposits	<u>\$ 4,135,405</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 4,135,405</u></u>

Ada County Highway District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Agency Funds
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	<u>Road Trust Funds</u>
Addition	
Contributions from developers	\$ 291,285
Interest income	1,087
Total additions	292,372
Deductions	
Refunded deposits to developers	36,975
Total deductions	36,975
Net Increase in Fiduciary Net Position	255,397
Net Position, Beginning of Year	3,880,008
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 4,135,405

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Ada County Highway District (ACHD) was established by referendum on May 25, 1971. ACHD began operating as an independent governmental entity on January 1, 1972 and became a separate taxing authority at that time. ACHD is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, bridges, and related public rights-of-way in Ada County except for designated state and federal highway systems.

The accounting and reporting policies of ACHD relating to the funds included in the accompanying financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants in the publication entitled *Audits of State and Local Governmental Units* and by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (when applicable).

Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, in conformity with GASB Statement Nos. 14 and 39, the financial statements for ACHD include all organizations for which ACHD is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with ACHD are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

ACHD has a 457 Retirement Plan that is held in a trust account with a national financial firm. The funds held in the trust account are totally employee funds and are not included in the financial statements.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

In addition to property taxes, ACHD receives other sources of revenue such as federal grants and state share revenue funds.

The other state revenue share funds ACHD currently receives are Sales Taxes, Registration Fees and Highway User Funds, which are recognized as revenue when they become measurable and available when cash is received by the District.

The federal grants received are expenditure-driven grants and are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met and the susceptible to accrual criteria have been met.

ACHD also receives other revenue from user fees. The most important use fee revenues the district receives are impact fees. Impact fees are assessed on building developers to cover for the future road maintenance required due to increased traffic and road use that resulted from the new construction. The impact fee assessments are determined by engineering studies conducted by the district's Development Technical services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues.

Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Program revenues include:

- charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and;
- grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government 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.

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is ACHD's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

ACHD reports the following major Governmental Funds:

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

ACHD reports the following major Proprietary Fund:

Enterprise Fund—The Enterprise Fund is used to account for operations financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - (a) where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Enterprise Fund consists of the Rideshare and Vanpool programs.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of ACHD's enterprise fund are user charges to customers. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the costs of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Additionally, ACHD reports the following fund type:

Custodial Fund—The Custodial Fund is used to account for assets held by ACHD as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds. The Custodial Fund consists of the Road Trust deposits.

Fund Balance Reporting

GASB establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for all governments that report governmental funds. The Statement requires fund balance to be displayed in the following classifications depicting the relative strength of the spending constraints on the purposes for which resources can be used:

Non-spendable—Amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of an endowment fund).

Restricted—Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Committed—Amounts constrained to specific purposes determined by a formal action of ACHD Commissioners (the District's highest level of decision-making authority). These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless ACHD Commissioners remove or change the constraint.

Assigned—Amounts that are constrained by ACHD's *intent* to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Chief of Staff/Treasurer is authorized by ACHD Commissioners to assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned—This is the residual classification for ACHD's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 19). ACHD uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this. Additionally, when an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, ACHD considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless ACHD Commissioners have provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

ACHD does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund. These encumbrances lapse at the end of the year and become part of the following year's budgetary amounts. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are included in assigned fund balance within the Governmental Fund financial statements and consist principally of design and construction commitments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, ACHD considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash are funds separately maintained and assigned. Restricted cash are funds that are externally restricted by ordinance or other external body.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. Inventories in the General Fund consist of expendable supplies and materials held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are purchased. Within the Governmental Fund financial statements, reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

Property Taxes Receivable and Advanced Revenue

Within the Governmental Fund financial statements, property taxes are recognized as revenue when the amount of taxes levied is measurable, and tax proceeds are available to finance current period expenditures. Available tax proceeds include those property tax receivables expected to be collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes attach as liens on properties on January 1 and are levied in September of each year.

