State of IDAHO



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Waterways of Idaho



Snake River

On the front cover:
Elephant's Perch

All photos courtesy of Idaho Tourism except back cover by Allyssa Draves

State of

IDAHO

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Brad Little
Governor

Brandon D Woolf
State Controller

Prepared by the Office of the State Controller
This document and related information are available at www.sco.idaho.gov

Office of the State Controller
IDAHO

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Thanks and appreciation to the Bureaus of Accounting Operations,
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Special appreciation to all fiscal and accounting personnel throughout the State whose efforts to contribute accurate, timely financial data for their agencies make this report possible.

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Introductory Section



Boise River

STATE OF IDAHO
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE
BRANDON D WOOLF

December 23, 2020

To: The Citizens, Governor, and Members of the Idaho State Legislature

As the State's Chief Fiscal Officer, I am pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-1001. This report represents Idaho's continued commitment to sound and effective fiscal management and responsible financial reporting based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Office of the State Controller assumes responsibility for both the reliability and completeness of the information presented in this report. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. I am confident the information presented is accurate in all material respects and fairly sets forth the financial position of state operations based upon the internal control structure established by management.

In accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-702, the Legislative Audit Division of the Idaho Legislature has audited the State's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Based upon that audit, the independent auditor has issued an unmodified opinion that the State of Idaho's basic financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The Independent Auditor's Report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

In addition, the Legislative Audit Division conducts statewide audits under the Federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the Code of Federal Regulations Title 2, Grants and Agreements, in order to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. Information regarding Idaho's Single Audit is issued in a separate report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the Independent Auditor's Report on page 5 and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. The intent of this letter of transmittal is to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The State of Idaho was admitted into the Union as 43rd state in 1890. The State covers 83,569 square miles and has a population of 1.8 million people.

Idaho's government is divided into three branches. The Executive Branch is comprised of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Legislative Branch is comprised of two houses, a 35-member Senate and a 70-member House of Representatives. The Judicial Branch is administered and supervised by the Idaho Supreme Court, which is presided over by a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

The State provides services such as education, health and human services, highway maintenance and construction, public safety and correction, natural resource management, and economic development programs. The financial reporting entity includes all funds of the primary government as well as material component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Additional information on component units can be found in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The annual budgetary process serves as the foundation for the State's financial planning and control. Budgets are annually appropriated for the following governmental funds: general, special revenue, capital projects, and earnings of the permanent funds. The budget is generally appropriated by agency, fund, program, and object. Legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the same level of detail as appropriated. Budgetary controls are incorporated into the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) to ensure expenditures do not exceed authorized appropriations. The expenditures of any fiscal year may not exceed anticipated revenues, ensuring a balanced budget. The budgetary process is further described in the note to the budgetary schedule on page 127 and the separately issued Legal Basis Financial Report.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Financial Policies

Article VII of the Idaho Constitution allows for state revenue generation from a number of sources. This balanced approach to funding essential services allows the State to operate on a sound fiscal basis in a variety of economic conditions. In comparison to some neighboring states that rely primarily upon sales tax or income tax, Idaho derives comparable amounts of its own-source revenues from both sources, ensuring that vital services are less prone to disruption.

Per Idaho Code, the State is able to maintain reserves for the purposes of meeting General Fund revenue shortfalls, meeting expenses incurred because of a major disaster, providing tax relief to the citizens of Idaho on a one-time basis, or providing a uniform and thorough system of public education. Overall increases in the reserve funds indicate the State's continued economic stability and growth.

Fund and Idaho Code	FY20 End Balances	Dollar Change
Budget Stabilization (57-814)	$397.26 M	$ 27.57 M
Economic Recovery (67-3520)	0.04 M	(0.21) M
Public Education Stabilization (33-907)	72.44 M	(9.29) M
Higher Education Stabilization (33-3726)	11.45 M	3.72 M
Totals	$481.19 M	$ 21.79 M

Note 14 contains additional detailed information regarding reserve funds.

Economy

Idaho's unemployment rose from 2.5% in March to 11.8% in April. The measurements since then had dropped quickly for the state. In Idaho, second quarter employment was 93% of the first quarter's level. In July's forecast, a relatively flat third quarter result was expected partly due to the delayed reach of the pandemic within Idaho. A comparison with the previous forecast shows the actual value for the second quarter was within 2,000 jobs of the July prediction, but the new prediction for the third quarter is 25,600 jobs higher than what was predicted in July. The reach back above 100% of the first quarter value for nonfarm jobs in Idaho is expected as soon as the first quarter of 2021, with the fourth quarter of 2020 just 2,000 jobs behind that record.

In the healthcare and private education industries according to the Current Employment Statistics report (CES), employment reached above 111,000 jobs in January. In April, employment was close to 96,000. May brought a reading above 103,000. September saw Idaho's employment back above 106,000.

Construction activity continued in Idaho through the lockdown. This preserved many jobs. Construction jobs were just shy of 53,000 across 2019. This year they are expected to hit 56,000 with next year above 60,000 and the year after above 63,500.

Retail employment in Idaho for September according to the CES reached above 91,000 jobs. In January, the figure was just reaching above 87,000 jobs. Though just a survey, the program indicates that retail employment in Idaho is rebounding strongly from the pandemic. Employment in retail trade is now predicted to show growth in Idaho across 2020, with total employment expected to average 88,200 jobs. Further growth is seen in 2021, up 5.4%, to 92,900. By the end of the forecast, employment is expected to surpass 99,500 in Idaho's retail sector.

Even within the context of coming from an ongoing pandemic, coupled with a wait for vaccine uptake through mid-2021 according to IHS Markit's (IHS) estimate the outlook for Idaho employment and personal income is tilted towards the 'glass half-full' optimistic side. Personal income has been supported through transfer mechanisms from the federal government while a large swath of Idaho's workforce was unable to work. Recent employment statistics for the state indicate much of the workforce has been able to return to work, which upholds personal income outside of those transfers. Finally, the outlook for employment in the state shows growth ahead.

Real estate—listing, buying, and selling homes—moved somewhat online. Housing demands seems to have returned with vigor. Housing starts are expected to total 17,900 this year, with 13,700 single-family housing units. A similar total count is predicted in 2021, with the mix shifting further towards single-family units. In 2022, the total just reaches above 17,300 with single family units predicted to near 14,200.

The industries most impacted by the pandemic are within the leisure and hospitality sector. Whereas typical growth was 5.0% across the past four years, it is forecast at 3.0% across the next four. The leisure and hospitality sector is expected to average 74,900 jobs this year, which puts the level between the counts for 2016 and 2017. Last year it had 83,100 jobs. Next year the count is expected to surpass that, reaching 84,300.

United States Department of Agriculture data indicate that net farm income is expected to be up 23% this year despite a projected 3.3% drop in cash receipts. This drop reflects the swings in the farm gate prices for Idaho commodities. However, the blow of lower cash receipts is dampened by the federal direct agricultural payments that are expected to be up 66%. For food processing, employment is expected to be up just slightly this year, with growth resuming in 2021. Local employment in food processing is expected to surpass 20,000 in early 2022; it crossed above 19,000 in early 2019.

The Idaho Department of Commerce directed $4.8 million in Kootenai county for broadband upgrades. Other areas set for broadband upgrades via the CARES act include Murtaugh, Burley, Rupert, Bliss, Wendell, Eden, and

Hazelton, all in the Magic Valley area. Another area of disbursement of federal funds during the pandemic is to transportation infrastructure. The Idaho Transportation Department won a $27 million grant from the Federal Transportation Administration on behalf of rural transportation in the state.

Idaho leads in economic rebound amid the global pandemic while it surges ahead in national rankings for economic prosperity. Idaho extended its tax deadline from April 15 to June 15, 2020 instead of July 15 like the federal government. The fiscal year ends on June 30th for Idaho, and the Governor, as chief budget officer for the state, has a duty to maintain a balanced budget by year end. The tax filing extension helped even out Idaho's cash flows. In June, General Fund receipts were $383.5 more than anticipated, which largely reversed April's shortfalls.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Fiscal year (FY) 20, General Fund collections exceeded $4.0 billion for the first time. Of this total, $1.9 billion came from individual income tax, $1.7 billion from sales tax, and $243.3 million from corporate taxes. Individual income exceeded its full-year forecast, but corporate tax and sales tax did not meet their forecasts, though sales tax was close.

In order to improve and maintain the State's system of roads and highways, the Legislature authorized the Idaho Transportation Board to issue Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds in 2006. The GARVEE program allows the planning, designing, and building of more highway projects in less time than traditional funding methods. As of June 30, 2020, $816.9 million has been borrowed from issued bonds.

Major Initiatives

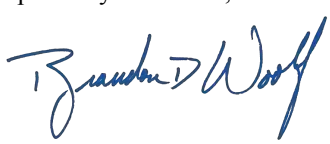
- The Department of Health and Welfare received an appropriation of $3.7 billion in FY 21, an increase of 6.4 percent from the previous year. Medicaid spending represents 83.9 percent of the Department's total appropriation. Federal funding provided 66.1 percent of the Department's total appropriation. General Fund funding for Medicaid increased 5.3 percent.
- The Public Schools' appropriation is $2.3 billion for FY 21, a General Fund increase of $87.0 million and a $73.6 million overall increase from FY 20. Some of the highlights of the increased appropriation include:
    - $42.5 million in nondiscretionary adjustments related to teacher salaries, and $8.3 million in a trailer appropriation bill to the existing career ladder
    - $1.0 million for professional development
    - $7.4 million to increase the ongoing discretionary funding, to be used for health insurance
    - 2.0 percent base salary increase for administrators and classified staff
    - $2.0 million for the Advanced Opportunities Program
    - $3.1 million for K-3 literacy initiative
- A total appropriation of $312.8 million for the Department of Correction in FY 21 is an increase of 3.5 percent from the prior year.
- The Governor's budget recommendation for FY 21 included four information technology modernization initiatives that appeared as line items in individual agency budget requests. The Legislature funded the recommendations and the net impact of the increases, statewide, was $2.9 million from the General Fund, $6.5 million from dedicated funds, and $0.4 million from federal funds for a grand total of $9.9 million. For FY 21, the Legislature added 69.00 full time positions and $6.3 million to the Office of Information Technology Services, consolidating technology services from seven state agencies.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Idaho for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This is the 23rd consecutive year the State has achieved this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate. The State Controller's Office is committed to this ongoing effort and intends to maintain a highly qualified and professional staff to make Idaho's certification possible.

The State Controller's Office takes great pride in the preparation of this comprehensive report. I am pleased to recognize the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by financial managers and accountants of the state agencies and component units, along with staff within the State Controller's Office. In addition, the auditing staff of the Legislative Services Office must be recognized for their independence, dedication, and professionalism. Credit must also be given to Governor Little and other state leaders for their dedication towards the management of Idaho's finances.

Respectfully submitted,



Brandon D Woolf
Idaho State Controller

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of Idaho

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

State Government Organization
IDAHO

Citizens of Idaho

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	EXECUTIVE BRANCH	JUDICIAL BRANCH
Senate	**Governor**	**Supreme Court**
House of Representatives	**Lieutenant Governor**	**Court of Appeals**
Legislative Services	**Attorney General**	**District Court**
	Secretary of State	**Magistrate Court**
	State Controller	
	State Treasurer	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	

State Entities by Function

General Government

- Board of Tax Appeals
- Commissions:
  - Aging
  - Arts
  - Blind and Visually Impaired
  - Idaho Code
  - Tax
  - Uniform Laws
- Department of Administration
- Division of:
  - Financial Management
  - Human Resources
  - Liquor
  - Military
- Offices of:
  - Drug Policy
  - Energy Resources
  - Information Technology Services
  - Performance Evaluations
  - Species Conservation
- Public Employee
  - Retirement System
- State Bar
- State Building Authority
- STEM Action Center

Education

- Boise State University
- Career and Technical Education
- Idaho State University
- Lewis-Clark State College
- Public Broadcasting
- State Board of Education
- University of Idaho
- Vocational Rehabilitation

Public Safety

- Brand Inspector
- Commissions:
  - Pardons and Parole
  - Racing
- Correctional Industries
- Departments of:
  - Correction
  - Juvenile Corrections
- Idaho State Police

Natural Resources

- Departments of:
  - Environmental Quality
  - Fish and Game
  - Lands
  - Parks and Recreation
  - Water Resources
- Endowment Fund
  - Investment Board
- Fish and Wildlife Foundation
- Lava Hot Springs Foundation
- Wolf Control Board

Health and Human Services

- Catastrophic Health Care
- Department of Health
  - and Welfare

Economic Development

- Appellate Public Defender
- Boards of:
  - Accountancy
  - Dentistry
  - Engineers and Surveyors
  - Medicine
  - Nursing
  - Outfitters and Guides
  - Pharmacy
  - Veterinary Medicine
- Bureau of Occupational Licenses
- Commissions:
  - Dairy Products
  - Hispanic Affairs
  - Industrial
  - Libraries
  - Lottery
  - Potato
  - Public Defense
  - Public Utilities
  - Real Estate
  - Soil and Water Conservation
  - Wheat
- Departments of:
  - Agriculture
  - Commerce
  - Finance
  - Insurance
  - Labor
  - Transportation
- Divisions of:
  - Building Safety
  - Veterans Services
- Historical Society
- Workforce Development Council

Statewide Elected Officials
IDAHO



Brad Little
Governor



Lawerence Denney
Secretary of State



Brandon D Woolf
State Controller



Janice McGeachin
Lieutenant Governor



Julie A. Ellsworth
State Treasurer



Lawrence G. Wasden
Attorney General



Sherri Ybarra
Superintendent of Public Instruction



Scott Bedke
Speaker, Idaho House of Representatives



Roger S. Burdick
Chief Justice, Idaho Supreme Court



Brent Hill
President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Financial Section



Sulphur Creek



Legislative Services Office
Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

Eric Milstead
Director

December 23, 2020 Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Brad Little, Governor
Honorable Members of the Legislature
Honorable Brandon D Woolf, State Controller

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Idaho, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The State of Idaho management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Boise State University, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, University of Idaho, and their respective component units, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Idaho Potato Commission, Idaho Dairy Products Commission, Idaho State Bar, Idaho Wheat Commission, Idaho Endowment Fund Investment Board, Idaho Lottery, Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho, Idaho Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan, IDeal Idaho College Savings Program, Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program, Idaho Health Insurance Exchange, Idaho State Treasurer – Assets Under Management, Idaho State Building Authority, Idaho Bond Bank Authority, and the Idaho Housing and Finance Association (including The Housing Company, a discretely presented component unit of the Idaho Housing and Finance Association), which represent total assets and revenues of the government-wide financial statements and total assets and revenues of the fund financial statements as follows:

Opinion Unit	Percent of Assets	Percent of Revenues
Governmental Activities	33.4%	6.6%
Business-Type Activities	67.1%	54.4%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	98.9%	98.9%
General Fund	63.9%	0.6%
Health and Welfare Fund	23.8%	0.1%
Transportation Fund	72.6%	0.9%
Federal Cares Fund	99.9%	4.5%
Land Endowments Fund	94.9%	98.6%

College and University Fund	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployment Compensation Fund	23.5%	1.7%
Loan Fund	32.9%	23.3%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	97.6%	83.1%

Those statements were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those agencies and component units, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of Boise State University Foundation, Idaho State University Foundation, Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Idaho Housing and Finance Association (including The Housing Company, a discretely presented component unit of the Idaho Housing and Finance Association), and the Idaho Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and accordingly, are not covered by our report in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Idaho, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information listed in the table of contents 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 and other auditors 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Idaho's basic financial statements. The introductory section, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, and the statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will issue our report on our consideration of the State of Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 State of Idaho's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,



April Renfro, CPA, Manager
Legislative Services Office, Audits Division

INTRODUCTION

This section of the State's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter, which can be found on page vi of the Introductory Section, and the financial statements beginning on page 14.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State's basic financial statements, which include the following three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this financial report includes required and other supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which provide information about the State as a whole and present a long-term view of the State's finances using accounting methods similar to those used in the private sector. The statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, under which the current year's revenues and expenses are recorded as transactions occur rather than when cash is received or paid.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the State's assets plus deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the remainder reported as a net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the State's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave). This statement reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the net cost of each function, allowing you to see which state functions *draw* upon the general revenues of the State and which functions *contribute* to the general revenues of the State.

The government-wide financial statements are divided into the following three categories:

Governmental activities encompass most of the State's basic services such as general government, public safety and correction, health and human services, education, economic development, and natural resources. Taxes and federal grants are the major funding sources for most of these activities.

Business-type activities account for operations that function in a manner similar to a private business, where all or a significant portion of costs are recovered through user fees and charges to external customers. These activities primarily include higher education, unemployment benefit payments, loans to cities and counties to make improvements to wastewater and drinking water systems, and lottery and liquor sales.

Discretely presented component units are organizations legally separate yet financially accountable to the State. Discretely presented component units include the Idaho Housing and Finance Association, college and university foundations, Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program, Idaho Bond Bank Authority, and Idaho Health Insurance Exchange.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the State's most significant funds. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for a specific purpose. Fund accounting is used to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The State's funds are divided into the following three categories:

Governmental funds account for most of the State's basic services and provide a detailed short-term view of the State's general government operations. They account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of resources, as well as on balances available at the end of the fiscal year that are available for future spending. Such information may be useful in evaluating the State's near-term financial position. This approach is known as using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds include the General Fund, special revenue funds, permanent funds, and capital projects funds.

Two schedules in the governmental fund financial statements (pages 21 and 25) reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (short-term focus) with governmental activities and balances reported on the appropriate government-wide statements (long-term focus). Comparing the information presented for governmental funds with similar

information presented in the government-wide financial statements may provide a better understanding of the long-term impact of the State's near-term financing decisions.

Proprietary funds account for activities similar to for-profit enterprises, where the determination of net income is necessary for sound financial administration. Proprietary funds include enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds report activities that provide supplies or services to the general public; internal service funds report activities that provide supplies or services to other funds or departments of the primary government. Internal service funds are reported as governmental activities on the government-wide statements since their services primarily benefit the State. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in greater detail. As in the government-wide statements, proprietary fund financial statements use the accrual basis of accounting.

Fiduciary funds account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the State. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the State's programs. These funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements (beginning on page 39) provide additional information that is essential to an understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The notes to the financial statements are followed by required supplementary information that further supports the information in the financial statements. The Required Supplementary Information section begins on page 124 and includes the following:

- Budgetary comparison schedules and note disclosure that show how the General, Health and Welfare, Transportation and Federal CARES funds presented in the governmental fund financial statements reconcile to the legally adopted budget
- Condition and maintenance data regarding the State's infrastructure reported using the modified approach
- Schedules of funding progress, employer contributions, and actuarial information related to the State's obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to certain employees

Other Supplementary Information

Combining financial statements, starting on page 141, are presented to provide more detail for nonmajor special revenue, capital projects, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. The total columns of these combining financial statements agree with the applicable combined fund financial statement.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Net Position

Net position measures the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources versus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the State's financial position. The State's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $15.5 billion for the most recent fiscal year.

The State's combined net position increased $1.1 billion over the course of this fiscal year's operations. Net position of governmental activities increased $1.1 billion and business-type activities' net position decreased $0.9 million. Net position changes between the current and prior fiscal year are described in the governmental activities and business-type activities sections on page 9.

Net Position
June 30, 2020 and 2019
(*dollars in thousands)*

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2020	**2019***	**2020**	**2019***	**2020**	**2019***
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	$ 8,161,115	$ 6,486,519	$ 2,295,519	$ 2,253,767	$ 10,456,634	$ 8,740,286
Capital Assets	7,771,145	7,373,787	1,358,212	1,294,488	9,129,357	8,668,275
Total Assets	**15,932,260**	**13,860,306**	**3,653,731**	**3,548,255**	**19,585,991**	**17,408,561**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	152,043	157,962	44,379	43,551	196,422	201,513
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	**16,084,303**	**14,018,268**	**3,698,110**	**3,591,806**	**19,782,413**	**17,610,074**
Liabilities						
Other Liabilities	1,676,566	716,907	218,443	167,280	1,895,009	884,187
Long-Term Liabilities	1,513,383	1,543,316	667,049	624,303	2,180,432	2,167,619
Total Liabilities	**3,189,949**	**2,260,223**	**885,492**	**791,583**	**4,075,441**	**3,051,806**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	139,813	92,566	95,289	81,946	235,102	174,512
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	**3,329,762**	**2,352,789**	**980,781**	**873,529**	**4,310,543**	**3,226,318**
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,901,103	6,538,568	854,731	837,745	7,755,834	7,376,313
Restricted	4,338,210	3,849,071	1,627,971	1,675,978	5,966,181	5,525,049
Unrestricted	1,515,228	1,277,840	234,627	204,554	1,749,855	1,482,394
Total Net position	**$ 12,754,541**	**$ 11,665,479**	**$ 2,717,329**	**$ 2,718,277**	**$ 15,471,870**	**$ 14,383,756**

*Amounts in these columns have been restated. More detailed information regarding net position can be found in Note 14.

The largest component of the State's net position, 50.1 percent ($7.8 billion), reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery, equipment, software, and capital assets in progress), net of accumulated depreciation and less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The State uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. These assets are not available for future spending.

Restricted net position is the next largest component, comprising 38.6 percent ($6.0 billion). These resources are not available for general use due to restrictions placed on them by external parties such as creditors, grantors, or contributors; or by state law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The remaining 11.3 percent ($1.7 billion) of net position represents unrestricted net position, which may be used at the State's discretion but often has limitations on use based on state statutes.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State reported positive balances in all three categories of net position for the State as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Change in Net Position

Over time, increases or decreases in the State's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The following condensed financial information was derived from the current and prior year government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the State's net position changed during the fiscal year:

Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percent Change
	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	$ 886,277	$ 867,510	$1,248,870	$1,211,774	$ 2,135,147	$ 2,079,284	2.7
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,964,622	3,250,723	769,593	305,727	4,734,215	3,556,450	33.1
Capital Grants and Contributions	7,445	3,144	37,102	29,199	44,547	32,343	37.7
General Revenues							
Sales Tax	2,107,259	1,899,088			2,107,259	1,899,088	11.0
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,175,241	1,958,640			2,175,241	1,958,640	11.1
Other Taxes	616,517	591,255			616,517	591,255	4.3
Other	70,284	63,253			70,284	63,253	11.1
Total Revenues	9,827,645	8,633,613	2,055,565	1,546,700	11,883,210	10,180,313	16.7
Expenses							
General Government	743,223	644,708			743,223	644,708	15.3
Public Safety and Correction	495,324	466,263			495,324	466,263	6.2
Health and Human Services	3,434,555	3,048,267			3,434,555	3,048,267	12.7
Education	2,461,028	2,325,261			2,461,028	2,325,261	5.8
Economic Development	978,415	1,047,957			978,415	1,047,957	(6.6)
Natural Resources	317,428	314,839			317,428	314,839	0.8
Interest Expense	57,873	87,846			57,873	87,846	(34.1)
College and University			1,175,707	1,169,944	1,175,707	1,169,944	0.5
Unemployment Compensation			684,692	89,446	684,692	89,446	665.5
Loan			5,245	10,122	5,245	10,122	(48.2)
State Lottery			222,955	228,352	222,955	228,352	(2.4)
State Liquor			204,941	184,756	204,941	184,756	10.9
Correctional Industries			13,710	12,145	13,710	12,145	12.9
Total Expenses	8,487,846	7,935,141	2,307,250	1,694,765	10,795,096	9,629,906	12.1
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	1,339,799	698,472	(251,685)	(148,065)	1,088,114	550,407	97.7
Transfers	(250,737)	(280,004)	250,737	280,004			
Change in Net Position	1,089,062	418,468	(948)	131,939	1,088,114	550,407	97.7
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	11,665,479	11,247,011	2,718,277	2,586,338	14,383,756	13,833,349	4.0
Net Position, End of Year	**$12,754,541**	**$11,665,479**	**$2,717,329**	**$2,718,277**	**$15,471,870**	**$14,383,756**	7.6

*Amounts in these columns have been restated.

The Total Percent Change column shows the percentage change in operation from fiscal year 2019 to 2020 for each line item. Readers should be cautious when using this column to evaluate the overall change in net position. Although a line may show a large percentage change (e.g., 34.1 percent decrease for Interest Expense of $30.0 million), it may not have as significant of an effect on the overall change in net position as a change in a more material line item with a smaller percentage change (e.g., 5.8 percent increase for Education of $135.8 million).

Governmental Activities

Revenues

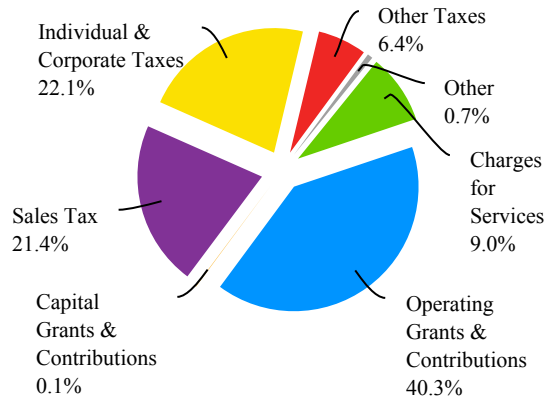
The overall financial position for Governmental Activities significantly improved during the fiscal year, as evidenced by the 9.3 percent ($1.1 billion) increase in net position. Revenues continued to outpace expenses in most categories. Individual and corporate income taxes revenue increased 11.1 percent ($216.6 million). Operating grant revenue increased 22.0 percent ($713.9 million), primarily due to large increases in health and other federal grants and contributions, including a large portion from the CARES act. Increased collection mainly in other sales and services along with increases in interest income and across the board increases to the fair value of investments caused revenue from charges for services to rise 2.2 percent ($18.8 million). Sales Tax revenue improved by 11.0 percent ($208.2 million), while Other Tax revenue experienced a rise of 4.3 percent ($25.3 million). Individual income tax revenue was elevated by unusually low refunds. Some of this may be due to the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act as well as the Idaho Legislative response of the law changes that prompted revised tax tables. Corporate income tax increase was due to low refunds, unlike the individual income tax, the level of refunds for this tax is not unusual.

Expenses

Overall expenses for the State increased 7.0 percent ($552.7 million). Education expenses rose 5.8 percent ($135.8 million) primarily due to increase in the distribution of public school funds. Expenses for economic development fell 6.6 percent ($69.5 million) due largely to a decrease in construction in progress. Finally, health and human services expenses experienced a 12.7 percent ($386.3 million) increase from the prior year primarily due to medical assistance vendor payments.

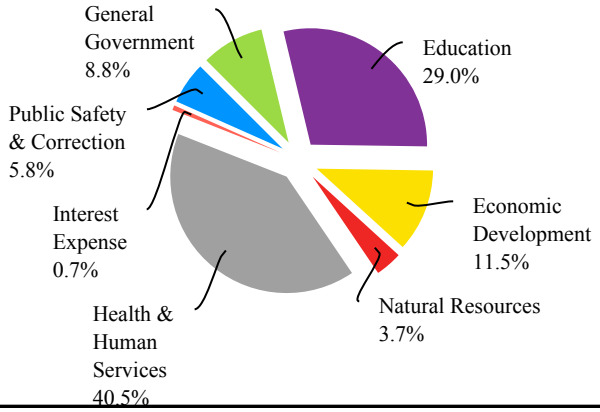
The following charts depict revenues and expenses of the governmental activities for fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Governmental Activities Revenues by Source



Total Revenues = $9.8 billion

Governmental Activities Expenses by Program



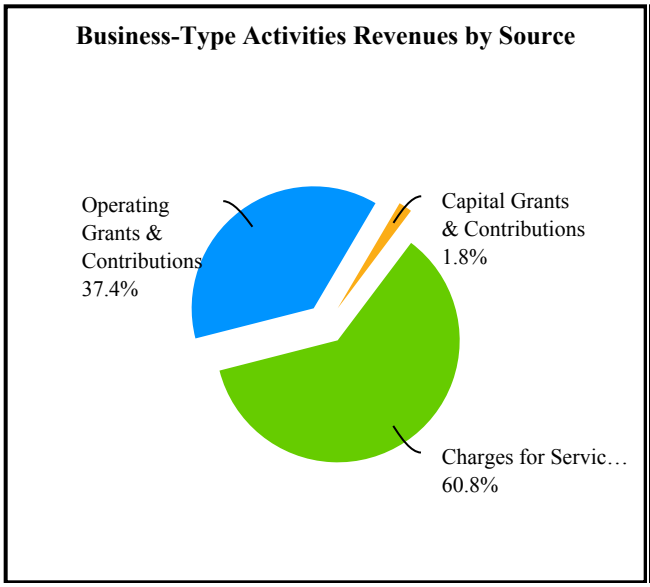
Total Expenses = $8.5 billion

Business-Type Activities

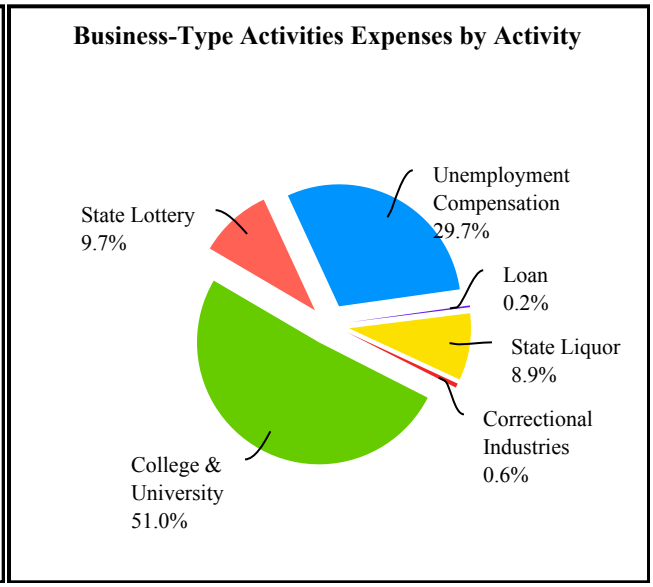
Business-type activities' net position decreased by 0.0 percent ($0.9 million) during the fiscal year. The largest changes were seen in the following funds:

- The College and University fund net position increased by 4.2 percent ($44.3 million) from the prior year to $1.1 billion. Expenses grew 0.5 percent ($5.8 million) due in combination of increase in both salary and scholarship and fellowships funding totaling just over $39.6 million.
- Unemployment Compensation fund net position declined 8.1 percent ($74.0 million) due largely to increased unemployment insurance from the COVID-19 impact.

The following charts depict revenues and expenses of the business-type activities:



Total Revenues = $2.1 billion



Total Expenses = $2.3 billion

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

At the close of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $5.8 billion, an increase of $600.6 million in comparison with fiscal year 2019. The governmental fund balance is classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* either due to its form or legal constraints such as permanent trusts: $1.9 billion (32.2 percent)
- *Restricted* for a specific purpose either by creditors, grantors, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation: $2.4 billion (40.5 percent)
- *Committed* for specific purposes by the Legislature or for satisfying contractual requirements: $568.4 million (9.8 percent)
- *Assigned* for a specific purpose as that intent is expressed by the Legislature or by a governing body or official: $89.0 million (1.5 percent)
- *Unassigned* is the General Fund balance that has not been designated for another fund and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund: $934.1 million (16.0 percent)

Changes in the fund balance noted above are described by major fund type as follows:

- The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. During the fiscal year the fund balance increased 8.3 percent ($150.7 million) primarily due to a $206.2 million increase in sales tax revenue.
- The Health and Welfare fund balance increased 171.8 percent ($71.0 million) during the fiscal year. The primary driver of the fund balance incline was due largely to increased operating grants and contributions.
- The Transportation fund balance decreased 0.7 percent ($2.2 million) during the fiscal year primarily due to increased expenditure in capital outlay.
- The Federal CARES fund is a new major fund due to the Federal CARES act and the state receiving $1.3 billion of cash to allocate for COVID needs. The Fund balance increased $254.5 million during the fiscal year.
- The Land Endowments fund balance increased 3.9 percent ($94.8 million) from the prior year primarily due to increased timber and permit sales and a decrease in capital outlay.
- The Nonmajor Governmental fund balance increased 4.6 percent ($31.8 million) during the fiscal year. Increases are largely due to higher sales of goods and services and higher collection of licenses and fees.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the Business-Type Activities columns of the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The State does not adopt a revenue budget; therefore, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule reflects budgeted revenues as being equal to actual revenues. General Fund revenues for the fiscal year exceeded four billion dollars at $4.8 billion. Most of the General Fund revenue comes from various types of tax collections; these collections increased only 8.0 percent over 2019. The sum of the collections stem from three major revenue categories; individual income tax, sales tax, and corporate income tax. Individual income tax receipts ($1.9 billion) rose above the forecast by 6.7 percent ($120.5 million). In contrast Corporate income tax receipts ($243.3 million) came in 13.6 percent ($38.4 million) below the forecast of $281.8 million. Sales tax contributions ($1.7 billion) fell short of the projections by 0.7 percent ($12.2 million). Product tax revenue ($65.5 million) for the year also fell short of the anticipated collections ($66.8 million) by 1.8 percent ($1.2 million). Miscellaneous sources ($128.5 million) surpassed the projected $126.3 million by 1.7 percent ($2.1 million). The cash balance carried over into fiscal year 2020 was $51.1 million. Overall, General Fund receipts were $335.2 million more in fiscal year 2020 than in fiscal year 2019.

The original expenditures budget amount on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule represents the original appropriation, prior year reappropriations, and continuous appropriations. The final budget amount includes the original budget plus supplemental (positive or negative) appropriations, Governor's holdbacks, Board of Examiners reductions, object transfers, activity transfers, and receipts to the appropriation. The variance between the final budget and actual spending was a favorable $266.6 million (6.0 percent). The natural resources function within the General Fund reported a negative variance of $24.1 million stemming from the fire suppression warrant deficiency fund. This deficit is allowed by statute and will be funded with future appropriations.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2020 the State had $9.1 billion (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, as can be seen in the table below. Depreciation expense for this fiscal year totaled $185.5 million.

Capital Assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019

(Net of depreciation, dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2020	2019*	2020	2019*	2020	2019*
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 1,217,896	$ 1,187,998	$ 175,033	$ 165,136	$ 1,392,929	$ 1,353,134
Capital Assets in Progress	1,355,480	1,229,908	125,505	97,469	1,480,985	1,327,377
Infrastructure-not Depreciated	3,179,097	3,015,639			3,179,097	3,015,639
Historical Art and Collections	122	122	2,532	2,435	2,654	2,557
Buildings and Improvements	765,231	678,799	950,587	921,377	1,715,818	1,600,176
Improvements Other Than Buildings	117,533	98,647	27,232	28,522	144,765	127,169
Machinery, Equipment , and Other	271,685	282,090	77,323	79,549	349,008	361,639
Infrastructure-Depreciated	864,101	880,584			864,101	880,584
Total	$ 7,771,145	$ 7,373,787	$ 1,358,212	$ 1,294,488	$ 9,129,357	$ 8,668,275

*These columns have been restated. More detailed information can be found in Note 6.

This year's major capital asset additions include $460.6 million spent for infrastructure assets, which includes capital assets in progress ($257.2 million), roadways ($179.1 million), and rights-of-way ($24.3 million).

The State uses the traditional method of depreciation for its 1,828 bridges, 29 rest areas, 12 ports of entry, and 10 weigh stations. The State adopted the modified approach for reporting roads. Under this alternative method certain maintenance and preservation costs are expensed, and depreciation expense is not reported. Approximately 12,272 lane miles of roads are accounted for under the modified approach. The State manages its roadway network using its Pavement Management System to monitor road surface condition. The roadway surface condition is determined using three pavement condition data elements: International Roughness Index (IRI), rutting depth, and Overall Condition Index (OCI). Developed as part of refinements to the Transportation Asset Management System (TAMS), the OCI is unique to Idaho. Roadway surface is categorized as good, fair, or

poor. The State's established condition level is to have no more than 30 percent of pavement in poor condition. The latest condition assessment rating showed that the State had 7.9 percent of its road surfaces in poor condition. During fiscal year 2020 the State spent $124.6 million to maintain Idaho's road surfaces. This amount is 7.3 percent ($9.8 million) less than the estimated amount of $134.4 million required to maintain Idaho's road surfaces. More detailed information about the State's capital assets is presented in Notes 1 and 6 to the financial statements and in the Required Supplementary Information.

Long-Term Debt

Article VIII Section 1 of the Idaho Constitution, amended in 1998, specifies that the Legislature shall not create any debts or liabilities, except in extreme emergencies, unless authorized by law and then approved by the people at a general election. This does not apply to liabilities incurred for ordinary operating expenses, nor debts or liabilities that are repaid by the end of the fiscal year. The debts or liabilities of independent public bodies corporate and politic created by law, and which have no power to levy taxes or obligate the General Fund of the State, are not debts or liabilities of the State.

