EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended September 30, 2024

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
DISTRICT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Net Position	6
Statement of Activities	7
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	10
Notes to Financial Statements	12
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (RSI)	
Schedule of Pension Funding	25
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	26
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Independent Auditor's Report – *Government Auditing Standards*	28
Schedule of Findings and Reponses	30

PRESNELL GAGE, PLLC
ACCOUNTING AND CONSULTING

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners
Evergreen Highway District
Winchester, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Evergreen Highway District as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Qualified Opinions on the General Fund and Governmental Activities

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities and the General Fund" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Evergreen Highway District, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

Basis for Qualified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Evergreen Highway District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to the Qualified Opinions on the General Fund and Governmental Activities

Management expenses gravel when crushed and paid. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the District expense when used by operations. Since the District does not account for gravel on hand, the amount by which this departure affects the assets, fund balance, and expenses of the governmental activities and general fund has not been determined.

Lewiston Office: 1216 Idaho Street, Lewiston, Idaho 83501, (208) 746-8281
Moscow Office: 609 South Washington, Suite 202, Moscow, Idaho 83843, (208) 882-2211
Grangeville Office: 109 South Mill Street, Grangeville, Idaho 83530, (208) 983-1254
Orofino Office: P.O. Box 632, 216 Johnson Avenue, Orofino, Idaho 83544, (208) 476-3012
Pullman Office: 1230 SE Bishop Blvd., Pullman, Washington 99163, (509) 332-6541
Eagle Office: 1159 E Iron Eagle Drive, Suite 100, Eagle, Idaho 83616, (208) 319-2929

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

Reports on Comparative Information

The prior year comparative information has been derived from the District's 2023 financial statements and, in our report dated June 7, 2024, we expressed qualified opinions on the financial statements of the governmental activities and the general fund for expensing gravel when crushed and paid.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated May 28, 2025, on our consideration of the Evergreen Highway District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Evergreen Highway District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Presnell Gage, PLLC

May 28, 2025
Moscow, Idaho

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2024

	2024	Prior Year 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	**$ 12,520**	$ 50,516
Investments	**918,644**	615,982
Taxes receivable	**6,415**	8,139
Highway user's receivable	**80,979**	125,033
Grant receivable		29,644
Other receivables	**152**	152
Prepaid expense	**9,894**	
Total current assets	**1,028,604**	829,466
Noncurrent assets		
Nondepreciable capital assets		
Land	**15,000**	15,000
Depreciable capital assets	**4,737,298**	4,737,298
Less accumulated depreciation	**(1,240,060)**	(1,041,520)
Total noncurrent assets	**3,512,238**	3,710,778
Total assets	**4,540,842**	4,540,244
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Defined benefit pension	**25,242**	47,985
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	**3,019**	6,057
Salaries payable	**731**	5,375
Payroll taxes payable	**5,378**	6,454
Other current liabilities	**400**	200
Lease payable		77,400
Total current liabilities	**9,528**	95,486
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences payable	**3,319**	1,639
Net pension liability	**97,938**	113,138
Total noncurrent liabilities	**101,257**	114,777
Total liabilities	**110,785**	210,263
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Defined benefit pension	**8,624**	4,797
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	**3,512,238**	3,633,378
Unrestricted	**934,437**	739,791
Total net position	**$ 4,446,675**	$ 4,373,169

See accompanying notes

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	2024	Prior Year 2023
EXPENSES		
Functions/Programs		
Administrative	**$ 245,243**	$ 242,069
Road and bridge maintenance	**279,139**	108,217
Depreciation expense	**198,540**	197,422
Total expenses	**722,922**	547,708
GENERAL REVENUES		
Property taxes	**85,279**	79,448
Intergovernmental	**20,662**	58,043
Highway user's revenue	**633,162**	446,468
Earnings on investments	**35,448**	23,673
Other federal and state grants	**13,993**	
Gain (loss) on sale of equipment		15,000
Other revenue	**7,884**	6,908
Total general revenues	**796,428**	629,540
Change in net position	**73,506**	81,832
NET POSITION, beginning	**4,373,169**	4,291,337
NET POSITION, ending	**$ 4,446,675**	$ 4,373,169