Tax notices are sent to taxpayers during November, with tax payments scheduled to be collected on or before December 20. Taxpayers may pay all or one-half of their tax liability on or before December 20, and if one-half of the amount is paid, may pay the remaining balance by the following June 20. Since ACHD is on a September 30 fiscal year end, property taxes levied during September for the succeeding year's collection are recorded as deferred revenues at ACHD's year end and are recognized as revenues as the property taxes are collected in the following fiscal year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the date donated.

Public domain ("infrastructure") capital assets consisting of roads, ponds, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets, sidewalks, drainage systems, and signal systems are also reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets are valued at historical cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets used by ACHD is charged as an expense against their operations in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and includes amortization of assets acquired under right-of-use leases.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Right-of-Use lease asset	5 years
Transportation equipment	6-10 years
Office equipment	3 years
Buildings	30 years
Public Domain Infrastructure	20-50 years

Right to use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the District's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Right to use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, plus any initial direct

costs necessary to put the lease asset into service. Right to use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. The amortization period varies from 3 to 5 years.

Lease Liability

Lease liabilities represent the District's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value of lease payments are discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the District.

Compensated Absences and Other Benefit Amounts

Accumulated compensated absences are accrued as earned, subject to a maximum accrual determined by the employee's length of service. Compensated absences include paid time off. Other employee benefits, which do not carry over to the employee upon termination, are not accrued.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. The separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. ACHD's deferred outflow of resources consists of the pension liability. The pension liability results from the difference between the projected and actual investment earnings, the changes in assumptions, the difference between expected and actual experience, and the change in the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the contributions subsequent to the measurement date of ACHD's net pension liability.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods, so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. ACHD has two items that qualify for reporting in this category: the deferred net pension and unavailable revenue. The employer deferred net pension results from the difference between the expected and actual experience of the pension plan and the changes in the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The unavailable revenue is reported on in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 87

As of October 1, 2021, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of certain right to use leased assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The effect of the implementation of this standard on beginning net position is disclosed in Note 10 and the additional disclosures required by this standard are included in Notes 6 and 7.

Note 2 - Cash and Investments

	Amount
Cash	\$ 2,686,666
Cash equivalents	
Cash management account	22,689,709
Certificates of deposit	17,679
Money market savings	10,634,760
Total cash equivalents	33,342,148
Total cash and cash equivalents	36,028,814
Investments at fair value	94,652,492
	\$ 130,681,306

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At year-end, the carrying amount of ACHD’s deposits was \$126,545,901, and the bank balance was \$127,853,108. Of the bank balance held by ACHD, \$511,550 was covered by federal depository insurance, \$24,164,506 was collateralized by securities held in the entity’s name, and \$103,177,052 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The fair market value of the securities used as collateral was \$24,647,796. In addition, ACHD held deposits of \$4,135,405 with a bank balance of \$4,135,405 in a custodial capacity for the Road Trust Agency Fund. Of the bank balance for these trust funds, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$3,885,405 was uninsured and uncollateralized. All cash is held in national financial institutions.

Investments

Idaho statutes authorize highway districts to invest in obligations of the United States Treasury, agencies and instrumentalities of the United States, repurchase agreements, interest-bearing bonds of any city, county, school district or municipality in Idaho, tax anticipation notes, time deposit accounts in State depositories, accounts in financial institutions, and the State of Idaho’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). ACHD has adopted an investment policy that complies with State statutes.

As of September 30, 2022, ACHD's investments consisted of \$94,652,492 in the LGIP.

The LGIP is invested in accordance with Section 67-1210 and Section 67-1210A Idaho Code. The State Treasurer is a custodian of the LGIP and no other regulatory oversight for the pool is established. The District's monies placed with the LGIP for participation in the State's investment pool represent an interest in the pool rather than ownership of specific securities and are recorded at fair value.

Interest Rate Risk. ACHD has an investment policy that limits the maturities on individual investments to no more than one year. Approval is required by ACHD Board of Commissioners prior to any investment exceeding one year. ACHD investment policy limits investments to areas prescribed by Idaho Code 67-1210 and 67-1210A. The maturity term of ACHD's LGIP investments as of September 30, 2022, is 0.31.