Idaho Code Title 40 addresses the increasing need for timely improvements to Idaho's highway infrastructure. The Idaho Transportation Board, with the approval of the Legislature, can approve debt financing for transportation infrastructure projects utilizing future federal-aid highway revenues. Opinions have been received from the Office of the Attorney General, based on the Idaho Supreme Court decision in Ada County v. Wright, to the effect that this procedure does not create a liability of the State in violation of the Idaho Constitution.

During fiscal year 2020, the Idaho Housing Finance Association did not issue any new bonds for highway projects. The notes payable ending balance for highway projects was $484.0 million.

Moody's Investors Service has assigned the State of Idaho an issuer rating of Aa1. Idaho currently has no general obligation debt outstanding. This is the first year since 1982 that Idaho State Treasurer will not issue a State of Idaho Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) to meet the anticipated cash flow requirements due to the time lag between when state revenue is received and when state expenses are incurred. More detailed information about the State's long-term debt is presented in Notes 1 and 13 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Idaho's unemployment rate remained at 4.2 percent in August 2020. The State's labor force grew over the last year from 886,093 in August 2019 to 895,799 in August 2020. The national unemployment rate in August was 8.4 percent. Total state employment in August was 858,356, down from 860,354 in 2019.

Revenue for fiscal year 2021 is projected to rise only 2 percent ($80.6 million) resulting from the pandemic's impact on state revenue from economic activity decline followed by a slow recovery.

The overall General Fund budget for fiscal year 2021 is $4.1 billion (3.9 percent increase). Medicaid received $724 million (5.3 percent increase); and the Department of Correction received $281.3 million (12.6 percent increase). Contributions to the State's budget reserves increased by $21.8 million during fiscal year 2020.

For the sixth year in a row the Legislature increased the General Fund appropriation for education. The Legislature approved the following General Fund appropriation increases related to education:

- Public schools (K-12): 4.6 percent ($87 million)
- Community colleges: 0.9 percent ($0.4 million)
- Health Education Programs: 2.7 percent ($0.6 million)

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, the Legislature, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to show the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

Office of the State Controller
700 West State Street, P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0011
(208) 334-3150, cafr@sco.idaho.gov

Basic Financial Statements



Thousand Springs

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 36,017	$ 653,803	$ 689,820	$ 76,502
Pooled Cash and Investments	2,287,402	290,930	2,578,332	1,722
Investments	2,790,595	425,216	3,215,811	613,891
Accounts Receivable, Net	182,515	149,441	331,956	54,626
Taxes Receivable, Net	571,282		571,282	
Internal Balances	19,902	(19,902)		
Due from Other Entities	475,567		475,567	
Inventories and Prepaid Items	70,056	34,531	104,587	768
Due from Primary Government				512,970
Due from Component Unit		7,005	7,005	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	3,375	437,512	440,887	903,011
Other Assets	87,964	43,553	131,517	516,330
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,112,334	148,175	1,260,509	436,274
Investments	524,106	125,255	649,361	342,904
Capital Assets:				
Nondepreciable	5,752,595	303,070	6,055,665	8,839
Depreciable, Net	2,018,550	1,055,142	3,073,692	66,823
Total Assets	15,932,260	3,653,731	19,585,991	3,534,660
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	152,043	44,379	196,422	31,972
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 16,084,303	$ 3,698,110	$ 19,782,413	$ 3,566,632
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 254,212	$ 54,460	$ 308,672	$ 9,641
Payroll and Related Liabilities	44,381	45,506	89,887	1,136
Medicaid Payable	180,704		180,704	
Due to Other Entities	100,362	12,440	112,802	
Unearned Revenue	1,009,708	51,864	1,061,572	15,067
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	25,982	5,480	31,462	190,301
Due to Primary Government				8,712
Due to Component Unit		65	65	
Other Accrued Liabilities	61,217	48,628	109,845	478,898
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	336,113	53,600	389,713	90,433
Due in More Than One Year	1,177,270	613,449	1,790,719	1,640,608
Total Liabilities	3,189,949	885,492	4,075,441	2,434,796
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	139,813	95,289	235,102	4,374
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,901,103	854,731	7,755,834	35,440
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments	39,410		39,410	
Debt Service	371		371	178,615
Transportation	283,950		283,950	
Regulatory	108,880		108,880	
Natural Resources and Recreation	383,971		383,971	
Unemployment Compensation		835,581	835,581	
Permanent Trust - Expendable	721,349	76,308	797,657	145,468
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable	2,178,936		2,178,936	417,927
Other Purposes	621,343	716,082	1,337,425	283,275
Unrestricted	1,515,228	234,627	1,749,855	66,737
Total Net Position	12,754,541	2,717,329	15,471,870	1,127,462
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 16,084,303	$ 3,698,110	$ 19,782,413	$ 3,566,632

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


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
FUNCTIONS				
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
General Government	$ 743,223	$ 162,654	$ 473,276	$ 22
Public Safety and Correction	495,324	44,998	13,740	96
Health and Human Services	3,434,555	75,169	2,490,199	
Education	2,461,028	21,352	263,569	
Economic Development	978,415	358,210	511,595	7,327
Natural Resources	317,428	223,894	212,243	
Interest Expense	57,873			
Total Governmental Activities	8,487,846	886,277	3,964,622	7,445
Business-Type Activities				
College and University	1,175,707	519,082	303,635	37,102
Unemployment Compensation	684,692	165,124	451,220	
Loan	5,245	18,728	14,738	
State Lottery	222,955	278,296		
State Liquor	204,941	254,602		
Correctional Industries	13,710	13,038		
Total Business-Type Activities	2,307,250	1,248,870	769,593	37,102
Total Primary Government	$10,795,096	$ 2,135,147	$ 4,734,215	$ 44,547
Component Units				
Idaho Housing and Finance Association	$ 210,921	$ 234,017	$ 48,074	$ 500
College and University Foundation	70,045	6,631	55,992	
Petroleum Clean Water Trust	3,042	4,135		
Health Reinsurance	17,706	20,501		
Bond Bank Authority	9,915	9,880		
Health Insurance Exchange	9,341	11,551		
Total Component Units	$ 320,970	$ 286,715	$ 104,066	$ 500
GENERAL REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Individual and Corporate Taxes				
Fuel Tax				
Other Taxes				
Tobacco Settlement				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated				
Net Position - End of Year				

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (107,271)		$ (107,271)	
(436,490)		(436,490)	
(869,187)		(869,187)	
(2,176,107)		(2,176,107)	
(101,283)		(101,283)	
118,709		118,709	
(57,873)		(57,873)	
(3,629,502)		(3,629,502)	
	$ (315,888)	(315,888)	
	(68,348)	(68,348)	
	28,221	28,221	
	55,341	55,341	
	49,661	49,661	
	(672)	(672)	
	(251,685)	(251,685)	
(3,629,502)	(251,685)	(3,881,187)	
			$ 71,670
			(7,422)
			1,093
			2,795
			(35)
			2,210
			70,311
2,107,259		2,107,259	
2,175,241		2,175,241	
361,831		361,831	
254,686		254,686	
20,643		20,643	
49,641		49,641	
(250,737)	250,737		
4,718,564	250,737	4,969,301	
1,089,062	(948)	1,088,114	70,311
11,665,479	2,718,277	14,383,756	1,057,151
$ 12,754,541	$ 2,717,329	$ 15,471,870	$ 1,127,462

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

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,211		$ 6
Pooled Cash and Investments	1,211,948	$ 47,422	209,460
Investments	125,879		115,281
Accounts Receivable, Net	16,101	63,943	20,062
Taxes Receivable, Net	532,297	152	32,241
Interfund Receivables	14,226	349	18
Due from Other Entities		362,957	42,408
Inventories and Prepaid Items	16,471	6,637	22,256
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	535		85
Other Assets	2,300	150	732
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,729	9,137	46,910
Investments	351,430	5,025	
Total Assets	$ 2,282,127	$ 495,772	$ 489,459
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 17,309	$ 26,352	$ 72,999
Payroll and Related Liabilities	17,288	8,453	4,853
Medicaid Payable		180,704	
Interfund Payables	2,390	1,897	287
Due to Other Entities	59,624		40,676
Unearned Revenue	18,028		23,345
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	13,538	10,895	
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,524	15,579	6,223
Total Liabilities	130,701	243,880	148,383
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	180,624	222,193	14,112
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			
Inventories and Prepaid Items	16,471	6,637	22,256
Noncurrent Receivables	148		
Restricted	520,570	23,014	259,102
Committed	411,403	48	45,606
Assigned	88,109		
Unassigned	934,101		
Total Fund Balances	1,970,802	29,699	326,964
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 2,282,127	$ 495,772	$ 489,459

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

Federal CARES	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		$ 32,800	$ 36,017
$ 253,355	$ 134,139	363,150	2,219,474
	2,408,054	87,878	2,737,092
	45,269	36,030	181,405
		6,592	571,282
		2,358	16,951
13,820		56,382	475,567
		20,525	65,889
		2,755	3,375
1,398	5,161	1,648	11,389
943,161		65,987	1,072,924
		167,651	524,106
$ 1,211,734	$ 2,592,623	$ 843,756	$ 7,915,471
$ 13,289	$ 64,319	$ 58,572	$ 252,840
		12,780	43,374
			180,704
482		1,745	6,801
		63	100,363
943,161		8,082	992,616
		1,549	25,982
33	4	5,306	29,669
956,965	64,323	88,097	1,632,349
280		30,483	447,692
	1,806,951	5,908	1,812,859
		20,525	65,889
			148
254,489	721,349	586,525	2,365,049
		111,376	568,433
		842	88,951
			934,101
254,489	2,528,300	725,176	5,835,430
$ 1,211,734	$ 2,592,623	$ 843,756	$ 7,915,471

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


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
To the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 5,835,430
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 in the funds. These assets consist of the following:		
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 1,217,896	
Capital Assets in Progress	1,355,480	
Infrastructure	4,378,964	
Historical Art and Collections	72	
Buildings and Improvements	1,263,750	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	209,392	
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	870,089	
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,537,344)	
Total Capital Assets		7,758,299
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		83,671
Deferred Outflows of Resources benefit future periods and are not reported in the funds.		
The deferred outflows of resources consist of the following:		
Debt Defeasance	5,119	
Pension Related Deferrals	44,356	
Pension Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	84,723	
OPEB Related Deferrals	9,753	
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	4,948	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		148,899
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.		138,978
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
These liabilities consist of the following:		
Compensated Absences Payable	(54,095)	
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	(898,715)	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(31,491)	
Claims and Judgments	(244,574)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(292,209)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(1,521,084)
Deferred Inflows of Resources benefit future periods and are not reported in the funds.		
The deferred inflows of resources consist of the following:		
Unavailable Revenue	444,664	
Pension Related Deferrals	(121,568)	
OPEB Related Deferrals	(12,748)	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		310,348
Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 12,754,541

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	$ 2,082,100		$ 17,685
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,136,040		
Other Taxes	60,977	$ 27,757	352,758
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	32,900	24,559	193,169
Sale of Goods and Services	32,536	39,096	7,435
Grants and Contributions	24,381	2,456,907	409,721
Investment Income	51,548	1,043	10,220
Tobacco Settlement	20,643		
Other Income	67,364	1,247	2,022
Total Revenues	4,508,489	2,550,609	993,010
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	144,344		
Public Safety and Correction	396,658	3,272	
Health and Human Services	53,618	3,255,330	
Education	2,198,586		
Economic Development	51,599		208,211
Natural Resources	70,797		
Capital Outlay	119,336	14,113	511,628
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	347,432	71,197	204,374
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	1,508	142	34,028
Interest and Other Charges	17,285	179	26,630
Total Expenditures	3,401,163	3,344,233	984,871
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,107,326	(793,624)	8,139
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			
Issuance of Refunding Bonds			
Premium on Bond Issued			
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent			
Capital Lease Acquisitions			
Sale of Capital Assets	280	63	7,596
Transfers In	284,810	873,086	1,173
Transfers Out	(1,241,748)	(8,482)	(19,087)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(956,658)	864,667	(10,318)
Net Change in Fund Balances	150,668	71,043	(2,179)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated	1,820,134	(41,344)	329,143
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 1,970,802	$ 29,699	$ 326,964

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

Federal CARES	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		$ 6,374	$ 2,106,159
			2,136,040
		174,844	616,336
		205,643	456,271
	$ 78,966	57,121	215,154
$ 346,966		575,748	3,813,723
3,977	117,211	26,100	210,099
			20,643
668	50	18,251	89,602
351,611	196,227	1,064,081	9,664,027
1,305		75,274	220,923
		76,074	476,004
			3,308,948
25,211		218,948	2,442,745
372		214,290	474,472
	38,186	174,685	283,668
779		154,751	800,607
69,464		83,045	775,512
		12,896	48,574
		16,982	61,076
97,131	38,186	1,026,945	8,892,529
254,480	158,041	37,136	771,498
		80,061	80,061
		2,680	2,680
		(37,734)	(37,734)
		13	13
	17,964	1,498	27,401
9		50,883	1,209,961
	(81,168)	(102,777)	(1,453,262)
9	(63,204)	(5,376)	(170,880)
254,489	94,837	31,760	600,618
	2,433,463	693,416	5,234,812
$ 254,489	$ 2,528,300	$ 725,176	$ 5,835,430

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


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 600,618
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, these costs are allocated as depreciation expense. Capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current year by the following amount:		
Capital Outlay	$ 536,924	
Depreciation Expense	(117,691)	
		419,233
Miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets such as sales (gain/loss) and donations are reported in the Statement of Activities but only proceeds from sales are reported in the governmental funds.		(21,109)
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		102,668
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year the following debt was incurred:		
Bonds and Notes	(80,061)	
Premium on Bonds Issued	(2,680)	
Capital Leases	(13)	
		(82,754)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year, these amounts consisted of:		
Bond and Note Principal	46,899	
Refunding Bond Payment	37,734	
Capital Leases	1,675	
		86,308
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Some expenditures reported in the governmental funds either increase or decrease long-term liabilities reported in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year these amounts consisted of:		
Accrued Interest and Amortization	2,522	
Compensated Absences	729	
Claims and Judgments	(40,312)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	14,203	
		(22,858)
Internal service funds are reported separately from governmental funds in the fund statements. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.		6,956
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 1,089,062

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

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation	Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 71,931	$ 578,779		$ 3,093
Pooled Cash and Investments	146,930	46,431	$ 50,384	47,185
Investments	95,664			
Accounts Receivable, Net	95,994	48,738	1,459	3,250
Interfund Receivables	3,069			192
Inventories and Prepaid Items	11,175			23,356
Due from Component Unit	7,005			
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	4,655		20,009	
Other Current Assets	1,108	5	4,059	281
Total Current Assets	437,531	673,953	75,911	77,357
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	37,543		54,216	56,416
Investments	129,157	200,395		
Restricted Investments			125,255	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	20,255		392,593	
Other Noncurrent Assets	36,853			1,247
Capital Assets, Net	1,294,604		51,767	11,841
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,518,412	200,395	623,831	69,504
Total Assets	1,955,943	874,348	699,742	146,861
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	41,999			2,380
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 1,997,942	$ 874,348	$ 699,742	$ 149,241
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 30,608			$ 23,852
Payroll and Related Liabilities	44,696			810
Interfund Payables	3,695			10,973
Due to Other Entities	1,073			11,367
Unearned Revenue	41,091		$ 10,773	
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	5,480			
Due to Component Unit	65			
Other Accrued Liabilities	5,708	$ 38,767	6	4,147
Compensated Absences Payable	25,873			866
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	22,395			104
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations - Current	4,362			
Total Current Liabilities	185,046	38,767	10,779	52,119
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	480,601			311
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations	128,209			4,328
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	608,810			4,639
Total Liabilities	793,856	38,767	10,779	56,758
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	93,116			2,173
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	791,540		51,767	11,424
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments				
Unemployment Compensation		835,581		
Permanent Trust - Expendable	76,308			
Other Purposes			637,196	78,886
Unrestricted	243,122			
Total Net Position	1,110,970	835,581	688,963	90,310
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 1,997,942	$ 874,348	$ 699,742	$ 149,241

The amount reported for the total net position on this statement differs from the amount reported for Business-Type Activities on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position because of an $8,495 consolidation adjustment for internal service fund activities on the Government-wide statement.

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

	Governmental Activities	
	Total	Internal Service Funds
$	653,803	
	290,930	$ 67,928
	95,664	
	149,441	1,110
	3,261	1,264
	34,531	4,167
	7,005	
	24,664	
	5,453	336
	1,264,752	74,805
	148,175	39,410
	329,552	53,503
	125,255	
	412,848	
	38,100	1,068
	1,358,212	12,846
	2,412,142	106,827
	3,676,894	181,632
	44,379	3,144
$	3,721,273	$ 184,776
$	54,460	$ 1,376
	45,506	1,007
	14,668	7
	12,440	
	51,864	17,092
	5,480	
	65	
	48,628	57
	26,739	1,147
	22,499	388
		5,721
	4,362	
	286,711	26,795
	480,912	653
		11,770
	132,537	4,111
	613,449	16,534
	900,160	43,329
	95,289	2,469
	854,731	11,805
		39,410
	835,581	
	76,308	
	716,082	73,573
	243,122	14,190
	2,725,824	138,978
$	3,721,273	$ 184,776

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	**Unemployment Compensation**	**Loan**	**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**
OPERATING REVENUES				
Assessments		$ 136,687		
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	$ 468,085		$ 3,446	$ 1
Scholarship Allowances	(91,245)			
Sale of Goods and Services	115,931		1,964	545,255
Grants and Contributions	158,501	451,220	14,738	
Other Income	11,852	5,252	40	(117)
Total Operating Revenues	663,124	593,159	20,188	545,139
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	770,712			19,910
Services and Supplies	228,270	1	1,431	176,524
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	74,990	684,740		185,848
Depreciation	65,095		187	1,022
Other Expenses	21,441	(73)	(1,680)	12,886
Total Operating Expenses	1,160,508	684,668	(62)	396,190
Operating Income (Loss)	(497,384)	(91,509)	20,250	148,949
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Gifts and Grants	145,134			
Investment Income	9,270	23,185	13,278	785
Interest Expense	(14,809)			(31)
Intergovernmental Distributions			(5,307)	(45,263)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	(390)			(115)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	5,189			(19)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	144,394	23,185	7,971	(44,643)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(352,990)	(68,324)	28,221	104,306
Capital Contributions	37,102			
Transfers In	363,736		3,257	
Transfers Out	(3,561)	(5,683)	(1,602)	(105,410)
Change in Net Position	44,287	(74,007)	29,876	(1,104)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	1,066,683	909,588	659,087	91,414
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 1,110,970	$ 835,581	$ 688,963	$ 90,310

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

Total	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
$ 136,687	
471,532	
(91,245)	
663,150	$ 376,241
624,459	117
17,027	219
1,821,610	376,577
790,622	20,581
406,226	27,325
945,578	312,172
66,304	1,514
32,574	6,047
2,241,304	367,639
(419,694)	8,938
145,134	
46,518	5,488
(14,840)	(40)
(50,570)	
(505)	8
5,170	(2)
130,907	5,454
(288,787)	14,392
37,102	
366,993	1,738
(116,256)	(9,174)
(948)	6,956
2,726,772	132,022
$ 2,725,824	$ 138,978

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type	
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Assessments		$ 133,543
Receipts from Customers	$ 468,054	
Receipts from Interfund Services		
Receipts from Grants and Contributions	153,262	456,470
Payments to Employees	(757,890)	
Payments to Suppliers	(247,742)	(1)
Payments for Interfund Services		
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(61,470)	(651,404)
Other Receipts	11,345	75
Other Payments	(11,321)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(445,762)	(61,317)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Gifts, Grants, and Endowments Received	141,750	
Intergovernmental Distributions		
Transfers In	363,736	
Transfers Out	(3,561)	(5,683)
Proceeds from Bonds, Notes, and Loans	154,943	
Repayments of Bonds, Notes, and Loans	(158,862)	
Interest Payments		
Other Receipts		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	498,006	(5,683)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Grants and Contributions	20,475	
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes	100,908	
Principal Payments	(44,603)	
Interest Payments	(18,212)	
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	3,996	
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(111,126)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(48,562)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	5,959	16,815
Purchase of Investments	(485,693)	(3,931)
Redemption of Investments	505,963	3,865
Other Investing Activities	(1,044)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	25,185	16,749
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	28,867	(50,251)
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	227,537	675,461
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 256,404	$ 625,210
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (497,384)	$ (91,509)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	65,095	
Maintenance Costs Paid by Department of Public Works	348	
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(12,554)	(6,607)
Inventories and Prepaid Items	(297)	
Notes Receivable	2,343	
Other Assets	(1,459)	
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	(8,861)	
Unearned Revenue		
Compensated Absences	11,344	
Policy Claim Liabilities		
Other Accrued Liabilities	(9,131)	36,799
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	4,794	
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (445,762)	$ (61,317)

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

Investments increased in fair value by $1,786 for Colleges and Universities, $6,367 for Unemployment Compensation, $3,988 for the Loan Fund, and $1,703 for Internal Service funds. Colleges and Universities acquired assets of $29,213 through donations, $459 through state capital appropriations, and amortization of deferred amounts on refunding and bond premiums of $732. Restatement due to an adjustment to capital assets for $639 in Nonmajor Enterprise Funds.

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

Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
		$ 133,543	
$ 4,666	$ 540,140	1,012,860	$ 34,526
	4,220	4,220	341,031
14,738		624,470	117
	(20,101)	(777,991)	(20,614)
(1,630)	(182,037)	(431,410)	(30,849)
(35)	(1,539)	(1,574)	(3,230)
	(186,163)	(899,037)	(314,063)
1,735	151	13,306	1,373
(40)	(99)	(11,460)	(331)
19,434	154,572	(333,073)	7,960
		141,750	
(5,307)	(43,276)	(48,583)	
3,257		366,993	1,738
(1,602)	(103,310)	(114,156)	(9,174)
		154,943	
		(158,862)	
			(1)
			1
(3,652)	(146,586)	342,085	(7,436)
		20,475	
		100,908	
	(97)	(44,700)	(353)
	(31)	(18,243)	(79)
	28	4,024	16
(774)	(1,071)	(112,971)	(779)
(774)	(1,171)	(50,507)	(1,195)
9,676	748	33,198	3,775
(45,277)		(534,901)	(1,067)
27,832		537,660	284
	(1)	(1,045)	(12)
(7,769)	747	34,912	2,980
7,239	7,562	(6,583)	2,309
97,361	99,132	1,099,491	105,029
$ 104,600	$ 106,694	$ 1,092,908	$ 107,338
$ 20,250	$ 148,949	$ (419,694)	$ 8,938
187	1,022	66,304	1,514
		348	
(84)	(519)	(19,764)	(1,407)
	(5,011)	(5,308)	91
		2,343	
	(5)	(1,464)	103
(219)	10,473	1,393	199
(700)	(207)	(907)	561
	32	11,376	215
			(1,891)
	(704)	26,964	(363)
	542	5,336	
$ 19,434	$ 154,572	$ (333,073)	$ 7,960

The Loan Fund had loan forgiveness in the amount of $5,307 and capitalized interest of $421. Nonmajor Enterprise funds disposed of an asset at a loss of $146 and acquired capital assets by capital lease for $80. Nonmajor Enterprise funds recorded an interfund payable of $2,100 due on July 1, 2020.

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

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	College Savings Private-Purpose Trust	Agency
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,109	$ 222,682	$ 835	$ 13,737
Pooled Cash and Investments	10,143			29,722
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	377,791	730,709	16,914	
Fixed Income Investments	4,399,566	2,348,876		454,943
Marketable Securities	11,067,986			
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	2,451,095		524,637	
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,813,924	55,592		
Other Investments	1,801		25,188	
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	114,259		74	
Contributions	5,588			
Interest and Dividends	50,849	7,203		169
Interfund Receivables	2			
Other Assets	84,423			
Capital Assets, Net	8,551			
Total Assets	20,390,087	3,365,062	567,648	$ 498,571
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	1,116	24,201	550	$ 268
Interfund Payables	2			
Due to Other Entities				561
Amounts Held in Trust for Others				497,522
Amounts Held for Project Beneficiaries				146
Investments Purchased	144,388		68	
Policy Claim Liabilities	2,382			
Other Accrued Liabilities	14,955	2,940		74
Total Liabilities	162,843	27,141	618	$ 498,571
NET POSITION				
Held in Trust For:				
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	19,594,908			
Net Position Restricted for OPEB	630,653			
External Investment Pool Participants		3,337,921		
Trust Beneficiaries	1,683		567,030	
Total Net Position	$ 20,227,244	$ 3,337,921	$ 567,030	

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	College Savings Private-Purpose Trust
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Member	$ 370,846		
Employer	489,757		
Transfers In from Other Plans	27,580		
Participant Deposits		$ 6,031,819	$ 83,212
Total Contributions	888,183	6,031,819	83,212
Investment Income:			
Net Increase (Decrease) In Fair Value of Investments	286,048	35,474	9,711
Interest, Dividends, and Other	378,540	35,194	12,774
Less Investment Expense			
Investment Activity Expense	(55,706)	(290)	
Net Investment Income	608,882	70,378	22,485
Miscellaneous Income	439		
Total Additions	1,497,504	6,102,197	105,697
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,133,868		
Administrative Expense	17,439		2,394
Earnings Distribution		59,460	
Participant Withdrawals	28,164	5,719,744	53,260
Total Deductions	1,179,471	5,779,204	55,654
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:			
Employee Pension Benefits	291,451		
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	27,224		
External Investment Pool Participants		322,993	
Trust Beneficiaries	(642)		50,043
Net Position - Beginning of Year	19,909,211	3,014,928	516,987
Net Position - End of Year	$ 20,227,244	$ 3,337,921	$ 567,030

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

Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Petroleum Clean Water Trust	Health Reinsurance
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 43,396	$ 11,632		$ 11,989
Pooled Cash and Investments			$ 1,465	
Investments	317,631	244,937	35,315	16,008
Accounts Receivable, Net	52,765	314	444	707
Inventories and Prepaid Items	415	257		
Due from Primary Government	512,905	65		
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	607,158	14,194		
Other Assets	509,706	2,896	231	40
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	416,021	20,253		
Investments		342,904		
Capital Assets:				
Nondepreciable	7,569			
Depreciable, Net	60,998	145		
Total Assets	2,528,564	637,597	37,455	28,744
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	31,972			
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 2,560,536	$ 637,597	$ 37,455	$ 28,744
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 2,999	$ 6,358		$ 24
Payroll and Related Liabilities	995			
Unearned Revenue	12,971	2,096		
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	164,432	25,869		
Due to Primary Government		8,712		
Other Accrued Liabilities	474,950	10	$ 95	118
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	64,431	30	1,353	7,550
Due in More Than One Year	1,370,428	2,097	3,384	
Total Liabilities	2,091,206	45,172	4,832	7,692
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows		4,374		
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,492			
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	178,615			
Permanent Trust - Expendable		145,468		
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable		417,927		
Other Purposes	262,223			21,052
Unrestricted		24,656	32,623	
Total Net Position	469,330	588,051	32,623	21,052
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 2,560,536	$ 637,597	$ 37,455	$ 28,744

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

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	$ 9,485	$ 76,502
$ 257		1,722
		613,891
	396	54,626
	96	768
		512,970
281,659		903,011
3,457		516,330
		436,274
		342,904
	1,270	8,839
	5,680	66,823
285,373	16,927	3,534,660
		31,972
$ 285,373	$ 16,927	$ 3,566,632
	$ 260	$ 9,641
	141	1,136
		15,067
		190,301
		8,712
$ 3,457	268	478,898
16,960	109	90,433
264,699		1,640,608
285,116	778	2,434,796
		4,374
	6,948	35,440
		178,615
		145,468
		417,927
		283,275
257	9,201	66,737
257	16,149	1,127,462
$ 285,373	$ 16,927	$ 3,566,632

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Petroleum Clean Water Trust	Health Reinsurance
EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	$ 19,494	$ 1,617		
Services and Supplies	21,289	8,431	$ 1,471	$ 345
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	46,110	59,392	1,571	17,354
Interest Expense	116,380	150		7
Depreciation	4,792	31		
Other Expenses	2,856	424		
Total Expenses	210,921	70,045	3,042	17,706
PROGRAM REVENUES				
Charges for Services:				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	58,213		2,711	
Sale of Goods and Services	7,362	101		9,336
Investment Income	164,902		1,424	589
Other Income	3,540	2,341		
Operating Grants and Contributions	48,074	55,992		
Total Program Revenues	282,091	58,434	4,135	9,925
Net Revenues (Expenses)	71,170	(11,611)	1,093	(7,781)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Payments from State of Idaho				10,576
Total General Revenues				10,576
Capital Contributions	500			
Permanent Endowment Contributions		4,189		
Change in Net Position	71,670	(7,422)	1,093	2,795
Net Position - Beginning of Year, As Restated	397,660	595,473	31,530	18,257
Net Position - End of Year	$ 469,330	$ 588,051	$ 32,623	$ 21,052

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

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	$ 3,437	$ 24,548
	5,582	37,118
		124,427
$ 9,872		126,409
	322	5,145
43		3,323
9,915	9,341	320,970
	11,163	72,087
		16,799
9,872	137	176,924
8	251	6,140
		104,066
9,880	11,551	376,016
(35)	2,210	55,046
		10,576
		10,576
		500
		4,189
(35)	2,210	70,311
292	13,939	1,057,151
$ 257	$ 16,149	$ 1,127,462

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

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Idaho have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The GASB is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

During fiscal year 2020, the State implemented the following GASB Guidance:

- GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, has been implemented by Idaho Housing and Finance, a component unit of the State of Idaho
- GASB Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance

The financial statements are presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, except for the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Idaho State Bar, and the Idaho Dairy Products Commission (nonmajor special revenue funds); the Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, The Housing Company (THC), the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, and the Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program (discretely presented component units); and the State of Idaho Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan (pension trust fund), whose statements are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The Idaho Potato Commission (nonmajor special revenue fund) has a fiscal year that ended August 31, 2019.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Idaho's reporting entity includes the primary government and its component units. The primary government includes all funds, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, colleges and universities, and authorities that are considered an integral part of the State. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. Financial accountability exists if the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and either 1) is able to impose its will on the organization or 2) a potential exists for the organization to provide financial benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the State.

For those entities for which the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing body, inclusion of the entity is required if the organization is fiscally dependent on the State. Component units also include legally separate and tax-exempt organizations whose economic resources directly benefit the State, the State is entitled to or has the ability to access those resources, and the resources are significant to the State.

Blended Component Unit

Blended component units are legally separate from the State but are so intertwined with the State that they are, in substance, the same as the State. The component units are reported as part of the primary government and blended into the appropriate funds.

The *Fish and Wildlife Foundation* was established to preserve and sustain Idaho's fishing, hunting, and wildlife heritage. The Foundation finances construction of offices and relies on the State's leasing agreements, resulting in a significant financial benefit/burden relationship. The Foundation is blended as a nonmajor special revenue fund within the Fish and Game fund. The Foundation's financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Idaho Fish & Wildlife Foundation, 600 S. Walnut St. Boise, ID 83712.

The *Idaho State Building Authority* was created by Idaho Code Section 67-6403 to finance and construct facilities, such as office buildings and parking garages, to be used and leased by the State. The Authority relies on the State's leasing agreements, resulting in a significant financial benefit/burden relationship. The Authority provides services to the State of Idaho and some community colleges. The Authority is blended as a nonmajor special revenue fund. The Authority's financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Idaho State Building Authority, 950 W. Bannock St, Suite 490, Boise, ID 83702.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column on the government-wide statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government. Information regarding the State's discretely presented component units and contact information to obtain their financial reports follow.

The *Idaho Housing and Finance Association* fund includes the Association and its component unit, The Housing Company, which was established to support the function and activities of the Association. The Association was created by Idaho Code Section 67-6202 for the purpose of building and rehabilitating residential housing for persons of low income. The Association is authorized to enter into agreements that include issuing bonds for the Idaho Transportation Department to facilitate transportation projects, thereby creating a financial benefit/burden relationship. The Governor appoints the Association board members. (https://www.idahohousing.com/investors/)

The *College and University Foundation* fund includes the foundations of Boise State University (BSU), Idaho State University (ISU), Lewis-Clark State College (LCSC), and the University of Idaho (UI). The foundations were established for the purpose of soliciting donations in support of the growth and development of the colleges' and universities' programs and activities. Gifts and contributions are held, protected, managed, and invested for the exclusive benefit of the respective colleges and universities.

Boise State University Foundation, Inc.
https://www.boisestate.edu/giving/about/foundation/policies/

Idaho State University Foundation, Inc.
https://www.isu.edu/foundation/about/financial-statements/

Lewis-Clark State College Foundation, Inc.
http://www.lcsc.edu/giving/

University of Idaho Foundation, Inc.
https://www.uidaho.edu/uidahofoundation/financial-highlights

The *Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund* was created by Idaho Code Section 41-4905 to provide pollution liability insurance for eligible owners and operators of petroleum storage tanks. The Governor appoints the members of the board and the State approves, and may modify, the Fund's plan of operation. The Legislature sets the fees charged for enrollment in the Fund and imposes a transfer fee on petroleum products. Thus, the State has the ability to impose its will on the Fund. Financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720.

The *Health Reinsurance* fund includes the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, created by Idaho Code Section 41-5502, and the Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program, created by Idaho Code Section 41-4711. The Pool and the Program are intended to promote the availability of health insurance coverage, regardless of health or claims experience. The Pool and Program provide a safety net to carriers in the form of a risk pool and a reinsurance mechanism to facilitate the guaranteed issue of standardized state-approved health benefit plans. The Pool and the Program operate subject to the supervision and control of the same ten-member board, a majority of which is appointed by the director of the Department of Insurance. The Pool is partially funded through state premium tax revenue, creating a financial burden for the State. Financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program, P.O. Box 190966, Boise, ID 83719.

The *Idaho Bond Bank Authority* was created by Idaho Code Section 67-8703 authorizing the Authority to issue bonds to make loans to municipalities for infrastructure. The Authority can obtain better credit ratings, better interest rates, and lower underwriting costs than municipalities can achieve individually. The Authority is administered by a five-member board, of which two members are appointed by the Governor and three are elected officials. The Authority can obligate sales tax revenue as a source of payment or security for bonds issued, which imposes a potential direct financial burden on the State. (https://sto.idaho.gov/debt-management/idaho-bond-bank-authority-ibba)

The *Idaho Health Insurance Exchange* was created by Idaho Code Section 41-6104 with the purpose to establish a state-created, market-driven, health insurance exchange that will facilitate the selection and purchase of individual and employer health benefit plans. The Exchange is financially self-supporting and does not request financial support from the State. The Exchange is administered by a 19-member board with 17 total voting members. Of the 17 voting members, 14 are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director of the Department of Insurance shall review and approve all bylaws for the regulation and conduct of business of the Exchange. Financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Your Health Idaho, P.O. Box 50143, Boise ID 83705.

Related Organizations

The *State Insurance Fund*, created by Idaho Code Section 72-901, and the *Idaho Health Facilities Authority*, created by Idaho Code Section 39-1444, are related organizations for which the State is not financially accountable although the State appoints a voting majority of the organizations' boards. The financial reports of these organizations are excluded from the State's financial statements.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Statements

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* report information on non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. 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 for goods or services. Internal service funds are included with governmental activities in the government-wide statements and are

included with the proprietary funds in the fund statements.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the State's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with assets plus deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources reported as net position.

The *Statement of Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of governmental functions, business-type activities, and component units are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific governmental function, business-type activity, or component unit. Revenues are broken out by program and general designations. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, activity, or component unit. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Program revenues display the extent to which programs are self-funded. The difference between direct expenses and program revenue displays the net cost of the function to be financed from the State's general revenues. Taxes and other revenue sources that are not attributable to specific programs are shown as general revenues.

State agencies share the cost of some centralized services. These administrative overhead charges are reported as direct program expenses of each of the various functions. Certain indirect costs are paid by the general government function and are not allocated to the other governmental functions.

Fund Statements

Separate fund financial statements are presented for the governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. The emphasis in the fund statements is on major funds. Major governmental and business-type funds are reported as separate columns in the fund statements. The remaining governmental and business-type funds are considered to be nonmajor funds and are consolidated in a nonmajor funds column. The nonmajor funds are displayed individually in combining statements.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for services that include general government, public safety and correction, health and human services, education, economic development, and natural resources. The General Fund includes all financial resources of the general government except those accounted for in another fund.

The *Health and Welfare* special revenue fund accounts for resources primarily from federal grants that are used for public assistance, medical care, foster care, and other relief for eligible citizens of Idaho.

The *Transportation* special revenue fund accounts for resources primarily from federal grants, fuel taxes, and registration fees that are used for administration, construction, and maintenance of the state highway and aviation systems.

The *Federal CARES* special revenue fund accounts for resources from federal grants that are used for expenditures related to COVID-19.

