BOISE PROJECT BOARD OF CONTROL

Report on Audited
Basic
Financial Statements
and
Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Table of Contents

Page

Title Page 3

Independent Auditor's Report 4

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position 7

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position 8

Statement of Cash Flows 9

Notes to Financial Statements 11

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Required Supplemental Information 22

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues – Budget and Actual – Proprietary Funds (None GAAP) 24

Schedule of Expenses – Budget and Actual – Proprietary (None GAAP) 25

FEDERAL REPORTS

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 28

Notes to Required Supplementary Information 29

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* 30

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance 32

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 35

Boise Project Board of Control

Title Page

Boise Project Board of Control
2465 Overland Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83705

Board of Directors

Fred Butler	Chairman
Richard Murgoitio	Vice Chairman
Guy Stauffer	Member
Will Patterson	Member
Diane Gooding	Member
Gary Birch	Member
Richard Durrant	Member
Dan Sheirbon	Member
Clinton Pline	Member

Administrators

Robert Carter	Project Manager
Thomas Ritthaler	Asst. Project Manager
Apryl Gardner	Secretary-Treasurer

ZWYGART JOHN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC
16130 North Merchant Way, Suite 120 ◆ Nampa, Idaho 83687
Phone: 208-459-4649 ◆ FAX: 208-229-0404

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Boise Project Board of Control
Boise, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Boise Project Board of Control (the Board), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board'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 financial position of Boise Project Board of Control, as of December 31, 2024, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statement that are free from material misstatements, 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 Boise Project Board of Control ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

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 the Boise Project Board of Control'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 Boise Project Board of Control'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 Boise Project Board of Control's proportionate share of net pension liability, and schedule of Boise Project Board of Control's contributions on page 22 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.

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Schedule of Revenue and Schedule of Expenses – Budget and Actual on page 24 to 26, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The Schedule of Revenue and Schedule of Expenses – Budget and Actual is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or the 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 Revenue and Schedule of Expenses – Budget and Actual and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the 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 April 28, 2025, on our consideration of the Boise Project Board of Control'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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Boise Project Board of Control's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zwygart John & Associates, CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 28, 2025

Boise Project Board of Control
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalent - General	$ 11,656,999
Cash and Cash Equivalent - Equipment	1,942,976
Cash and Cash Equivalent - New York Lining	11,219,671
Accounts Receivable, Net	106,706
Prepaid Insurance	117,501
Inventory	161,857
Total Current Assets	25,205,710
Noncurrent Assets:	
Land	1,503,048
Irrigation System	8,880,691
Buildings and Ground, Net	498,934
Equipment, Net	5,071,960
Total Noncurrent Assets	15,954,633
Total Assets	41,160,343
Deferred Outflows	
Pension Related Items	1,077,649
Total Deferred Outflows	1,077,649
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	2,338,473
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	14,631
Compensated Absences	32,457
Total Current Liabilities	2,385,561
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within More Than One Year:	
Compensated Absences	292,112
Net Pension Liability	3,868,123
Total Long-Term Liabilities	4,160,235
Total Liabilities	6,545,796
Deferred Inflows	
Pension Related Items	70,213
Total Deferred Inflows	70,213
Net Position	
Investment in Capital Assets	15,954,633
Non Spendable	279,358
Restricted	11,219,671
Unrestricted	8,168,321
Total Net Position	$ 35,621,983

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Boise Project Board of Control
Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Fund
Operating Revenues	
Grant Revenue	$ 13,560,950
Rental & Lease Income	109,527
Toll Income	11,448,052
Excess Income	125,576
Misc Income	8,614
Blickenstaff Pumps LP Hydro	42,166
Arrowrock Hydro Reimbursement	239,707
Pressure Irrigation Systems	161,721
Total Operating Revenues	25,696,313
Operating Expenses	
Operating Expenses (See Supplemental Information)	16,833,172
Total Operating Expenses	16,833,172
Operating Income (Loss)	8,863,141
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest Income	780,379
Disposal/Sale of Assets	26,573
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	806,952
Change in Net Position	9,670,093
Net Position - Beginning	25,951,890
Net Position - Ending	$ 35,621,983

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of the financial statements.