Credit Risk. The investments of ACHD are not rated and ACHD does not have a policy regarding rated investments except for those expressly stated in Idaho Code 67-1210A. ACHD has currently participated in the state's LGIP – Local Government Investment Pool.

Concentration of Credit Risk. When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration represents heightened risk of potential loss. No specific percentage identifies when concentration risk is present. ACHD has no policy limiting the amount it may invest in any one issuer. Idaho Code 67-2739 does limit the total deposits of a state depository.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, ACHD will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. ACHD does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk except for those expressly stated in Idaho Code 67-1210A. ACHD's \$24,164,506 investment in the Cash Management Account was held by the counterparty that was acting as ACHD's agent in the securities transactions. This amount represents 17% of ACHD's cash and investments.

Note 3 - Pension Plan

Pensions

Plan Description

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

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

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% 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 percentage 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. As of June 30, 2022, it was 7.16% for general employees. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94%. ACHD's contributions were \$3,307,866 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

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

On September 30, 2022, ACHD reported a \$24,954,851 liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. ACHD's proportion of the net pension asset was based on ACHD's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers.

On June 30, 2022, ACHD's proportion was 0.0063357156, an increase from the 2021 proportion of .0058330018.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,744,123	\$ 111,382
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	4,068,389	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,741,816	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2017	-	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2018	-	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2019	2,423	-
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2020	-	50,545
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2021	-	1,417
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2022	560,492	-
ACHD contributions subsequent to the measurement date	880,198	-
Total	\$ 13,997,441	\$ 163,344

ACHD reported \$880,198 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition to the net pension asset in the year ending September 30, 2023.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2020 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2021 is 4.6, and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2022.

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:

2023	\$ 3,105,052
2024	3,362,941
2025	1,649,356
2026	4,836,550

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year’s earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	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%.
- 5% of Fire and Police active member deaths are assumed to be duty related. This assumption was adopted July 1, 2021.
- 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 assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2022 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2022.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions.

Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System’s asset allocation. The assumptions and the System’s formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System’s assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2022:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
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 asset was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans’ net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

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

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

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$44,042,868	\$24,954,851	\$9,331,803

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

On September 30, 2022, ACHD had no reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions and for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 4 - Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

	Receivables	Payables	Total
General Fund	\$ 44,653	\$ -	\$ 44,653
Enterprise Fund	-	(44,653)	(44,653)
	\$ 44,653	\$ (44,653)	\$ -

The receivable in the General Fund, and the corresponding payable in the Enterprise Fund, is for reimbursement of payroll paid by the General Fund on behalf of the Enterprise Fund for Enterprise Fund employees' related expense.

Note 5 - Due from Other Governmental Units

Amounts due from other agencies and units of government are as follows:

	General Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
State of Idaho	\$ 611,298	\$ -	\$ 611,298
Other Local Agencies	692,123	20,000	712,123
	\$ 1,303,421	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,323,421

Certain revenues are considered unavailable in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting for the governmental fund financial statements. The following revenues are measurable but do not represent available expendable resources for the governmental fund financial statements or were received in advance before ACHD has legal claim to them for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022:

	Unavailable	Advanced Revenue
Property Tax Levy (General Fund)	\$ 46,333,000	\$ -
State Funding (General Fund)	-	458,500
Prepaid Van Pool Fees (Enterprise Fund)	-	1,825
	\$ 46,333,000	\$ 460,325