The *Land Endowments* permanent fund manages and invests the revenues generated from the sale or lease of lands granted from the federal government under the Idaho Admission Act.

The State reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *College and University* fund accounts for resources used by the State's system of higher education.

The *Unemployment Compensation* fund accounts for resources used to provide unemployment benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

The *Loan* fund accounts for loans to make improvements to irrigation, wastewater, and drinking water systems.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types

Special revenue funds account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

The *capital projects fund* accounts for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to finance construction of transportation infrastructure.

Permanent funds account for resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support certain state programs.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise funds account for governmental operations that function in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Internal service funds account for a variety of independent operations that provide goods or services to other state agencies or governmental units on a cost-

reimbursement basis. Internal service fund activities of the State include health, disability, property, liability, and other types of insurance; data processing services; and other general services such as facilities rentals.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, deferred compensation plan, and other employee benefits. Complete financial statements of the State of Idaho Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan may be obtained by writing to the Idaho State Controller's Office, Attn: Brandon Woolf, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0011.

Investment trust funds account for external participants' investments with the State's Local Government Investment Pool and Diversified Bond Fund.

The *private-purpose trust fund* accounts for resources held in trust by the Idaho College Savings Program; the principal and interest benefit individuals. Complete financial statements may be obtained by writing to IDeal – Idaho College Savings Program, P.O. Box 219944, Kansas City, MO 64121.

The *agency fund* accounts for residual idle cash and investments held by the State on behalf of other governmental entities and administered by the State Treasurer's Office. The fund also accounts for resources collected or held by the State, acting in a custodial capacity, for distribution to other governmental units or designated beneficiaries. These resources include deposits of securities by banks and insurance companies.

Classification of Revenues and Expenses of Proprietary Funds

Operating and non-operating revenues and expenses are presented separately on the operating statements. Operating transactions generally occur if they directly result from the provision of goods or services to customers or are otherwise directly related to the principal and usual activity of the fund. All other revenues and expenses are reported as non-operating.

Reconciling Government-Wide Statements to the Fund Statements

The governmental fund statements include a reconciliation between the fund statements and the government-wide statements. Differences that make a reconciliation necessary include the two differing measurement focuses and bases of accounting between the statements and the inclusion of internal service funds with governmental activities on the government-wide statements.

The proprietary fund statements include a reconciliation between the fund statements and the government-wide statements for internal service fund activity that is included in the enterprise fund statements but eliminated in the government-wide statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The Agency fund reports only assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting; they have no measurement focus.

Reimbursements are eliminated in the government-wide Statement of Activities to reduce the grossing-up effect of internal transactions. Reimbursements are repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements include payments for maintenance and construction projects, federal grant pass-through from one state agency to another, insurance premiums, technical services, and the allocation of central human resource costs to all agencies.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal period. Significant revenue sources susceptible to accrual include sales tax, individual and corporate taxes, motor fuel taxes, and federal grants. Licenses, permits, fees, and other miscellaneous revenues, which are derived from an underlying transaction, are recognized when received since they are normally only measurable at that time. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded when paid.

The State reports only enterprise funds as business-type

activities. The business-type activities follow all current GASB pronouncements.

THC and the foundations of BSU, ISU, and Fish and Wildlife Foundation issue financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for not-for-profit organizations. The Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund issues statutory basis financial statements. The financial statements and note disclosures of THC, these foundations, and the Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund have been reformatted to comply with GASB requirements.

D. Financial Statement Elements

Assets

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of bank accounts; petty cash; cash in transit; money market accounts; FDIC insured nonnegotiable certificates of deposit; and short-term, highly-liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Pooled Cash and Investments
Cash balances of most funds are deposited with the State Treasurer's Office (STO). Balances not required to meet immediate needs are pooled in an internal investment pool. Idaho Code Sections 67-2725 through 67-2749 and Sections 67-1210, 67-1210A, and 67-1210B govern STO deposit and investment policies for the pooled balances. See Note 2 for more information.

Investments
The State reports most investments at fair value based on published market prices and quotations from investment brokers. Investments held in lieu of surety deposits, which are not held for investment purposes, are carried at historical cost in the State's agency fund. Certain entities disclosed in Note 2 report money market investments and other highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of one year or less at the time of purchase using amortized cost. See Note 2 for more information.

Receivables, Net
Receivables in the General Fund consist primarily of income and sales taxes. Special revenue fund receivables consist primarily of federal health, education, and transportation grants, fuel taxes, and vendor receipts. Proprietary fund receivables consist mainly of loans, unemployment assessments, and student tuition and fees. Fiduciary fund receivables consist primarily of investments sold in the pension trust funds. The receivables are disaggregated on the financial statements. See Note 5 for more information on noncurrent receivables.

Internal Balances
Interfund receivables and payables consist of unpaid balances for goods and services provided by one fund to another and for certain statutorily required transfers due at year-end. Interfund goods and services provided are reported as revenues in seller funds and expenditures or expenses in purchaser funds. These balances are generally short-term receivables and payables. See Note 4 for interfund schedules and any receivables not expected to be collected within one year. Interfund receivable and payable balances and activity have been eliminated from the government-wide Statement of Net Position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are shown as Internal Balances.

Inventories and Prepaid Items
Inventory consists of materials and supplies that will be consumed within a year. Governmental and proprietary fund-type inventories of supplies and materials are valued at cost, which approximates market value, generally using the first-in, first-out method. Prepaid expenses represent amounts paid in the current period for services that will benefit future periods. Inventory and prepaid expenses are accounted for using the consumption method.

Other Assets
Other assets include interest receivable, and other miscellaneous items.

Restricted Assets
Assets are reported as restricted when constraints on asset use are imposed by constitutional provisions, enabling legislation, or external parties; and the constraints change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. See Note 2 for more information.

Capital Assets, Net
Capital assets include land, improvements to land, land use rights, buildings, improvements to buildings, machinery, equipment, software, historical art and collections, capital assets in progress, all infrastructure regardless of acquisition date, and other tangible or intangible assets used in operations. Tangible assets with a value of $5,000 or more and intangible assets with a value of $200,000 or more, and a useful life of more than one year are capitalized. The costs of normal repairs and maintenance that do not add to the asset's functionality or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. Interest expense related to capital asset construction is capitalized for enterprise funds.

Capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost, if actual cost is not available. In cases where historical cost is not available, assets are valued using comparable assets indexed forward or backward with the Consumer Price Index. Donated capital assets are

reported at their acquisition value at the date of donation. Endowment land originally granted to the State by the federal government is reported at one dollar per acre.

Capital assets are depreciated or amortized with the exception of roads, rights-of-way, land, capital assets in progress, historical art and collections, and certain intangible assets with an indefinite useful life. Depreciation and amortization are recorded as depreciation expense. For all depreciable major asset classes, depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Assets	Years
Buildings and Improvements to Buildings	30 - 50
Improvements Other Than Buildings	5 - 50
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	3 - 40
Infrastructure – Bridges	75
Infrastructure – Other	30 - 50

Roads are not depreciated but rather are accounted for under the modified approach. The modified approach recognizes that this class of infrastructure will be indefinitely maintained at a certain condition level and as such does not have a limited lifespan. Costs to maintain the roads at the set condition levels are expensed rather than capitalized, unless the road's service potential is increased or additions are made. The Idaho Transportation Department has the responsibility for determining and assessing the condition levels, maintaining the inventory of roads, and making annual estimates of costs to maintain the roads. Further information regarding infrastructure can be found in the Required Supplementary Information.

Historical art and collections include historical artifacts, documents, rare books, paintings, portraits, state capitol-related artifacts, furnishings, films, statues, and monuments. Some of the State's historical art and collections have not been capitalized because they are preserved and protected for public display, education, or research. The proceeds from the sales of collection items are used to acquire other items for the collection. Historical art and collections already capitalized at June 30, 1999 have remained capitalized even if they meet the conditions for exemption from capitalization.

Intangible assets acquired in fiscal years ending after June 30, 1980, and not previously capitalized, are retroactively reported as of July 1, 2009. Some intangible assets with indefinite useful lives as of July 1, 2009, and some internally generated intangible assets created prior to or in progress as of July 1, 2009, were retroactively reported if appropriate historical costs were determinable.

See Note 6 for more information on capital assets.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources consist of costs related to debt defeasance and decreases in the amortized value of hedging derivative instruments to be recognized in a future period. At the time that the instrument is terminated, the amount will be reported as a decrease of investment income. Deferred outflows of resources also consist of pension and other postemployment benefit contributions made subsequent to the actuarially-determined pension liability measurement date and the State's proportionate share of the total pension and other postemployment benefit related deferred outflows of resources

See Notes 7, 8, and 9 for more information.

Liabilities

Payables
Payables in the General Fund consist primarily of sales taxes due to local governments and vendor obligations. Payables in the special revenue funds relate primarily to vendor obligations, fuel taxes to be distributed to local governments, and Medicaid. Medicaid Payable includes the amount the State expects to pay within 60 days of fiscal year end. The remaining amount, estimated Medicaid claims expected to be presented within the next year, is reported as Claims and Judgments within the Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Proprietary fund payables consist mostly of payroll liabilities and vendor obligations. The pension trust fund payable is comprised primarily of investments purchased by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho.

Unearned Revenue
Unearned revenue is recorded when cash is received prior to being earned.

Amounts Held in Trust for Others
Amounts held in trust for others consist of cash or other assets held for an individual or entity until certain conditions of an agreement are met, at which time the asset is returned to the owner. Occasionally the owner may default on the conditions; at that time, the asset held in trust becomes the property of the State and revenue is recorded.

Other Accrued Liabilities
Other accrued liabilities primarily consist of interest payable and other miscellaneous liabilities.

Long-Term Liabilities
Government-wide and proprietary financial statements report long-term obligations as liabilities, with the portion payable within 12 months designated separately

from the portion payable in more than 12 months. Long-term liabilities include the following:

Bonds and Notes Payable consists of bonds and notes issued for the construction or acquisition of facilities and for funding various projects. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. See Note 13 for more information.

Capital Leases Payable consists of lease contracts that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership of property to the State. See Note 11 for more information.

Compensated Absences Payable includes vacation and compensatory time earned by employees but not paid. See Note 13 for more information.

Policy Claim Liabilities includes amounts for probable claims that have been incurred and the amount of the loss that has been reasonably estimated. See Notes 10 and 13 for more information.

Other Long-Term Liabilities consists of payables on behalf of the State and its agencies for various legal proceedings and claims, a net pension liability, other postemployment benefit liability, and other miscellaneous liabilities. See Notes 8, 9, and 13 for more information.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources consists of unavailable revenue, which is revenue that has been earned but is not available within 60 days of fiscal year end, government mandated nonexchange transactions, service concession arrangements, and the State's proportionate share of the total pension and other postemployment benefit related deferred inflows of resources. See Notes 7, 8, and 9 for more information.

E. Net Position / Fund Balance

Net Position

Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements.

Net position is displayed in the following three categories:

Net Investment in Capital Assets consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and reduced by outstanding related debt.

Restricted Net Position results when third parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation impose constraints on net position use. The State does not have a policy regarding the preferred first usage of unrestricted or restricted net position. Expense allocation decisions are made on a program-by-program basis when both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

Unrestricted Net Position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position may have constraints or designations placed upon them by management, which can be unilaterally removed.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is the difference between assets and both liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on the governmental fund financial statements. The Legislature approves appropriations for State agencies and in so doing specifies the funding sources and the order in which restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are spent. Fund balances are classified in the following five categories:

Non-spendable fund balances consist of amounts that cannot be spent because they are in non-spendable form, such as inventories, prepaid items, and long-term receivables; or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of the permanent fund.

Restricted fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained by either external parties or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation and can only be used for specific stated purposes.

Committed fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained by statutes enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The committed amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless subsequent legislation changes or removes the specified purposes. The legislation that constrains the use of the resources is separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue.

Assigned fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained by the Legislature's or agency director's intent to be used for specific purposes and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

See Note 14 for more information.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED ASSETS

A. Deposits

Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with various financial institutions. Legal provisions regarding deposits are found throughout Idaho Code Title 67. The State Treasurer's Office (STO) acts as the State's bank, receiving and disbursing all monies except for the following: college and university foundations, some of the colleges' and universities' accounts, the Dairy Products Commission, some of the endowment fund accounts, the Idaho Bond Bank Authority, the Idaho Housing and Finance Association, the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, the Idaho Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan, the Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program, the Idaho State Building Authority, the Potato Commission, some of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho accounts, the State Bar, the Wheat Commission, and Your Health Idaho. In accordance with Idaho Code Sections 67-1210 and 67-1210A the STO invests the pooled cash not needed to meet immediate obligations in various types of investments. The pool balances are available on demand to the participants. Interest received on the pooled cash and investments is paid into the General Fund, unless Idaho statute requires allocation of interest to specific funds. The weighted average maturity of pooled cash and investments held by the STO was 292 days.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the State's deposits may not be returned. The State does not have a formal policy to address custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental and Business-Type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units
Bank Value of Deposits	$ 174,190	$ 1,057,243	$ 500,547
Uninsured and Uncollateralized Deposits	57,688	1,029,978	14,925
Uninsured Deposits Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Financial Institution	50,089	14,831	
Uninsured Deposits Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Financial Institution's Trust Department or Agent, but not in the State's Name			

B. Investments

General Investment Policies

The Idaho Uniform Prudent Investor Act (Idaho Code Sections 68-501 through 68-514) stipulates standards state investment personnel must follow. The primary focus of the Act is preservation of capital and avoidance of speculative transactions through exercise of reasonable care, skill, and caution. The goal is to provide a reasonable return while following specific objectives of various trusts. The Act may be expanded, restricted, eliminated, or altered by provisions of Idaho statute or a trust.

The STO invests idle moneys in accordance with Idaho Code Sections 67-1210, 67-1210A, and 67-2739. Some investments are made directly by an agency rather than by the STO. Only a few agencies are authorized to make such investments and then only for specific programs. Investments are valued as described in Note 1.

Internal participant funds of the investment pools generally receive income from investments generated by their participation in the external investment pools, with the exception of the Unemployment Compensation enterprise fund. The investment income from that fund is assigned to the miscellaneous Special Administrative fund per Idaho Code Section 72-1347A.

Types of Investments

Idaho Code Section 67-1210 authorizes the STO and agencies with investment authority to make direct investments in the following types of investments:

- U.S. government obligations, which pledge the full faith and credit of the U.S. government
- General obligation or revenue bonds of the State or any Idaho county, city, or taxing district
- Obligations issued under the Farm Credit Act of 1971; obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Bank; and obligations issued or guaranteed by other agencies or

instrumentalities of Idaho or of the United States, including the U.S. Small Business Administration guaranteed portion of any approved loan by an Idaho banking corporation and by the STO

- Repurchase agreements covered by any legal investment for the State
- Tax and revenue anticipation instruments of the State or Idaho taxing districts
- Time deposit and savings accounts in state depositories, state and federal savings and loan associations, or state and federal credit unions located within the boundaries of Idaho
- Obligations issued by public corporations of the State
- Revenue bonds of Idaho higher education institutions
- Money market funds whose portfolios consist of investments specified in this section and are denominated in U.S. dollars

Idaho Code Section 67-1210A authorizes the STO to enter into the following additional types of transactions:

- Prime banker's acceptances and prime commercial paper
- Sale and repurchase of call options on securities owned by the STO or the Local Government Investment Pool
- Bonds, notes, and debentures of any U.S. corporation with at least an A rating, at the time of purchase, by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's

The STO manages two external investment pools, the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and the Diversified Bond Fund (DBF). In order to earn a higher yield, Idaho governmental entities may voluntarily deposit moneys not needed to meet immediate operating obligations in these pools. The STO must operate and invest the funds of both pools for the benefit of the participants. Separately issued financial reports for LGIP and DBF may be obtained from the State Treasurer's Office, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0091.

The Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) manages investments of Idaho's permanent fund, the Land Endowments fund. Idaho Code Section 57-720 gives the EFIB the authority to formulate investment policies of the permanent endowment fund and earnings reserve funds. Idaho Code Section 57-723 stipulates that the EFIB and its investment managers are governed by the Idaho Uniform Prudent Investor Act and the Idaho Constitution. In addition to the investment types mentioned previously, the EFIB approved investments types are as follows:

- Collateralized mortgage obligations
- Domestic and international equities
- Non-investment grade bonds
- Exchange-traded funds
- Financial index futures, options, and certain derivatives as approved by the EFIB

The Retirement Board of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) has established a

Statement of Investment Policy in accordance with Idaho Code Sections 68-501 through 68-514 and Sections 59-1301 through 59-1399. In addition to the investments mentioned above for the STO and the EFIB, types of investments approved for PERSI funds are as follows:

- Derivative instruments, specifically, swaps, futures, options, and forward foreign currency contracts by a few selected managers
- Private equity real estate investments in open-end commingled real estate funds, private real estate, publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs), and REIT index collective funds.
- Alternative investments upon the recommendation of a qualified consultant after due diligence and with approval by the Board or subcommittee appointed by the Board

Fair Value of Investments

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, defines the generally accepted accounting principles required for fair value reporting. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following tables display the fair value of the state's investments at June 30, 2020:

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2020

(Except Endowment Funds and PERSI)

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Amortized Cost	Not Rated	Total	Valuation Technique
Debt Securities:									
Money Market Funds	$ 3,116	$ 23,904		$ 27,020		$ 1,305		$ 28,325	Cost
Certificates of Deposit*		10,000		10,000		101		10,101	Cost
Certificates of Deposit	1,846	13,332		15,178				15,178	Market
Commercial Paper		413,401		413,401				413,401	Cost
Commercial Paper		503,695		503,695				503,695	Market
U.S. Gov't Obligations		1,832,763		1,832,763			$ 442,709	2,275,472	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	16,901	1,695,607		1,712,508				1,712,508	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities*		312,174		312,174				312,174	Market
Asset-Backed Securities*		197,663		197,663				197,663	Cost
Asset-Backed Securities*		368,477		368,477				368,477	Market
Commercial Mortgages*		6,420		6,420				6,420	Market
Corporate Obligations	24,023	933,915		957,938				957,938	Market
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations		1,056		1,056			12,234	13,290	Market
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	252,588	52,562		305,150				305,150	Market
External Investment Pools						12,373	90,827	103,200	Market
Total Debt Securities	298,474	6,364,969		6,663,443		13,779	545,770	7,222,992	
Other Investments:									
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates	754			754				754	Market
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds	104,004	16,879		120,883				120,883	Market
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts					$ 19,508			19,508	Cost
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts		583		583				583	Market
Commodities		1,176		1,176				1,176	Market
Total	**$ 403,232**	**$ 6,383,607**	**$ 0**	**$ 6,786,839**	**$ 19,508**	**$ 13,779**	**$ 545,770**	**$7,365,896**	

* Securities are reported using weighted-average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

Endowment Funds Fair Value Measurements
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value at June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2020 (value before accruals)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Investments by Fair Value Level			
Debt Securities:			
Asset-Backed Securities	$ 12,558		$ 12,558
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	13,885		13,885
Corporate Bonds	148,591		148,591
Corporate Bond Fund	235		235
Corporate Convertible Bonds	10,999		10,999
Government Agencies	10,215		10,215
Government Agencies Fund	21,230		21,230
Government Bonds	8,090		8,090
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	138,707		138,707
Govt-Issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed	103,197		103,197
Index-Linked Government Bonds	2,453		2,453
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	89,568		89,568
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	2,223		2,223
Other Fixed Income Fund	10,679		10,679
Total Debt Securities	572,630		572,630
Equity Securities:			
Communication Services	135,548	$ 135,548	
Consumer Discretionary	181,195	181,195	
Consumer Staples	86,064	86,064	
Energy	36,779	36,779	
Financials	189,247	189,247	
Health Care	243,482	243,482	
Industrials	181,615	181,615	
Information Technology	334,240	334,240	
Materials	74,902	74,902	
Other	303	303	
Real Estate	27,539	27,539	
Utilities	22,375	22,375	
Common Stock Fund	48,619	48,619	
Equity ETFs	683	683	
Total Equity Securities	1,562,591	1,562,591	
Derivatives:			
Futures Contracts	74	74	
Exchange Cleared Swaps	(1,459)	(1,459)	
Swaps	72	72	
Equity Contracts	2	2	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	(64)	(64)	
Total Derivatives	(1,375)	(1,375)	
Preferred Stock Securities:			
Consumer Discretionary	187	187	
Financials	276	276	
Total Preferred Stock Securities	463	463	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	2,134,309	$ 1,561,679	$ 572,630
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost			
Money Market Fund	82,350		
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)			
Real Estate Investment Trust (private)	191,395		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	**$ 2,408,054**		

The EFIB has two real estate funds, UBS TPI and DB RAR II, primarily invested in U.S. commercial real estate and reported at Net Asset Value (NAV). The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, NCREIF Real Estate Information Standard, and market-based accounting rules where appropriate and applicable. NAV is based on the fund's gross asset value less the value of any debt or other outstanding liabilities, whether held directly or indirectly through another entity or entities, anticipated distributions and similar items, as determined by the Advisor at its discretion.

PERSI Fair Value Measurements

Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Valuation Technique
Fixed Income Securities:					
U.S. Government	$ 2,741,992	$ 2,717,637	$ 24,355		Market
Asset backed-Securitized	452,012		436,237	$ 15,775	Market
Corporate	872,284		872,035	249	Market
Idaho Mortgages	917,620		917,620		Market
Non-U.S. Government	121,700		121,700		Market
Total Fixed Income Securities	5,105,608	2,717,637	2,371,947	16,024	
Equities:					
Domestic	6,523,751	6,523,751			Market
Developed Markets	2,791,638	2,788,359		3,279	Market
Emerging Markets	487,012	487,012			Market
Total Equities	9,802,401	9,799,122		3,279	
Other Investments:					
Preferred Securities	39,235	33,572	1,974	3,689	Market
Convertible or Exchangeable Securities	151			151	Market
Mutual Funds-Defined Contribution Investment Options	91,406	91,406			Market
Total investments by fair value level*	**$ 15,038,801**	**$ 12,641,737**	**$ 2,373,921**	**$ 23,143**	

* The Total Return Fund and Short Term Investment Portfolio are unitized Defined Contribution investment options included with the Equity and Fixed Income totals above and Private Equity Partnerships and Private Real totals below.

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice
Private Equity Partnerships:				
Growth Equity	$ 23,838	$ 30,554		
Corporate Finance/Buyout	892,360	641,823		
Distressed Debt	14,570	54,660		
Co/Direct Investment	65,023	28,559		
Secondaries	53,318	69,110		
Venture Capital	34,655	7,623		
Private Real Estate:				
Open Ended Co-mingled Insurance Company Separate	72,971			
Multifamily properties (Olympic)	80,880			
Value Added Apartments	221,737			
Value Added Offices	30,759			
Value Added Retail	46,346			
Office/Industrial Properties	139,505			
Core Office	191,744			
Industrial	122,685			
Development Properties	77,597			
Collective Funds:				
REIT Index Collective Fund	3,411		Daily	Daily
TIPS Index Collective Fund	4,716		Daily	Daily
US Broad Equity Market Index Collective Fund	14,346		Daily	Daily
Emerging Equity Market Index Fund	2,271		Daily	Daily

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	Fair Value at June 30, 2020	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice
US Large Cap Equity Market Index Collective Fund	39,110		Daily	Daily
US Bond Market Index Collective Fund	16,819		Daily	Daily
International Equity Index Collective Fund	7,563		Daily	Daily
US Small/Midcap Equity Index Collective Fund	20,885		Daily	Daily
BNYM DB NSL Emerging Market Stock Index Fund - Non-DC	1,001,575		Daily	Trade Date (TD) - 2 days by 5:00 PM EST
Bernstein Emerging MV Delaware Fund	317,064		Weekly	TD - 5 days by 5:00 PM EST
Utilitized Fund				
Short Term investment Portfolio account	34,005		Daily	4pm EST
Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Fund:				
Russell 3000 Index Co-Mingled Fund	330,737		Daily	TD 5:00 PM EST
Government Credit Bond Index Co-Mingled Fund	167,262		Daily	TD + 1 day by 5:00 PM EST
MSCI ACWI Ex-US Strategy Co-mingled Fund	91,033		Daily	TD + 1 day by 7:30 PM EST
Total investments measured at the NAV	4,118,785			
Total investments measured at fair value	**$ 19,157,586**			

The PERSI has the following investments reported at Net Asset Value (NAV):

- Private Equity Partnerships are reported at the NAV and include limited partnerships invested in the following strategies: Growth Equity, Corporate Finance/Buyout, Distressed Debt, Co/Direct Investments, Secondaries, and Venture Capital. Fair value is obtained by using a valuation provided by the General Partner, adjusting for interim cash flows and rolling forward to the measurement date of the Plan. A gatekeeper is used to monitor values, cash flows, and provide due diligence for new investments. The fair values presented may differ from actual amounts realized from these investments.
- Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) are publicly traded securities and are included with Equities: Domestic, level 1, as those securities are traded in an active market. Private Real Estate are investments owned directly or with other partnership interests and are in several general categories to include Affordable Housing, Multifamily properties, Value added apartments, Office/Industrial Properties, and Development Properties and are listed with investments measured at the NAV. Each property in the Portfolio is externally appraised at a minimum every year. Appraisals are completed by third-party MAI certified appraisers. For properties not subject to an external appraisal during a quarter, internal valuations are completed by AEW (the Plan's private real estate consultant) (or Pinnacle and reviewed by AEW), based on updated operational performance at the subject property and any relevant sale comparable. A discounted cash flow analysis is utilized to determine asset value. Prior to finalizing the values, Altus (an independent professional advisory with expertise in appraisals) reviews every valuation quarterly and communicates its questions/findings to AEW before approval. The valuation of the Affordable Housing properties is calculated by a third party valuation and accounting specialist in the affordable housing industry once a year at December 31st. Development properties are initially valued at their accumulated cost amounts until completion, upon which an appraisal is done. Prudential is an open ended co-mingled insurance company separate account comprised primarily of real estate investments either directly owned or through partnership interests and mortgage and other loans on income producing real estate. Fair value is generally determined through an appraisal process that is conducted by independent appraisers within a reasonable amount of time following acquisition and no less frequently than annual thereafter.
- Collective Trust Funds are eight trust funds offered as investment options in the Defined Contribution Plan and one Defined Benefit Plan. For current fiscal year there was an additional converted collective fund in the Defined Benefit, reported at the Net Asset Value. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying investments. Collective Trusts are regulated, but not registered investment vehicles.
- Co-Mingled Funds are the investment vehicle used for the Plan's Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Fund where funds are pooled from numerous plans. They are valued at net asset value of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Component Unit Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Un-observable inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Amortized Cost	Not Rated	Total	Valuation Technique
Debt Securities:									
Money Market Funds	$ 98,830			$ 98,830				$ 98,830	Cost
Certificates of Deposit		$ 1,000		1,000				1,000	Market
U.S. Gov't Obligations*	6,417	23,552		29,969				29,969	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	114,975	25,716		140,691				140,691	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	112,041			112,041				112,041	Market
Corporate Obligations	35,665	46,135		81,800				81,800	Market
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	16,547	20,768		37,315	$ 19,456			56,771	Market
Total Debt Securities	**384,475**	**117,171**		**501,646**	**19,456**			**521,102**	
Other Investments:									
Cash Equivalents included with Investments	2,556			2,556				2,556	Market
Domestic Equities	94,196			94,196				94,196	Market
Foreign Equities	35,447			35,447	6,260			41,707	Market
Private Equities					34,364			34,364	Market
Investment Agreements	(2,221)			(2,221)				(2,221)	Market
Preferred Securities without Maturity Dates	18			18				18	Market
Equity and Income Mutual Funds	4,686	33,185		37,871	8,748			46,619	Market
Mutual Funds	118,650			118,650				118,650	Market
International Equity Funds	46,353			46,353				46,353	Market
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts	2,262	118		2,380	6,506		$ 2,425	11,311	Market
Insurance Annuities		435		435				435	Market
Commingled Funds					36,977			36,977	NAV
Hedge Funds	19			19				19	Market
Interest Rate Swaps		(3,112)		(3,112)				(3,112)	Market
Land Held by Endowment		2,656		2,656		$ 5,167		7,823	Cost
Total	**$ 686,441**	**$ 150,453**	**$ 0**	**$836,894**	**$112,311**	**$ 5,167**	**$ 2,425**	**$956,797**	

* Includes $1 million valued at cost

The private equity shown at NAV above are invested in real estate, venture funds, and international funds. The fair values have been determined using the NAV per share. The fair value of the private equity limited partnerships have no readily ascertainable market prices. Similar to real estate, costs closely approximate fair value of recent acquisitions. Therefore, the fair value of private equity limited partnership investments are based on the valuations as presented in the funds' December 31st audited financial statements. Generally, the companies within a fund are valued by the general partner, taking into account many factors such as the purchase price, estimated liquidation value, significant events like initial public offerings, bankruptcies, additional rounds of financing, and other relevant factors. The fair value may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed. Although these differences could be material to the individual values, private equity only represents 10.05 percent of total investments.

The commingled funds shown at NAV above are held in an investment trust that invests in debt securities. The trust's investment objective is to outperform the Barclays U.S. Government/Credit Index. The trust may invest in

out-of- benchmark securities in order to provide value and diversification.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party will not be recovered. The State does not have a formal policy to address custodial credit risk. The following describes the policies and risks for those state entities that are exposed to custodial credit risk:

- The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation does not have a formal policy that would limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Foundation has $10.2 million in investments that were uninsured and held in the name of the counterparty.
- The Idaho Workers' Compensation Law (Idaho Code Title 72) requires sureties to maintain a security deposit with the STO in order to write workers' compensation insurance or to be self insured. The amount of sureties that are held by the bank in the name of the insurance company and subject to custodial credit risk was $454.9 million.
- The PERSI investment policy mitigates custodial credit risk by requiring that investments, to the extent possible, be registered in the name of the PERSI and be delivered to a third-party custodian. Short-term investments are created through daily sweeps of excess cash. The PERSI had various short-term investments of $9.9 million held by various counterparties, not in the PERSI's name.
- The University of Idaho Retiree Benefits (RBT) Trust does not have a formal policy to to limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Trust had $38.9 million in investments and at December 31, 2019, all investments were held by the RBT or its counterparty in the RBT's name.
- The Boise State University Foundation does not have a formal policy that would limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Foundation had various investments of $134.6 million that were uninsured and held in the name of the broker.
- The University of Idaho Foundation minimizes exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring that investments, to the extent possible, be clearly marked as to Foundation ownership and further to the extent possible, be held in the Foundation's name. At June 30, all Foundation funds were held in the name of the counterparty for benefit of the Foundation.

Interest Rate Risk of Debt Securities

Investments in debt securities that are fixed for longer periods are likely to experience greater variability in fair values due to future changes in interest rates. The State has not adopted a formal policy that addresses interest rate risk, except as follows:

- The EFIB has adopted the policy that the fixed-income weighted average of the EFIB portfolio may range that of the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index from 2-8 years. The separate Endowment Funds Interest Rate Risk schedule quantifies the interest rate risk of EFIB fixed-income securities.
- The PERSI manages interest rate risk using the effective duration methodology, which takes into account the options on bonds and scales the risk of price changes on bonds depending upon the degree of change in rates and the slope of the yield curve. All of the PERSI fixed-income portfolios are managed in accordance with operational guidelines, which include an expected range of interest rate risk in the portfolio. Per the PERSI policy, these characteristics are established and monitored within each portfolio, with variances reported by the manager. The reporting of effective duration found in the separate schedule following the PERSI investments schedule quantifies the interest rate risk of the PERSI fixed-income assets. Some of the large durations are due to the use of options and forward foreign currency contracts.
- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has adopted bond indentures, bond resolutions, and trust resolutions that provide investment maturities based upon the cash requirements of the Association's accounts, as determined by authorized Association investment officers. The Association's investment maturities are presented as part of the Component Units Maturity of Debt Investments at June 30, 2020.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Investments and Maturities at June 30, 2020
(Except Endowment Funds, PERSI, Idaho College Savings Program, and Deferred Compensation Plan)
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Less than 1 year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	More than 30 Years	Total Fair Value
Debt Securities:									
Money Market Funds	$ 28,325								$ 28,325
Certificates of Deposit**	10,745	$ 14,534							25,279
Commercial Paper***	917,096								917,096
U.S. Gov't Obligations	1,996,708	171,032	$ 107,536			$ 112	$ 84		2,275,472
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	1,524,466	180,079	7,871	$ 13	$ 17	62			1,712,508
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities*	17,019	291,485	3,310	360					312,174
Asset -Backed Securities*#	402,950	163,190							566,140
Commercial Mortgages*##		2,817	3,603						6,420
Corporate Obligations	524,197	411,199	22,461		81				957,938
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations	12,284	377	432	197					13,290
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	254,650	26,945	14,756	930	6,575	813	3,621	$ 193	308,483
External Investment Pools***	103,200								103,200
Total Debt Securities	**$ 5,791,640**	**$1,261,658**	**$ 159,969**	**$ 1,500**	**$ 6,673**	**$ 987**	**$ 3,705**	**$ 193**	**7,226,325**
Other Investments:									
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds									125,318
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates									754
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts									12,323
Commodities									1,176
Total									**$ 7,365,896**

* Securities are reported using weighted-average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

** $10.1 million valued at cost

*** $413.4 million valued at cost

$197.7 million valued at cost

$6.4 million valued at cost

Endowment Funds Interest Rate Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration In Years
Debt Securities:		
Asset Backed Securities	$ 12,557	3.1
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	13,885	4.3
Corporate Bonds	148,591	8.0
Corporate Bond Fund	10,999	0.5
Corporate Convertible Bonds	235	4.4
Government Agencies	8,090	4.1
Government Agencies Fund	10,215	1.0
Government Bonds	138,707	8.8
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	103,197	2.6
Gov't-issued Comm. Mtg-Backed	2,453	6.0
Index Linked Government Bonds	89,568	7.5
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	2,223	10.7
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	10,679	3.6
Other Fixed Income Fund	21,230	0.5
Total Endowment Fund Debt Securities	572,629	
Other Investments:		
Equity Investments	1,696,460	
Money Market Funds	20,201	
Real Estate Investment Trust (Private)	99,067	
Total Other Endowment Fund Investments	1,815,728	
Unsettled Trades:		
Receivable for Investments Sold	(42,317)	
Payable for Investments Purchased	62,014	
Total Endowment Fund Investments	**$ 2,408,054**	

PERSI Investments at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Domestic Fixed-Income	$ 3,981,522
Commingled Domestic Fixed-Income	167,262
International Fixed-Income	16,491
Idaho Commercial Mortgages	875,200
Short-Term Domestic Investments	346,139
Real Estate	938,724
Domestic Equities	8,107,060
Commingled Domestic Equity	330,737
International Equities	2,539,158
Commingled International Equity	91,033
Private Equity	1,033,663
Mutual Funds	1,107,541
Total PERSI Investments	**$ 19,534,530**

PERSI Effective Duration of Fixed Income Assets by Security Type at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Domestic Securities		International Securities		
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration in Years**	**Fair Value**	**Effective Duration in Years**	**Total Fair Value**
Asset -Backed Securities	$ 32,066	2.85			$ 32,066
Asset -Backed Securities	6,346	*			6,346
Mortgages	32,328	2.92			32,328
Mortgages	1,159	*			1,159
Commercial Paper	128,678	0.20			128,678
Commercial Paper	20	*			20
Corporate Bonds	1,046,979	8.25			1,046,979
Fixed-Income Derivatives	736	*			736
Fixed-Income Derivatives	(177)	8.78			(177)
Government Agencies	(599)	*			(599)
Government Bonds	88,501	9.23	$ 17,435	9.23	105,936
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	984,676	7.70			984,676
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	206,842	2.53			206,842
Pooled Investments	104,125				104,125
Pooled Investments-SLIRF Domestic Fixed Income	167,262	*			167,262
Private Placements	147,094	5.26			147,094
Private Placements	8,751	*			8,751
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	1,777,444	11.3			1,777,444
Idaho Mortgages	917,620				917,620
Total PERSI Fixed Income Securities	**$ 5,649,851**		**$ 17,435**		**$ 5,667,286**

* Duration calculations for some securities are not available.

Idaho College Savings Program Investments at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Average Maturity In Years**	**Fair Value Level****	
Money Market Funds	$ 30,626	Less than 1	Level 1	***
Bond Funds	150,474	8.3	Level 1	
Inflation-Linked Bond Fund	9,871	2.7	Level 1	
International Bond Funds	68,587	10	Level 1	
Equity Funds	169,497		Level 1	
International Equity Funds*	112,496		Level 1	
Sallie Mae High-Yield Savings Account	25,188		Not Rated	
Total Idaho College Savings Program Investments	**$ 566,739**			

* Investments may be subject to foreign currency risk.