Boise Project Board of Control
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Fund
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Receipts from Customers	$ 11,709,754
Payments to Customers for Supplies or Services	(10,021,704)
Payments to Employees for Services	(4,042,418)
Other Receipts	14,013,158
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	11,658,790
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Purchases of Capital Assets	(457,600)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	56,928
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(400,672)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest and Dividends	780,379
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	780,379
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,038,497
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning	12,781,149
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending	$ 24,819,646
Displayed As:	
Cash and Cash Equivalent - General	$ 11,656,999
Cash and Cash Equivalent - Equipment	1,942,976
Cash and Cash Equivalent - New York Lining	11,219,671
	$ 24,819,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Boise Project Board of Control
Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 8,863,141
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	388,577
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	26,599
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	11,524
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Insurance	(21,036)
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows	928,029
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	2,243,848
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Salaries and Benefits	7,168
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liabilities	(859,273)
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows	70,213
Net Cash Provided (Used) from Operating Activities	$ 11,658,790

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The Boise Project Board of Control (the Board), was formed under Title 42 of the general laws of the State of Idaho. The Board operates under a Board of Directors-Manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: irrigation water, canal and drainage maintenance, and general administrative services.

The accounting policies of the Boise Project Board of Control follow generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation

All activities of the Board are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise) fund. The accompanying principles of the Board conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to enterprise accounting. The operating revenues and expenses are related to irrigation services for members within Boise Project Board of Control. Revenues and expenses that arise from capital and non-capital financing activities and from investing activities are presented as non-operating revenues or expenses.

Basis of Accounting

The Board's financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the Board funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Assets and Liabilities

Cash Equivalents

The Board requires all cash belonging to the Board to be placed in custody of the Secretary/Treasurer. All demand deposits, cash on hand, and investments with an original maturity date of three months or less are considered to be cash and cash equivalents. See Note 5.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the proprietary funds are shown below:

	Capitalization Policy	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	$5,000	Straight-Line	15 – 50 Years
Machinery and Equipment	$5,000	Straight-Line	3 – 20 Years

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

The Board's infrastructure consists of irrigation systems and is not depreciated as the condition of the irrigation systems are continually assessed and then repaired or improved to keep the systems in their original or improved working order.

Inventories

Inventories of proprietary funds are valued at the lower of cost or market and accounted for under the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method.

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.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting

principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Board 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.

Plan Benefits

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

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

Member and Employer Contributions

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

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 74% for public safety. As June 30, 2024, it was 6.71% for general employees and 9.83% for public safety. The employer contribution rate as a percentage of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.18% for general employees and 13.26% for police and firefighters. The Board's contributions were $594,075 for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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

At December 31, 2024, the Board reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Board'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 Board's proportion was 0.1034079 percent.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Board recognized pension expense (revenue) of $730,585 . At December 31, 2024, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 615,841	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	153,235	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	70,213
Boise Project Board of Control's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	308,573	-
Total	$ 1,077,649	$ 70,213

$308,573 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024.

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

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

For the Year Ended December 31:	PERSI
2025	$ 499,488
2026	721,222
2027	(124,374)
2028	(88,900)

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, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%, net of investment expense
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.00%

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

Fire & Police - Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members - Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members - Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including morality. 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 System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2024.

Asset Class	DB Plans
Fixed Income	30%
US/Global Equity	55%
International Equity	15%
Cash	0%
Total	100%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension 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)	$ 7,350,639	$ 3,868,123	$ 1,023,795

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.

3. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Accumulated personal leave is accrued when it is earned. Each employee is allowed to accumulate a maximum of 30 days. The total accrued amount is recorded as a liability in the proprietary fund. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation pay.

Changes in compensated absences are as follows:

	12/31/2023	Earned	Used	12/31/2024
Compensated Absences	$ 323,103	$ 365,565	$ 364,099	$ 324,569

4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the Board's deposits was $109,193 and the respective bank balances totaled $330,398. All of the bank balance was insured or collateralized with pooled securities held by the pledging institution in the name of the Board.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. As of December 31, 2024, all of the Board's deposits were covered by the federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Board's agent or pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the name of the Board and thus were not exposed to custodial credit risk. The Board also had $130 in petty cash. The Board does not have a formal policy limiting its exposure to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Board does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

Custodial credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Board does not have a formal policy limiting its custodial credit risk for investments.