Note 6 - Capital Assets

	Restated Balance October 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers from CIP	Balance September 30, 2022
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not depreciated					
Land	\$ 15,033,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,033,463
Ponds	16,101,607	-	-	-	16,101,607
Right-of-way	2,261,607,525	73,411,494	(760,256)	-	2,334,258,763
Easements	119,448,617	8,650,272	-	-	128,098,889
Construction in progress and developer cooperative agreements	40,384,572	39,747,608	-	(36,371,909)	43,760,271
Total capital assets, not depreciated	<u>2,452,575,784</u>	<u>121,809,374</u>	<u>(760,256)</u>	<u>(36,371,909)</u>	<u>2,537,252,993</u>
Capital assets, depreciated					
Buildings	12,245,174	1,598,453	-	-	13,843,627
Machinery and equipment**	48,664,124	8,156,384	(101,228)	-	56,719,280
Furniture	5,642	-	-	-	5,642
Roadways	2,066,639,431	50,462,397	(4,778,663)	11,396,680	2,123,719,845
Curbs and gutters	181,254,820	7,886,786	(346,167)	3,780,747	192,576,186
Sidewalks	206,416,295	7,085,017	(252,115)	5,590,164	218,839,361
Bridges	128,534,380	1,240,308	(277,977)	9,792,784	139,289,495
Signals	75,409,077	236,029	(245,521)	5,811,534	81,211,119
Total capital assets, depreciated	<u>2,719,168,943</u>	<u>76,665,374</u>	<u>(6,001,671)</u>	<u>36,371,909</u>	<u>2,826,204,555</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Buildings	(6,369,166)	(469,806)	-	-	(6,838,972)
Machinery and equipment	(34,229,083)	(3,729,164)	101,228	-	(37,857,019)
Furniture	(5,642)	-	-	-	(5,642)
Roadways	(1,554,662,201)	(21,881,099)	4,524,576	-	(1,572,018,724)
Curbs and gutters	(133,570,122)	(4,238,240)	324,624	-	(137,483,738)
Sidewalks	(151,087,212)	(4,797,550)	243,564	-	(155,641,198)
Bridges	(70,608,088)	(3,067,957)	268,138	-	(73,407,907)
Signals	(42,206,164)	(3,580,502)	191,566	-	(45,595,100)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,992,737,678)</u>	<u>(41,764,318)</u>	<u>5,653,696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,028,848,300)</u>
Total net capital assets, depreciated	<u>726,431,266</u>	<u>34,901,056</u>	<u>(347,974)</u>	<u>36,371,909</u>	<u>797,356,255</u>
Right-to-use leased assets being amortized					
Buildings**	1,693,554	-	-	-	1,693,554
Machinery and equipment**	4,042,055	-	-	-	4,042,055
Total right-to-use leased assets, amortized	<u>\$ 5,735,609</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,735,609</u>
Less accumulated amortization for					
Buildings**	(825,646)	(289,303)	-	-	(1,114,949)
Machinery and equipment**	(1,025,922)	(615,644)	-	-	(1,641,566)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>\$ (1,851,568)</u>	<u>\$ (904,947)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,756,515)</u>
Net right-to-use leased assets**	<u>\$ 3,884,042</u>	<u>\$ (904,947)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,979,094</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,182,891,092</u>	<u>\$ 155,805,483</u>	<u>\$ (1,108,230)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,337,588,342</u>

**Beginning Balance restated to reflect GASB 87

Ada County Highway District
Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2022

	Restated Balance October 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance September 30, 2022
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, depreciated				
Buildings	\$ 3,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,712
Equipment	4,428,709	-	-	4,428,709
Total capital assets, depreciated	4,432,421	-	-	4,432,421
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(3,712)	-	-	(3,712)
Equipment	(2,953,195)	(470,503)	-	(3,423,698)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,956,907)	(470,503)	-	(3,427,410)
Total net capital assets, depreciated	1,475,514	(470,503)	-	1,005,011
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,475,514	\$ (470,503)	\$ -	\$ 1,005,011
Governmental activities				
Road & highway construction & maintenance				\$ 4,198,970
Unallocated depreciation				37,565,348
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities				\$ 41,764,318
Business-type activities				
Vanpool				\$ 470,503

Note 7 - Long-term Debt and Leases

Lease liabilities on September 30, 2022 includes:

	Lease Liability	Right-to-Use Asset
Lease for 4 410L Backhoe Loaders and 1 85G Excavator, 3.25% interest, payable in annual payments of \$73,023 through September 2022, and one balloon payment of \$266,950 due August 2023, secured by the backhoe loaders and excavator.	\$ 259,126	\$ 570,103
Lease for 1 644K Hybrid Loader, 2.83% interest, payable in annual payments of \$29,151 through June 2023, and one balloon payment of \$130,000 due June 2024, secured by the hybrid loader.	151,283	250,994
Lease for 4 Waterless Mechanical Sweepers, 2.62% interest, payable in annual payments of \$274,185 through June 2023, and one balloon payment of \$60,000 due June 2024, secured by the waterless mechanical sweepers.	324,152	1,355,349
Lease for 2 Front-End Loaders, 1.99% interest, payable in annual payments of \$39,489 through September 2024, and one balloon payment of \$350,000 due September 2025, secured by the front-end loaders.	406,394	507,000
Lease for 1 Excavator, 1.99% interest, payable in annual payments of \$15,654 through August 2025, and one balloon payment of \$49,000 due October 2026, secured by the excavator.	90,391	119,911
Lease for 4 Whirlwind Sweepers, 1.072% interest, payable in annual payments of \$253,050 through December 2025, secured by the sweepers.	743,163	1,238,698
Lease for facilities located at 112 East 38th St. in Garden City, ID, 3.48% interest, payable in annual payments of \$43,601 through September 2023, and final payment of \$18,167 in FY2024.	60,185	199,250
Lease for facilities located at 1301 N. Orchard Street, in Boise, ID, 3.48% interest, payable in annual payments of \$325,085 in FY2022, \$334,856 in FY2023, and \$141,245 in FY2024.	463,830	1,494,304
Total lease obligations and right-of-use assets	\$ 2,498,524	\$ 5,735,609

Debt service requirements to maturity for lease obligations are:

2023		\$ 1,256,936
2024		657,605
2025		618,704
2026		<u>49,000</u>
		2,582,245
Less interest		<u>(83,721)</u>
Principal		<u><u>\$ 2,498,524</u></u>

Cooperative Development Agreements

In 2016, St Luke’s, ACHD and the City of Boise signed a “three-party development agreement” for the development of a 20-year master plan for St Luke’s Boise facility.

The Master Plan provides St. Luke's, ACHD and City of Boise with 20 years of predictable Development in connection with St. Luke's Boise facility.

The agreement calls for ACHD to pay St. Luke's its share of Reimbursable Project Costs as project Segments are completed. The agreement outlines that ACHD’s responsibility to pay its share of completed Segment cost shall be paid in five equal payments beginning in ACHD's fiscal year 2021. The date of the payment in each fiscal year shall be made no later than February 28th, beginning February 28, 2021. It also states that no Interest shall accrue on the Reimbursable Project Costs.

Per the cooperative agreement, this amount is to be paid to St. Luke’s in five equal payments between February 2021 and February 2025. The first \$1,363,883 was issued in February 2021.

As of September 30, 2022, ACHD’s total remaining share of the costs for completed projects on the St Luke’s Master Plan – Roadway Improvements Phase 1 and Phase 2 was \$4,091,649 with three remaining annual payments.

The Debt service requirement to maturity for ACHD payments to St Luke’s for their share of responsibility for the Roadways Improvement Phase 1 and Phase 2 obligations are:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT DEBT PAYMENT SCHEDULE
St. Lukes Master Plan - Roadway Improvements Phase 1 and Phase 2

FY	Amount
2023	\$1,363,883
2024	1,363,883
2025	<u>1,363,883</u>
	<u><u>\$4,091,649</u></u>

Long-term debt at September 30, 2022 includes:

	As Restated Balance October 1, 2021	Additions	Returns and Retirements	Balance September 30, 2022	Due within one year
Governmental activities					
Compensated absences	\$ 2,121,098	\$ 1,903,411	\$ (1,748,221)	\$ 2,276,288	\$ -
Leases	3,474,672	-	(976,148)	2,498,524	1,205,907
Cooperative development agreements	5,455,532	-	(1,363,883)	4,091,649	1,363,883
	<u>\$ 11,051,302</u>	<u>\$ 1,903,411</u>	<u>\$ (4,088,252)</u>	<u>\$ 8,866,460</u>	<u>\$ 2,569,790</u>

Note 8 - Contingencies

ACHD is involved in various litigations resulting from operations in the ordinary course of business, the outcome of which cannot be presently determined. The opinion of management is that all outstanding litigation and claims will be resolved without materially affecting the financial statements of ACHD.