**All investments are valued at market unless otherwise disclosed

***Includes $13.7 million that is not rated

Deferred Compensation Plan Investments at December 31, 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value		Average Maturity In Years
Fixed Income:			
Empower	$ 32		N/A
Idaho Retiree Fixed Fund**	143,111	*	11.50
Nationwide Life Fixed Fund**	83,035	*	11.50
Total Fixed Income	226,178		
Variable Income (at Fair Value Level 1):			
American Century Heritage Fund	54,059	*	
Fidelity	42,807	*	
The Income Fund of America	18,283		5.24
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderately Aggressive Fund	15,567		13.23
Calvert U.S. Large Cap Value Responsible Index Funds	18,433		
Carillon Eagle Mid Cap Growth Fund	5,151		
State Street Equity	15,773		
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderate Fund	8,624		10.39
Dodge & Cox Stock Fund	14,364		
Nationwide Investor Destinations Aggressive Fund	9,857		14.79
BNY Mellon MidCap Index Fund	8,395		
Capital World	8,456	**	
BNY Mellon Bond Market Index Fund	8,849		7.99
EuroPacific Growth Fund	12,478	**	
Metropolitan West Total Return Bond Fund - Class M	8,818		7.47
JPMorgan	4,493		
Van Kampen	5,967		
BNY Mellon Smallcap Stock Index Fund	5,480		
Templeton Foreign Fund	7,099	**	
Nationwide Destinations 2025 Fund	5,347		12.08
Nationwide Destinations 2030 Fund	3,475		12.86
DFA US Small Cap Growth Portfolio	3,964		
Charles Schwab	3,506		
Nationwide Destinations 2020 Fund	2,100		10.91
Nationwide Destinations 2035 Fund	3,704		13.77
Nationwide Investor Destinations Moderately Conservative Fund	2,310		9.18
Nationwide Destinations 2060 Fund	148		15.54
Nationwide Investor Destinations Conservative Fund	1,230		8.42
Nationwide Destinations 2015 Fund	473		9.57
Nationwide Destinations 2040 Fund	2,529		14.42
Nationwide Destinations 2045 Fund	1,638		15.41
Nationwide International Index Fund	1,818		
Nationwide Destinations 2050 Fund	1,034		15.71
Nationwide Destinations 2055 Fund	297		15.44
Empower	32		
Carrier Suspense	1		
Investment Suspense	(262)		
Total Variable Income	306,297		
Annuity Payout Options:			
DCVAII	40		
Nationwide Life	1,495		
Total Annuity Payout Options	1,535		
Life Insurance Contracts:			
Transamerica Premier	266		
Total Deferred Compensation Plan Investments and Life Insurance Contracts	**$ 534,276**		

* Represent investments exceeding 5% or more of the net position available for plan benefits.
** Represent international mutual funds.

Component Units Maturity of Debt Investments at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	More than 30 Years	Total Fair Value
Debt Securities:									
Money Market Funds	$ 98,830								$ 98,830
Certificates of Deposit	1,000								1,000
U.S. Gov't Obligations*	5,530	$ 24,224	$ 215						29,969
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	1,635	30,610	2,232	$ 3,793	$ 8,557		$ 93,838	$ 26	140,691
U.S. Gov't Mortgage-Backed Securities	112,041								112,041
Corporate Obligations	25,341	54,041	1,572					846	81,800
Bond Mutual Funds	2,649	9,884	43,275	294	168		469	32	56,771
Total Debt Securities	**$ 247,026**	**$ 118,759**	**$ 47,294**	**$ 4,087**	**$ 8,725**	**$ —**	**$ 94,307**	**$ 904**	**521,102**
Other Investments:									
Cash Equivalents included with Investments									2,556
Domestic Equities									94,196
Foreign Equities									41,707
Private Equities									34,364
Investment Agreements									(2,221)
Preferred Securities Without Maturity Dates									18
Equity and Income Mutual Funds									46,619
Mutual Funds									118,650
International Equity Funds									46,353
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts									11,311
Insurance Annuities									435
Commingled Funds**									36,977
Hedge Funds									19
Interest Rate Swaps									(3,112)
Land Held by Endowment***									7,823
Component Units Investments									**$ 956,797**

* Includes $1.0 million valued at cost

** Commingled Funds at Net Asset Value (NAV)

*** Land Held by Endowment includes $5.2 million valued at Cost

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The risk that an issuer of debt securities or another counterparty to an investment transaction will not fulfill an obligation is commonly expressed in terms of the credit quality rating issued by a national rating organization. Investments explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk and do not require disclosure of credit quality ratings. Unless otherwise stated, the ratings presented use the Moody's scale. The State does not have a formal policy to address credit risk of debt securities. The following Boards have formally adopted policies that address credit quality ratings of debt securities:

- The State Board of Education policy allows colleges and universities to invest in corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities of A grade or better and commercial paper of prime or equivalent grade without prior Board approval.
- The EFIB investment policy states that the average credit quality of the fixed income portfolio must be investment grade or higher. Individual fixed income securities may be rated below investment grade, and money market funds shall contain securities with an absolute minimum of investment grade by Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's.
- The PERSI has no strict limitations for credit risk exposures. Each PERSI portfolio is managed in accordance with operational guidelines that outline expected portfolio characteristics which usually, but not always, include credit quality and exposure levels. Per the PERSI policy, these characteristics are established and monitored within each portfolio, with variances reported by the manager.
- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association policies permit investments for each bond issue in accordance with the various bond indentures, bond resolutions, and trust resolutions adopted by the Association. Program account investments are restricted to those allowed by Idaho Code Section 67-6215B or by federal regulations. The Association has adopted resolutions as policy for authorized investments in the Affordable Housing Investment Trust and the Loan Guaranty Trust. The Association has not adopted a formal policy related to the Association's business operations investments.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Securities at June 30, 2020

(Except Endowment Funds, PERSI, and Deferred Compensation Plan)

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	C	A1-P1	NP	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds	$ 3,243									$ 25,082	$ 28,325
Certificates of Deposit*	5,874	$ 995	$ 2,010	$ 503					$ 1,747	14,150	25,279
Commercial Paper								$ 917,096			917,096
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	350,019	2,325						1,311,196		48,967	1,712,507
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	279,013	377								32,784	312,174
Asset-Backed Securities	537,141							28,999			566,140
Commercial Mortgages**	5,229		1,191								6,420
Corporate Obligations	27,245	276,955	650,781	2,957							957,938
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations	103	775	178							12,234	13,290
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	8,982	36,973	5,788	3,137	$ 445	$ 219	$ 174			252,765	308,483
External Investment ***										103,200	103,200
Total	**$1,216,849**	**$ 318,400**	**$ 659,948**	**$ 6,597**	**$ 445**	**$ 219**	**$ 174**	**$ 2,257,291**	**$ 1,747**	**$ 489,182**	**$ 4,950,852**

* $10.1 million valued at cost

** $6.4 million valued at cost

Endowment Funds

Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Investments at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Caa	Agy	Not Rated	Fair Value
Asset Backed Securities	$ 389	$ 811	$ 1,211	$ 1,935	$ 358	$ 767	$ 2,133	$ 2,989	$ 1,964	$ 12,557
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	4,092	1,375	1,140	855	408	2,548	2,581		886	13,885
Corporate Bond Fund		10,999								10,999
Corporate Bonds	2,026	10,108	54,164	65,932	9,314	3,480	2,785		782	148,591
Corporate Convertible Bonds				55	180					235
Government Agencies	6,147	650	577		121			284	311	8,090
Government Agencies Fund								10,215		10,215
Government Bonds	119,959	1,212	1,398	11,316	1,066	193	309	3,254		138,707
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	2,250							100,645	302	103,197
Gov't-issued Comm. Mtg-Backed								2,453		2,453
Index Linked Government Bonds	89,568									89,568
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	91	1,449	301	192					190	2,223
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s							3,458		7,221	10,679
Other Fixed Income Fund	165			221	4,178	16,335	286		45	21,230
Total	**$ 224,687**	**$ 26,604**	**$ 58,791**	**$ 80,506**	**$ 15,625**	**$ 23,323**	**$ 11,552**	**$ 119,840**	**$ 11,701**	**$ 572,629**

PERSI Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed-Income Securities at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Investment Type		
S & P Rating Level	Domestic Securities	International Securities	Fair Value
A-1+	$ 8,888		$ 8,888
A-1	56,915		56,915
A-2	59,750		59,750
AAA	76,824		76,824
AA*	303,299		303,299
A	411,681		411,681
BBB	564,329	$ 5,967	570,296
BB	29,548	2,368	31,916
B	3,060		3,060
CCC	5,128		5,128
CC	1,343		1,343
D	205		205
Not Rated	176,985	9,100	186,085
Total	**$ 1,697,955**	**$ 17,435**	**$ 1,715,390**

* Includes US Government Agencies implicitly guaranteed by US Government

Component Units Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Securities at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Caa	C	D	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds										$ 98,830	$ 98,830
Certificates of Deposit*										1,000	1,000
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	$136,525	$ 4,166									140,691
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage Backed Securities										112,041	112,041
Corporate Obligations	4,532	18,153	$46,820	$11,055	$ 503					737	81,800
Bond Mutual Funds	6,986	31,048	3,503	4,232	7,055	$1,144	$319	$72	$ 5	2,407	56,771
Total	**$148,043**	**$ 53,367**	**$50,323**	**$15,287**	**$ 7,558**	**$1,144**	**$319**	**$72**	**$ 5**	**$215,015**	**$ 491,133**

*Certificate of Deposit valued at cost.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk describes the heightened exposure to loss when a considerable number of investments exist in a single issuer. The State has adopted a principle that governments should provide note disclosure when at least 5 percent of the total government investments are concentrated in any one issuer. Investments in obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, mutual funds, and other pooled investments are exempt from disclosure. State statute places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

- The State and the colleges and universities have not adopted a formal policy to address concentration of credit risk.
- The STO investment policy limits the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. The policy may be obtained from their website at http://sto.idaho.gov.
- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association places no limit on the amount the Association may invest in one issuer.
- The Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool's policy provides that no more than 10 percent of the short-term fund balance may be invested in the securities of any one issuer. The policy exempts the following types of investments: obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, federally insured certificates of deposit, mutual funds, and money market mutual funds.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Concentration of Credit Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Idaho State Bar:	Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 122	5.7
	Federal Farm Credit Bank	193	9.0
	Fannie Mae Notes	319	14.8
STO IDLE Pool:	Toyota Motor Credit	180,961	7.6
	Federal Home Loan Bank	153,018	6.4
Idaho State University:	Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp	2,500	11.6
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	2,506	11.6
University of Idaho:	BlackRock, Inc.	2,751	5.6
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	4,154	8.5
	Wells Fargo & Company	3,597	7.4

Component Unit Concentration of Credit Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Component Unit	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Health Reinsurance:	Federal National Mortgage	$ 1,000	6.3
	Farm Credit System	5,506	34.4
	Federal Home Loan Bank	3,251	20.3
	Freddie Mac	5,251	32.8
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	999	6.2
Idaho Housing and Finance Association:	Ginnie Mae	93,765	29.7
	Deutsch Bank AG	112,041	35.5
Petroleum Clean Water Trust:	Federal National Mortgage Association	4,050	11.3

Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

Investments denominated in foreign currencies face a potential risk of loss in fair value from changes in currency exchange rates. The following describes the policies related to foreign currency risk for those state entities that have investments denominated in a foreign currency:

- The EFIB investment policy statement permits investments in international equities.
- The PERSI investment policy provides individual manager guidelines, which outline at a minimum, a range of currency exposure. Each portfolio is monitored for currency exposure. Managers are required to report variances.
- The Lewis-Clark State College Foundation investment policy permits investments in equities and debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. The policy limits the investments in international equities to no more than 17.5 percent of the Foundation's total investment portfolio.
- The University of Idaho Foundation investment policy limits the exposure to foreign investment holdings in the portfolio.

Endowment Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Argentinian Peso	Equities	$ 107
Australian Dollar	Equities	18,097
Brazilian Real	Equities	3,276
Canadian Dollar	Equities	14,854
Chilean Peso	Equities	430
Chinese Yuan	Equities	(2,499)
Chinese Yuan (HK)	Equities	1,967
Czech Republic Koruna	Equities	322
Danish Krone	Equities	10,032
Euro	Equities	71,500
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	39,343
Hungarian Forint	Equities	885
Indian Rupee	Equities	234
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	2,975
Israeli Shekel	Equities	491
Japanese Yen	Equities	57,852
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	1,131
Mexican Peso	Equities	9,412
New Zeland Dollar	Equities	279
Norwegian Krone	Equities	2,052
Philippines Peso	Equities	27
Polish Zloty	Equities	1,973
Russian Ruble	Equities	1,861
Singapore Dollar	Equities	3,056
South African Rand	Equities	2,678
South Korean Won	Equities	9,089
Swedish Krona	Equities	8,273
Swiss Franc	Equities	43,026
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	11,474
Thailand Thai Baht	Equities	3,170
Turkish Lira	Equities	1,777
U.K. Pound	Equities	46,941
Total		**$ 366,085**

PERSI Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type: Short-Term Investments	Investment Type: Equities	Investment Type: Fixed Income	Fair Value of Currency in U.S. Dollars
Argentina Peso			$ 161	$ 161
Australian Dollar	$ (629)	$ 72,249	(1)	71,619
Brazilian Real	(552)	14,659	2,350	16,457
Canadian Dollar	4,637	22,298		26,935
Chilean Peso	1			1
Chinese R Yuan HK	(629)			(629)
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	71		557	628
Danish Krone	2,365	109,996		112,361
Egyptian Pound		444		444
Euro	3,437	767,490	156	771,083
Hong Kong Dollar	370	243,004		243,374
Hungarian Forint	2	7,031		7,033
Indian Rupee	639			639
Indonesian Rupiah	2,701	11,161	1,420	15,282
Israeli Shekel	26	8,531		8,557
Japanese Yen	783	414,878	981	416,642
Malaysian Ringgit		6,869		6,869
Mexican Peso	4,763	21,793	5,958	32,514
Moroccan Dirham	182	63		245
New Taiwan Dollar	44	22,807		22,851
New Zealand Dollar	2	2,203		2,205
Norwegian Krone	116	7,086		7,202
Philippine Peso		6,525		6,525
Polish Zloty	1			1
Romanian Leu		2,698		2,698
Russian New Ruble	467		5,193	5,660
Singapore Dollar	98	26,389		26,487
South African Rand		24,047		24,047
South Korean Won	1,197	68,735		69,932
Swedish Krona	149	31,195		31,344
Swiss Franc	5,332	249,494		254,826
Thailand Baht		13,700		13,700
Turkish Lira	2	3,694		3,696
U.K. Pound	3,181	482,892	(13)	486,060
Total	**$ 28,756**	**$ 2,641,931**	**$ 16,762**	**$ 2,687,449**

College and University Foundations
Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Australian Dollar	Equities	$ 1,368
Brazilian Real	Equities	40
Canadian Dollar	Equities	430
Chilean Peso	Equities	6
Chinese Yuan	Equities	285
Colombian Peso	Equities	5
Czech Koruna	Equities	2
Danish Krone	Equities	986
Euro	Equities	6,170
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	1,915
Hungarian Forint	Equities	3
Indian Rupee	Equities	61
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	14
Israeli Shekel	Equities	9
Japanese Yen	Equities	643
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	17
Mexican Peso	Equities	21
New Zealand Dollar	Equities	5
Norwegian Krone	Equities	11
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	Equities	2
Philippine Peso	Equities	8
Polish Zloty	Equities	6
Russian Ruble	Equities	22
Singapore Dollar	Equities	736
South African Rand	Equities	25
South Korean Won	Equities	61
Swedish Krona	Equities	40
Swiss Franc	Equities	2,104
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	100
Thai Baht	Equities	19
Turkish Lira	Equities	4
U.K. Pound	Equities	3,357
Other	Equities	94
Total		**$ 18,569**

Debt Investments with Terms That May Cause the Fair Value to Be Highly Sensitive To Interest Rate Changes

Mortgage-Backed Securities have a return based on the cash flows from interest and principal payments on the underlying mortgages. As a result, they are sensitive to prepayments, which are likely to occur in declining interest rate environments. To the extent possible, this prepayment risk is reflected in the interest rate risk of the portfolios by using the weighted average method to calculate interest rate risk for long-term investments and the modified duration method used by the EFIB and the PERSI.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) are fixed-income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury that pay a fixed coupon rate plus an adjustment for subsequent inflation. The Endowment Funds had investments in

TIPS with a fair value of $89.6 million, and the PERSI had investments in TIPS with a fair value of $1.8 billion.

IHFA is invested in pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps. The Association pays fixed rate payments between 3.73 percent and 5.25 percent and receives variable rate payments based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) indices.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are purchases of securities with simultaneous agreements to resell those same securities in the future at a higher price.

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association invests excess cash overnight in repurchase agreements that are held in the Association's account in the name of the bank and are collateralized by the U.S. government and agency obligations. The Association had repurchase agreements of $31.1 million with Wells Fargo Bank.

C. Restricted Assets

A portion of cash and investments are classified as restricted assets for governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units on the Statement of Net Position. The breakout of purpose and amount are as follows:

Primary Government and Component Units
Restricted Assets at June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose		Amount
Governmental Activities:		
Restricted Cash:		
Bond Covenants	$	459
Debt Service		78,152
Donations for Various Projects		9,187
Group Insurance Reserves		39,410
Juvenile Corrections Social Security Benefits		1,244
Legislation and Donations		14,685
Matching Fund Contributions		13,960
Petroleum Violation Escrow		3,295
Pollution Clean Up		7,880
The Idaho State Bar Client Assistance Fund		902
CARES Act - COVID 19		943,161
Restricted Investments:		
Donations for Various Projects		6,612
Legal Settlements		3,182
Legislation and Donations		45,059
Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund		349,843
Pollution Clean Up		119,409
Total Governmental Activities	**$**	**1,636,440**
Business-Type Activities:		
Restricted Cash:		
Debt Service	$	37,543
Idaho Lottery Dividends Payout		56,416
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program		54,216
Restricted Investments:		
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program		125,255
Total Business-Type Activities	**$**	**273,430**
Component Units:		
Restricted Cash:		
Donations for the College and University Foundations	$	20,253
Bond Indentures and Escrow and Reserve Deposits		416,021
Restricted Investments:		
Donations for the College and University Foundations		342,904
Total Component Units	**$**	**779,178**

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments are often complex financial arrangements used by governments to manage specific risks or to make investments.

Primary Government

The Idaho College Savings Program IDEAL has entered into traditional and synthetic (wrap) contracts issued by insurance companies, bank investment contracts issued by financial institutions and a money market mutual fund. The underlying holdings of this account as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

IDEAL Investment Contracts
At June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Contracts	Contract Value
Traditional Contracts:	
Metropolitan Life	$ 2,244
Wrap Contracts:	
American General Life Insurance Company	2,410
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	2,687
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	3,068
Metropolitan Life	2,102
Nationwide Life	2,252
New York Life Insurance Company	3,525
Pacific Life	2,299
Prudential Insurance Company	2,692
State Street Bank	3,221
Transamerica	2,683
Vanguard Federal Money Market Fund	1,442
	$ 30,625

The credit rates on these contracts ranged from 1.81and to 3.50%. These rates may reset periodically.

The underlying assets of the wrap accounts are set forth in the related agreements and are Vanguard Institutional Intermediate-Term Bond Fund. The fair value of these underlying assets at June 30, 2020 totaled $28.0 million. The bank investment contracts are not insured by the FDIC or otherwise covered by collateral or supplementary insurance.

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has entered into multiple interest rate swap agreements to reduce the Association's overall cost of borrowing long-term capital and protect against the risk of rising interest rates. The fair value of the swaps was a negative $22.9 million and reported in other accrued liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. The Association has determined that a substantial portion of its interest rate swaps effectively hedge against changes in variable interest rates. Changes in fair value for hedge swaps are reported on the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows of resources of $32.0 million and deferred inflow of resources of $0.0 million. A portion of the interest rate swaps are considered non-effective for hedging purposes and are reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position at $3.1 million. The Association has the following interest rate swap agreements:

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Hedging Derivative Instruments
Interest Rate Swap Agreements at June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

						Terms	
Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received
2000 Series G	$ 1,615	$ (8)	$ 43	11/6/2008	7/1/2021	5.25%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series A			2	11/6/2008	1/1/2020	4.76%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series B	85	3	10	11/6/2008	7/1/2020	4.87%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series C	20	1	6	11/6/2008	7/1/2020	4.86%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series D	2,025	(45)	19	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series E	2,025	(44)	16	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.53%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series F	510	7	20	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.70%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series A	685	5	24	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	5.02%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series B	690	5	24	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.95%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series C	630	6	23	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.89%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series D	2,035	(45)	19	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.71%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series E	795	1	21	11/6/2008	7/1/2021	4.48%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series F	1,790	(78)	(24)	11/6/2008	1/1/2024	3.79%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR

Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Terms: Fixed Rate Paid	Terms: Variable Rate Received
2002 Series G	1,790	(86)	59	11/6/2008	1/1/2024	4.14%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2003 Series A	3,380	(322)	7	11/6/2008	1/1/2026	4.52%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2003 Series B	2,620	(130)	19	11/6/2008	7/1/2024	4.04%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series C	1,705	(109)	(16)	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	3.78%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series D	3,090	(280)	25	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	4.84%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series E		(216)	85	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	SIFMA+.20%
2004 Series A	3,145	(245)	(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2026	4.03%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series B	3,665	(373)	31	7/6/2016	1/1/2027	4.37%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series C		(219)	82	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series D	4,735	(519)	(57)	7/6/2016	1/1/2028	3.85%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series A	5,070	(599)	(70)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.90%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series B			(111)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series C			(106)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series D	5,075	(587)	(69)	7/6/2016	7/1/2028	3.87%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series E	5,195	(627)	(72)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.93%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series F			686	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series A	5,470	(777)	(80)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series B	2,995	(264)	19	11/7/2008	7/1/2025	4.35%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series C	2,870	(239)	24	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.36%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series D	3,350	(291)	30	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.45%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2007 Series D	5,890	(511)	65	7/1/2016	1/1/2026	4.89%	LIBOR+.71%
2007 Series G	15,185	(2,221)	8	12/20/2012	7/1/2028	4.69%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series H	20,125	(3,426)	204	7/1/2016	7/1/2030	5.20%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series J	15,865	(2,248)	(54)	7/1/2017	7/1/2028	4.42%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series K	14,295	(2,256)	(145)	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.23%	LIBOR+.76%
2006 Series E		(222)	167	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.52%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2006 Series F		(203)	161	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.29%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2006 Series G	4,105	(380)	(43)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.17%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series A	4,740	(468)	(4)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	5.03%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series B	5,340	(533)	(32)	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.88%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series C	5,695	(606)	(36)	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.97%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series A	14,295	(2,255)	531	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.38%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series B		(676)	(12)	7/1/2017	7/1/2029	4.24%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series C	7,340	(638)	(34)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.72%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series D	2,750	(220)	(21)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.44%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
	$ 182,685	**$ (22,938)**	**$ 1,443**				

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments

Interest Rate Swap Agreements at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Terms: Fixed Rate Paid	Terms: Variable Rate Received
2003 Series E	$ 3,090	$ (38)	$ (65)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	SIFMA+.20%
2004 Series C	3,235	(41)	(69)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series B	4,895	(625)	50	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series C	4,970	(594)	29	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series F	5,445	(764)	(764)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series E	4,150	(197)	(197)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.52%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2006 Series F	4,230	(199)	(199)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.29%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series B	12,140	(654)	19	7/1/2017	7/1/2029	4.24%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
	$ 42,155	**$ (3,112)**	**$ (1,196)**				

The Association was not exposed to credit risk on any outstanding swaps due to their negative fair values. The Association's counterparty has a current rating of A.

All but nineteen of the Association's swaps have a dual basis: the SIFMA Index plus 20 basis points when the one-month LIBOR Index is less than either 3.5 percent or 4 percent (depending on the bond series) and 68 percent of the LIBOR Index when the LIBOR Index is 3.5 percent or greater. Four non-dual basis swaps have a basis of the SIFMA Index plus 20 basis points, five have a basis of LIBOR plus 5 basis points, five have a basis of LIBOR plus 45 basis points, three have a basis of LIBOR plus 75 basis points, one has a basis of LIBOR plus 71 basis points, and one has a basis of LIBOR plus 76 basis points. The Association is exposed to basis risk on dual basis swaps when variable payments received are based on the LIBOR Index and do not offset the variable-rate paid on bonds, which is based on the SIFMA Index. On June 30, 2020, the SIFMA Index was 0.1 percent and the one-month LIBOR Index was 0.2 percent.

Rollover risk relates to a mismatch in the amortization of the swaps with the amortization of the variable-rate bonds. The Association has structured its debt such that not all variable debt is matched by interest rate swaps and calls certain variable-rate bonds independent of the expiration of the associated interest rate swap. This exposes the Association to the risk of incurring a higher interest expense than it might otherwise incur. Swap notional amounts no longer associated with variable-rate debt are reported as investment derivatives.

The Association or Barclays Capital may terminate an interest rate swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If any of the swaps are terminated, the associated variable-rate bonds would no longer carry synthetic fixed interest rates and the Association would be exposed to changing interest rates and incurring interest rate risk. The risk may be offset by identifying a suitable counterparty willing to enter into identical swap contracts at the termination date.

During fiscal year 2020 the Association redeemed and reissued bonds that created deemed terminations. Though the terms of the swap contracts were not modified, the redemption and reissue did create a deemed terminating event of the swap contracts, which requires that the value of the Deferred Outflow of Resources at the date of reissuance be amortized to interest expense.

The deemed terminating event also created a deemed borrowing, the result of higher off-market contractual fixed rates paid to the Association's counterparty compared to the market rate required at the time of the defeasance and reissuance. These borrowings are amortized and credited to interest expense over the life of the swap contracts. The requirements of the accounting standard result in a dual presentation of the deferred outflows of resources at both amortized and fair values and the presentation in the deferred inflows of resources of an amount that reflects the change in the fair value of the modified contracts during the fiscal years. Interest rate swap contracts fair value defers the fair value of effectively hedged swap contracts at June 30, 2020. The fair value of effectively hedged swap positions are fully matched and deferred with this offsetting position.

Interest rate swap contracts amortized value defers the amortizing value of an implicit borrowing position created upon the refunding of variable rate debt associated with swap contracts. At the time of refunding, the swap contracts' fair value became the historical cost basis, which is amortized over the life of the swap contracts. The amortized borrowing value is fully matched and deferred with this offsetting position.

Since the current fair value of the swap contracts differs from the amortized value of the borrowing at June 30, 2020, the Association has elected to report the swap contracts' current fair value to demonstrate the full economic liability to its counterparty. The difference between current fair and amortized value is reported as a gain or loss in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. This effectively results in an historical cost position being reported at current fair value. The Association matches the duration of its swap contracts with the variable debt maturity, and therefore, does not anticipate this difference ever to be realized as a loss or a gain.

The Association entered into 34 "To Be Announced" (TBA) forward contracts in order to lock in the sales price for the securitization of qualified first mortgage single-family loans. The Association periodically enters into forward contracts to sell Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) Mortgage Backed Securities to investors before the securities are ready for delivery. These contracts are considered investment derivatives and hedge the interest rate risk for loan commitments made to originating mortgage lenders.

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments

TBA Forward Contracts at June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

Contract	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Coupon Rate	Counterparty Credit Rating
July 2020	$ 40,000	$ (241)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	28,000	(33)	3.00%	Aaa
August 2020	28,000	(74)	3.00%	Aaa
August 2020	25,000	(90)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	22,000	(191)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	22,000	(232)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	20,000	(171)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	18,000	(141)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	17,000	21	3.50%	Aaa
July 2020	15,000	(110)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	13,000	(18)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(59)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(69)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(92)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(78)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(53)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(53)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(52)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	10,000	(53)	3.00%	Aaa
August 2020	10,000	(87)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	10,000	(91)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	10,000	(91)	2.50%	Aaa
August 2020	10,000	(33)	3.00%	Aaa
August 2020	10,000	36	3.50%	Aaa
September 2020	10,000	(58)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	7,000	(42)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	5,000	(38)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	5,000	(27)	3.00%	Aaa
July 2020	5,000	(26)	3.00%	Aaa
August 2020	5,000	17	3.50%	Aaa
July 2020	3,000	(16)	2.50%	Aaa
July 2020	1,115	13	3.50%	Aaa
June 2020	445	6	3.50%	Aaa
July 2020	284	4	4.00%	Aaa
	$ 419,844	**$ (2,222)**		

NOTE 4. INTRAENTITY TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

Interfund balances consist of the following receivables and payables *(dollars in thousands)*:

		Interfund Payables									
		General Fund	Health and Welfare	Trans-portation	Federal CARES	Nonmajor Govern-mental	College and University	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Pension Trust	Total
Interfund Receivables	General Fund		$ 67		$ 89	$ 220	$ 3,642	$ 10,208			**$ 14,226**
	Health & Welfare				349						**349**
	Transportation					18					**18**
	Nonmajor Governmental	$ 1,089	186	$ 26	29	292		736			**2,358**
	College and University	652	1,281		15	1,121					**3,069**
	Nonmajor Enterprise	14		143		6		29			**192**
	Internal Service	635	363	118		88	53		$ 7		**1,264**
	Pension Trust									$ 2	**2**
	Total	**$ 2,390**	**$ 1,897**	**$ 287**	**$ 482**	**$ 1,745**	**$ 3,695**	**$ 10,973**	**$ 7**	**$ 2**	**$ 21,478**

Interfund receivables and payables generally consist of short-term receivables and payables for goods and services provided by one fund within the State to another and for certain statutorily required transfers due at year-end. Most balances result from the time lag between the dates that:

1) Interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur.
2) Transactions are recorded in the accounting system.
3) Payments between funds are made.

B. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year were as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

		Transfers In								
		General Fund	Health and Welfare	Trans-portation	Federal CARES	Nonmajor Govern-mental	College and University	Loan	Internal Service	Total
Transfers Out	General Fund		$ 870,355		$ 9	$ 23,246	$ 346,400		$ 1,738	**$ 1,241,748**
	Health and Welfare	$ 8,334				148				**8,482**
	Transportation	111				18,976				**19,087**
	Land Endowments	63,932					17,236			**81,168**
	Nonmajor Governmental	97,509		$ 1,173		738	100	$ 3,257		**102,777**
	College and University	3,561								**3,561**
	Unemployment Comp.					5,683				**5,683**
	Loan	716				886				**1,602**
	Nonmajor Enterprise	101,473	2,731			1,206				**105,410**
	Internal Service	9,174								**9,174**
	Total	**$ 284,810**	**$ 873,086**	**$ 1,173**	**$ 9**	**$ 50,883**	**$ 363,736**	**$ 3,257**	**$ 1,738**	**$ 1,578,692**

Interfund transfers are primarily performed for two reasons:

1) Taxes, fees, penalties, earnings, and other revenues are transferred from the agencies that initially collect them (such as the Tax Commission) to the General Fund and other funds as dictated by state law.
2) Revenues are transferred from the fund that is statutorily required to collect them to the fund that has budgetary authorization to spend them.

During fiscal year 2020, the following non-routine transfer was made:

- $3.7 million was appropriated and transferred from the Driver Training Fund to the Public Education Stabilization Fund as part of year-end transfers determined by the legislature.

C. Significant Transactions with Related Parties

The primary government had the following transaction with the Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA):

- The Transportation fund has notes payable in the amount of $568.4 million to the IHFA for bonds issued on their behalf for transportation infrastructure projects.

During fiscal year 2020 the Idaho Health Insurance Exchange (IHIE) received assessment fees from Blue Cross of Idaho, represented on the IHIE Board, of $4.2 million.

The Housing Company, a component unit of the IHFA, owes the IHFA $11.1 million for notes payable secured by real property.

During fiscal year 2020 the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool received premium tax funds from the State, in accordance to Idaho Code Section 41-406(1)(d), in the amount of $10.6 million to offset costs of the Pool.

During fiscal year 2020 the college and university foundations distributed $59.7 million to the respective colleges and universities for support of academic and athletic programs.

During fiscal year 2020 the State purchased workers compensation insurance coverage from the State Insurance Fund, a related party, in the amount of $12.3 million.

NOTE 5. NONCURRENT RECEIVABLES

The Accounts Receivable, Taxes Receivable, Due from Other Entities, Due from Primary Government, and Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable line items on the government-wide Statement of Net Position contain aggregated current and noncurrent receivable balances net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The following tables disaggregate the noncurrent receivables balances for the primary government and component units.

Noncurrent interfund receivables are discussed in Note 4.

Noncurrent Receivables - Primary Government

(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities	
	General Fund	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	College and University	Loan
Accounts Receivable	$ 67		$ 22,494		
Taxes Receivable	62,499		169		
Loans and Notes Receivable	425	$ 65	2,170	$ 23,319	$ 392,593
Total Noncurrent Receivables	62,991	65	24,833	23,319	392,593
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts					
Accounts Receivable			(16,224)		
Taxes Receivable	(1,016)				
Loans and Notes Receivable				(3,064)	
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	**$ 61,975**	**$ 65**	**$ 8,609**	**$ 20,255**	**$ 392,593**

Noncurrent Receivables - Component Units

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Idaho Bond Bank Authority
Due from Primary Government	$ 478,251		
Pledges Receivable		$ 10,362	
Loans and Notes Receivable	575,777		$ 264,699
Total Noncurrent Receivables	1,054,028	10,362	264,699
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			
Due from Primary Government			
Pledges Receivable		(963)	
Loans and Notes Receivable	(16,500)		
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	**$ 1,037,528**	**$ 9,399**	**$ 264,699**

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year is as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

Primary Government	Balances at July 1, 2019 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2020
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 1,187,998	$ 29,973	$ (75)	$ 1,217,896
Capital Assets in Progress	1,229,908	404,208	(278,636)	1,355,480
Infrastructure	3,015,639	179,073	(15,615)	3,179,097
Historical Art and Collections	122			122
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	5,433,667	613,254	(294,326)	5,752,595
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,170,551	114,400	(2,128)	1,282,823
Improvements Other Than Buildings	183,333	26,698	(496)	209,535
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	853,098	64,498	(27,795)	889,801
Infrastructure	1,199,866			1,199,866
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	3,406,848	205,596	(30,419)	3,582,025
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(491,752)	(27,735)	1,895	(517,592)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(84,686)	(7,625)	309	(92,002)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(571,008)	(67,362)	20,254	(618,116)
Infrastructure	(319,282)	(16,483)		(335,765)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,466,728)	(119,205)	22,458	(1,563,475)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	1,940,120	86,391	(7,961)	2,018,550
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 7,373,787**	**$ 699,645**	**$ (302,287)**	**$ 7,771,145**

* Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of governmental activities as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 21,301
Public Safety and Correction	19,546
Health and Human Services	19,992
Education	1,515
Economic Development	40,677
Natural Resources	14,660
In addition, depreciation on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets	1,514
Total Accumulated Depreciation Increase for Governmental Activities	**$ 119,205**

Business-Type Activities:	Balances at July 1, 2019 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2020
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 165,136	$ 9,970	$ (73)	$ 175,033
Capital Assets in Progress	97,469	80,053	(52,017)	125,505
Historical Art and Collections	2,435	100	(3)	2,532
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	265,040	90,123	(52,093)	303,070
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,606,925	72,411	(2,146)	1,677,190
Improvements Other Than Buildings	80,522	1,410	(183)	81,749
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	443,540	19,600	(12,665)	450,475
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,130,987	93,421	(14,994)	2,209,414
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(685,548)	(42,479)	1,424	(726,603)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(52,000)	(2,701)	184	(54,517)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(363,991)	(21,124)	11,963	(373,152)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,101,539)	(66,304)	13,571	(1,154,272)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	1,029,448	27,117	(1,423)	1,055,142
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,294,488**	**$ 117,240**	**$ (53,516)**	**$ 1,358,212**

* Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments.

Interest incurred during construction is capitalized in enterprise funds. The total cost of interest incurred during the fiscal year was $16.7 million, of that $1.9 million was capitalized.

Component Units:	Balances at July 1, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2020
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 7,053	$ 1,366		$ 8,419
Capital Assets in Progress	994	1,190	$ (1,776)	408
Intangible Assets	12			12
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	8,059	2,556	(1,776)	8,839
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	92,430	20,703	(3,722)	109,411
Improvements Other Than Buildings	849	262		1,111
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	58,536	2,538	(291)	60,783
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	151,815	23,503	(4,013)	171,305
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(46,763)	(3,723)	2,646	(47,840)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(242)	(43)		(285)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(55,218)	(1,379)	240	(56,357)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(102,223)	(5,145)	2,886	(104,482)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	49,592	18,358	(1,127)	66,823
Component Unit Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 57,651**	**$ 20,914**	**$ (2,903)**	**$ 75,662**

NOTE 7. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

The Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources line items on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and governmental funds Balance Sheet contain aggregated types of deferrals.