See accompanying notes

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
September 30, 2024

	2024	Prior Year 2023
ASSETS		
Cash	**$ 12,520**	$ 50,516
Investments	**918,644**	615,982
Taxes receivable	**6,415**	8,139
Highway user's receivable	**80,979**	125,033
Grant receivable		29,644
Other receivables	**152**	152
Prepaid expense	**9,894**	
Total assets	**$ 1,028,604**	$ 829,466
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	**$ 3,019**	$ 6,057
Salaries payable	**731**	5,375
Payroll taxes payable	**5,378**	6,454
Other current liabilities	**400**	200
Total liabilities	**9,528**	18,086
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable revenue - refund of grant expenditures		29,644
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	**6,061**	7,872
Total deferred inflows of resources	**6,061**	37,516
FUND BALANCE		
Unassigned	**1,013,015**	773,864
Total fund balance	**1,013,015**	773,864
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	**$ 1,028,604**	$ 829,466

See accompanying notes

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

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

	2024	Prior Year 2023
Total fund balance - Governmental Fund	**$ 1,013,015**	$ 773,864
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental fund:		
Cost of capital assets	**4,752,298**	4,752,298
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,240,060)**	(1,041,520)
Deferred outflows and deferred inflows for pension liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund:		
Deferred outflows	**25,242**	47,985
Deferred inflows	**(8,624)**	(4,797)
Delinquent property taxes receivable to be collected this year; but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the fund.	**6,061**	7,872
The District is expecting a refund from the State of Idaho for their share of the Winchester Grade project's expenditures since the final cost was less than originally budgeted. This was not received soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the fund.		29,644
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund:		
Net pension liability	**(97,938)**	(113,138)
Lease payable		(77,400)
Compensated absences payable	**(3,319)**	(1,639)
Total net position - Governmental Activities	**$ 4,446,675**	$ 4,373,169

See accompanying notes

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	2024	Prior Year 2023
REVENUES		
Property taxes	**$ 87,090**	$ 76,377
Intergovernmental	**20,662**	58,043
Highway user's revenue	**633,162**	446,468
Grants	**43,637**	
Earnings on investments	**35,448**	23,673
Other revenue	**7,884**	6,908
Total revenues	**827,883**	611,469
EXPENDITURES		
Payroll and payroll burden	**202,007**	186,313
Supplies	**1,343**	56
Insurance	**7,014**	7,751
Office expense	**14,515**	35,128
Road maintenance	**165,871**	33,987
Repairs	**64,685**	28,422
Professional fees	**500**	1,662
Fuel	**15,682**	23,181
Dust abatement	**28,076**	22,571
Utilities	**8,157**	6,933
Debt service	**80,882**	
Capital outlay		234,638
Total expenditures	**588,732**	580,642
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Proceeds from lease		77,400
Sale of equipment		45,000
Total other financing sources	**0**	122,400
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**239,151**	153,227
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**773,864**	620,637
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	**$ 1,013,015**	$ 773,864

See accompanying notes

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	2024	Prior Year 2023
Net change in fund balance - Governmental Fund	**$ 239,151**	$ 153,227
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays used to purchase or build capital assets are reported in the governmental fund as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation:		
Current year gain on sale of equipment		(30,000)
Current year capital outlay		234,638
Current year depreciation	**(198,540)**	(197,422)
Some revenue will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year-ends and they are not considered available revenues in the governmental fund. Instead they are counted as deferred revenues until collected. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities:		
Current year unavailable tax revenues	**6,061**	7,872
Prior year unavailable tax revenues	**(7,872)**	(4,801)
Prior year unavailable refund of grant expenditures	**(29,644)**	
Net pension liability and the related deferred outflows and deferred inflows are not considered available for the governmental fund in the current year:		
Current year net pension liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows	**(11,370)**	(12,777)
Amounts borrowed on long-term debt are reported in the governmental fund as other financing sources. Amounts repaid on long-term debt and leases are reported in the governmental fund as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, the borrowing and repayment of funds is reflected as outstanding debt:		
Lease payable		(77,400)
Principle payments on lease payable	**77,400**	
Current year change of compensated absences	**(1,680)**	8,495
Change in net position - Governmental Activities	**$ 73,506**	$ 81,832

See accompanying notes

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity. Evergreen Highway District is organized under Section 40-1301 of the *Idaho Code*. The District operates under a Board of Commissioners consisting of three individuals who are elected from within the District. The purpose of the District is to construct, maintain, repair, and improve all highways within the District. The District's reporting entity includes the District government and all related organizations for which the District exercises oversight responsibility as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The District has developed criteria to determine whether outside agencies with activities which benefit the citizens of the District should be included within its financial reporting entity. The criteria include, but are not limited to, whether the District (1) selects the governing authority, or management (2) has the ability to significantly influence operations, or (3) has accountability for fiscal matters (e.g., final budget approval of assets, etc.). The District has determined that no other outside agency meets the above criteria and, therefore, no other agency has been included as a component unit in the District's financial statements. In addition, the District is not aware of any entity that would exercise such oversight, which would result in the District being considered a component unit of the entity.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting. The financial statements of the Evergreen Highway District have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the accepted standard–setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District uses the following two bases of accounting in these financial statements:

Economic Resources Measurement Focus and Accrual Basis of Accounting

Under this measurement focus, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, highway user's revenue, and federal forest funds. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from highway user's revenue and federal forest funds is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Current Financial Resources Measurement Focus and Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting

Under this measurement focus, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers property taxes as available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. A 60-day availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Property taxes, highway user's revenue, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Current Financial Resources Measurement Focus and Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting (Continued)

The District reports deferred revenue in its fund financial statements. Deferred revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Restricted Resources. Program expenses are allocated to restricted program revenue first and then to the next highest level of restricted net position/fund balances when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB No. 54) defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes. GASB No. 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

Nonspendable. Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted. Includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by external resource providers, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed. Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned. Includes amounts that are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Unassigned. Residual classification of fund balance that includes all spendable amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned.

District-Wide Financial Statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the overall District using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

District-Wide Financial Statements (Continued). These statements reflect only governmental activities of the District since there are no “business-type activities” within the highway district. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the District’s sole function of maintaining roads and bridges within the District boundaries. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements. The Fund financial statements provide information about the District’s general fund. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Use of Estimates. The District uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that the District uses.

Cash and Investments. The District's cash is in an FDIC insured checking account. The District's investments consist of deposits in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and Cottonwood Credit Union. Investments are stated at fair value, except for certificates of deposits, which are carried at amortized cost.

Deposits in the LGIP represent an interest in the pool rather than ownership of specific securities. The State Treasurer is the custodian of the LGIP and no other regulatory oversight for the pool is established. The State Treasurer combines deposits from all governmental entities in the state, which participate in the pool, and purchases the following types of investments:

Local Certificates of Deposit
Repurchase Agreements
Corporate Bonds/Notes
U.S. Government Securities
Money Market Funds

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and Investments (Continued). The participating entities' interest in the pool is calculated by dividing the individual entity's deposits by the total deposits held in the pool. The purpose of this is to increase the overall rate of return and reduce the risk of default. The District's policy allows for investment of idle funds consistent with *Idaho Code* 67-1210 and 67-1210A.

Property Taxes. The District's property tax is levied by Lewis County in November and is payable by December 20th and June 20th immediately following the levy date. Taxes are collected by the County and are remitted to the District in the month following collection. Taxes are transferred to delinquent status on the day following the due date. A tax deed is issued on property three years from the initial date of delinquency.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources. The District reports decreases in net assets that relate to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its government-wide statement of net position. Deferred outflows of resources reported in this year's financial statements include (1) a deferred outflow of resources for contributions made to the District's defined benefit pension plans between the measurement date of the net pension liabilities from those plans and the end of the District's fiscal year, and (2) deferred outflows of resources related to the differences between the expected and actual demographics for the District's single-employer defined benefit fund. Deferred outflows for pension contributions will be recognized in the subsequent fiscal year. The deferred amount related to the actuarial assumptions for demographic factors in the pension fund will be recognized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees participating in the Plan. No deferred outflows of resources affect the governmental fund financial statements in the current year.

The District's statement of net position and its governmental fund balance sheet report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element reflects an increase in net assets that applies to a future period(s). Deferred inflows of resources are reported in the District's various statements of net position for actual pension plan investment earnings in excess of the expected amounts included in determining pension expense. This deferred inflow of resources is attributed to pension expense over a total of 4.9 years, including the current year. In its governmental fund, the only deferred inflow of resources is for revenues that are not considered available. The District will not recognize the related revenues until they are available (collected not later than 60 days after the end of the District's fiscal year) under the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, unavailable revenues from property taxes and grants are reported in the governmental fund balance sheet.

Capital Assets. Capital assets are long-lived assets of the District as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized. The District records all capital assets at their original cost. Interest is capitalized on capital assets during the construction period. Also, included in capital assets is infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items).

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows: buildings 30 - 40 years; building improvements 5 - 15 years; infrastructure 25 years; machinery and equipment 7 - 15 years; fuel tanks and sheds 15 years.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pensions. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, asset, 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 the 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.