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required, and certain expenditures may not be allowed under the terms of the grant. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, would be reimbursed to the grantor. Management believes disallowances, if any, will not be material.

Note 9 - Risk Management

ACHD purchases liability, medical and disability insurance through a commercial insurance carrier. Workers compensation insurance is maintained through the State Insurance Fund.

ACHD became self-insured with respect to general auto liability in fiscal year 2014. Both governmental and proprietary funds participate in the self-insurance program. There were no known claim liabilities outstanding at September 30, 2022, and there were two claim payments paid subsequent to year-end for a total of \$2,479. The requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 10 and 30, require that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Claim liabilities, including incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims, are based on the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims (including the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors), using past experience adjusted for current trends, and any other factors that would modify past experience. Claim liabilities also include specific, incremental claim adjustment expenses. In addition, estimated amounts of salvage and subrogation and reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims are deducted from the liability for unpaid claims. Expenses and liabilities are estimated through a case-by-case review of all claims and the application of historical experience for outstanding claims.

Per Idaho State tort code 6-296, ACHD and its employees combined, aggregate liability for damages, costs, and attorney’s fees, on account of bodily or personal injury, death or property damage, or other loss as the result of any one (1) occurrence or accident regardless of the number of persons injured or the number of claimants, shall not exceed and is limited to five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

Note 10 - Adoption of New Standard

As of October 1, 2021, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The standard also requires lessors to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Beginning net position was restated to retroactively adopt the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87 as follows:

Net Position at October 1, 2021, as previously reported	\$ 3,267,321,512
Recognition of right to use leased asset	867,908
Recognition of lease liability	<u>(867,908)</u>
 Net Position at October 1, 2021, as restated	 <u><u>\$ 3,267,321,512</u></u>



Required Supplementary Information
September 30, 2022

Ada County Highway District

Ada County Highway District
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts-GAAP Basis		Actual, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$ 45,364,000	\$ 45,364,000	\$ 45,779,741	\$ 415,741
State highway users fund	39,020,000	52,987,000	52,647,072	(339,928)
State sales tax distribution	2,620,000	7,631,000	8,269,487	638,487
Federal and state grants	2,105,000	672,000	1,111,606	439,606
Cost-sharing payments	2,127,000	3,287,700	2,172,328	(1,115,372)
Fees and services	3,857,000	4,882,000	4,531,716	(350,284)
Ada County vehicle registration fees	12,500,000	12,500,000	11,923,822	(576,178)
Development impact fees	24,400,000	24,400,000	25,857,542	1,457,542
Interest	750,000	750,000	735,914	(14,086)
Other	1,054,000	479,000	235,534	(243,466)
	133,797,000	152,952,700	153,264,762	312,062
EXPENDITURES				
Commissioners	193,900	224,300	215,965	8,335
Director	756,500	760,800	731,944	28,856
Legal	1,109,500	1,121,200	962,290	158,910
Human resource	1,363,400	1,359,100	1,392,232	(33,132)
Communications	970,300	1,052,300	836,600	215,700
Planning and projects	5,070,400	5,224,000	4,950,325	273,675
Operations	37,398,600	35,519,200	31,702,550	3,816,650
Technical	18,544,200	18,588,300	17,423,935	1,164,365
Infrastructure improvements	74,909,200	81,622,400	71,734,221	9,888,179
Capital outlay	7,743,200	11,085,200	9,596,883	1,488,317
Debt service - principal	-	-	976,149	(976,149)
Debt service - interest	-	-	77,089	(77,089)
	148,059,200	156,556,800	140,600,184	15,956,616
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(14,262,200)	(3,604,100)	12,664,578	16,268,678
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	229,000	229,000
	-	-	229,000	229,000
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ (14,262,200)	\$ (3,604,100)	\$ 12,893,578	\$ 16,497,678