See Note 3 for further details regarding derivative-related deferrals, Note 8 for pension-related deferrals, and Note 9 for OPEB-related deferrals.

The following tables disaggregate the deferrals:

A. Deferred Outflows of Resources – Government-Wide *(dollars in thousands)*

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Debt Defeasance	$ 5,119	$ 8,383	
Hedging Derivatives			
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Amortized			$ 18,576
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Fair Value			13,396
Pension-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	86,429	16,048	
Proportionate Share	45,494	7,214	
OPEB-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	5,036	2,586	
Proportionate Share	9,965	10,148	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 152,043**	**$ 44,379**	**$ 31,972**

B. Deferred Inflows of Resources – Government-Wide *(dollars in thousands)*

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Debt Defeasance			
Hedging Derivatives			
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Fair Value			
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue	$ 3,030		
Nonexchange Transactions		$ 287	
Pension-Related			
Proportionate Share	123,867	23,593	
OPEB-Related			
Proportionate Share	12,918	20,687	
Service Concession Arrangement		40,722	
Unavailable Revenue	(2)		
Other Deferred Inflows		10,000	$ 4,374
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 139,813**	**$ 95,289**	**$ 4,374**

C. Deferred Inflows of Resources – Governmental Funds *(dollars in thousands)*

	Governmental Funds				
	General	**Health and Welfare**	**Transportation**	**Federal CARES**	**Nonmajor Governmental**
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue					$ 3,030
Unavailable Revenue	$ 180,624	$ 222,193	$ 14,112	$ 280	27,453
Total	**$ 180,624**	**$ 222,193**	**$ 14,112**	**$ 280**	**$ 30,483**

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS

A. Summary of Plans Administered by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho

General

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) administers the PERSI Base Plan, the Judges' Retirement Fund (JRF), the Firefighters' Retirement Fund (FRF), and two defined contribution retirement plans. A retirement board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate manages the PERSI, which includes selecting the funding agents, establishing funding policy, and setting contribution rates. The PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, which can be found at the following website: (http://www.persi.idaho.gov/investments/annual_financial_report.cfm). The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective Pension Amounts' for the Base Plan and the FRF, which can be found at (http://www.persi.idaho.gov/employers/GASB.cfm).

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The PERSI basic financial statements are prepared using the economic resource measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Employee and employer contributions are recognized as additions to net position when due and receivable; investment income is recognized when earned; and benefit payments, refunds, and other expenses are recorded when the benefits are due and payable in accordance with the plans' terms. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the PERSI Base Plan and JRF and additions/deductions from PERSI's and JRF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERSI.

Investments are presented at fair value. Purchases and sales are recorded at the trade date. The fair value of investments is based on published market prices and quotations from major investment brokers when available. Mortgages have been valued on the basis of their future principal and interest payments discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments of matching duration. The fair value of real estate investments is based on industry practice. For recent acquisitions, cost closely approximates fair value. The fair value of longer-term real estate holdings is estimated based on the PERSI's consultant assessments and/or independent appraisals. Short-term investments are reported at fair value when published market prices and quotations are available, or at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. The fair values of private equity limited partnership investments by their nature have no readily ascertainable market prices. Similar to real estate, cost closely approximates fair value for recent acquisitions. Thereafter, the fair values of limited partnership funds are based on the valuations as presented by the general partner, approved by the funds' advisory committee, and reviewed by consultants. Investments of the PERSI Base Plan, JRF, and FRF are pooled for investment purposes.

Actuarial Assumptions

The last actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2019, for the Base Plan, and FRF; and as of July 1, 2020, for the JRF.

The entry age normal cost method and the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	Base Plan	JRF
Inflation	3.00 %	3.00 %
Salary Increases*	3.75 %	3.75 %
Salary Inflation	3.75 %	3.75 %
Investment Rate of Return**	7.05 %	7.05 %
Cost of Living Adjustments	1.00 %	1.00% or 3.75%

*There is an additional component of assumed salary grown (on top of the 3.75%) that varies for each individual member based on years of service.

**Net of investment fees.

Mortality Rates

Economic assumptions for the Base Plan, FRF, and JRF were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2011 through 2017. Demographic assumptions, including mortality, for the Base Plan and FRF were studied for the period 2011 through 2017. Demographic assumptions, including mortality, for JRF were studied for the period 2013 through 2018.

Mortality rates for the Base Plan were based on the RP-2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- Set back three years for teachers (Base Plan)
- No offset for male fire and police (Base Plan)
- Forward one year for female fire and police (Base Plan)
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries (Base Plan)

Mortality rates for JRF were based on the General Pub-2010 Above Meridian tables for males or females, and employees or healthy retirees, as appropriate, with no offsets.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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.

The PERSI used the 2018 Callan Associates capital market assumptions for the Base Plan and the January 1, 2020 Callan Associates capital market assumptions for the JRF in analyzing asset allocation. 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. Long-term expected rates of return on investments are shown below:

Base Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Core Fixed Income	30.00 %	3.05 %	0.80 %
Broad US Equities	55.00 %	8.30 %	6.05 %
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00 %	8.45 %	6.20 %
Actuarial Assumptions			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25 %	2.25 %
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50 %	1.50 %
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.75 %	4.50 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.54 %	12.54 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.13 %	3.77 %
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40 %	0.40 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.73 %	3.37 %
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.19 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16 %
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board			
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.05 %
Assumed Inflation			3.00 %
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			**7.05 %**

JRF Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Large Cap US Equity	S&P 500	18.00 %	4.75 %
Small/Mid Cap US Equity	Russell 2500	11.00 %	5.00 %
International Equity	MSCI World ex USA	15.00 %	4.75 %
Emerging Markets Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets	10.00 %	5.00 %
Core US Fixed	Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate	20.00 %	0.50 %
TIPS	Bloomberg Barclays TIPS	10.00 %	1.50 %
Core Real Estate	NCREIF ODCE	8.00 %	4.00 %
Private Equity	Cambridge Private Equity	8.00 %	6.25 %
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			4.29 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.92 %

Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board	
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	4.45 %
Assumed Inflation	3.00 %
Assumed Investment Expenses	(0.40) %
Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	**7.05 %**

*As outlined in PERSI's investment policy.

Discount Rate

The actuary used a discount rate of 7.05 percent (no change from the prior measurement date) to measure the total pension liability for the Base Plan and a discount rate of 7.05 percent to measure the total pension liability for the JRF plan. 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 Base Plan's and JRF's net positions were 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.

1. PERSI Base Plan

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

The PERSI Base Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The Base Plan is governed by Idaho Code Title 59 Chapter 13.

Membership

State agencies, school districts, cities, counties, highway districts, water and sewer districts, and other political subdivisions contribute to the PERSI Base Plan. Participation is mandatory for state employees who normally work 20 or more hours a week for 5 or more consecutive months. The number of participating employer units were 819 and 808 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Benefits

The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2 percent (2.3 percent for police/ firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months. In addition, benefits are provided for disability or death, and to survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the age specified for their employment classification or a combination of age plus service.

The benefit payments are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The PERSI Base Plan is required to provide a 1 percent minimum cost of living increase per year on the condition the Consumer Price Index increases 1 percent or more. The PERSI Retirement 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 approval by the Legislature.

Funding Policy

Funding and Contributions

Funding policy for the PERSI Base Plan is determined by the Board as defined by Idaho law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contributions based upon actuarially-determined rates that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. Actuarially-determined rates are expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll.

Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the entry age normal cost method. Under this 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 PERSI Base Plan amortizes any net pension liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period permitted under Idaho Code Section 59-1322 is 25 years.

Contributions from members and employers, in addition to earnings from investments, fund the PERSI Base Plan benefits. Member and employer contributions are percentages of member compensation. As defined by state law, the member contribution rate is a percentage of the employer contribution rate. Employer contribution rates are recommended by periodic actuarial valuations and are subject to the approval of the PERSI Retirement Board and limitations set forth in state statute. Contributions are based on actuarial assumptions, benefit formulas, and employee groups of the PERSI. Costs of administering the plans are financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the System.

Contribution rates for the year:

Employee Group	Employer	Employee
General	11.94%	7.16%
Police and Fire	12.28%	8.81%

Employer contributions required and paid were $102.6 million and $94.3 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Although enrollees in the College and University Optional Retirement Plan no longer belong to the PERSI, the colleges and universities are required to contribute to the PERSI Base Plan through July 1, 2025. The contribution rate for the year was 1.49 percent for colleges and universities.

Vesting

After five years of credited service (five months for elected or appointed officials), members become fully vested in retirement benefits earned to date. Upon termination of employment, accumulated member contributions plus interest are refundable. The interest was compounded monthly per annum and accrued at 7.22 percent from January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020, and at 7.57 percent from July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019. Withdrawal of such accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of the member's accrued benefit; however, state law does include provisions for reinstatement of forfeited service upon repayment of the accumulated contributions plus interest.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferrals

At June 30, 2020, the total net pension liability amount for all employers that contributed to the Base Plan was $1.1 billion. At June 30, 2020, the State recognized a $280.1 million liability (24.5 percent proportion of the collective net pension liability), measured at June 30, 2019, a 0.3 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2018. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2019. The State also recognized a $92.1 million pension expense and the following deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

PERSI Base Plan
as of June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources*	Deferred Inflows of Resources*
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 26,010	$ 32,984
Changes of assumptions	15,568	
Changes in proportion	8,487	18,678
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		95,344
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	102,566	
Total	**$ 152,631**	**$ 147,006**

*For fiscal year 2020, the total deferred outflows and total deferred inflows in this table do not tie to the pension deferred outflows and deferred inflows in Note 7. This is primarily due to timing differences between the information for this table that comes from the PERSI, and the information in Note 7 that, in part, comes from the Dairy Products Commission, the Potato Commission, and the State Bar. Those entities report on a different year-end than the PERSI and the State.

The $102.6 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Amortized Deferrals

Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)
2021	$ (13,388)
2022	(46,297)
2023	(24,203)
2024	(13,054)
2025	
Total	**$ (96,942)**

Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the net pension liability of the State calculated using the expected discount rate of 7.05 percent and discount rates based upon a 1 percent discount rate decrease and a 1 percent discount rate increase (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
$ 845,320	$ 279,872	$ (187,736)

2. Judges' Retirement Fund

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

The Judges' Retirement Fund (JRF) is a single-employer defined benefit retirement plan, which provides retirement benefits for Idaho Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges, and district court judges. The JRF is managed by the PERSI and is governed in accordance with Idaho Code Title 1 Chapter 20.

Membership and Vesting

Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits after four years of credited service. If a member terminates from the retirement plan prior to four years of service, the member's contributions plus 6.5 percent per annum will be returned. Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon meeting one of the following criteria:

- Attainment of age 65 and a minimum of 4 years of service
- Attainment of age 60 and a minimum of 10 years of service
- Attainment of age 55 and a minimum of 15 years of service
- After 20 years of service

The JRF has 105 retired members or beneficiaries collecting benefits, 1 terminated member entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits, and 55 active members.

Benefits

The benefit structure is based on each member's years of service and compensation. In addition, benefits are provided for disability or death, and to survivors of eligible members. The benefit payments for the JRF are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature, effective July 1, 2000. Members serving prior to July 1, 2000 and who were receiving benefits from the judges' retirement fund before July 1, 2000, for such service, and members who assumed office on or after July 1, 2012, and attained both the age of 55 years

and a minimum service of 15 years, are paid under Option A. Other members serving on or after July 1, 2000, who meet one of the remaining eligibility requirements referenced earlier, may choose between two benefit payment options, A or B. Both options are based upon current annual compensation of the highest office in which the member served, with benefits for Option A accumulating as follows:

> For the first 10 years of service, benefits are credited at 5 percent per year of the member's compensation. For the remaining years of service, benefits are credited at 2.5 percent per year of the member's compensation.

In addition to the above benefits, Option B includes:

> Benefits credited at 12.5 percent per year for senior judges with five years of service.

The maximum benefit is 75 percent of compensation. Additionally, members who begin service on or after July 1, 2012 are eligible to receive annual inflationary adjustments to calculated benefits in accordance with Idaho Code Section 59-1355. After four years of credited service, any member retiring by reason of disability will be entitled to benefits calculated using Option A. Upon the death of retired or sitting members who assumed office prior to July 1, 2012, surviving spouses will be entitled to benefits equal to 50 percent of the member's calculated benefit. Surviving spouses of members who assumed office on or after July 1, 2012 are entitled to benefits equal to 30 percent of the member's calculated benefit.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Generally speaking, significant accounting policies, actuarial assumptions, and discount rate information are the same as detailed for the PERSI. This information can be found at the beginning of this note.

Contribution Requirements

The JRF's benefits are funded by contributions from members and the Judicial Department and earnings from investments. Costs of administering the JRF are financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the JRF.

Members and the Department contribute to the JRF during the members' first 20 years of employment. Member and Department contributions are a percentage of member compensation as defined by state law. The JRF policy provides for Department and member contributions at 62.5 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively, of annual covered payroll. The payroll for members covered by the JRF was approximately $7.8 million for the fiscal year.

Investments

Policies and Procedures

The Board utilizes and directs individual fund managers to provide whatever investment management and custodial functions the Board has determined best achieves the System's investment objectives. Each fund manager is generally granted full discretion in making investment decisions within asset allocation policy, portfolio investment policy, specific investment guidelines, and other special restrictions set by contract with the Board. The Board monitors overall investment performance and periodically evaluates the performance of each fund manager. The Board is empowered in its sole discretion to limit, control, and designate the types and amounts of investments.

Rate of Return

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses, was 2.79 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amount actually invested.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferrals

Net Pension Liability

Net pension liability components as of the measurement date of June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total Pension Liability	$ 115,567
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(93,706)
Net Pension Liability	$ 21,861
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	81.1 %
Covered Payroll	$ 7,802
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	280.2 %

Changes in net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)**
Beginning Balances	$ 112,895	$ 93,199	$ 19,696
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	3,344		3,344
Interest*	7,930		7,930
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	(962)		(962)
Assumptions Changes			
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(7,640)	(7,640)	0
Contributions - Employer		4,879	(4,879)
Contributions - Employee		846	(846)
Net Investment Income		2,536	(2,536)
Other Income		13	(13)
Administrative Expense		(127)	127
Net Changes	2,672	507	2,165
Ending Balances	**$ 115,567**	**$ 93,706**	**$ 21,861**

*Includes interest on total pension liability, service cost and benefit payments

Pension Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized a $5.0 million pension expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience		$ 918
Changes of assumptions	$ 1,152	
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	1,462	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	**$ 2,614**	**$ 918**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized as pension expense (revenue) as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

Year	Expense (Revenue)
2021	$ 190
2022	86
2023	629
2024	790
2025	0
	$ 1,695

Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the net pension liability of the JRF calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the employer's liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current rate as of June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
$ 33,498	$ 21,861	$ 11,906

3. Firefighters' Retirement Fund

Plan Description

The FRF is a closed cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The FRF is governed by Idaho Code Title 72 Chapter 14. The FRF is administered by the PERSI, which is part of the primary government. However, the State does not employ firefighters participating in the FRF; therefore, no employer costs are disclosed. Twenty-two employer units, all consisting of local fire departments, participated in the FRF. The significant accounting policies are the same as detailed for the PERSI. Complete FRF disclosures may be found in the PERSI financial statements.

4. Defined Contribution Retirement Plans

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

The defined contribution retirement plans include the 401(k) and the 414(k). The plans are governed by Idaho Code Title 59 Chapter 13. The 414(k) plan was established for gain-sharing allocations from the PERSI Base Plan. The gain-sharing amount (if any) is based on funding levels in the PERSI Base Plan and is subject to board approval.

Membership

The 401(k) plan is open to all active PERSI Base Plan members. Eligibility for the 414(k) gain sharing requires 12 months of active PERSI membership as defined in Idaho statutes and PERSI rules. The plans have 819 employer units eligible to have participating employees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The assets of the 401(k) and the 414(k) plans are commingled for investment and recordkeeping purposes. The other significant accounting policies are the same as for the PERSI.

Funding Policy

Contributions

Employees in the 401(k) plan can make tax-deferred contributions up to 100 percent of their gross salary, less deductions, and subject to the IRS annual contribution limit; employees are immediately vested. Participants direct their investment mix with limited restrictions and may elect to change their salary deferrals. Additionally, the 401(k) plan is open to some voluntary employer matching contributions at rates determined by the employers. Employers (participants) in the plans contributed $7.0 ($63.9) million, $6.5 ($59.4) million, and $6.0 ($52.1) million during fiscal years 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

B. Other State-Sponsored Retirement Plans

1. College and University Optional Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

Effective July 1, 1990, the State Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Education to establish the Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), a defined contribution plan for college and university faculty and exempt employees. The ORP is governed by Idaho Code Sections 33-107A and 33-107B and administered by the Idaho State Board of Education. Vendor options include Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and AIG Retirement Services (formerly known as VALIC). TIAA and AIG Retirement Services may be reached at (888) 842-7782 and (888) 478-7020, respectively.

Membership

Faculty and exempt employees hired July 1, 1990, or thereafter, automatically enroll in the ORP and select their vendor option. Faculty and exempt employees hired before July 1, 1990, had a one-time opportunity to enroll in the ORP.

Funding Policy

Contributions and Vesting
The employee contribution requirement for the ORP is based on a percentage of total payroll. Employer contributions are determined by the State. The contribution requirement and amount paid for the fiscal year was $59.4 million, which consisted of $33.9 million from the colleges and universities and $25.5 million from employees.

Participants are immediately fully vested in the ORP. Retirement benefits are available either as a lump sum or any portion thereof upon attaining 55 years of age.

2. Department of Labor Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

This stand-alone, defined benefit, insured retirement plan provides retirement benefits for certain employees (and their beneficiaries) of the Idaho Department of Labor hired prior to October 1, 1980, excluding anyone hired after age 65. The Plan is governed by Idaho Code Section 72-1335 and U.S. Department of Labor Rules and Regulations. The Labor Retirement Plan is administered by the Idaho Department of Labor, which may be reached at (208) 332-3570.

Membership

As of September 30, 2019, the number of Idaho Department of Labor members and actual benefit recipients are as follows:

Retirees and Beneficiaries	271
Inactive Participants	
Current Active Employees	3
Total	274

Benefits

Retirement benefit payments are calculated using a benefit formula established in the Plan. This monthly benefit is payable for life, through an annuity purchased for each retired employee from Prudential Insurance Company, with 120 payments guaranteed to the annuitant or their survivor. Upon the purchase of an annuity, Prudential assumes the risk for the insured benefit and has guaranteed to pay benefits in the event the trust funds are depleted. The Plan provides that the contributions paid by the employer to Prudential are in complete discharge of the employer's financial obligation under the Plan. At September 30, 2019, the last actuarial valuation date, no unfunded liability existed. The normal service retirement allowance is the average annual salary for the highest three consecutive years times 2 percent for each year of credited service.

As of September 30, 2019, the present value of future retirement benefits is $82.6 million. The actuary assumed a 4.5 percent average rate of return in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits. Net position available for benefits (at fair value) is $173.1 million.

Funding Policy

Contributions

Since September 30, 1997, plan assets have exceeded the actuarial present value of future benefit payments for all members. In accordance with plan requirements, employees continued to contribute 7 percent of payroll even though contributions were not actuarially needed to finance future benefits. However, in August 1999, the U.S. Department of Labor approved a plan change to allow the plan actuary to determine the employee contribution rate. Employee contributions have since been suspended through September 30, 2020, consistent with recent actuarial valuations. The current valuation certified that the total contribution rate should remain at zero through September 30, 2021. Total employer contribution for federal fiscal year 2020 was zero.

NOTE 9. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

A. Summary of Plans

The Department of Administration administers other post-employment benefits (OPEB) for healthcare, disability, and life insurance for retired or disabled employees of State agencies, public health districts, community colleges, and other political subdivisions that participate in the plans. The Retiree Healthcare, Retiree Life, and Long-Term Disability plans are reported as multiple-employer defined benefit plans. Idaho Code Sections 67-5760 to 67-5768 and 72-1335 establish the benefits and contribution obligations. The plans do not issue publicly available financial reports. The most recent actuarial valuation is as of July 1, 2018. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4; these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The costs of administering the plans were financed by a surcharge to employers on all active employees of $0.07 per person per month for fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The rate is reviewed annually.

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) administers the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund (SLIRF) which is subject to the guidance of GASB Statements No. 74, 75, and 85.

The University of Idaho administers a single-employer defined benefit plan which provides medical, dental, and life insurance. The benefits may be amended by the University or the State Board of Education. The University issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information for these benefits. The report may be obtained by writing to Office of the General Counsel, University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive, MS 3158, Moscow, ID 83844-3158. The most recent actuarial valuation is as of December 31, 2019. The University established a trust to fund the medical and dental portions of these benefits. The trust statements are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

The following table shows the number of participating employers and the classes of employees covered by the various plans, with the exception of the University of Idaho plan which is shown later in this note.

Classes of Employees and Number of Participating Employers

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan			Retiree Life Insurance Plan
		Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	
Active Employees	7,633	19,911			5,713
Retired/Disabled Employees	584	107	291	50	1,595
Terminated, Vested Employees					121
Number of Participating Employers	25	25	25	25	2

1. State OPEB Plans

Plan Descriptions and Funding Policy

Retiree Healthcare Plan

A retired officer or employee of a state agency, department, institution, or other political subdivision, including an elected official, who receives monthly retirement benefits from the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) may elect to purchase retiree health insurance coverage for themselves and eligible dependents. Additionally, the retiree must be under age 65, receiving monthly PERSI pension benefits at the time of retirement, and must have 10 or more years (20,800 or more hours) of credited service. An officer or employee must have been an active employee on or before June 30, 2009, and must retire directly from state service. Retirees eligible for medical health insurance pay the majority of the premium cost; however, the retiree plan costs are subsidized by the active employee plan. The benefit is at least $1,860 per retiree per year. The retired plan members contribution percentage of the total premium cost decreased from 70.6 percent in 2019 to 70.5 percent in 2020. In 2020, employers were charged $11.04 per active employee per month towards the retiree premium cost, or 29.5 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan, compared to $11.60 per active employee per month or 29.4 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan in 2019.

Long-Term Disability Plan

Disabled employees are defined as persons unable to perform each of the substantial and material duties of the job for which they were hired and unable to earn more than 70 percent of their monthly salary for the first 30 months of disability. If after 30 months the employee is unable to perform any job for which they are reasonably qualified by experience, education, or training, and unable to earn more than 60 percent of their monthly salary, the employee is considered totally disabled. To qualify for long-term disability benefits, the waiting period of the longer of 26 continuous weeks of total disability or exhaustion of accrued sick leave must be met.

For up to 6 months following the date of disability an employee may continue healthcare coverage under this plan. The employer's share of the premium is paid from the Office of Group Insurance reserve. The employee is required to pay the normal active employee contribution to the plan and rate category for which the employee is enrolled. In fiscal year 2019, employers were charged $4.58 per active employee per month to fund the reserve. In fiscal year 2020, employers were not charged, as the medical continuation premiums were paid from the excess reserve.

The plan provides long-term disability income benefits to active employees who become disabled, generally up to a maximum age of 70. The gross benefit equals 60 percent of monthly pre-disability salary or $4,000, whichever is less. The benefit does not increase with inflation and may be offset by benefits from Social Security, Workers' Compensation, or PERSI. The State is self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2003; the State pays 100 percent of the cost of this benefit. The amount of the contribution is based on active claims and the number of insured individuals.

Principal Life Insurance Company insures employees disabled on or after July 1, 2003, and the obligation for the payment of income benefits has been effectively transferred. The employer pays 100 percent of the cost of the premiums; the contribution rate for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 was 0.290 percent of payroll. The employers' current-year OPEB expense/expenditure was $3.1 million and $3.3 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, respectively. This portion of the long-term disability income benefit is not included in the actuarial estimate as this is considered an insured benefit.

The plan also provides basic life insurance and dependent life insurance to disabled employees, generally up to a maximum age of 70. The life insurance benefit amount is generally 100 percent of annual salary, but not less than $20,000. The amount of life insurance will be reduced to 75% after the date the employee turns age 70, and will be reduced to 50% after the date the employee turns age 75. In addition, the plan provides a $2,000 life insurance benefit for spouses and a $1,000 life insurance benefit for dependent children. These benefits do not increase with inflation. The State is self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2012; the employer pays 100 percent of the cost.

Principal Life Insurance Company insures employees disabled on or after July 1, 2012, and the obligation for the payment of basic life and dependent life coverage benefits has been effectively transferred. The employer pays 100 percent of the premiums, which are included in the current-year expense/expenditure amount for long-term disability income insured benefits provided in the previous paragraph.

Retiree Life Insurance Plan

Boise State University, Idaho State University, and Lewis-Clark State College provide basic life insurance to certified retired employees. An employee of Boise State University must have completed at least 30 years of credited service with the University or be age 65 with 15 years of credited service with the University, or their age and years of credited service with the University must total at least 80. An employee of Idaho State University must retire from the University and the retiree's age and years of credited service with the University must total at least 80. An employee of Lewis-Clark State College must retire from the College and have worked 5 years for the College. Eligible retirees receive basic life insurance coverage equal to 100 percent of their annual salary at retirement. Employees will have 75 percent of the benefit amount after age 65 and 50 percent after age 70.

The Judicial Department provides basic life insurance for life to all retired Idaho Supreme Court justices, State Court of Appeals judges, district court judges, magistrate judges, and court administrators. Eligible retirees receive life insurance coverage equal to 100 percent of the annual salary of the position from which they retire. Employees will have 75 percent of the benefit amount after age 65 and 50 percent after age 70.

The Department of Labor provides basic life insurance to all certified retired employees of the Department. Eligible retirees receive insurance equal to 50 percent of their annual salary at retirement, not to exceed $5,000.

These participating agencies pay 100 percent of the cost of basic life insurance for eligible retirees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the OPEB plans are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recorded when earned and expenses, including benefits and refunds paid, are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows.

Actuarial Assumptions

The last actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2018. Actuarial valuations are performed biennially as of July 1 for accounting purposes only.

There have been significant changes between the Valuation Date and Measurement Date. The retiree healthcare claims were higher than expected. This caused a liability increase for retiree healthcare and LTD healthcare total OPEB liabilities reflected in the assumption change. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (H.R. 1865) became law on December 20, 2019. This law repealed the excise tax for high cost or "Cadillac" health plans (Excise Tax) completely and removed the Health Insurer Fee permanently beginning in 2021. As of the June 30, 2019 Measurement Date, the value of the Excise Tax and the Health Insurer Fee was not excluded from 2021 onwards because the H.R. 1865 enactment was after the Measurement Date. For the next June 30, 2020 Measurement Date which is after the H.R. 1865 enactment, the value of the Excise Tax and the Health Insurer Fee will be excluded from 2021 onwards. It is estimated that the June 30, 2019 Total OPEB Liability would be reduced by about $694,000 for Retiree Healthcare and $38,000 for LTD Healthcare with the repeal of the Excise Tax and the Health Insurer Fee from 2021 onwards.

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was based on the 2016 PERSI Experience study for demographic assumptions. The economic and OPEB specific assumptions were based on the July 1, 2016 OPEB valuation and the June 30, 2019 Milliman GASB 75 disclosure report.

The entry age normal cost method and the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs applied to all periods included in the measurement:

		Long-Term Disability Plan			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	**Healthcare**	**Life Insurance**	**Income**	**Retiree Life Insurance Plan**
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity
Discount Rate	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.2% claims and 6.5% premiums from year ending June 30, 2019 to year ending June 30, 2020, grading to an ultimate rate of 4.2% after fiscal year ending June 30, 2074	7.2% claims and 6.5% premiums from year ending June 30, 2019 to year ending June 30, 2020, grading to an ultimate rate of 4.2% after fiscal year ending June 30, 2074	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	70.6% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates for the Retiree Healthcare, the Long-Term Disability Healthcare, and the Retiree Life Insurance plans were based on the RP-2000 Mortality for Employees, Healthy Annuitants, and Disabled Annuitants with generational projection per Scale AA with adjustments. Mortality rates for the Long-Term Disability Life Insurance plan was based on the 2005 Group Term Life Waiver Reserve Table developed by the Society of Actuaries. Mortality rates for the Long-Term Disability Income plan was based on the 2012 Group Long-Term Disability Valuation Table.

Discount Rate

The actuary used a discount rate of 3.50 percent to measure the total OPEB liability. The discount rate was based on 20 year Bond Buyer Go Index.

Total OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferrals

Total OPEB Liability

The ending balance in the following table represents the State's total OPEB liability as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019 and recorded in fiscal year 2020. The State's proportionate share of the liability of the collective total OPEB liability for the Retiree Healthcare plan and the Long-Term Disability plans is 91.3 percent, a 0.6 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2018. The State's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability for the colleges and universities portion of the Retiree Life Insurance plan is 98.6 percent, a 1.3 percent increase from its proportion measured at June 30, 2018. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of benefit payments as of June 30, 2019.

The table illustrates the changes in total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
Beginning Balances	$ 20,666	$ 1,736	$ 2,147	$ 1,615	$ 59,430	$ 85,594
Effects of Change in Proportion	(129)	(11)	(13)	(10)	590	427
Adjusted Beginning Balances	20,537	1,725	2,134	1,605	60,020	86,021
Changes for the Year						
Service Cost	738	172			2,058	2,968
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	780	57	75	57	2,377	3,346
Plan Changes						
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)						
Assumptions Changes	8,967	14	37	24	4,701	13,743
Expected Benefit Payments	(2,250)	(874)	(394)	(279)	(1,293)	(5,090)
Net Changes	8,235	(631)	(282)	(198)	7,843	14,967
Ending Balances	$ 28,772	$ 1,094	$ 1,852	$ 1,407	$ 67,863	$100,988

Changes in assumptions resulted from a decrease in the Bond Buyer 20 year GO Index, and health care claims cost assumptions were increased due to higher claims than what was expected, causing a liability increase for retiree healthcare and LTD healthcare.

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized the following OPEB expense and deferrals for the year ended June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
OPEB Expense	$ 1,184	$ 277	$ 99	$ 70	$ 4,745	$ 6,375

	Increase (Decrease)*					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
Deferred Outflows						
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience		$ 574			$ 214	$ 788
Changes of Assumptions	$ 7,498	12			4,106	11,616
Changes in Proportion	1,226	66			1,027	2,319
Benefit Payments Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2,044	98	$ 331	$ 246	884	3,603
Total Deferred Outflows	$ 10,768	$ 750	$ 331	$ 246	$ 6,231	$ 18,326
Deferred Inflows						
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	$ 97				$ 716	$ 813
Changes of Assumptions	7,153	$ 291			1,765	9,209
Changes in Proportion	1,403	75			427	1,905
Total Deferred Inflows	$ 8,653	$ 366	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,908	$ 11,927

*For fiscal year 2020, the total deferred outflows and total deferred inflows in this table do not tie to the OPEB deferred outflows and deferred inflows in Note 7. This is primarily due to State Bar, the Dairy Commission, and the Potato Commission reporting on a different year-end than the State.

The total of $3.6 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

	Expense (Revenue)					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
Fiscal Year	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
2021	$ (335)	$ 49	$ 0	$ 0	$ 309	$ 23
2022	(335)	49	0	0	309	23
2023	(335)	49	0	0	309	23
2024	(335)	49	0	0	358	72
2025	1,264	49	0	0	336	1,649
Thereafter	147	41	0	0	819	1,007
	$ 71	**$ 286**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 2,440**	**$ 2,797**

Discount Rate Sensitivity

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the State calculated using the discount rate of 3.50 percent, as well as what the State's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (2.50%) or 1 percent higher (4.50%) than the current rate (*dollars in thousands*):

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan			Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
		Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income		
1% Decrease 2.50%	$ 30,339	$ 1,135	$ 1,941	$ 1,468	$ 83,354	$ 118,237
Discount Rate 3.50%	28,773	1,094	1,852	1,406	67,864	100,989
1% Increase 4.50%	27,258	1,054	1,772	1,348	56,087	87,519

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the State calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the State's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current trend rates (*dollars in thousands*):

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan			Retiree Life Insurance Plan*	Total
		Healthcare	Life Insurance*	Income*		
1% Decrease	$ 26,272	$ 954				$ 27,226
Current Trend Rate	28,773	1,094				29,867
1% Increase	31,627	1,251				32,878

*Healthcare cost trend sensitivity is not applicable because healthcare trends are not used for this benefit.

2. University of Idaho OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The University of Idaho administers an OPEB plan for permanent full-time general employees. Management of the OPEB is overseen by University of Idaho administration. The University established the Retiree Benefits Trust (RBT) in 2008 and the Death Benefits Trust (DBT) in 2019 to fund the future payments required for its OPEB obligation. The RBT and DBT are independent, irrevocable trusts administered on behalf of the University by Wells Fargo as trustee. Funding and payment of the annual, ongoing retiree medical and pharmaceutical benefits through the University's Health Benefits Trust (HBT) apply toward the ongoing annual funding required of the RBT and DBT. The HBT is administered by a board of four trustees who are members of the University's active staff and faculty. This trust account is maintained under the sole control of the HBT board of trustees. The University as employer retains authority for establishing and amending benefits under this self-insured health plan.

The University plan provides medical and dental benefits (dental benefits discontinued as of January 1, 2020) to eligible retirees, disabled employees, spouses, and survivors; life insurance is provided only to eligible retirees. In general, the employee must have completed at least 30 years of credited service or the sum of his/her age and years of credited service must total at least 80 to qualify for these benefits. The University pays a portion of the coverage for retirees and disabled employees; the retiree or disabled employee pays the remainder. Spouses and survivors are required to pay 100 percent of the cost for the medical and dental benefits. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2002 are not eligible for this benefit.

Employees hired after January 1, 2002 are eligible to participate in the University's health insurance plan; however, the employee pays the entire cost of the premiums. Employees are eligible to convert 50 percent of unused accrued sick time, up to 600 hours, to pay for their medical premiums.

The University offers a death benefit only to retirees who qualify for and are enrolled in the Tier I retiree health plan, and were hired by the University on or prior to January 1, 2002. The death benefit plan pays a benefit to a spouse or other designated beneficiary upon the death of a Tier I retiree. Retirees who are disabled, using sick leave conversion or are enrolled in the University's Retiree Health Plan on a self-pay basis or who retire under Tier II, III or IV eligibility criteria are not eligible for death benefits.

The University makes an annual determination of funding needs for the OPEB liability. After the University has paid off the entire Net OPEB Liability, contributions will be equal to the annual normal cost.

The employer contributed $2.5 million to the plan in fiscal year 2020.

The University's plan membership at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Medical	Life	Sick-Leave
Retired members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	810	618	56
Active members	704	22	1,932
Total	**1,514**	**640**	**1,988**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the RBT and DBT are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. University contributions are recorded and recognized in the period in which they are paid into the RBT and DBT. Investments are reported at fair value.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was measured by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

	University of Idaho Plan
Inflation	2.00 %
Salary Increases	3.00%, including inflation
Discount Rate	6.00 %
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	
Non-Medicare Medical & Prescription Drugs	7.25% graded to 4.50% over 11 years
Medicare Medical	6.00% graded to 4.50% over 10 years
Medicare Prescription Drugs	8.00% graded to 4.50% over 12 years

Mortality Rates

Healthy	Approximate 2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Combined Healthy Annuitant, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019 from 2006
Disabled	Approximate 2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Disabled Retiree, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019 from 2006

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was determined using the building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These returns are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and subtracting expected investment expenses and a risk margin.

The current allocation and projected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation, but before investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected investment rate of return assumption are summarized as follows:

University of Idaho Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Class	Allocation at December 31, 2019	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Money Weighted Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	45.17 %	6.40 %	2.89 %
International Equity, Developed Markets	11.94 %	7.05 %	0.84 %
International Equity, Emerging Markets	3.04 %	9.00 %	0.27 %
Fixed Income, Core	36.77 %	1.15 %	0.42 %
Short-term Governmental Money Market	3.08 %	0.65 %	0.03 %
Total	100.00 %		4.45 %
Inflation			2.00 %
Investment Rate of Return (Gross)			6.45 %
Investment Expenses			(0.25)%
Investment Rate of Return (Net)			6.20 %
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return Used in Valuation			6.00 %

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the University's contributions would be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB Plan's fiduciary 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 of 6.00% on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total OPEB Liability.

Net OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferrals

Net OPEB Liability

The reporting date for the University under GASB Statement No. 75 is June 30, 2020 and under GASB Statement No. 74 is December 31, 2019. The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of December 31, 2019.

Plan Fiduciary Net Position (plan assets) was valued as of the measurement date and the Total OPEB Liability was determined from actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2019 using standard actuarial techniques.