Compensated Absences. The District reimburses employees for unused comp and vacation time upon termination of service.

Lease Obligations. A lease is defined as a contractual agreement that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset, for a minimum contractual period of greater than one year, in an exchange or exchange like transaction. The District occasionally leases nonfinancial assets such as equipment. The related obligations are presented in the amounts equal to the present value of lease payments, payable during the remaining lease terms. As a lessee, a lease liability and the associated lease asset (Right to Use Asset) are recognized on the government-wide statement of net position. The present value of lease payments is discounted based on the incremental borrowing rate determined by the District.

2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS

The District follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. At least 10 days prior to the public hearing, the District publishes a proposed budget for public review.

2. A public hearing is set to obtain patrons' comments.

3. The final budget is adopted by the Board of Commissioners no later than the Tuesday following the first Monday in September for the following fiscal year.

The budget is a non-appropriated plan of spending, adopted on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is the same method of accounting as the governmental funds. Expenditures may not exceed the budget at the individual fund level. In the current fiscal year, the expenditures of $588,732 did not exceed the budget of $966,804.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits. At September 30, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was $12,520. All of the deposits were covered by federal depository insurance.

Investments. At September 30, 2024, the District's investments were held in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool and Cottonwood Credit Union. The fair value in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool was $885,224 at September 30, 2024. The savings account carrying balance of $33,420 is covered by national credit union administration insurance. Of the carrying value of investments, $885,224 was considered uninsured and uncollateralized.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the value of the District's investments. The District does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk.

Custodial Risk. Custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the investment custodian, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the custodian. The District does not have a policy regarding custodial risk.

Credit Risk. As required by State law, all investments of the District's funds are obligations of the U.S. Government, U.S. agency issues, or certificate of deposit with State banks. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

***Concentration of Credit Risk*.** The District has no policy on the amount they may invest in any one issuer.

Fair Value. Investments are measured on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investment in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool, is measured with Level 2 inputs, which is the same inputs as the pool uses for its underlying investments.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets at September 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capitalized listing				
Depreciable assets				
Rock pit	$ 32,333			$ 32,333
Buildings	300,274			300,274
Infrastructure	3,632,645			3,632,645
Machinery and Equipment	406,786			406,786
Vehicles	157,860			157,860
Right-of-use asset	222,400			222,400
	$ 4,752,298	$ 0	$ 0	4,752,298
Depreciable assets				
Accumulated depreciation				
Rock pit	$ 2,264	$ 1,733		3,997
Buildings	119,883	8,975		128,858
Infrastructure	488,934	145,305		634,239
Machinery and Equipment	273,408	19,750		293,158
Vehicles	134,791	537		135,328
Right-of-use asset	22,240	22,240		44,480
	$ 1,041,520	$ 198,540	$ 0	1,240,060
Capital assets, net				$ 3,512,238

The entire amount of current year depreciation was unallocated.

5. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liability for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Lease	$ 77,400	$ 0	$ (77,400)	$ 0	$ 0

The District entered into a lease with Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation. This lease included quarterly payments during the fiscal year of $20,203. The lease is then for five, three month terms. The repayment has an imputed interest at 6.99 percent per annum.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is a member of the Idaho Counties Risk Management Program (ICRMP). ICRMP is an all-lines aggregate insurance program providing liability, property, and casualty insurance coverage to Idaho's counties and other political subdivisions on a voluntary participation basis. ICRMP assumes or reinsures all risk for covered claims. Participants are charged an annual insurance premium with no additional assessments for losses.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. The District contributes to the Base Plan, which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) 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 for retirement, disability, death, and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based upon members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with 5 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 classifications. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0 percent (2.3 percent for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1 percent minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1 percent 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 percent, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1 percent minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

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

Member and Employer Contributions (Continued). The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60 percent of the employer rate for general employees. At June 30, 2024, it was 7.18 percent for general employees. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.96 percent for general employees.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Pension Liabilities, Assets, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At September 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of $97,938 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2024, the District's proportion was .0026182 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the District recognized a net pension expense of $26,292. At September 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	$ 4,000	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 15,593	
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	$ 1,770	$ 6,846
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ 3,880	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		$ 1,778

Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date in the table above, will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the system (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2024, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2024, is 4.4.

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

2025	$ 2,445
2026	17,618
2027	(4,476)
2028	(2,968)

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions. Valuations are based upon 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. PERSI amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period permitted under Section 59-1322, *Idaho Code,* is 25 years.