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budget for the General Fund:

1. The District, prior to certifying a tax levy to the Board of County Commissioners, adopts a proposed budget.
2. A public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. The budget is completed and finalized no later than the Tuesday following the first Monday in September for the ensuing fiscal year.
4. Budgets are amended quarterly after regularly scheduled meetings and Commission approval to reflect changes in revenue and expenditure estimates. The budget presented in the report has been amended.
5. The District's Director is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund.
6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
7. Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Ada County Highway District

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Employer Contributions
September 30, 2022

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)

PERSI – Base Plan

Last 10- Fiscal Years *

Data reported as measured as of June 30

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Employer's portion of net the pension liability	0.6335716%	0.5833002%	0.5834314%	0.5924456%	0.5914716%	0.5816820%	0.5774546%	0.5847315%	0.5619833%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 24,954,851	\$ (460,679)	\$13,548,049	\$ 6,762,601	\$ 8,724,309	\$9,143,042	\$11,705,892	\$ 7,699,963	\$ 4,137,077
Employer's covered payroll	25,031,444	21,789,974	21,186,605	20,458,495	19,592,282	18,396,970	17,318,922	16,645,383	15,851,781
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	99.69%	-2.11%	63.95%	33.06%	44.53%	49.70%	67.59%	46.26%	26.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	83.09%	100.36%	88.22%	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%	94.95%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERS – Base Plan

Last 10 – Fiscal Years*

Data reported as measured as of September 30

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 2,988,754	\$ 2,601,723	\$ 2,529,681	\$ 2,315,902	\$ 2,217,846	\$ 2,082,537	\$ 1,960,502	\$ 1,884,257	\$ 1,794,422
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	3,307,866	2,664,615	2,528,908	2,339,395	2,200,659	2,072,137	1,952,460	1,869,445	1,775,957
Contribution (deficiency) excess	319,112	62,892	(773)	23,493	(17,187)	(10,400)	(8,042)	(14,812)	(18,465)
Employer's covered payroll	25,031,444	21,789,974	21,186,605	20,458,495	19,592,282	18,396,970	17,318,922	16,645,383	15,851,781
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.21%	12.23%	11.94%	11.43%	11.23%	11.26%	11.27%	11.23%	11.20%

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



Single Audit Information
September 30, 2022

Ada County Highway District

Ada County Highway District
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Passed through Idaho Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	Not Available	<u>\$ 1,425,753</u>
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			<u>1,425,753</u>
US Department of the Treasury			
Passed through Ada County			
COVID 19 - CARES Act 5307 LU/SU	21.019	Not Available	<u>9,981</u>
Total US Department of the Treasury			<u>9,981</u>
Total Federal Financial Assistance			<u>\$ 1,435,734</u>

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Ada County Highway District (ACHD) under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of operations of ACHD, it is not intended to and does not present the financial positions, changes in net position or fund balance, or cash flows of ACHD.

Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting for those revenues recognized in the general fund and on the accrual basis of accounting for those recognized in the enterprise fund. When applicable, such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

ACHD has not elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate.



Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Commissioners
Ada County Highway District
Garden City, Idaho

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Ada County Highway District (ACHD) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise ACHD’s basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 30, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered ACHD’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 our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the ACHD’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the ACHD’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.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether ACHD's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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*.

ACHD's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on ACHD's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. ACHD's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name of the firm.

Boise, Idaho
December 30, 2022



Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Commissioners
Ada County Highway District
Garden City, Idaho

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Ada County Highway District’s (ACHD) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on ACHD’s major federal program for the year ended September 30, 2022. ACHD’s major federal program is identified in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, ACHD complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of ACHD and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of ACHD’s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to ACHD's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on ACHD's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about ACHD's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 ACHD's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of ACHD's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of ACHD's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A

significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Bailly LLP".

Boise, Idaho
December 30, 2022

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516 (a):	No

Identification of major programs:

Name of Federal Program	Federal Financial Assistance Listing
U.S. Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction	20.205
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None reported in the current year.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported in the current year.