The University's net OPEB liability components as of the measurement date of December 31, 2019 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total OPEB Liability	$ 56,655
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(40,173)
Net OPEB Liability	$ 16,482
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	70.91 %
Covered Payroll	$ 170,118
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	9.69 %

Changes in net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)**
Beginning Balances	$ 64,650	$ 33,759	$ 30,891
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	579		579
Interest	3,837		3,837
Change of Benefit Terms	(3,256)		(3,256)
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	(918)		(918)
Change of Assumptions	(5,689)		(5,689)
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)			
Contributions - Employer		2,660	(2,660)
Contributions - Employee			
Net Investment Income		6,414	(6,414)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(2,549)	(2,549)	
Administrative Expense		(110)	110
Net Changes	(7,996)	6,415	(14,411)
Ending Balances	**$ 56,654**	**$ 40,174**	**$ 16,480**

Changes in assumptions resulted from an update to the valuation-year per capita health costs and retiree contributions rates; other changes include modifying future trends on such costs and updating the mortality improvement scale.

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The University recognized a ($2.7) million OPEB expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 1,887	
Changes of assumptions		$ 11,134
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		1,963
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	**$ 1,887**	**$ 13,097**

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized as OPEB expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)
2021	$ (1,909)
2022	(1,909)
2023	(1,548)
2024	(2,305)
2025	(1,427)
Thereafter	(2,113)
	$ (11,211)

Discount Rate Sensitivity

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the University as well as what the University's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (5.00%) or 1 percent higher (7.00%) than the current rate (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease 5.00%	Discount Rate 6.00%	1% Increase 7.00%
$ 23,582	$ 16,482	$ 10,572

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the University calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the University's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current trend rates (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
$ 11,080	$ 16,482	$ 22,982

3. Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Funds

Plan Description

The PERSI administers the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund (SLIRF), cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that provides payments of eligible postretirement insurance premiums on behalf of retired state and public school district employees, based on accumulated unused sick leave at the time of retirement. The SLIRF is classified as a trust fund. For State and school employers, unused sick leave benefits are subject to the guidance of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, and GASB Statement 85, Omnibus 2017.

The PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, which can be found at (http://www.persi.idaho.gov/investments/annual_financial_report.cfm). The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective OPEB Amounts' for the SLIRF, which can be found at https://www.persi.idaho.gov/Employers/gasb.cfm.

The SLIRF is made up of two trust funds administered by the PERSI - a trust for payment of school district employee benefits and a trust for payment of State employee benefits. The SLIRF trust for payment of State employee benefits is governed by Idaho Code Sections 67-5333 and 59-1365.

The SLIRF is a fund that exists for the payment of unused sick leave benefits in the form of insurance premiums for State and school district employees who separate from service by reason of retirement. The assets of the two trusts are commingled for investment purposes.

All State government employers are statutorily required to contribute to a sick leave account administered by the PERSI. Employer's contributions are a percentage of payroll collected each pay cycle and are held in trust for future benefits. The State is responsible for any unfunded benefit obligations through contribution rate adjustments.

The number of participating employers and membership in the State SLIRF as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Active	17,171
Retirees and Beneficiaries	5,534
Total	22,705
Number of Participating Employers	14

State employees are limited to the number of allowable hours of sick leave they may use as part of the unused sick leave program as follows:

Credited Hours of Service	Maximum Allowable Sick Leave Hours
0-10,400 (0-5 years)	420
10,401-20,800 (5-10 years)	480
20,801-31,200 (10-15 years)	540
31,201+ (15 years or more)	600

Members may use one-half of sick leave hours accrued up to the allowable maximum multiplied by their rate of compensation at retirement.

Contributions for employers and the net OPEB liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting. Contribution percentages are based on the number of days of paid sick leave earned during the contract year. The rate for state agency contributions was 0.65% from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The PERSI Board approved an 18 month Sick Leave employer contribution holiday effective January 1, 2020 with an end date of June 30, 2021. The holiday results in no contributions from employers until July 1, 2021. Employer contributions required and paid were $4.0 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Generally speaking, significant accounting and investment policies for the SLIRF are the same as detailed for the PERSI pension plans as described in the beginning of Note 8 below the section '*Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*'. For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset) and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB and additions/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERSI.

Actuarial Assumptions

The OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019. Actuarial valuation involves estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Amounts determined regarding the State net OPEB liability (asset) are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with the past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The following are the actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions	
Inflation	3.00 percent
Salary Increases	3.75 percent
Salary Inflation	3.75 percent
Investment Rate of Return (Net of Investment and Administrative Expenses)	7.05 percent
Healthcare Trend Rate	N/A*

*Healthcare trend rate is not applicable as the benefit is based on the unused sick leave hours at retirement, and is calculated as a fixed dollar amount that can be applied to premiums.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on State OPEB Fund investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB 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.

For the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on SLIRF investments, net of investment expense was 7.8 and 4.2 percent, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the PERSI relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. The assumptions and the PERSI's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is more conservative than the current allocation of the PERSI'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.

Capital market assumptions is as follows:

SLIRF Long-Term Expected Rate of Return			
Asset Class	**Target Allocation**	**Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)**	**Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)**
Core Fixed Income	30.00 %	3.05 %	0.80 %
Broad US Equities	55.00 %	8.30 %	6.05 %
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00 %	8.45 %	6.20 %
Actuarial Assumptions			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25 %	2.25 %
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50 %	1.50 %
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.75 %	4.50 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.54 %	12.54 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.13 %	3.77 %
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40 %	0.40 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.73 %	3.37 %
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.19 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16 %
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board			
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.05 %
Assumed Inflation			3.00 %
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			**7.05 %**

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability (asset) was 7.05 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from Fund employers will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB Fund'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 OPEB Fund investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of OPEB plan investment expense but without reduction for OPEB plan administrative expense.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferrals

At June 30, 2020, the total net OPEB liability (asset) for all employers that contributed to the State's SLIRF was $(126.0) million. At June 30, 2020, the State recognized a $(111.2) million liability (asset) (88.3 percent proportion of the collective net OPEB liability (asset)), measured at June 30, 2019, a 0.1 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2018. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2019.

The components of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019 (*dollars in thousands*):

Plan Total OPEB Liability	$ 99,214
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	225,186
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$(125,972)
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$(111,192)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability	226.97 %

The State recognized a $(4.8) million expense (expense offset) and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	$ 1,089	$ 3,451
Changes of Assumptions	112	
Changes in Proportion	2,410	2,197
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		3,133
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	3,994	
Total	**$ 7,605**	**$ 8,781**

The $4.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease (increase) of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)
2021	$ (1,554)
2022	(1,554)
2023	(1,554)
2024	(850)
2025	23
Thereafter	320
	$ (5,169)

The State net OPEB liability (asset) is calculated using a discount rate of 7.05%, which is the expected rate of return on investments reduced by investment expenses.

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the State net OPEB liability (asset) of the Fund's employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.05% as well as what the employers' liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate *(in thousands)*:

1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
$ (107,463)	$ (111,192)	$ (114,678)

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The State maintains a combination of commercial and self-insurance to cover the risk of losses to which it may be exposed. This is accomplished through the Group Insurance and Risk Management internal service funds and various outside entity insurance providers.

The Group Insurance fund is used to account for and finance life, health, and disability insurance programs which are experience rated and fully insured. However, when the claims exceed 100 percent of the annual premium paid to the insurer, the State is responsible for up to an additional 10 percent of the annual premiums for medical, 10 percent for dental, and is not responsible for any claims exceeding premium payments for life and disability coverage. The insurance carrier assumes the risk of loss for claims above the contractual ceilings. Policy claim liabilities are composed of the amounts required to fund any additional payments of life, health, and disability premiums. The liabilities include an estimate for claims that have been incurred but not reported and are net of any contractual adjustments and coordination of benefits. The fiscal year 2020 refund reflects a favorable claims experience. Unpaid claim liabilities at fiscal year-end of $1.3 million for Group Insurance are not discounted. The State maintains program and premium stabilization balances; these amounts are included with the restricted net position in the Group Insurance fund.

The Risk Management fund manages property and general liability risk. The Fund also finances and accounts for other risks not covered by Group Insurance and various outside entity insurance providers. General liability claims are self-insured up to the Idaho Tort Claims Act maximum of $500 thousand for each occurrence. Property damage claims are commercially insured up to $500.0 million for all risk (subject to various sub-limits), including outdoor property, limited to $4.0 million for owned fine art and $1.0 million for fine art of others, and are subject to an overall $350 thousand per occurrence deductible with the exception of fine art, which has a $500 deductible. Energy systems are commercially insured up to $100.0 million for equipment breakdown, $5.0 million for demolition, $2.5 million for perishable goods, $5.0 million for service interruption, and $2.5 million for hazardous substances, and are subject to an underlying deductible of $50 thousand. Employee bond/crime is commercially insured up to $10.0 million for public employee dishonesty, $10.0 million for computer fraud, $10.0 million for wire transfer fraud, $1.0 million for theft, disappearance and destruction, $1.0 million for faithful performance, and $1.0 million for robbery and safe burglary, and is subject to a $175 thousand per occurrence deductible. Cyber liability is commercially insured up to $25.0 million, $500 thousand for payment card industry (PCI) fines and penalties in the aggregate for all cyber coverages, and is subject to a $1.0 million per occurrence deductible. Physical damages to covered vehicles are self-insured for actual cash value. Physical damages to covered inland marine are self-insured for replacement value. The State purchases commercial insurance for claims not self-insured by the above coverages and for other identified risks of loss, including workers' compensation insurance.

Estimated liabilities for Risk Management include claims that have been incurred but not reported; incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims; claim adjustment costs, both allocated and unallocated; and any anticipated subrogation receipts. The State records its Risk Management premium liability using discounted amounts provided by actuaries. The discounted liabilities take into account anticipated investment income. At fiscal year-end $17.5 million of unpaid claim liabilities for Risk Management are recorded at the present value of $16.1 million, using a 3.5 percent discount interest rate.

All state entities may participate in the Group Insurance and Risk Management programs. Payments made to the Group Insurance fund are based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay for negotiated coverage and projected claims experience. Claim settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years. Liabilities are reported when the occurrence of loss is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Payments are made to the Risk Management fund based on actuarial estimates, loss experience, exposure, and asset value covered.

Changes in policy claim liabilities are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

	Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims (Payments) Refunds	Ending Balance
Group Insurance	2019	$ 2,373	$ 1,891	$ 731	$ 4,995
	2020	4,995	(18,352)	14,704	1,347
Risk Management	2019	12,840	7,801	(6,254)	14,387
	2020	14,387	8,589	(6,832)	16,144

NOTE 11. LEASES

A. State as Lessee

The State leases land, buildings, vehicles, and office equipment. Although the lease terms vary, most leases are subject to annual appropriations from the Legislature to continue the lease obligations. If a legislative appropriation is reasonably assured, leases are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes. Any escalation clauses, sublease rentals, and contingent rentals are considered immaterial to the future minimum lease payments and current rental expenditures.

Operating Leases

Operating leases do not qualify for capitalization. Therefore, the lease agreements are not reflected as assets in the State's balance sheet. Operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures or expenses of the related funds when paid or incurred. The total operating lease expenditures/expenses for fiscal year 2020 were $29.1 million for the primary government. Operating leases contain various renewal options, as well as some purchase options.

Capital Leases

The State has entered into capital leases that are, in substance, a purchase. At the date of acquisition the assets are valued on the balance sheet at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Capital lease assets and obligations are recorded in the respective funds as capital assets and long-term obligations. Interest expense for capital leases is not capitalized. Amortization of assets acquired under capital lease is included with depreciation expense.

Assets under capital lease are as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

Asset Class	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Land	$ 20		$ 20
Buildings and Improvements	22,560		22,560
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	5,825	$ 793	6,618
Accumulated Depreciation	(5,821)	(267)	(6,088)
Total Assets under Capital Leases	**$ 22,584**	**$ 526**	**$ 23,110**

Future minimum lease commitments for noncancelable operating and capital leases are as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Operating Leases	Capital Leases		
Fiscal Year	Primary Government	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
2021	$ 26,615	$ 3,248	$ 209	$ 3,457
2022	18,947	3,272	191	3,463
2023	12,719	3,245	113	3,358
2024	7,701	3,250	90	3,340
2025	3,699	3,272	36	3,308
2026-2030	5,883	12,731		12,731
2031-2035	42			
2036-2040	6			
Total Payments	**$ 75,612**	29,018	639	29,657
Executory Costs		(6,757)		(6,757)
Imputed Interest		(4,497)	(86)	(4,583)
Total Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments		**$ 17,764**	**$ 553**	**$ 18,317**

B. State as Lessor

Operating Leases

The State leased the following assets under operating leases (*dollars in thousands*):

Asset Class	Primary Government	Component Unit
Land	$ 15,433	$ 850
Buildings and Improvements	65,749	4,050
Improvements Other Than Buildings	814	
Machinery, Equipment, and Other		
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,386)	(43)
Total Assets Held for Lease	**$ 73,610**	**$ 4,857**

Future minimum rentals for operating leases and future minimum lease payments receivable for capital leases are as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Operating Leases	
Fiscal Year	Primary Government	Component Unit
2021	$ 15,148	$ 839
2022	12,352	680
2023	12,274	333
2024	12,388	242
2025	4,777	190
2026-2030	18,307	
2031-2035	9,267	
2036-2040	3,576	
2041-2045	52	
2046-2050	60	
2051-2055	70	
2056-2060	5	
Total Rentals and Receivables	**$ 88,276**	**$ 2,284**

Service Concession Arrangements

Boise State University entered into a public/private partnership agreement with Greystar Real Estate Partners, LLC (formerly Education Realty Trust) in 2015 to develop and operate a residential Honors College and Sawtooth Hall a freshman housing facility. The $37 million project was funded with developer equity and is on land owned by the University and leased to Greystar for a 50-year term. At the conclusion of the agreement, the building reverts to the University. Greystar pays fixed annual rent and a share of the project's gross rental revenue to the University. Greystar is responsible for the daily operations and maintenance of the facility and the University is responsible for campus life programming. The 236,000 square foot facility is located in the center of campus across from the Student Union Building and includes 656 beds, Honors College offices and classrooms, student common areas, and an approximately 15,000 square foot food service facility. The table below displays the current capital asset, lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources for the year ended June 30, 2020. (*dollars in thousands*):

Value of Assets and Deferred Inflows Related to the Honors College

	Capital Asset	Lease Receivable	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Honors College, net of depreciation	$ 34,187		
Receivable for ground lease		$ 9,433	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			$ 40,722

NOTE 12. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Primary Government

Idaho Code Section 63-3201 authorizes the State Treasurer, upon approval by the State Board of Examiners, to borrow money in anticipation of current-year tax receipts. The State uses external tax anticipation notes to cover the shortfall between General Fund revenues and disbursements during the year. General Fund revenues are received in relatively uneven amounts throughout the fiscal year due to various factors affecting the timing of receipts; such factors include the collection of individual income taxes in April, large sales tax receipts in January as a result of holiday shopping, and quarterly collections of corporate income tax. During fiscal year 2020, the State anticipated that 43.8 percent of General Fund revenues would be received in the first six months; however, disbursements during the same period were expected to account for 65.0 percent of total expenditures, mainly due to public school aid and Health and Welfare expenditures. The notes sold on the open market were issued on July 1, 2019 and were redeemed on June 30, 2020.

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association utilizes short-term borrowing in the form of commercial paper to provide funds to purchase single-family mortgage loans on an interim basis and to finance multi-family construction loans. As of June 30, 2020, the Association has commercial paper outstanding, maturing within 35 to 93 days from date of issue, with a weighted average interest rate of 0.45 percent.

The Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program had a $0.5 million line-of-credit with a local bank. Interest on the advances is payable at prime rate plus 0.25 percent per annum and was 5.25 percent as of December 31, 2019. The line-of-credit matures July 1, 2020 and is not secured.

Short-term debt activity included the following *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Balances at July 1, 2019	Issued/Draws	Redeemed/ Repayments	Balances at June 30, 2020
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
External Tax Anticipation Notes	$ 0	$ 546,185	$ (546,185)	$ 0
Component Units				
Commercial Paper	$ 130,000	$ 956,045	$ (921,045)	$ 165,000
Line of Credit	$ 121	$ 269	$ (273)	$ 117

NOTE 13. BONDS, NOTES, AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. Compensated Absences

Primary Government

Idaho's compensated absences policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation, compensatory time, and sick leave benefits. Employees earn vacation based on hours worked and years of service; compensatory time earned is based on hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Upon termination of employment, an employee is paid for unused vacation time and administrative leave. All employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act are paid compensatory balances at termination.

A liability is accrued in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements for all vacation pay and compensatory time when incurred. The liability is based on the pay rate in effect at the balance sheet date. The State assumes a first-in, first-out flow for compensated absence balances.

B. Revenue Bonds

Primary Government

The Idaho State Building Authority is authorized by Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 64 to issue bonds to finance construction, restoration, or acquisitions of facilities for lease to state agencies per prior legislative approval. Bonds are direct obligations of the Authority payable from and secured by a pledge of lease revenues and other funds and reserves held under the bond resolutions. There is no debt service reserve requirements at June 30, 2020 for any of the outstanding bonds.

The State's colleges and universities have a number of outstanding bonds for the primary purpose of funding various construction projects. University bonds are secured by student fees, the sale of goods and services, grants, contributions, and certain other revenues. The colleges and universities issued $622.7 million in bonds between 2004 and 2020. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 10 percent of the revenues.

The total principal and interest payments remaining on the bonds are $715.7 million, payable through 2048. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were $39.5 million and $417.7 million, respectively.

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association is authorized to issue and sell revenue bonds under provisions of Idaho Code Sections 67–6201 through 67-6226. The Association issued bonds to finance various single and multi-family housing developments and the construction of highway transportation projects. The bonds are either special or general obligations of the Association and do not constitute a debt of the State or any of its political subdivisions. The bonds have been issued in a variable-rate mode. The bulk of the bonds are re-marketed on a weekly basis at the prevailing interest rates. The multi-family housing bonds are limited obligations of the Association and are secured by the respective mortgages on each development as well as a lien on all revenues as defined in each respective bond indenture. The transportation bonds are secured by principal and interest payments from the Idaho Transportation Department.

The Idaho Bond Bank Authority is authorized to issue and sell revenue bonds under provisions of the Idaho Constitution Article VIII Section 2A and Idaho Code Sections 67-8701 through 67-8729. The bonds are used by the Authority to make loans to local governments in order to finance infrastructure needs. The bonds are limited obligations of the Authority and do not constitute a debt of the State or any of its political subdivisions.

Revenue bond debt service requirements to maturity are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities			
	Nonmajor Special Revenue		College and University		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 18,412	$ 14,562	$ 21,295	$ 20,534	**$ 39,707**	**$ 35,096**
2022	18,717	13,889	21,430	19,604	**40,147**	**33,493**
2023	19,360	13,121	20,940	18,725	**40,300**	**31,846**
2024	20,068	12,317	16,435	17,755	**36,503**	**30,072**
2025	19,446	15,433	17,195	16,961	**36,641**	**32,394**
2026-2030	66,385	49,261	90,395	72,840	**156,780**	**122,101**
2031-2035	73,685	37,142	105,565	50,557	**179,250**	**87,699**
2036-2040	73,940	22,481	95,940	26,579	**169,880**	**49,060**
2041-2045	39,580	11,382	47,940	10,239	**87,520**	**21,621**
2046-2050	37,556	3,080	22,300	2,440	**59,856**	**5,520**
Total	**$ 387,149**	**$ 192,668**	**$ 459,435**	**$ 256,234**	**$ 846,584**	**$ 448,902**
Interest Rate	0.5% to 5.98%		0.67% to 6.52%			

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Component Units					
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association		Idaho Bond Bank Authority		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 42,894	$ 31,192	$ 16,960	$ 11,417	**$ 59,854**	**$ 42,609**
2022	46,113	30,030	16,910	10,613	**63,023**	**40,643**
2023	48,893	28,038	17,340	9,868	**66,233**	**37,906**
2024	50,447	25,968	16,770	9,105	**67,217**	**35,073**
2025	52,351	23,849	17,005	8,325	**69,356**	**32,174**
2026-2030	307,918	78,792	73,620	30,958	**381,538**	**109,750**
2031-2035	154,134	31,343	63,075	16,467	**217,209**	**47,810**
2036-2040	97,240	8,525	30,425	6,301	**127,665**	**14,826**
2041-2045	10,290	2,215	10,070	1,506	**20,360**	**3,721**
2046-2050	6,755	706	3,810	191	**10,565**	**897**
Total	**$ 817,035**	**$ 260,658**	**$ 265,985**	**$ 104,751**	**$ 1,083,020**	**$ 365,409**
Interest Rate	1.35% to 6.23%		1.25% to 6.25%			

C. Advance and Current Refundings

Primary Government

In prior years, the Idaho State Building Authority defeased bonds by placing governmental securities into irrevocable trusts sufficient to provide for all future debt service payments on those bonds. The related liability was appropriately removed from the financial statements in the year of defeasance.

In prior years, Idaho State University defeased 2004B and 2007 series bonds by issuing series 2016 bonds. The related liability was appropriately removed from the financial statements in the year of defeasance.

Component Units

The Idaho Bond Bank Authority defeased bonds in the amount of $3.9 million. The City of Rexburg deposited $3.9 million to purchase United States Treasury instruments and placed them into an irrevocable escrow to advance refund, $3.9 million of the Series 2010C Bonds.

As a result, the Series 2010C Bonds are considered partially defeased and the receivable from the City and the liability for the defeased bonds have been reduced by the defeased amount. The City achieved cash flow savings of $0.3 million and an economic gain of $0.3 million as a result of the refunding.

The outstanding debt payable for each defeased debt (table) issue is as follows *(dollars in thousands)*

Issuer	Debt Issue	Amount Defeased	Remaining Liability
Idaho State Building Authority	2003 Series B Bonds	$ 4,765	$ 4,765
	2012 Series B Bonds	36,175	36,175
Idaho Bond Bank Authority	2017 Series A Bonds	3,545	3,220
	2010 Series C Bonds	3,865	3,865
Idaho Housing and Finance Association	2008 Series A Bonds	98,550	7,815
	2009 Series A Bonds	87,100	15,875

D. Notes Payable

Primary Government

The Idaho Transportation Department financed the improvement of various roads and related infrastructure within the State through borrowings from the Idaho Housing and Finance Association in the amount of $816.9 million. The notes are related to GARVEE bonds issued by the Association and will be repaid by grant revenues received by the Department from the Federal Highway Administration and by matching state funds. Annual principal and interest payments on the notes are expected to require 17.9 percent of the revenues. The total principal and interest payments remaining on the notes are $632.2 million, payable through 2038. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were $60.6 million and $339.2 million, respectively. The amount of the balance owing does not equal the amount of the receivable recorded by the Association due to the timing of principal and interest payments.

The Department of Administration purchased operating and capital equipment through the issuance of a note payable for $3.8 million in 2004 with a remaining principal balance of $1.0 million.

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association issued notes payable for the construction and purchase of affordable multi-family housing complexes. The notes are secured by the deeds of trust on the buildings and equipment or an assignment or pledge of purchase rights for security purposes.

The BSU Foundation issued a $2.0 million note payable to a large healthcare organization. The proceeds were invested, and the investment earnings will generate scholarships for health science students.

The ISU Foundation entered into an agreement with the University to refinance its note payable to a commercial lender in the amount of $3.5 million. The remaining liability at June 30, 2020 is $3.0 million. The Foundation also has a notes payable to establish tele-pharmacies in neighboring communities, expanding health center operations to serve students, faculty, and administrators. The remaining liability at June 30, 2020 is $0.1 million.

Note debt service requirements to maturity are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities							
	Transportation		Nonmajor Special Revenue		Internal Service		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 34,654	$ 26,928	$ 11	$ 1	$ 388	$ 48	**$ 35,053**	**$ 26,977**
2022	36,468	25,193	7		425	26	**36,900**	**25,219**
2023	38,284	23,371			228	5	**38,512**	**23,376**
2024	40,182	21,439					**40,182**	**21,439**
2025	42,195	16,215					**42,195**	**16,215**
2026-2030	248,839	34,419					**248,839**	**34,419**
2031-2035	43,419	632					**43,419**	**632**
Total	**$ 484,041**	**$ 148,197**	**$ 18**	**$ 1**	**$ 1,041**	**$ 79**	**$ 485,100**	**$ 148,277**
Interest Rate	2.24% to 4.73%		3.45% to 6.75%		5.34%			

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Component Units					
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association*		College and University Foundations		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 12,163	$ 1,615	$ 30	$ 27	**$ 12,193**	**$ 1,642**
2022	18,155	1,309	2,032	25	**20,187**	**1,334**
2023	1,176	1,269	33	3	**1,209**	**1,272**
2024	1,209	1,234	33	1	**1,242**	**1,235**
2025	1,243	1,199			**1,243**	**1,199**
2026-2030	7,221	5,210			**7,221**	**5,210**
2031-2035	6,348	3,913			**6,348**	**3,913**
2036-2040	8,399	2,180			**8,399**	**2,180**
2041-2045	1,346	590			**1,346**	**590**
2046-2050	1,378	276			**1,378**	**276**
2048-2052	1,607	76			**1,607**	**76**
2053-2057	1,169	9			**1,169**	**9**
Total	**$ 61,414**	**$ 18,880**	**$ 2,128**	**$ 56**	**$ 63,542**	**$ 18,936**
Interest Rate	0.00% to 9.13%		1.00% to 6.00%			

*IHFA netted unamortized debt issuance costs of $1.3 million against their debt service requirements; however, the costs are not included in changes in Long-Term Liabilities schedule on page 111.

E. Claims and Judgments

Primary Government

Claims and judgments are payable on behalf of the State and its agencies for various legal proceedings and claims.

In general, the State records liabilities for material claims and judgments when they are considered probable and estimable. The State recorded the following claims and judgments:

The Department of Health and Welfare estimates Medicaid claims incurred in fiscal year 2020 but not reported at year end in the amount of $211.6 million.

The Idaho Transportation Department experienced contractor claims for reimbursement of additional expenses incurred for the performance of construction contract requirements. The State recorded a liability of $8.1 million.

The Department of Environmental Quality entered into a contract with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in April 1995 for the purpose of environmental remediation within the Bunker Hill Superfund Site. Federal Superfund law requires the State to match 10 percent of federal funds spent on actual remediation work and to meet all costs of future site operation and maintenance costs. As of June 30, 2020 the amended remediation cost estimate was $137.9 million, which was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The State's share was $13.8 million. The State has expended $16.7 million toward the required match leaving an overpayment of the match liability of $2.3 million. The overpayment can be used to meet match requirements in the Coeur d'Alene Basin Superfund site. The contract work was completed during fiscal year 2008. The State has taken ownership of 1,400 acres of remediated and unremediated land with approximately 400 additional acres yet to be transferred from the EPA to the State. The land's value has not been established and has development limitations which may reduce property values.

In August 2002, the federal government, Idaho, Washington, and tribal officials signed a memorandum of agreement to create the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission, which will direct cleanup of the Coeur d'Alene Basin in Idaho. The EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in September 2002. The State and federal government signed the Coeur d'Alene Basin Superfund contract on October 2, 2003. The original estimate of the remediation cost was $310.0 million. In 2012, an amended ROD was released with a revised estimated cleanup costs of $635.0 million. The State has not agreed to match any additional cost. Idaho's match is 10 percent or $31.0 million, which was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The State has expended $3.7 million toward the required match, leaving a liability of $27.3 million. Washington State will match the remainder of the liability. Work began in 2003 and will take 30 years to complete. Environmental liability estimates are subject to amendment due to changes in prices, technology, laws, regulations, and other factors. The State does not anticipate any recovery from other parties for the Coeur d'Alene Basin project.

Component Units

The component units recorded the following claims and judgments:

The Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund had policy claim liabilities of $4.7 million for unpaid losses and loss adjustments.

The Idaho Individual High-Risk Reinsurance Pool and the Idaho Small Employer Reinsurance Program` had policy claim liabilities of $7.5 million for unpaid claims.

F. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The changes in long-term liabilities are summarized as follows *(dollars in thousands):*

Long-Term Liabilities	Balances at July 1, 2019 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2020	Amounts Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 379,375	$ 57,029	$ (49,255)	$ 387,149	$ 18,412
(Premiums)/Discounts/Other	9,521	2,680	(2,457)	9,744	
Notes Payable	496,460	23,032	(34,393)	485,099	35,053
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	885,356	82,741	(86,105)	881,992	53,465
Capital Leases	19,426	13	(1,675)	17,764	1,738
Compensated Absences	55,756	55,168	(55,682)	55,242	55,242
Policy Claim Liabilities	19,382	(9,763)	7,872	17,491	5,721
Claims and Judgments	204,262	219,711	(179,399)	244,574	219,947
Net Pension Liability	325,734	2,165	(70,872)	257,027	
Total OPEB Liability	33,446	6,985	(1,138)	39,293	
Total Governmental Activity	$ 1,543,362	$ 357,020	$ (386,999)	$ 1,513,383	$ 336,113
Business-Type Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 419,580	$ 117,205	$ (77,350)	$ 459,435	$ 21,295
(Premiums)/Discounts	29,325	18,634	(4,538)	43,422	1,032
Notes Payable					
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	448,905	135,839	(81,888)	502,857	22,327
Capital Leases	393	322	(162)	553	172
Compensated Absences	24,143	26,502	(23,906)	26,739	26,739
Net Pension Liability	59,160		(14,198)	44,962	
Total OPEB Liability	52,150	9,703	(138)	61,715	
Net OPEB Liability - U of I	30,891		(14,409)	16,482	
Other Long-Term Obligations	8,625	6,696	(1,580)	13,741	4,362
Total Business-Type Activity	$ 624,267	$ 179,062	$ (136,281)	$ 667,049	$ 53,600
Component Units:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 1,122,855	$ 73,265	$ (113,100)	$ 1,083,020	$ 64,854
(Premiums)/Discounts	76,306	3,340	(15,055)	64,591	4,374
Notes Payable	56,860	17,729	(12,555)	62,034	12,193
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	1,256,021	94,334	(140,710)	1,209,645	81,421
Compensated Absences	90	188	(169)	109	109
Policy Claim Liabilities	16,425	19,150	(23,288)	12,287	8,903
Other Long-Term Obligations	597,571	40,337	(128,908)	509,000	
Total Component Unit Activity	$ 1,870,107	$ 154,009	$ (293,075)	$ 1,731,041	$ 90,433

*Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments. For FY20, the total OPEB and Pension liabilities in this table do not tie to the OPEB and Pension liabilities in Note 8, Note 9, and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. This is primarily due to State Bar, the Dairy Commission, and the Potato Commission reporting on a different year-end than the State.

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, $1.0 million of notes payable, $1.1 million of compensated absences, $17.5 million of policy claim liabilities, $3.8 million of net pension liability, and $0.3 million of net OPEB liabilities were included in the governmental activities for internal service fund liabilities.

In the past, the compensated absences liability attributable to governmental activities has been liquidated by the General Fund, special revenue funds, and internal service funds. Primarily, the same funds that have been used in prior years will be used to liquidate the following other governmental activity long-term liabilities: policy claim liabilities will be liquidated through the State's Group Insurance and Risk Management funds; claims and judgments will be liquidated by the Health and Welfare and Transportation special revenue funds and nonmajor special revenue funds; the net pension liability

will be liquidated by the General Fund; the net OPEB liability will be liquidated by the General Fund, Health and Welfare and Transportation special revenue funds, nonmajor special revenue funds, and internal service funds.

G. Conduit Debt

Primary Government

The Idaho Water Resource Board has outstanding revenue bonds for the promotion, construction, rehabilitation, and repair of water projects. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from revenue of the projects. Upon payment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the entity served by the bond issuance. Such bonds do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State or any political subdivision, agency thereof, or of the Board except to the extent of the revenues pledged under the indenture. Accordingly, these bonds are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. Seven series of Water Resource bonds that qualified as conduit debt are outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of $33.2 million.

Component Unit

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has outstanding bonds to provide financial assistance to entities for the construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying investments. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the constructed facilities transfers to the individuals served by the bond issuance. The Association is not obligated in any manner for repayment of these bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as Association liabilities. Forty series of bonds that meet the description of conduit debt obligations are outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of $391.1 million.

NOTE 14. EQUITY

A. Restatement of Beginning Fund Balances and Net Position

The beginning net position of the nonmajor governmental fund decreased by $0.3 million due to an error in accounting for certain expenses.

The beginning net position of the nonmajor enterprise fund decreased by $0.6 million due to adjustments in capital assets.

The beginning net position of the Component Units fund increased by $0.1 million due to a correction of certain activities related to loans serviced.

The government-wide Statement of Activities includes the above restatements in the Governmental, Business-Type Activities and Component Unit columns. In addition, Governmental Activities beginning net position increased by $27.6 million due to adjustments to infrastructure and construction-in-progress and increased by $6.9 million due to an error in accounting for certain capital assets.

B. Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation

Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on net position use by external parties such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or other governments; or by state law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the State to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources and requires that those resources be used only for the purposes stipulated in the legislation.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reported restricted net position of $4.3 billion for governmental activities, $1.6 billion for business-type activities, and $1.0 billion for component units. These amounts include $761.2 million of net position restricted by enabling legislation for governmental activities and $914.5 million of net position restricted by enabling legislation for business-type activities.

C. Governmental Fund Balances – Restricted, Committed, and Assigned

The governmental funds report a hierarchy of fund balance classifications based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to honor limitations on the use of the funds' resources. When a fund has more than one revenue stream, equity is classified according to the materiality of any limitations on the fund.

Restricted fund balances represent those amounts that are legally restricted for specific purposes due to limitations imposed by external parties, such as creditors and grantors, or imposed through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balances represent amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose imposed by formal action of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

Assigned fund balances represent amounts the government intends to use for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed.

The following schedule presents the nature and purpose of these fund balances at June 30, 2020:

Restricted, Committed, and Assigned Governmental Fund Balances
(dollars in thousands)

Funds	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Total
General				
Economic Development	$ 50	$ 21,921	$ 11,062	$ 33,033
Education	40,516	122,196	2,134	164,846
Environmental Quality		21,172	(292)	20,880
Fire Suppression			49,603	49,603
General Government Administrative Costs	1,451	42,774	12,242	56,467
Health and Human Services		4,420	1,219	5,639
Millennium Endowment Fund	366,696			366,696
Municipal Revenue Sharing	73,173			73,173
Natural Resources			1,435	1,435
Opportunity College Scholarships		5,062		5,062
Public Safety	1,244		9,797	11,041
School Building Maintenance and Repair		28,401		28,401
State Building Construction and Maintenance		130,114		130,114
Transportation Projects		20,369		20,369
Veterans Recognition		11,931		11,931
Other Purposes	37,440	3,043	909	41,392
Total	**$ 520,570**	**$ 411,403**	**$ 88,109**	**$ 1,020,082**
Health and Welfare				
Health and Human Services	$ 23,014	$ 48		$ 23,062
Total	**$ 23,014**	**$ 48**	**$ 0**	**$ 23,062**
Transportation and Transportation Infrastructure				
GARVEE Debt Service	$ 46,831			$ 46,831
Transportation Programs	212,271	$ 45,606		257,877
Total	**$ 259,102**	**$ 45,606**	**$ 0**	**$ 304,708**
Federal CARES				
Economic Development	$ 254,489			$ 254,489
Total	**$ 254,489**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 254,489**
Land Endowments				
Endowment Fund Beneficiaries	$ 721,349			$ 721,349
Total	**$ 721,349**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 721,349**
Nonmajor Special Revenue				
Agricultural Programs	$ 65,546			$ 65,546
Corrections	5,104	$ 1,344		6,448
Courts	2,207	4,947		7,154
Economic Development	25,196			25,196
Education	497	4,621		5,118
Employment Administration and Training Programs	15,254	19,992		35,246
Environmental Quality	132,385	9,909	$ 842	143,136
Professional Licensing and Monitoring	108,077			108,077
Public Recreation	5,671	51,288		56,959
Public Safety	6,430	18,724		25,154
State Building Debt Service	27,279			27,279
State Land Management	22,444			22,444
Tourism and Promotion	11,627			11,627
Transportation Infrastructure - Capital Projects	2,652			2,652
Wildlife Management	123,484			123,484
Workers Compensation	28,006			28,006
Other Purposes	4,666	551		5,217
Total	**$ 586,525**	**$ 111,376**	**$ 842**	**$ 698,743**

D. Budget Stabilization and Minimum Fund Balance

The Legislature has the authority to set aside resources through the appropriation process for use in an emergency or when budgetary imbalances occur. The State has the following budget stabilization arrangements:

- The *Higher Education Budget Stabilization Fund* can only be used for the maintenance, use, and support of the colleges and universities subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Idaho Code Section 33-3726 requires interest earnings from the College and University Fund and other amounts provided for by law to be transferred into the Higher Education Budget Stabilization Fund. As of June 30, 2020, the fund balance was $11.5 million.
- The *Budget Stabilization Fund* was created to cover General Fund revenue shortfalls, expenses incurred because of a major disaster declared by the Governor, or to provide any appropriated one-time tax relief payments to the citizens of Idaho. Idaho Code Section 57-814 requires that receipts to the General Fund for the fiscal year just ending that have exceeded the previous fiscal year's receipts by more than 4 percent be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund. The transfers should not be more than 1 percent of actual General Fund receipts for the fiscal year just ended. A concurrent resolution by the majority of the Legislature can require the State Controller to reduce the transfer. Idaho Code requires the money in the Budget Stabilization Fund shall not exceed 10 percent of the total General Fund receipts for the fiscal year just ending. Appropriations from the Budget Stabilization Fund are limited to 50 percent after the fund balance has reached the 10 percent of General Fund receipts. Idaho Code Section 57-814A authorizes the Board of Examiners to transfer unencumbered moneys from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Fund, should General Fund moneys be insufficient to meet General Fund appropriations for that same fiscal year. Such transfers are limited to the amount of the insufficiency or one-half of 1 percent, whichever is less. As of June 30, 2020, the fund balance was $397.3 million.
- The Public Education Stabilization Fund may be used to offset declining distributions from the public school earnings reserve, declining endowment distributions, and shortfalls in discretionary funding as spelled out in Idaho Code Section 33-1018. According to Idaho Code Sections 33-1018A and 33-1018B, the fund may also be used to cover any proportional share of the public schools' General Fund budgetary holdbacks, for state matching funds for the School District Building Fund, or for other purposes as stated in appropriation bills. Any accumulated balance greater than 8.334 percent of the current year's appropriation must be transferred to the Bond Levy Equalization Fund per Idaho Code Section 33-907. Additions to the Public Education Stabilization Fund are from interest, transfers, and appropriations. Idaho Code Section 33-905 requires any excess balance over the amount needed for school building maintenance and discretionary spending be transferred to the Public Education Stabilization Fund. As of June 30, 2020, the fund balance was $72.4 million.
- Idaho Code Section 26-31-110 requires that the *Mortgage Recovery Fund*, part of the Regulatory nonmajor special revenue fund, maintain a minimum balance of $1.5 million. The Mortgage Recovery Fund account, as defined in Idaho Code Section 26-31-109, is used to reimburse persons who have been awarded damages resulting from violations of the Idaho Residential Mortgage Practices Act.