Investments

The Board voluntarily participates in State Investment Pool, which was has not been rated. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. Oversight of the pool is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. The fair value of the Board's investment in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The Board follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

Idaho Code authorizes the Board to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

The Board's investments at December 31, 2024, are summarized below:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)	
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 to 5
External Investment Pool	$ 24,710,323	$ 24,710,323	$ -

At year-end, the deposits and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Proprietary Activities
Cash	$ 109,323
Investments	24,710,323
	$ 24,819,646

5. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The Board has an available $100,000 line of credit bearing interest at 0.75%. The board anticipates using the funds for a study in advance of a larger project. As of December 31, 2024, the Board hasn't drawn any from this line, and has an outstanding balance of $0.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists mainly of amounts due from the irrigation districts, which Boise Project Board of Control services. All accounts receivable are considered current and collectible.

7. OTHER COMMITMENTS

The Board has credit cards available for use. Available credit totaled $35,000, as of December 31, 2024. There was an outstanding balance of $6,714 at year-end.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts, and professional liabilities.

9. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the calendar year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,503,048	$ -	$ -	$ 1,503,048
Irrigation System	8,880,691	-	-	8,880,691
Total Non-Depreciable Assets	10,383,739	-	-	10,383,739
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	507,934	-	-	507,934
Equipment	12,204,941	457,600	(260,211)	12,402,331
Total Depreciable Assets	12,712,875	457,600	(260,211)	12,910,265
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	9,000	-	-	9,000
Equipment	7,171,653	388,574	(229,856)	7,330,371
Total Accumulated Depreciation	7,180,653	388,574	(229,856)	7,339,371
Net Depreciable Assets	5,532,223	69,026	(30,355)	5,570,895
Capital Assets - Net	$ 15,915,961	$ 69,026	$ (30,355)	$ 15,954,633

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Required Supplemental Information
Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

Schedule of the Employer's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

Year	Project's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Project's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Project's Covered Employee Payroll	Project's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2024	0.1034079%	$ 3,868,123	$5,146,648	75.16%	85.54%
2023	0.1184612%	4,727,396	4,989,223	94.75%	83.83%
2022	0.1087291%	4,282,577	4,601,079	93.08%	83.09%
2021	0.1139281%	(89,978)	4,256,673	-2.11%	100.36%
2020	0.1168624%	2,713,699	4,371,899	62.07%	88.22%
2019	0.1204733%	1,375,169	4,101,111	33.53%	93.79%
2018	0.1262187%	1,861,748	4,113,261	45.26%	91.69%
2017	0.1301002%	2,044,952	4,016,578	50.91%	90.68%
2016	0.1386121%	2,809,880	4,040,523	69.54%	87.26%
2015	0.1462919%	1,926,426	4,100,634	46.98%	91.38%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2024

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Project's Covered-Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll
2024	$ 594,075	$ 594,075	-	$ 5,146,648	11.54%
2023	576,440	576,440	-	4,989,223	11.55%
2022	549,369	549,369	-	4,601,079	11.94%
2021	508,247	508,247	-	4,256,673	11.94%
2020	523,405	523,405	-	4,371,899	11.97%
2019	476,119	476,119	-	4,101,111	11.61%
2018	465,621	465,621	-	4,113,261	11.32%
2017	454,677	454,677	-	4,016,578	11.32%
2016	457,387	457,387	-	4,040,523	11.32%
2015	464,192	464,192	-	4,100,634	11.32%

Data reported is measured as of December 31, 2024

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Revenue - Budget and Actual -
Proprietary Funds (Non GAAP)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenue			
Grant Revenue	$ 183,800	$13,560,950	$13,377,150
Rental & Lease Income	111,000	109,527	(1,473)
Toll Income	11,435,245	11,448,052	12,807
Excess Income	-	125,576	125,576
Misc Income	13,246	8,614	(4,632)
Blickenstaff Pumps LP Hydro	40,000	42,166	2,166
Arrowrock Hydro Reimbursement	-	239,707	239,707
Pressure Irrigation Systems	90,000	161,721	71,721
Interest Income	200,000	780,379	580,379
Disposal/Sale of Assets	-	26,573	26,573
Total Revenues	$12,073,291	$26,503,265	$14,429,974