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

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%, net of pension plan investment expense
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	1.00%

Several different sets of mortality rates are used in the valuation for contributing members, service retirement members, and beneficiaries. These rates were adopted for the valuation dated July 1, 2024.

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Male	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Female	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Teachers – Male	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
Teachers – Female	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Male	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Female	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members – Male	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members – Female	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2024, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2024.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are 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 the System's assets.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued). The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Cash	0%	0.00%
Large Cap	18%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11%	4.70%
International Equity	15%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20%	(0.25%)
TIPS	10%	(0.30%)
Real Estate	8%	3.75%
Private Equity	8%	6.00%

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 186,113	$ 97,938	$ 25,922

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.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 28, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF PENSION FUNDING

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S SHARE OF NET PENSION ASSET AND LIABILITY - PERSI BASE PLAN
Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension (asset) liability	0.0026182%	0.0028351%	0.0028857%	0.0026372%	0.0030054%	0.0030122%	0.0031167%	0.0031773%	0.0029700%	0.0032900%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) liability	$ 97,938	$ 57,180	$ 113,659	$ (2,083)	$ 69,789	$ 34,383	$ 45,972	$ 49,942	$ 60,200	$ 43,324
Employer's covered payroll	128,309	120,548	113,794	98,417	107,018	102,306	99,131	101,124	88,645	90,923
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	76%	47%	100%	-2%	65%	34%	46%	49%	68%	48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86%	84%	83%	100%	88%	94%	92%	91%	87%	92%

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLANS - PERSI BASE PLAN
Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 14,922	$ 14,995	$ 14,295	$ 11,786	$ 12,353	$ 12,073	$ 11,351	$ 11,171	$ 9,832	$ 10,432
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	14,922	14,995	14,295	11,786	12,353	12,073	11,222	11,197	10,069	10,224
Contribution (deficiency) excess	0	0	0	0	0	0	(129)	26	237	(208)
Employer's covered payroll	133,826	126,640	119,724	98,710	103,459	105,345	99,131	101,124	88,645	90,923
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.15%	11.84%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.46%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY DISTRICT

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance With Final Budget
REVENUES			
Property taxes	$ 85,175	$ 87,090	$ 1,915
Intergovernmental	19,240	20,662	1,422
Highway user's revenue	331,000	633,162	302,162
Earnings on investments	18,000	35,448	17,448
Other federal and state grants	100,000	43,637	(56,363)
Other revenue	5,400	7,884	2,484
Total revenues	558,815	827,883	269,068
EXPENDITURES			
Payroll and payroll burden	183,804	202,007	(18,203)
Supplies	5,000	1,343	3,657
Insurance	9,000	7,014	1,986
Office expense	15,000	14,515	485
Road maintenance	325,000	165,871	159,129
Repairs	176,000	64,685	111,315
Professional fees		500	(500)
Fuel	50,000	15,682	34,318
Dust abatement	20,000	28,076	(8,076)
Utilities	8,000	8,157	(157)
Debt service		80,882	(80,882)
Capital outlay	175,000		175,000
Total expenditures	966,804	588,732	378,072
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(407,989)	239,151	$ 647,140
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	407,989	773,864	
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	$ 0	$ 1,013,015	

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Commissioners
Evergreen Highway District
Winchester, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Evergreen Highway District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Evergreen Highway District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 28, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, item #2024-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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Moscow Office: 609 South Washington, Suite 202, Moscow, Idaho 83843, (208) 882-2211
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Orofino Office: P.O. Box 632, 216 Johnson Avenue, Orofino, Idaho 83544, (208) 476-3012
Pullman Office: 1230 SE Bishop Blvd., Pullman, Washington 99163, (509) 332-6541
Eagle Office: 1159 E Iron Eagle Drive, Suite 100, Eagle, Idaho 83616, (208) 319-2929

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Evergreen Highway District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Evergreen Highway District's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Evergreen Highway District'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.

Presnell Gage, PLLC

May 28, 2025
Moscow, Idaho

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Finding #2024-001

Criteria: Internal control systems generally attempt to divide up accounting tasks among multiple individuals (segregation of duties) to improve the ability of the organization to identify errors within the accounting system.

Condition: The District has concentrated many accounting duties to one individual such that the desired segregation of duties is not possible.

Effect: Many accounting duties are performed by a single individual with limited oversight available within the Board of Commissioners.

Response: The District's management and Board of Commissioners believe that the cost of hiring additional accounting staff outweighs the benefits that segregation of duties would provide.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.