NOTE 15. DONOR-RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

Primary Government

The Land Endowments fund has a non-expendable permanent corpus and an earnings reserve account; the earnings reserve is used to receive earnings and to pay beneficiaries and expenses. The Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) invests the revenues generated from the management and/or sale of endowment lands. The Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board) and the EFIB spend the net appreciation and other revenues in accordance with Idaho Code Title 57 Chapter 7 and Title 67 Chapter 16. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, net appreciation on investments of the donor-restricted endowments available for expenditure for the Land Endowments fund was $16.1 million, which is included in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Land Board has set the current distribution policy for the endowments at 5 percent of the three-year rolling average permanent fund balances. The EFIB may adjust the distributions depending on the amount in the earnings reserve accounts, transfers to the permanent funds, and other factors.

The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the Foundation. The Foundation board of directors spends the net appreciation in accordance with Idaho Code Title 68 Chapter 12. The endowments had net appreciation of 0.1 million during the fiscal year available for expenditure. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust - non-expendable. The Foundation board of directors must approve spending of investment income. Limits are set by individual agreements for each endowment fund established.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a $1.5 million donor-restricted endowment for the preservation, operation, and management of the Ritter Island Unit of the Thousand Springs Complex. The Department of Parks and Recreation also has a $3.1 million donor-restricted endowment for the management of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes. Only earnings from investments may be expended by the Idaho Parks and Recreation Board, although no less than 3 percent of the total value of the endowment shall be designated as earnings, even if such designation temporarily reduces the principal. The Board maintains sole discretion in determining the amount of earnings to be distributed to the Department of Parks and Recreation and to be deposited to increase the principal of the endowment. For the fiscal year ended, net appreciation available for expenditure was $1.4 million, which is reported in net position restricted for other purposes.

Component Units

Endowments for the Boise State University Foundation, Idaho State University Foundation, Lewis-Clark State College Foundation, and University of Idaho Foundation are managed in accordance with Idaho Code Title 33 Chapter 50 and rules adopted by their boards as specified below.

The Boise State University Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net depreciation of $3.6 million during the fiscal year for expenditure. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation has set a "total return" spending policy that specifies 4 percent of the three-year rolling average of the ending market value of each individual account be made available for expenditure toward the established purpose.

The Idaho State University Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net depreciation of $3.9 million during the fiscal year. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. Donor-imposed restrictions requiring earnings to be contributed back to the corpus are not formally complied with by the Foundation. The Foundation addresses this indirectly through the strategy established through its investment and spending policies. The Foundation has a policy of appropriating for annual distribution 4 percent of its endowment fund's average fair value over the prior 12 quarters through the calendar year-end proceeding the current fiscal year.

The Lewis-Clark State College Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the College. The endowments had a net appreciation of $0.3 million during the fiscal year for expenditures. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation established a spending rate of 4 percent of the five-year rolling average of the market value of each endowment account as of December 31 for each fiscal year. This amount may be reduced if an account has insufficient accumulated earnings to cover the payout.

The University of Idaho Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net depreciation of $4.5 million during the fiscal year for expenditure. Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) is included in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation Board of Directors establishes an annual spending rate. For fiscal year 2020, the spending rate was set at 4.3 percent of the three-year rolling average of the endowment's monthly fair market value.

NOTE 16. LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS, AND ENCUMBRANCES

A. Litigation and Contingencies

Primary Government

The State is a defendant in numerous legal proceedings pertaining to matters incidental to the performance of governmental operations. Such litigation includes, but is not limited to: claims asserted against the State arising from alleged torts, alleged breaches of contracts, condemnation proceedings, and other alleged violations of state and federal laws. The State is unable to estimate the ultimate outcome or liability, if any, in respect to the various proceedings. However, the State believes that any ultimate liability resulting from these suits will not have a material effect on the financial condition of the State.

Idaho Code Section 33-5303 requires the State to guarantee the bonds of any school district qualified by the State Treasurer. If the State is required to make the bond payment of any school district, the State will redirect distributions normally made to the school district to reimburse the State. As of June 30, 2020, the principal amount of qualified school district bonds outstanding was $1.3 billion, and the interest amount outstanding was $461.3 million

Idaho Code Section 67-8716 requires the State to guarantee the bonds of any municipality qualified by the State Treasurer. If the State is required to make the bond payment of any municipality, the State will redirect distributions normally made to the municipality to reimburse the State. As of June 30, 2020, the Idaho Bond Bank Authority had a principal amount of qualified municipal bonds outstanding of $266.0 million, and the interest amount outstanding was $104.8 million. Two water and sewer districts, three hospital districts, and one fire district do not have distributions to intercept in the event they are unable to make the bond payments. If the State is required to pay the obligation, the State will pursue legal action to recover the amount paid. The total principal outstanding for these districts is $20.9 million, payable through 2047.

The State receives significant financial assistance from the federal government in the form of grants. The receipt of federal grants is generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and is subject to financial and compliance audits. Questioned costs as a result of these audits may be disallowed after review by federal agencies. The State's opinion is that these questioned costs, if any, will not have a significant effect on the financial position of the State.

Revenue from federal grants includes amounts for the recovery of overhead and other costs. The State may be required to make refunds of federal reimbursements as a result of audits. The State's opinion is that these refunds, if any, will not have a significant effect on the financial position of the State.

During 2020, the world-wide coronavirus pandemic continues to impact national and global economies. The State of Idaho is closely monitoring its operations, liquidity and capital resources and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of this unprecedented situation. On Friday, March 27, 2020 The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was signed into law. The State of Idaho received $1.25 billion in CARES Act dollars to assist in mitigating the health and economic impact of COVID-19. As of June 30, 2020, $1.19 billion was unallocated. It is the current assumption that any CARES Act funds that have not been spent or designated for an allowable CARES Act expenditure will be returned to the federal government on December 30, 2020. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the current and future full impact of the Funds under management is not known.

B. Commitments

Primary Government

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) has a total of $372.0 million in outstanding commitments for infrastructure and $31.2 million for other capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end. In addition, the ITD has a commitment to repay the Idaho Housing and Finance Association principal and interest related to Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds for construction costs to improve and enhance the State's highway infrastructure. To date, the ITD has borrowed $816.9 million against the total; of that amount, $341.0 million has been repaid, resulting in a $484.0 million liability being recorded. Details can be found in Note 13.

The Department of Administration has a total of $54.0 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The colleges and universities estimate costs of $119.7 million to complete a variety of capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Office of the State Controller has a total of $20.1 million in outstanding commitments for software implementation projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a total of $8.6 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Fish and Game has a total of $6.6 million in outstanding commitments for services for IWILD (Idaho Wildlife Information and Licensing Data System) at year end.

The Department of Labor has a total of $6.0 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) administers two revolving loan funds. The funds provide financing sources for the construction of publicly owned wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities. The Clean Water Loan fund had loan commitments of $178.0 million and the Drinking Water Loan fund had commitments of $78.4 million. These loan commitments will be funded either from new capitalization grants, generally 80 percent federal funds and 20 percent state matching dollars, or from accumulated repayments and investment revenues, which are perpetually appropriated for this purpose. The DEQ Cooperative Welfare fund had various service commitments of $17.2 million

The Department of Correction had the following commitments at year-end:

- A contract with Management and Training Corporation to operate a 432-bed substance abuse treatment prison facility. The Department has committed to pay monthly per diems based on offender count. The estimated cost for fiscal years 2021 through 2022 is $20.4 million.
- An emergency contract with The GEO Group, for a 500-bed minimum prison facility. The Department has committed to pay a monthly base fixed rate and a per diem rate based on offender count. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2021 is $28.3 million.
- Medical services contract with Corizon, Inc. had estimated costs for fiscal year 2021 of $52.9 million
- Offender food services contract with Sysco had estimated costs for fiscal year 2021 of $6.5 million
- Offender housing contracts with County jails throughout the state had estimated costs of $23.8 million for fiscal year 2021
- Concessions contract with Keefe Group. The estimated annual contract value for fiscal year 2021 was $1.3 million minimum annual guarantee for commissary sales to $6.2 million, and forty percent of all sales over $6.2 million.

The Dairy Products Commission has entered into a contract for services with the Dairy and Food Nutrition Council of the Southeast, Inc. dba Dairy West, a jointly governed organization, for Dairy West to provide dairy program and administrative services for the Commission. The Commission's 2020 commitment is $14.4 million.

The State Lottery negotiated a new 10 year contract with INTRALOT, Inc. through October 1, 2027 to pay an all-in price based on a percentage of sales, which is 2.3 percent of Total Net Sales. The State Lottery also has purchased prize annuities in the name of the individual winners, but is still liable in the event the insurance companies default on payments. The amount of payments for the year ended June 30, 2020 is $9.2 million.

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho has a total of $861.4 million in outstanding commitments for investments to private equity partnerships.

Component Unit

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has commitments to purchase $1.2 billion of single-family mortgages. The Association has commitments to sell or secure $128.9 million of single-family mortgages.

The University of Idaho Foundation has $32.1 million in outstanding commitments for investments.

C. Encumbrances

Encumbrances within the restricted, committed, and assigned fund balances of the governmental funds are as follows *(dollars in thousands)*:

	General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental
Encumbrances	$ 43,488	$ 5,518	$ 30,218	$ 60,674

NOTE 17. TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2020, the State of Idaho provides tax incentives under four programs which meet the definition of tax abatements as provided in GASB Statement No. 77: Tax Reimbursement Incentives (TRI), Idaho Business Advantage, Broadband Income Tax Credit, and Sales Tax Rebates.

Tax Reimbursement Incentives (TRI)

Pursuant to Idaho Code Sections 67-4737 through 67-4744, the Tax Reimbursement Incentive program is designed to accelerate the growth of new business opportunities, encourage the creation of high-paying jobs, and diversify the State's and local community's economy. The Tax Reimbursement Incentive is a performance-based economic development tool that provides a refundable tax credit up to 30 percent for up to 15 years on new Business Entity income tax, sales tax, and payroll taxes paid as a result of the meaningful project. The TRI will perpetually generate the revenues needed to fund the incentive.

This credit is available to both existing and new companies, in any industry, seeking expansion in the State. The tax credit percentage and project term are negotiable based upon the quantity and quality of jobs created, state/regional economic impact, and return on taxpayer investment for Idaho, among others.

A company must complete an in-depth application and meet the following requirements to qualify for the Tax Reimbursement Incentive:

- Create 20 new jobs in rural communities (city population of 25,000 or less) or 50 in urban centers.
- New jobs must be full time (30 hours or more) and pay an average wage of equal to or greater than the average county wage.
- Demonstrate a meaningful community match.
- Confirm the company's stability and the projects' potential to be a significant economic impact in the community and Idaho.
- Prove that the incentive is a critical factor in the company's decision to expand in Idaho.

Idaho Business Advantage

Pursuant to Idaho Code Sections 63-4401 through 63-4409, the Idaho Business Advantage offers businesses that invest a minimum of $500,000 in new facilities and create at least 10 new jobs averaging $40,000 annually with benefits, may qualify for a variety of incentives.

The following incentives are available through this program: an enhanced investment tax credit of 3.75 percent up to $750,000 or 62.5 percent of corporate income tax liability in any one year, a new jobs tax credit from $1,500-$3,000 for new jobs paying $24.04 per hour or more, and a 2.5 percent real property improvement corporate income tax credit up to $125,000 in any one year along with a 25 percent rebate on sales and use tax paid on construction materials for the new facilities.

A company must meet the following requirements to qualify for the Idaho Business Advantage incentive:

- The business must invest at least $500,000 in new facilities.
- The business must create at least 10 new jobs paying on average $40,000/year ($19.23/hour) plus benefits.
- The average wage of any additional new employee during project period must be $15.50/hour plus benefits.
- Project period ends when the facilities are put into service, but no later than December 31, 2030.

In the event that any person to whom a tax credit allowed by Idaho Code Sections 63-4403, 63-4404 or 63-4405, fails to meet the tax incentive criteria, the full amount of the credit shall be subject to recapture by the commission.

Broadband Income Tax Credit

Pursuant to Idaho Code Section 63-3029I, businesses that purchase qualified broadband equipment and infrastructure for the benefit of end users in Idaho may earn a 3 percent income tax credit up to $750,000.

"Qualified broadband equipment" means equipment that qualifies for the credit for capital investment permitted by Idaho Code Section 63-3029B and is capable of transmitting signals at a rate of at least 200,000 bits per second to a subscriber and at least 125,000 bits per second from a subscriber. A taxpayer must apply to and obtain from the Idaho Public Utilities Commission an order confirming that the installed equipment is qualified broadband equipment.

Each taxpayer must retain and make available, on request, records for each item of property included in the computation of the broadband equipment investment credit claimed on an income tax return subject to examination. The records must include all of the following:

- The order from the Idaho Public Utilities Commission confirming that the installed equipment is qualified broadband equipment.
- A description of the property.
- The asset number assigned to the item of property, if applicable.
- The acquisition date and date placed in service.
- The basis of the property.

- The retirement, disposition, or date transferred out of Idaho, or date no longer used in Idaho, if applicable.

In the event that qualified broadband equipment upon which the credit allowed by this section has been used ceases to qualify for the credit allowed by Idaho Code Section 63-3029B, or is subject to recapture of that credit, the recapture of credit under this section shall be in the same proportion and subject to the same provisions as the amount of credit required to be recaptured under Idaho Code Section 63-3029B.

Sales Tax Rebate

Pursuant to Idaho Code Section 63-3641, a developer of a retail complex shall receive a rebate of sales taxes collected and remitted to the State Tax Commission by qualified retailers within the retail complex to reimburse the developer for project expenses incurred for the installation of approved transportation improvements.

An "approved transportation improvement" means a highway project whose cost is in excess of $6.0 million for the installation of an interchange from an interstate highway or expended on the improvement of an existing highway. To qualify as an approved highway improvement, the developer of a retail complex must enter into an agreement with the Idaho Transportation Board and/or political subdivision.

An approved highway improvement shall include those costs directly associated with the highway project but shall not include any improvement not within the right-of-way of the proposed public highway improvement, improvements not specifically authorized in the agreement entered into, or developer financed improvements required by state or local agencies as part of the permitting and development process not within the public highway right-of-way.

To obtain the rebate provided by Idaho Code Section 63-3641, the developer of a retail complex shall file a written claim within two (2) years of the developer's last expenditure on approved transportation improvements, with the state tax commission. The claim shall:

- Identify the location and boundaries of the retail complex.
- Identify the qualified retailers making retail sales within the complex.
- Include verification that the developer has met the expenditure requirements of a minimum of $4.0 million.
- Include certification from the Idaho Transportation Department or political subdivision of the amount expended on the approved transportation improvements related to the retail complex.
- Contain such additional information as the State Tax Commission may require by rule.

Upon approval by the State Tax Commission, the developer is entitled to receive a rebate of 60 percent of all sales and use taxes imposed by this chapter and remitted to the State Tax Commission after the date of approval by qualified retailers in the retail complex. Once a total of thirty-five million dollars ($35,000,000) has been paid in as a rebate on a particular approved transportation improvement, no additional rebates shall be paid in regard to that approved transportation improvement.

The following table displays the total amount of taxes abated per program for the year ended June 30, 2020:

Tax Abatement Program	Taxes Abated *(In Dollars)*	
Tax Reimbursement Incentive	$	1,767,201
Idaho Business Advantage		451,325
Broadband Income Tax Credit		1,250,216
Sales Tax Rebate		4,480,955

NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, the following events occurred:

Primary Government

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a public health emergency. The Colleges and Universities could be adversely affected to the extent that the coronavirus or any other epidemic harms the economy. University management is monitoring the outbreak and potential financial impact, which are currently uncertain. Although the Universities do not expect the impact on their operations and financial results to be significant, the duration and intensity of the impact of the coronavirus and resulting disruption to the University's operations are uncertain and could adversely affect financial results.

Component Unit

The Idaho Bond Bank Authority (IBBA) called the following bonds subsequent to June 30, 2020:

- On July 8, 2020, bond series 2008A was called and is fully repaid
- On July 9, 2020, bond series 2007A was called and is fully repaid
- On September 15, 2020, bond series 2010C was called and is fully repaid

On October 8, 2020, IBBA issued $20.9 million refunding revenue bonds, series 2020A, and $23.3 million refunding revenue bonds, series 2020B. The refunding bonds defeased the following bonds:

- Series 2010B, $23.1 million was refunded and is fully defeased
- Series 2011A, $3.8 million, was refunded and is partially defeased
- Series 2012A, $4.3 million was refunded and is partially defeased
- Series 2012B, $7.9 million was refunded and is partially defeased
- Series 2013A, $1.0 million was refunded and is partially defeased
- Series 2013B, $7.8 million was refunded and is partially defeased

On July 1, 2020, the Idaho Housing Finance Association (IHFA) had special redemptions in the following single-family mortgage bond issues:

- 2000 indenture, $0.9 million
- 2003 indenture, $4.8 million
- 2006 indenture, $3.1 million
- 2009 indenture, $0.3 million
- 2019 indenture, $0.8 million

Subsequent to year-end, some aspects of IHFA's operations have been negatively impacted by the effects of the world-wide coronavirus pandemic. IHFA is closely monitoring its operations, liquidity, delinquencies, and foreclosures, and is actively working to minimize the current and future impacts of this unprecedented situation. The full impact to IHFA's financial position is not known at this time.

The Housing Preservation Program (HPP) was initially funded in April with a $0.3 million investment by the Home Partnership Foundation. The HPP provides emergency rental assistance to households unable to cover their housing costs as a result of a COVID-19 related hardship. Funds are disbursed directly to landlords or utility companies. In July 2020, Idaho Governor Brad Little and the Coronavirus Financial Advisory Committee had allocated a total of $10 million to the HPP in two $5 million installments with the option of one more $5 million installment.


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Required Supplementary Information



Upper Mesa Falls

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	General			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	$ 2,069,430	$ 2,069,430	$ 2,069,430	
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,445,553	2,445,553	2,445,553	
Other Taxes	60,993	60,993	60,993	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	32,980	32,980	32,980	
Sale of Goods and Services	28,723	28,723	28,723	
Grants and Contributions	34,389	34,389	34,389	
Investment Income	42,370	42,370	42,370	
Tobacco Settlement	20,643	20,643	20,643	
Other Income	47,232	47,232	47,232	
Total Revenues	$ 4,782,313	$ 4,782,313	4,782,313	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 1,098,605	$ 1,099,596	951,747	$ 147,849
Public Safety and Correction	403,359	419,940	408,217	11,723
Health and Human Services	49,735	55,932	55,047	885
Education	2,680,764	2,651,249	2,567,365	83,884
Economic Development	141,824	140,052	93,777	46,275
Natural Resources	49,557	48,938	73,004	(24,066)
Total Expenditures	$ 4,423,844	$ 4,415,707	4,149,157	$ 266,550
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			633,156	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets			280	
Transfers In			284,810	
Transfers Out			(1,241,748)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(956,658)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			(323,502)	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(273,824)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			747,994	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated			1,820,134	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 1,970,802	

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

continued

Health and Welfare				Transportation			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
				$ 17,685	$ 17,685	$ 17,685	
$ 27,754	$ 27,754	$ 27,754		350,863	350,863	350,863	
24,003	24,003	24,003		191,674	191,674	191,674	
207,711	207,711	207,711		6,574	6,574	6,574	
2,207,213	2,207,213	2,207,213		410,403	410,403	410,403	
493	493	493		3,588	3,588	3,588	
16,682	16,682	16,682		1,774	1,774	1,774	
$ 2,483,856	$ 2,483,856	2,483,856		$ 982,561	$ 982,561	982,561	
$ 3,723	$ 3,723	2,984	$ 739				
3,399,461	3,481,697	3,329,227	152,470				
				$ 1,444,833	$ 1,445,212	994,974	$ 450,238
$ 3,403,184	$ 3,485,420	3,332,211	$ 153,209	$ 1,444,833	$ 1,445,212	994,974	$ 450,238
		(848,355)				(12,413)	
		63				7,596	
		873,086				1,173	
		(8,482)				(19,087)	
		864,667				(10,318)	
		16,312				(22,731)	
		66,753				10,449	
		(12,022)				10,103	
		(41,344)				329,143	
		$ 29,699				$ 326,964	

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

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Federal CARES			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Individual and Corporate Taxes				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees				
Sale of Goods and Services				
Grants and Contributions	$ 1,278,580	$ 1,278,580	$ 1,278,580	
Investment Income	887	887	887	
Tobacco Settlement				
Other Income	206	206	206	
Total Revenues	$ 1,279,673	$ 1,279,673	1,279,673	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 6,839	$ 1,560,886	65,094	$ 1,495,792
Public Safety and Correction				
Health and Human Services				
Education		124,827	25,330	99,497
Economic Development		28,930	2,891	26,039
Natural Resources				
Total Expenditures	$ 6,839	$ 1,714,643	93,315	$ 1,621,328
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			1,186,358	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In			9	
Transfers Out				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			9	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			1,186,367	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(928,062)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(3,816)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated				
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 254,489	

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

NOTE TO BUDGETARY REPORTING

Budgetary Process and Control

Budgets are adopted in accordance with Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 35. In September of each year, state agencies submit requests for appropriations to the Governor's Office, Division of Financial Management (DFM), so an executive budget may be prepared. The budget is generally prepared by agency, fund, program, and object and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year. Legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the same level of detail as appropriated. Appropriated funds include the General Fund, special revenue funds, the capital projects fund, enterprise funds, internal service funds, earnings of the permanent fund, and pension trust funds. The appropriated funds are either appropriated annually or on a continuous basis. For those funds appropriated on a continuous basis, appropriation equals expenditures which can be made to the extent of available cash. Unexpended appropriation balances generally lapse at fiscal year-end unless reappropriated by the Legislature. Appropriations are subject to the provisions of Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 36.

The Governor's budget recommendations are presented to the Legislature within the first five days of each regular legislative session, which begins in January. The Joint Finance and Appropriations Committee reviews the Governor's recommended budget, makes amendments, and prepares the annual appropriation bills for submission to both houses of the Legislature. A simple majority vote by both houses of the Legislature is required to pass the appropriation bills. The Governor has line item veto power over appropriation bills. Approval by two-thirds of both houses is required to override a governor's veto. The appropriation bills become the State's authorized operating budget upon the Governor's signature, or become law without the Governor's signature within five days after being presented to him, per Idaho Constitution Article IV Sections 10 and 11.

Agencies may request additional appropriations for the current year, which may be granted under authority of the Legislature. If expenditures are expected to exceed available cash, the State Board of Examiners (SBE) may authorize reduction of a portion of the General Fund appropriation. The Governor may issue an executive order for temporary reduction of spending authority, which is recorded in the accounting system as a negative supplemental appropriation. The Governor may call extraordinary sessions as provided by Article IV Section 9 of the Idaho Constitution.

Limitations exist regarding the extent to which management may modify an appropriation. Legislative approval is required for the transfer of appropriations from one fund to another. The following adjustments may be made, with the appropriate approval:

Idaho Code Section 67-3511(1) allows agencies to transfer spending authority between objects within a fund and program, with the exception of personnel costs. Appropriations for personnel costs may be transferred to other objects, but appropriations for other costs may not be transferred to personnel. Per Idaho Code Section 67-3511(3), appropriations for capital outlay may not be used for any other purpose, but appropriations for other objects may be transferred to capital outlay. The SBE must approve object transfers.

Idaho Code Section 67-3511(2) allows agencies to transfer spending authority from one program to another within an agency, provided the transfer is not more than 10 percent cumulative change from the appropriated amount for any program affected by the transfer. The DFM and the SBE must approve these transfers. The Legislature must approve transfers above 10 percent cumulative change.

Should any change occur that is not within the described limitations, legal compliance is not achieved.

The General Fund's natural resources function had a negative variance stemming from fire suppression deficiency warrants. This deficit is allowed by statute and will be funded with future appropriations. All other appropriated budgets of the State were within their authorized spending levels.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The State's legal budget is prepared using cash basis records. Revenues are generally recognized when cash is received. Expenditures are recorded when the related cash disbursement occurs. Encumbrances are allowed for budgetary control purposes. Fund balances are restricted or committed for obligations incurred for goods or services that have not been received. Encumbrances may be carried over to the next fiscal year with the approval of the DFM. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is prepared on the budgetary basis and includes this

variation from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The original budget amount represents the original appropriation, prior year reappropriations, and continuous appropriations. The final budget amount includes the original budget plus supplemental (positive or negative) appropriations, Governor's holdbacks, Board of Examiners reductions, object transfers, actual transfers, and receipts to the appropriation. The reconciliation at the bottom of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule shows the difference between the budgetary basis and GAAP.

The State does not adopt a revenue budget. For financial reporting purposes, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule reflects budgeted revenues as being equal to actual revenues. The State issues a separate Legal Basis Financial Report, which demonstrates legal compliance with the budget. A copy of this report may be viewed online at www.sco.idaho.gov under "Transparency," "Idaho Statewide Reports," and "Legal Basis Report."

INFRASTRUCTURE – MODIFIED APPROACH REPORTING

Under GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis —for State and Local Governments,* governments are allowed an alternative to depreciation for their infrastructure assets, referred to as the modified approach. Using the modified approach, governments report maintenance and preservation expenses and do not report depreciation expense on qualifying assets. In order to use the modified approach, the State must manage the infrastructure assets using an asset management system and maintain those assets at established condition levels. The asset management system must meet all of the following requirements:

- Maintain an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale
- Annually estimate the cost to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established
- Document the condition level at which the assets are being preserved and maintained

The State of Idaho has chosen to use the modified approach in reporting the roadway network, which consists of approximately 12,272 lane miles.

Measurement Scale

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) determines the State's roadway surface condition by use of the Pavement Management System. Idaho uses three measures to quantify performance: International Roughness Index (IRI), rutting depth, and Overall Condition Index (OCI). Developed as part of refinements to ITD's Transportation Asset Management System (TAMS), the OCI is unique to Idaho. The roadway surface condition data is collected as follows:

The International Roughness Index (IRI) is a primary indicator of pavement serviceability or the ability of a pavement to meet the demands and expectations of motorists. IRI is measured in inches per mile. With IRI, the higher the value, the rougher the pavement.

Rutting Depth is a primary indicator of pavement distress caused by fatigue in the roadway wheelpath. The ITD annually collects longitudinal profiles and rutting depths of all pavement management sections statewide.

The ITD uses a Class II-type profilometer to measure IRI and rutting depth. A profiler van mounted with a profilometer, laser sensors, and personal computers travels at normal posted speeds and collects and stores road-profile information at one-tenth of a foot intervals.

Pavement distress (cracking) is the final important indicator of pavement condition. The profiler van used to collect roughness and rutting information also collects video of the entire state highway system each year. The video equipment records images of both the forward facing view and a downward facing view so that pavement distress is easily seen. New and innovative technology is in use at ITD that takes advantage of the data collected by the profiler van to automate the process of crack identification and classification. This process offers substantial advantages over traditional pavement rating methods. Among these are: improved safety because rating personnel are not required to enter roadway to survey cracks; reduced collection time because data and photos of the roadway are collected at up to 60 mph; improved crack detection, as the profiler van collects over 2.5-million data points from the roadway surface per second and can detect 0.5mm crack widths and depths which are not readily visible to the naked eye. The Auto Classification software offers improved

consistency as its algorithm is not subject to personal interpretation and judgment, as is the visual survey. It is not inferred or implied that auto detection and auto classification will run as a "black box" solution; that is to say, autonomously with results accepted blindly, rather the Asset Management Engineer reviews and verifies the results.

With respect to quantification of cracked pavement, ITD uses the Overall Condition Index (OCI) Method. The Overall Condition Index (OCI) provides an overall pavement serviceability measure. The OCI is the weighted average of many different pavement performance factors and there is flexibility to add other measures that are deemed relevant. The OCI varies between 100 representing the best possible pavement and zero (0) denoting the poorest possible pavement. The American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM) has adopted this rating criteria as a standard for determining the pavement condition of a roadway.

The following table shows the various distresses that are considered and utilized during analysis.

OCI Pavement Distress Types	
Flexible	**Rigid**
Fatigue Cracking	Slab Cracking
Edge Cracking	Joint Seal Damage
Transverse Cracking	Joint Spalling
Block Cracking	Faulting
Patch Deterioration	Map Cracking
Raveling	Studded Tire Wear

Each distress type is quantified based on both the extent and severity. These values are then input, for each distress type, into an equation that yields an Individual Distress Index (IDI). When each individual distress type has been calculated, all of the IDI values are then input into the Overall Condition Index formula to compute the OCI for the pavement section. For each pavement type, two additional indices are computed with the methodology. Rigid pavement has the Slab Index and the Joint Index computed, while flexible pavements have the Structural Distress Index and the Non-Structural Index computed. The main function of these values is to assist in Pavement Management System (PMS) decision tree configuration and treatment selection. A copy of the AgileAssets PMS Engineering Configuration Document is available upon request.

The surface condition is measured by International Roughness Index (IRI), Overall Condition Index (OCI) and Rutting Depth. Each category has its own thresholds, which differ slightly depending on the assigned functional class. The measurement ranges for each of these conditions is shown in the following chart:

Idaho Pavement Measures			
Pavement Rating	International Roughness Index (IRI)	Overall Condition Index (OCI)	Rutting Asphalt
Good	≤ 95	≥ 80	≤ 0.2 inches
Fair	96 - 170	79 - 60	0.21 - 0.4 inches
Poor	≥ 171	≤ 59	> 0.4 inches

Established Condition Level

Beginning in calendar year 2018, the ITD changed the rating system they use to measure surface condition, which included combining Poor and Very Poor categories. The effect of the change in the rating system served to make the evaluations more conservative and improves consistency and reduces variance due to interpretation and judgment. The new rating system was used to determine the condition assessments for 2018, as well as the estimated costs to preserve and maintain the roads at, or above, the established condition level for fiscal year 2021.

The ITD has established the condition level that no more than 30 percent of pavement shall be in poor condition. In calendar year 2019, the assessed level was maintained at 7.9 percent. Infrastructure preservation and restoration is a priority for the State. As a result of this focus, the ITD has provided all available funds to meet these goals.

Assessed Condition Ratings of State Roadways

Most Recent Five Complete Condition Assessments

Percent of Total Lane Miles per Pavement Condition

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
Good	5,672	46.2 %	7,879	64.2 %	7,420	60.5 %	7,080	57.7 %	7,301	59.5 %
Fair	5,637	45.9 %	3,252	26.5 %	3,417	27.8 %	3,304	26.9 %	2,992	24.4 %
Poor*	963	7.9 %	1,142	9.3 %	1,248	10.2 %	1,688	13.8 %	1,736	14.1 %
Very Poor*					188	1.5 %	202	1.6 %	242	2.0 %
Total Lane Miles	**12,272**	**100 %**	**12,273**	**100 %**	**12,273**	**100 %**	**12,274**	**100 %**	**12,271**	**100 %**

* Poor and Very Poor categories combined beginning Calendar Year 2018.

Estimated and Actual Costs to Maintain

The information below reflects the State's estimate of spending necessary to preserve and maintain the roads at, or above, the established condition level, and the actual amount spent during the past six fiscal years (*dollars in thousands)*.

	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016	FY2015
Estimated	$ 114,875	$ 134,408	$ 128,923	$ 100,691	$ 112,537	$ 111,475	$ 90,905
Actual		$ 124,559	$ 184,973	$ 179,193	$ 128,776	$ 73,499	$ 89,972

PENSION

PERSI Base Plan

Schedule of Net Pension Liability Proportionate Share*

(dollars in thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of Net Pension Liability (NPL)	25.5 %	25.8 %	25.5 %	25.8 %	24.8 %	24.5 %
Proportionate Share of NPL	$ 187,540	$ 339,548	$ 517,254	$ 405,168	$ 365,199	$ 280,128
Covered Payroll	$ 690,168	$ 722,235	$ 746,952	$ 799,956	$ 796,476	$ 832,747
Proportionate Share of NPL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	27.2 %	47.0 %	69.2 %	50.6 %	45.9 %	33.6 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$13,833,143	$13,956,663	$13,884,164	$15,296,682	$16,274,830	$17,239,461
Plan Total Pension Liability	$14,569,300	$15,273,500	$15,911,317	$16,868,511	$17,749,848	$18,380,934
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total Pension Liability	94.9 %	91.4 %	87.3 %	90.7 %	91.7 %	93.8 %

*As of the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability.

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Schedule of Contributions

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contribution*	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution*	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll*	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2015	$ 81,757	$ 81,757	$ 0	$ 722,235	11.32%
2016	84,555	84,555	0	746,952	11.32%
2017	90,555	90,555	0	799,956	11.32%
2018	90,161	90,161	0	796,475	11.32%
2019	94,267	94,267	0	832,747	11.32%
2020	102,566	102,566	0	859,012	11.94%

*Contributions and covered payroll for 2019 are revised based on updated information.