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Expenses - Budget and Actual -
Proprietary Funds (Non GAAP)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Expenses			
Ditchriders & Patrolmen	$ 886,663	$ 896,866	$(10,203)
Misc Expense	17,000	21,384	(4,384)
Vehicle Expense	746,551	712,205	34,346
Utilities	87,000	85,730	1,270
Equipment Expense	346,770	344,840	1,930
Clerical	369,531	390,495	(20,964)
Office	20,000	19,311	689
Weed Control	1,004,158	880,200	123,958
Legal & Audit	146,700	96,313	50,387
Shop	100,332	102,109	(1,777)
Canal	1,600,000	1,603,306	(3,306)
FICA	403,734	387,749	15,985
Employee Insurance	1,003,348	975,819	27,529
PERSI	631,198	596,551	34,647
PERSI - GASB 68 Adjustment	-	138,969	(138,969)
Depreciation	440,568	388,577	51,991
Structures	448,764	514,552	(65,788)
Insurance	615,714	631,367	(15,653)
Administration	800,057	802,106	(2,049)
Permanent Improvements	52,594	91,974	(39,380)
Unemployment Insurance	5,000	2,550	2,450
Drains O & M	20,467	24,214	(3,747)
Longevity	46,970	45,237	1,733
Tools	7,500	3,517	3,983
Lake Lowell	7,500	6,120	1,380
Diversion Dam	7,500	1,579	5,921

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Expenses - Budget and Actual -
Proprietary Funds (Non GAAP)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
(continued)

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Expenses (continued)			
New York Canal	$ 865,782	$ 5,366,120	$(4,500,338)
Safety & Training	70,000	49,988	20,012
Reserve Works	523,633	605,061	(81,428)
Boise River Watermaster Tax	150,000	167,165	(17,165)
Arrowrock Hydro	-	213,487	(213,487)
Computer Software Maint.	222,488	219,740	2,748
Inspection & Consulting Fees	5,000	1,969	3,031
Drug Testing	7,500	4,843	2,657
Hydro	2,000	39,503	(37,503)
Computer Networking	102,874	97,888	4,986
Public Relations	10,000	7,813	2,187
Pressure Irrigation Systems	113,275	177,997	(64,722)
Automation	185,120	117,958	67,162
Total Expenses	$12,073,291	$16,833,172	$(4,759,881)

FEDERAL REPORTS

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Flow Through Number	Expenditures
U.S. Department of the Interior			
Passed Through Bureau of Reclamation			
WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow)	15.507		$ 1,241,777
Total U.S. Department of the Interior			1,241,777
U.S. Department of Treasury			
Passed Through Idaho Water Resource Board			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		2,376,653
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			2,376,653
Total Federal Financial Assistance Expended			$ 3,618,430

Boise Project Board of Control
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

---

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Boise Project Board of Control under programs of the Federal Government for the year ended December 31, 2024. The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the 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). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Boise Project Board of Control, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in Net Position of the Boise Project Board of Control.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, where certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

3. INDIRECT COST RATE

Boise Project Board of Control has not elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate.

ZWYGART JOHN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC
16130 North Merchant Way, Suite 120 ◆ Nampa, Idaho 83687
Phone: 208-459-4649 ◆ FAX: 208-229-0404

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

Board of Directors
Boise Project Board of Control
Boise, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Boise Project Board of Control, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 28, 2025.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that were not identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 result 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.

Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
April 28, 2025

ZWYGART JOHN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Zwygart John & Associates CPAs, PLLC
16130 North Merchant Way, Suite 120 ◆ Nampa, Idaho 83687
Phone: 208-459-4649 ◆ FAX: 208-229-0404

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance

Board of Directors
Boise Project Board of Control
Boise, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Boise Project Board of Control's 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 each of the Boise Project Board of Control's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. Boise Project Board of Control's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Boise Project Board of Control, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each 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 Boise Project Board of Control 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 each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Boise Project Board of Control'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 laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Boise Project Board of Control'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 the Boise Project Board of Control's compliance based on out 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 the Boise Project Board of Control's compliance with the requirements of each 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 the Boise Project Board of Control'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 the Boise Project Board of Control'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 the Boise Project Board of Control'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 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.

Zwygart John & Associates CPAS, PLLC

Nampa, Idaho
November 22, 2023

Boise Project Board of Control
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

The auditor's report expresses an unmodified opinion on the general purpose

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?	☐ yes	☑ none reported
Reportable Condition(s) identified that are not considered to be a material weakness?	☐ yes	☑ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	☐ yes	☑ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Significant deficiencies disclosed?	☐ yes	☑ none reported
Material weaknesses disclosed?	☐ yes	☑ none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Material weakness(es) identified?	☐ yes	☑ none reported
Reportable Condition(s) identified that are not considered to be a material weakness?	☐ yes	☑ none reported
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2CFR SECTION 200.516(A)?	☐ yes	☑ no

The programs tested as major programs include

Federal Assistance Listing Numbers	Name of Federal Program
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
15.507	WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:		$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	☐ yes	☑ no

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III - Compliance Findings and Questioned Costs

None