Schedules above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Judges' Retirement Fund

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Net Pension Liability

(dollars in thousands)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Pension Liability							
Service Cost		$ 3,251	$ 3,111	$ 3,179	$ 2,963	$ 3,178	$ 3,344
Interest		6,590	6,889	7,056	7,329	7,502	7,930
Benefit Changes							
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		285	(1,648)	266	(890)	(829)	(962)
Assumption Changes					489	3,456	
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(5,577)	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		4,549	2,377	4,328	3,199	6,139	2,672
Total Pension Liability - Beginning		92,303	96,852	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895
Total Pension Liability - Ending	(a)	96,852	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895	115,567
Plan Net Position							
Contributions - Employer		3,596	3,371	3,947	4,279	4,689	4,879
Contributions - Employee		629	624	630	715	779	846
Net Investment Income		2,052	1,094	9,157	6,938	6,937	2,536
Other Income						13	13
Transfer In							
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(5,577)	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)
Administrative Expense		(96)	(133)	(74)	(105)	(121)	(127)
Net Change in Plan Net Position		604	(1,019)	7,487	5,135	5,129	507
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		75,864	76,468	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	(b)	76,468	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200	93,707
Net Pension Liability - Ending	(a) - (b)	$20,384	$23,780	$20,621	$18,685	$19,695	$21,860
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		78.95 %	76.04 %	80.09 %	82.50 %	82.55 %	81.08 %
Covered Payroll		$ 6,149	$ 6,097	$ 6,162	$ 6,178	$ 6,732	$ 7,802
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		331.50 %	390.03 %	334.63 %	302.44 %	292.58 %	280.21 %

Schedule intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contribution	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2011	$ 3,286	$ 2,028	$ 1,258	$ 5,700	35.58%
2012	2,979	1,973	1,006	5,847	33.74%
2013	2,939	2,662	277	5,868	45.36%
2014	2,949	2,717	232	5,634	48.23%
2015	3,493	3,595	(102)	6,149	58.46%
2016	3,463	3,370	93	6,097	55.27%
2017	3,604	3,947	(343)	6,162	64.05%
2018	3,273	4,279	(1,006)	6,178	69.26%
2019	3,307	4,689	(1,382)	6,732	69.65%
2020	3,897	4,879	(982)	7,802	62.54%

Schedule of Investment Returns

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Annual Money Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	8.8 %	16.9 %	2.7 %	1.5 %	12.4 %	8.5 %	8.0 %	2.8 %

Schedule intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

***Note to the Judges' Retirement Fund Schedules*:**

Assumptions Used to Calculate Actuarially Determined Contributions

Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll - Open
Amortization Period	11.6 Years
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return - Gross	7.05%
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.75%
Post-retirement Cost of Living Allowance Increases	1.00% or 3.75%
Implied Price Inflation Rate	3.00%

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Retiree Healthcare Plan
(dollars in thousands)

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020
Service Cost	$ 1,264	$ 1,292	$ 738
Interest	1,166	1,142	780
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(145)	—
Assumption Changes		(10,711)	8,967
Expected Benefit Payments	(2,842)	(3,012)	(2,250)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(412)	(11,434)	8,235
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,326	20,666
Effects of Change in Proportion		(226)	(129)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,100	20,537
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 32,326	$ 20,666	$ 28,772
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	3.21 %	2.06 %	2.62 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Long-Term Disability Healthcare Plan
(dollars in thousands)

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020
Service Cost	$ 199	$ 203	$ 172
Interest	101	65	57
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		774	—
Assumption Changes		(392)	14
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,515)	(1,042)	(874)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(1,215)	(392)	(631)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,143	1,736
Effects of Change in Proportion		(15)	(11)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,128	1,725
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 2,143	$ 1,736	$ 1,094
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.21 %	0.17 %	0.10 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %

Schedules above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Long-Term Disability Life Insurance Plan
(dollars in thousands)

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020
Service Cost			
Interest	$ 99	$ 84	$ 75
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(1)	—
Assumption Changes		(37)	37
Expected Benefit Payments	(561)	(468)	(394)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(462)	(422)	(282)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,050	2,588	2,147
Effects of Change in Proportion		(19)	(13)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,050	2,569	2,134
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 2,588	$ 2,147	$ 1,852
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.26 %	0.21 %	0.17 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Long-Term Disability Income Plan
(dollars in thousands)

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020
Service Cost			
Interest	$ 71	$ 61	$ 57
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		46	—
Assumption Changes		(22)	24
Expected Benefit Payments	(366)	(330)	(279)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(295)	(245)	(198)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	2,168	1,873	1,615
Effects of Change in Proportion		(13)	(10)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	2,168	1,860	1,605
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 1,873	$ 1,615	$ 1,407
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.19 %	0.16 %	0.13 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %

Schedules above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Retiree Life Insurance Plan
(dollars in thousands)

Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020
Service Cost	$ 2,097	$ 2,113	$ 2,058
Interest	2,114	2,178	2,377
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(659)	—
Assumption Changes		(2,303)	4,701
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,136)	(1,210)	(1,293)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	3,075	119	7,843
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	60,589	59,430
Effects of Change in Proportion		(1,278)	590
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	59,311	60,020
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 60,589	$ 59,430	$ 67,863
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 325,265	$ 319,806	$ 336,776
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	18.63 %	18.58 %	20.15 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	100.00 %	98.25 %	98.56 %

Schedule above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

For the above OPEB plans, no assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4; these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Net OPEB Liability

University of Idaho Plan

(dollars in thousands)

		2018	2019	2020
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost		$ 505	$ 505	$ 579
Interest		3,606	3,698	3,837
Benefit Changes				(3,256)
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)			3,654	(918)
Assumption Changes			(8,338)	(5,689)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(2,676)	(3,189)	(2,549)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		1,435	(3,670)	(7,996)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		66,885	68,320	64,650
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	(a)	68,320	64,650	56,654
Plan Net Position				
Contributions - Employer		2,961	3,895	2,660
Contributions - Employee				
Net Investment Income		3,528	(1,840)	6,414
Transfer In				
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(2,676)	(3,189)	(2,549)
Administrative Expense		(75)	(91)	(110)
Net Change in Plan Net Position		3,738	(1,225)	6,415
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		31,247	34,984	33,759
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	(b)	34,984	33,759	40,174
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) - Ending	(a) - (b)	$ 33,336	$ 30,891	$ 16,480
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		51.21 %	52.22 %	70.91 %
Covered Payroll		$ 159,935	$ 165,468	$ 170,118
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		20.84 %	18.67 %	9.69 %

Schedule above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

University of Idaho Plan

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contributions	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contributions[1]	(c) Contributions Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2011	$ 5,250	$ 5,618	$ (368)	$ 121,834	4.61%
2012	4,806	5,201	(395)	123,237	4.22%
2013	3,723	4,404	(681)	123,592	3.56%
2014	3,368	3,178	190	132,777	2.39%
2015	3,177	3,233	(56)	140,728	2.30%
2016	2,711	2,751	(40)	150,995	1.82%
2017	3,321	3,157	164	152,999	2.06%
2018	3,537	3,592	(55)	157,589	2.28%
2019	3,451	2,937	514	162,317	1.81%
2020	3,285	N/A	N/A	172,651	N/A

[1] For the year ending June 30, 2011, the amount of actual contributions in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution was estimated based on the percentage contributed as shown in the footnotes of the University's Financial Statements for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and Report of Independent Auditors

Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability Proportionate Share*

(dollars in thousands)

	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	89.01 %	88.40 %	88.27 %
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (84,677)	$ (101,454)	$ (111,192)
Covered Payroll	$ 977,312	$ 980,674	$ 1,019,651
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(8.66)%	(10.35)%	(10.90)%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$ 186,498	$ 206,260	$ 225,186
Plan Total OPEB Liability	$ 91,368	$ 91,490	$ 99,214
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability	204.12 %	225.45 %	226.97 %

*As of the Measurement Date of the Net OPEB Liability

Schedule of Employer Contributions

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contribution	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2017	$ 3,812	$ 6,353	$ (2,541)	$ 977,312	0.65%
2018	3,727	6,374	(2,647)	980,674	0.65%
2019	3,875	6,628	(2,753)	1,019,651	0.65%
2020	4,394	3,967	427	1,220,585	0.33%

Schedules above intended to show information for 10 years. Information for additional years will be displayed as it becomes available.

Combining Financial Statements



Lower Mesa Falls

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS include nonmajor special revenue funds. The following provides a brief description of the nonmajor governmental funds.

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS account for specific revenues that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

The Agriculture and Natural Resources Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the maintenance, preservation, and regulation of the State's parks, water, air, and agricultural resources. The major sources of funding are dedicated user fees, taxes, and federal grants.

The Regulatory Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with various professional licensing and monitoring functions. The major sources of funding are taxes and license fees.

The Fish and Game Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with enforcing and administering the fish and game laws in Idaho and perpetuating and managing the State's wildlife resources. The major sources of funding are dedicated user fees and federal grants.

The Federal Fund accounts for a portion of the financial position and operations associated with federal grants received by the State. Some federal grants are included in other funds of the State.

The Miscellaneous Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with general government services. The major sources of funding are provided by the sale of goods and services, miscellaneous taxes and fees, and other revenues.

The Building Authority accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the construction and financing of facilities, such as office buildings and parking garages to be used by the State. The major sources of funding are the sale of goods and services and bonds issued. The Building Authority is a blended component unit.

THE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND accounts for specific revenues that are restricted, committed, or assigned to finance construction of capital assets.

The Transportation Infrastructure Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the construction and financing of roads, bridges, and rest areas. The major sources of funding are provided by federal highway funds and notes issued.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	**Regulatory**	**Fish and Game**
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,291	$ 990	$ 23,547
Pooled Cash and Investments	123,607	84,214	34,621
Investments	25,511	25,152	14,754
Accounts Receivable, Net	8,421	3,498	1,332
Taxes Receivable, Net	4,197		
Interfund Receivables		72	246
Due from Other Entities	4,001		7,829
Inventories and Prepaid Items	3,033	803	10,973
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	2,745		10
Other Assets	293	204	93
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,775	1,042	7,393
Investments	122,592		45,059
Total Assets	$ 311,466	$ 115,975	$ 145,857
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$ 3,497	$ 113	$ 1,747
Payroll and Related Liabilities	2,624	1,428	2,168
Interfund Payables	90	16	86
Due to Other Entities	63		
Unearned Revenue	6,294	1,135	20
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	1,389	155	5
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,282	1,198	1,203
Total Liabilities	16,239	4,045	5,229
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	4,226	3,050	264
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			5,908
Inventories and Prepaid Items	3,033	803	10,973
Restricted	225,929	108,077	123,483
Committed	61,197		
Assigned	842		
Total Fund Balances	291,001	108,880	140,364
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 311,466	$ 115,975	$ 145,857

			Capital Projects		
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure		Total
		$ 2,972			$ 32,800
$ 13,930	$ 104,130		$ 2,648		363,150
	22,461				87,878
281	16,362		6,136		36,030
	2,395				6,592
1,280	760				2,358
44,552					56,382
737	4,979				20,525
					2,755
57	998		3		1,648
13,905	551	31,321			65,987
					167,651
$ 74,742	$ 152,636	$ 34,293	$ 8,787		$ 843,756
$ 38,814	$ 1,252	$ 7,014	$ 6,135		$ 58,572
4,043	2,517				12,780
1,467	86				1,745
					63
579	54				8,082
					1,549
525	98				5,306
45,428	4,007	7,014	6,135		88,097
6,078	16,865				30,483
					5,908
737	4,979				20,525
22,499	76,606	27,279	2,652		586,525
	50,179				111,376
					842
23,236	131,764	27,279	2,652		725,176
$ 74,742	$ 152,636	$ 34,293	$ 8,787		$ 843,756

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	**Regulatory**	**Fish and Game**
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	$ 4,800		
Other Taxes	41,590	$ 101,112	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	53,065	63,703	$ 56,583
Sale of Goods and Services	8,328	1,400	2,733
Grants and Contributions	24,854	49	61,908
Investment Income	7,956	1,806	8,036
Other Income	(346)	3,800	1,315
Total Revenues	140,247	171,870	130,575
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	363	3,886	
Public Safety and Correction		3,084	
Education			
Economic Development	50,483	64,246	100
Natural Resources	68,227	1,018	101,141
Capital Outlay	7,820	827	13,356
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	15,658		203
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement		9	806
Interest and Other Charges		2	472
Total Expenditures	142,551	73,072	116,078
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,304)	98,798	14,497
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			17,824
Premium on Bonds Issued			2,680
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent			
Capital Lease Acquisitions		13	
Sale of Capital Assets	117	149	1,057
Transfers In	23,100	11	215
Transfers Out	(3,275)	(93,633)	(270)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	19,942	(93,460)	21,506
Net Changes in Fund Balances	17,638	5,338	36,003
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated	273,363	103,542	104,361
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 291,001	$ 108,880	$ 140,364

			Capital Projects		
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure		Total
	$ 1,574				$ 6,374
	32,142				174,844
$ 7,012	25,280				205,643
115	16,621	$ 27,924			57,121
488,395	542				575,748
462	6,398	1,420	$ 22		26,100
332	12,670	480			18,251
496,316	95,227	29,824	22		1,064,081
63,287	7,300	438			75,274
8,883	64,107				76,074
214,540	4,408				218,948
74,018	25,292		151		214,290
4,289	10				174,685
67,498	3,230	42,938	19,082		154,751
50,135	17,049				83,045
15	1	12,065			12,896
		16,508			16,982
482,665	121,397	71,949	19,233		1,026,945
13,651	(26,170)	(42,125)	(19,211)		37,136
		39,205	23,032		80,061
					2,680
		(37,734)			(37,734)
					13
9	166				1,498
3	27,554				50,883
(709)	(3,714)		(1,176)		(102,777)
(697)	24,006	1,471	21,856		(5,376)
12,954	(2,164)	(40,654)	2,645		31,760
10,282	133,928	67,933	7		693,416
$ 23,236	$ 131,764	$ 27,279	$ 2,652		$ 725,176

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	Agricultural and Natural Resources			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	$ 4,800	$ 4,800	$ 4,800	
Other Taxes	41,704	41,704	41,704	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	51,620	51,620	51,620	
Sale of Goods and Services	8,318	8,318	8,318	
Grants and Contributions	24,263	24,263	24,263	
Investment Income	1,564	1,564	1,564	
Other Income	4,992	4,992	4,992	
Total Revenues	$ 137,261	$ 137,261	137,261	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 773	$ 772	389	$ 383
Public Safety and Correction				
Education				
Economic Development	$ 57,757	$ 57,755	51,503	$ 6,252
Natural Resources	135,387	134,990	93,826	41,164
Total Expenditures	$ 193,917	$ 193,517	145,718	$ 47,799
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			(8,457)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Capital Lease Acquisitions				
Sale of Capital Assets			117	
Transfers In			23,100	
Transfers Out			(3,275)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			19,942	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			11,485	
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			2,986	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			3,167	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated			273,363	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 291,001	

continued

Special Revenue								
Regulatory					Fish and Game			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
$ 107,187	$ 107,187	$ 107,187						
63,655	63,655	63,655			$ 56,579	$ 56,579	$ 56,579	
1,268	1,268	1,268			2,733	2,733	2,733	
39	39	39			58,995	58,995	58,995	
408	408	408			2,591	2,591	2,591	
3,698	3,698	3,698			1,340	1,340	1,340	
$ 176,255	$ 176,255	176,255			$ 122,238	$ 122,238	122,238	
$ 3,890	$ 3,890	3,889	$ 1					
3,611	3,646	3,109	537					
73,914	77,717	67,599	10,118		$ 100	$ 100	100	
1,637	1,634	1,019	615		139,630	139,779	118,024	$ 21,755
$ 83,052	$ 86,887	75,616	$ 11,271		$ 139,730	$ 139,879	118,124	$ 21,755
		100,639					4,114	
							17,824	
							2,680	
		13						
		149					1,057	
		11					215	
		(93,633)					(270)	
		(93,460)					21,506	
		7,179					25,620	
		(4,385)					8,337	
		2,544					2,046	
		103,542					104,361	
		$ 108,880					$ 140,364	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	Federal			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	$ 7,012	$ 7,012	$ 7,012	
Sale of Goods and Services	74	74	74	
Grants and Contributions	508,423	508,423	508,423	
Investment Income	334	334	334	
Other Income	304	304	304	
Total Revenues	$ 516,147	$ 516,147	516,147	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 173,002	$ 216,322	155,288	$ 61,034
Public Safety and Correction	16,842	17,382	12,419	4,963
Education	319,041	319,014	240,069	78,945
Economic Development	158,801	159,372	89,857	69,515
Natural Resources	19,696	19,691	9,765	9,926
Total Expenditures	$ 687,382	$ 731,781	507,398	$ 224,383
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			8,749	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Capital Lease Acquisitions				
Sale of Capital Assets			9	
Transfers In			3	
Transfers Out			(709)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(697)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			8,052	
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(19,831)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			24,733	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			10,282	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 23,236	

continued

Special Revenue								
Miscellaneous					Building Authority			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
$ 1,573	$ 1,573	$ 1,573						
29,679	29,679	29,679						
25,006	25,006	25,006						
13,682	13,682	13,682			$ 27,924	$ 27,924	$ 27,924	
1,576	1,576	1,576						
5,055	5,055	5,055			1,420	1,420	1,420	
12,629	12,629	12,629			480	480	480	
$ 89,200	$ 89,200	89,200			$ 29,824	$ 29,824	29,824	
$ 17,854	$ 17,852	15,742	$ 2,110		$ 71,949	$ 71,949	71,949	
79,024	79,133	71,734	7,399					
7,096	7,094	4,595	2,499					
44,355	44,641	33,196	11,445					
38	38	10	28					
$ 148,367	$ 148,758	125,277	$ 23,481		$ 71,949	$ 71,949	71,949	
		(36,077)					(42,125)	
							39,205	
							(37,734)	
		166						
		27,554						
		(3,714)						
		24,006					1,471	
		(12,071)					(40,654)	
		6,027						
		3,880						
		133,928					67,933	
		$ 131,764					$ 27,279	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Capital Projects			
	Transportation Infrastructure			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees				
Sale of Goods and Services				
Grants and Contributions				
Investment Income	$ 15	$ 15	$ 15	
Other Income				
Total Revenues	$ 15	$ 15	15	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Public Safety and Correction				
Education				
Economic Development	$ 19,484	$ 19,484	$ 19,485	$ (1)
Natural Resources				
Total Expenditures	$ 19,484	$ 19,484	19,485	(1)
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			(19,470)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued			23,032	
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Capital Lease Acquisitions				
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In				
Transfers Out			(1,176)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			21,856	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			2,386	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			7	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			252	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			7	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 2,652	

Total				
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	
$ 6,373	$ 6,373	$ 6,373		
178,570	178,570	178,570		
203,872	203,872	203,872		
53,999	53,999	53,999		
593,296	593,296	593,296		
11,387	11,387	11,387		
23,443	23,443	23,443		
$ 1,070,940	$ 1,070,940	1,070,940		
$ 267,468	$ 310,785	247,257	$ 63,528	
99,477	100,161	87,262	12,899	
326,137	326,108	244,664	81,444	
354,411	359,069	261,740	97,329	
296,388	296,132	222,644	73,488	
$ 1,343,881	$ 1,392,255	1,063,567	$ 328,688	
		7,373		
		80,061		
		2,680		
		(37,734)		
		13		
		1,498		
		50,883		
		(102,777)		
		(5,376)		
		1,997		
		(6,859)		
		36,622		
		693,416		
		$ 725,176		

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Major Permanent Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Land Endowments			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 78,966	$ 78,966	$ 78,966	
Investment Income	116,874	116,874	116,874	
Total Revenues	$ 195,840	$ 195,840	195,840	
EXPENDITURES				
Natural Resources	$ 45,546	$ 45,518	39,594	$ 5,924
Total Expenditures	$ 45,546	$ 45,518	39,594	$ 5,924
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			156,246	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets			17,964	
Transfers Out			(81,168)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(63,204)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			93,042	
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			387	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			1,408	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated			2,433,463	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 2,528,300	

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS account for those funds that provide goods or services to the general public and finance their operations primarily through user charges. The following provide brief descriptions of the nonmajor enterprise funds.

The State Lottery Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with lottery games. Established by the Legislature in 1988, the State Lottery's purpose is to adopt rules and regulations governing the establishment and operation of lottery games, to oversee lottery operations, and to maximize the net income of the lottery for the benefit of the State. Annually, on July 1, the State Lottery's surplus net income is distributed as follows: 3/8 of its net income to the permanent building account, 3/8 of its net income to the school district building account, and 1/4 of its net income to the bond levy equalization fund as dictated by Idaho Code Section 67-7434.

The State Liquor Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the distribution, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Per Idaho Code Section 23-404, after deducting administrative and operating costs for the Liquor Division, distributions are made to cities, counties, the General Fund, and various other funds of the State.

The Correctional Industries Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with employment for inmates of the Department of Correction. Correctional Industries manufactures and sells a variety of items including license plates, furniture, highway signs, printing services, and other products and services.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,093			$ 3,093
Pooled Cash and Investments		$ 40,425	$ 6,760	47,185
Accounts Receivable, Net	2,795		455	3,250
Interfund Receivables			192	192
Inventories and Prepaid Items	83	21,355	1,918	23,356
Other Current Assets		273	8	281
Total Current Assets	5,971	62,053	9,333	77,357
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	56,416			56,416
Other Noncurrent Assets	254	823	170	1,247
Capital Assets, Net	545	8,005	3,291	11,841
Total Noncurrent Assets	57,215	8,828	3,461	69,504
Total Assets	63,186	70,881	12,794	146,861
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	401	1,569	410	2,380
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 63,587	$ 72,450	$ 13,204	$ 149,241
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 1,268	$ 22,459	$ 125	$ 23,852
Payroll and Related Liabilities	151	544	115	810
Interfund Payables		10,683	290	10,973
Due to Other Entities		11,367		11,367
Other Accrued Liabilities	4,146	1		4,147
Compensated Absences Payable	166	585	115	866
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	70		34	104
Total Current Liabilities	5,801	45,639	679	52,119
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	189		122	311
Other Long-Term Obligations	859	2,887	582	4,328
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,048	2,887	704	4,639
Total Liabilities	6,849	48,526	1,383	56,758
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	373	1,443	357	2,173
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	286	8,003	3,135	11,424
Restricted for:				
Other Purposes	56,079	14,478	8,329	78,886
Total Net Position	56,365	22,481	11,464	90,310
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 63,587	$ 72,450	$ 13,204	$ 149,241

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees		$ 1		$ 1
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 278,244	253,934	$ 13,077	545,255
Other Income	28	64	(209)	(117)
Total Operating Revenues	278,272	253,999	12,868	545,139
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	3,179	13,986	2,745	19,910
Services and Supplies	33,404	138,704	4,416	176,524
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	185,848			185,848
Depreciation	168	410	444	1,022
Other Expenses	347	6,578	5,961	12,886
Total Operating Expenses	222,946	159,678	13,566	396,190
Operating Income (Loss)	55,326	94,321	(698)	148,949
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income	9	603	173	785
Interest Expense	(9)		(22)	(31)
Intergovernmental Distributions		(45,263)		(45,263)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	15	3	(133)	(115)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		(3)	(16)	(19)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	15	(44,660)	2	(44,643)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	55,341	49,661	(696)	104,306
Transfers Out	(60,000)	(45,410)		(105,410)
Change in Net Position	(4,659)	4,251	(696)	(1,104)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	61,024	18,230	12,160	91,414
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 56,365	$ 22,481	$ 11,464	$ 90,310

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers	$ 277,510	$ 253,951	$ 8,679	$ 540,140
Receipts from Interfund Services			4,220	4,220
Payments to Employees	(3,183)	(14,128)	(2,790)	(20,101)
Payments to Suppliers	(33,542)	(137,993)	(10,502)	(182,037)
Payments for Interfund Services		(660)	(879)	(1,539)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(186,163)			(186,163)
Other Receipts		15	136	151
Other Payments		(99)		(99)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	54,622	101,086	(1,136)	154,572
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Intergovernmental Distributions		(43,276)		(43,276)
Transfers Out	(60,000)	(43,310)		(103,310)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(60,000)	(86,586)		(146,586)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING				
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes				
Principal Payments	(67)		(30)	(97)
Interest Payments	(9)		(22)	(31)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	15		13	28
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(88)	(279)	(704)	(1,071)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(149)	(279)	(743)	(1,171)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	9	570	169	748
Other Investing Activities		(1)		(1)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	9	569	169	747
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(5,518)	14,790	(1,710)	7,562
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	65,027	25,635	8,470	99,132
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 59,509	$ 40,425	$ 6,760	$ 106,694
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 55,326	$ 94,321	$ (698)	$ 148,949
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by				
Depreciation and Amortization	168	410	444	1,022
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(762)		243	(519)
Inventories and Prepaid Items		(4,305)	(706)	(5,011)
Other Assets	124	(96)	(33)	(5)
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	(195)	10,835	(167)	10,473
Unearned Revenue			(207)	(207)
Compensated Absences		21	11	32
Other Accrued Liabilities	(9)	(658)	(37)	(704)
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(30)	558	14	542
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 54,622	$ 101,086	$ (1,136)	$ 154,572

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

State Liquor recorded an interfund payable of $2,100 due on July 1, 2020. Correctional Industries had a disposal of capital assets at a loss of $146 and acquired capital assets by capital lease for $80. Restated net position by $639 for State Liquor due to an adjustment to capital assets.

INERNAL SERVICE FUNDS account for those funds which provide goods or services to state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The following provide brief descriptions of operations included in the internal service funds.

The Group Insurance Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-5771, accounts for health insurance for all state employees and optional coverage for dependents and retirees. The fund also provides life insurance and short and long-term disability coverage.

The Risk Management Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-5776, accounts for insurance coverage and loss prevention to all state agencies. Coverage is provided using a combination of self-insurance and insurance purchased from commercial carriers.

The General Services Fund, created by Idaho Code Sections 67-5703, 67-5744, and 67-3516, accounts for statewide auditing, human resources, treasury, surplus property redistribution and sale, copying, purchasing, mail, and voice and data communication services.

The Data Processing Services Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-1021, accounts for data processing services provided by the Office of the State Controller to the various state agencies.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 41,212	$ 3,617	$ 18,332	$ 4,767	$ 67,928
Accounts Receivable, Net			1,110		1,110
Interfund Receivables		22	589	653	1,264
Inventories and Prepaid Items		152	2,322	1,693	4,167
Other Current Assets	269	39	22	6	336
Total Current Assets	41,481	3,830	22,375	7,119	74,805
Noncurrent Assets					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	39,410				39,410
Investments	44,651	8,852			53,503
Other Noncurrent Assets	27	32	643	366	1,068
Capital Assets, Net	4	4	12,244	594	12,846
Total Noncurrent Assets	84,092	8,888	12,887	960	106,827
Total Assets	125,573	12,718	35,262	8,079	181,632
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows	75	80	2,326	663	3,144
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 125,648	$ 12,798	$ 37,588	$ 8,742	$ 184,776
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable			$ 1,376		$ 1,376
Payroll and Related Liabilities	$ 18	$ 25	777	$ 187	1,007
Interfund Payables			7		7
Unearned Revenue	16,409		71	612	17,092
Other Accrued Liabilities	3		54		57
Compensated Absences Payable	22	33	822	270	1,147
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable			388		388
Policy Claim Liabilities	1,347	4,374			5,721
Total Current Liabilities	17,799	4,432	3,495	1,069	26,795
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable			653		653
Policy Claim Liabilities		11,770			11,770
Other Long-Term Obligations	95	65	2,692	1,259	4,111
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	95	11,835	3,345	1,259	16,534
Total Liabilities	17,894	16,267	6,840	2,328	43,329
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	83	99	1,625	662	2,469
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3	4	11,204	594	11,805
Restricted for:					
Claims and Judgments	39,410				39,410
Other Purposes	68,258	(3,572)	3,729	5,158	73,573
Unrestricted			14,190		14,190
Total Net Position	107,671	(3,568)	29,123	5,752	138,978
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 125,648	$ 12,798	$ 37,588	$ 8,742	$ 184,776

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 304,400	$ 13,469	$ 49,773	$ 8,599	$ 376,241
Grants and Contributions			117		117
Other Income	48	56	113	2	219
Total Operating Revenues	304,448	13,525	50,003	8,601	376,577
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel Costs	426	596	15,295	4,264	20,581
Services and Supplies	299	4,276	20,643	2,107	27,325
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	303,584	8,588			312,172
Depreciation	1	1	982	530	1,514
Other Expenses	(1,263)	192	7,170	(52)	6,047
Total Operating Expenses	303,047	13,653	44,090	6,849	367,639
Operating Income (Loss)	1,401	(128)	5,913	1,752	8,938
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Investment Income	4,465	569	373	81	5,488
Interest Expense			(40)		(40)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	1	1	6		8
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			(2)		(2)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	4,466	570	337	81	5,454
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	5,867	442	6,250	1,833	14,392
Transfers In			1,738		1,738
Transfers Out			(9,015)	(159)	(9,174)
Change in Net Position	5,867	442	(1,027)	1,674	6,956
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	101,804	(4,010)	30,150	4,078	132,022
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 107,671	$ (3,568)	$ 29,123	$ 5,752	$ 138,978

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	$ 19,968	$ 424	$ 14,134		$ 34,526
Receipts from Interfund Services	284,996	13,080	34,924	$ 8,031	341,031
Receipts from Grants and Contributions			117		117
Payments to Employees	(457)	(621)	(15,239)	(4,297)	(20,614)
Payments to Suppliers	(275)	(4,313)	(24,477)	(1,784)	(30,849)
Payments for Interfund Services	(51)	(260)	(2,855)	(64)	(3,230)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(307,232)	(6,831)			(314,063)
Other Receipts	1,321	52			1,373
Other Payments			(326)	(5)	(331)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(1,730)	1,531	6,278	1,881	7,960
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Transfers In			1,738		1,738
Transfers Out			(9,015)	(159)	(9,174)
Interest Payments			(1)		(1)
Other Receipts			1		1
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities			(7,277)	(159)	(7,436)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Principal Payments			(353)		(353)
Interest Payments			(79)		(79)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	1	4	11		16
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(1)	(196)	(582)	(779)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing	1	3	(617)	(582)	(1,195)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	3,007	287	396	85	3,775
Purchase of Investments	(889)	(178)			(1,067)
Redemption of Investments	284				284
Other Investing Activities	(2)		(10)		(12)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	2,400	109	386	85	2,980
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	671	1,643	(1,230)	1,225	2,309
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	79,951	1,974	19,562	3,542	105,029
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 80,622	$ 3,617	$ 18,332	$ 4,767	$ 107,338
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash					
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 1,401	$ (128)	$ 5,913	$ 1,752	$ 8,938
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided					
Depreciation and Amortization	1	1	982	530	1,514
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	27	(22)	(881)	(531)	(1,407)
Inventories and Prepaid Items		(51)	(60)	202	91
Other Assets	(1)	11	135	(42)	103
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables		(1)	200		199
Unearned Revenue	521		71	(31)	561
Compensated Absences	(7)	2	172	48	215
Policy Claim Liabilities	(3,648)	1,757			(1,891)
Other Accrued Liabilities	(24)	(38)	(254)	(47)	(363)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (1,730)	$ 1,531	$ 6,278	$ 1,881	$ 7,960
Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):					

Investments increased in fair value by $1,421 for Group Insurance and by $282 for Risk Management.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore cannot be used to support the State's own programs. The following provide brief descriptions of the State's fiduciary funds.

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS account for resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, deferred compensation plans, and other postemployment benefit plans. The State's pension trust funds include the following:

The PERSI Base Plan and the Firefighters' Retirement Fund are cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit retirement plans that provide benefits based on member's years of service, age, and highest average salary. In addition, benefits are provided for disability, for death, and to eligible members' beneficiaries.

The Judges' Retirement Fund is a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits to retired justices, judges, and eligible administrative directors. The Fund also provides allowances to surviving spouses.

The Deferred Compensation Plan is an IRS Section 457(b) tax-advantaged trust fund that accounts for the resources contributed by individuals to fund their retirement.

The 414(k) Plan and the 401(k) Plan are defined contribution retirement plans that consist of gain sharing allocations, voluntary employee contributions, rollover contributions, and some employer matching contributions.

The Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State Fund and **the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-Schools Fund** provide payment of health insurance premiums on behalf of retired employees based on accumulated unused sick leave at the time of retirement.

The University of Idaho Retiree Benefit Trust Fund provides medical and dental benefits to eligible University of Idaho retirees, disabled employees, spouses, and survivors. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2002, are eligible to participate in this plan.

The University of Idaho Health Benefit Trust Fund provides medical, mental health, dental, and vision benefits to active and retired University of Idaho employees.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS account for assets invested by the State on behalf of other governmental entities. The following provide brief descriptions of the State's investment trust funds:

The Local Government Investment Pool is an external investment pool sponsored by the State Treasurer's Office for Local Government Investment Pool participants. The purpose of the Pool is to provide a safe liquid vehicle for investing monies not needed to meet immediate operating obligations and to obtain the best interest rate available at the time of investment.

The Diversified Bond Fund is an external investment pool sponsored by the State Treasurer's Office for Diversified Bond Fund participants. The purpose of the Fund is to provide an investment vehicle with a reasonable level of current income and potential capital appreciation as measured on a long-term basis.

AGENCY FUNDS account for resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity. The following provides a brief description of the State's agency fund:

The Custodial Fund accounts for residual idle cash and investments held by the State on behalf of other governmental entities and administered by the State Treasurer's Office. The fund also accounts for the receipts and disbursements of monies collected by the State and distributed to entities or individuals. This includes deposits of securities by banks and insurance companies doing business in the State.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Deferred Compensation 457(b)	Defined Contribution 414(k)
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,526	$ 37			$ 70
Pooled Cash and Investments	9,196	221	$ 535		
Investments:					
Pooled Short Term	334,824	8,051	1,800		
Fixed Income Investments	3,883,743	93,389	20,881	$ 226,178	
Marketable Securities	10,341,931	248,683	55,603		
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	1,004,119	24,145	5,399	306,297	56,159
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,762,079	42,371	9,474		
Other Investments				1,801	
Receivables:					
Investments Sold	108,038	2,589	581	3,051	
Contributions	4,175	26		237	11
Interest and Dividends	47,093	1,128	253		147
Interfund Receivables					
Other Assets	83,140				
Capital Assets, Net	8,551				
Total Assets	17,588,415	420,640	94,526	537,564	56,387
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	536	13			
Interfund Payables	2				
Investments Purchased	140,237	3,396	755		
Policy Claim Liabilities					
Other Accrued Liabilities	14,250	298	65		7
Total Liabilities	155,025	3,707	820		7
NET POSITION					
Held in Trust for:					
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	17,433,390	416,933	93,706	537,564	56,380
Net Position Restricted for OPEB					
Trust Beneficiaries					
Total Net Position	$ 17,433,390	$ 416,933	$ 93,706	$ 537,564	$ 56,380

Defined Contribution 401(k)	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-Schools	U of I Retiree Benefits Trust	U of I Death Benefits Trust	U of I Health Benefits Trust	Total
$ 1,033			$ 1,236	$ 21	$ 186	$ 4,109
	$ 76	$ 115				10,143
1,464			31,652			377,791
	71,528	95,735	3,690		4,422	4,399,566
	162,467	259,302				11,067,986
1,051,382			3,594			2,451,095
						1,813,924
						1,801
						114,259
1,139						5,588
2,202			2		24	50,849
		2				2
	399	884				84,423
						8,551
1,057,220	234,470	356,038	40,174	21	4,632	20,390,087
					567	1,116
						2
						144,388
					2,382	2,382
285	21	29				14,955
285	21	29			2,949	162,843
1,056,935						19,594,908
	234,449	356,009	40,174	21		630,653
					1,683	1,683
$ 1,056,935	$ 234,449	$ 356,009	$ 40,174	$ 21	$ 1,683	$ 20,227,244

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Deferred Compensation 457(b)	Define Contribution 414(k)
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Member	$ 280,791	$ 5	$ 846	$ 19,589	
Employer	430,638	8,660	4,879		
Transfers In from Other Plans				6,238	
Total Contributions	711,429	8,665	5,725	25,827	
Investment Income:					
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	173,079	4,147	975	63,178	$ 1,508
Interest, Dividends, and Other	341,008	8,171	1,833	8,395	100
Less Investment Expense:					
Investment Activity Expense	(51,242)	(1,228)	(272)		(22)
Net Investment Income	462,845	11,090	2,536	71,573	1,586
Miscellaneous Income	421		13		
Total Additions	1,174,695	19,755	8,274	97,400	1,586
DEDUCTIONS					
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,012,558	19,074	7,640		3,330
Administrative Expense	10,180	74	127	345	336
Participant Withdrawals				28,164	
Total Deductions	1,022,738	19,148	7,767	28,509	3,666
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:					
Employee Pension Benefits	151,957	607	507	68,891	(2,080)
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits					
Trust Beneficiaries					
Net Position - Beginning of Year	17,281,433	416,326	93,199	468,673	58,460
Net Position - End of Year	$ 17,433,390	$ 416,933	$ 93,706	$ 537,564	$ 56,380

Defined Contribution 401(k)	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-Schools	U of I Retiree Benefits Trust	U of I Death Benefits Trust	U of I Health Benefits Trust	Total
$ 63,949					$ 5,666	$ 370,846
7,027	$ 4,494	$ 8,967		$ 160	24,932	489,757
21,342						27,580
92,318	4,494	8,967		160	30,598	888,183
12,035	9,679	14,707	$ 6,523	1	216	286,048
19,033						378,540
(2,626)	(125)	(191)				(55,706)
28,442	9,554	14,516	6,523	1	216	608,882
	2	3				439
120,760	14,050	23,486	6,523	161	30,814	1,497,504
47,344	4,740	11,888		140	27,154	1,133,868
1,847	47	72	109		4,302	17,439
						28,164
49,191	4,787	11,960	109	140	31,456	1,179,471
71,569						291,451
	9,263	11,526	6,414	21		27,224
					(642)	(642)
985,366	225,186	344,483	33,760		2,325	19,909,211
$ 1,056,935	$ 234,449	$ 356,009	$ 40,174	$ 21	$ 1,683	$ 20,227,244

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Equivalents	$ 222,682		$ 222,682
Investments:			
Pooled Short Term	701,358	$ 29,351	730,709
Fixed Income Investments	2,268,907	79,969	2,348,876
Mortgages and Real Estate		55,592	55,592
Receivables:			
Interest and Dividends	6,560	643	7,203
Total Assets	3,199,507	165,555	3,365,062
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	24,196	5	24,201
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,711	229	2,940
Total Liabilities	26,907	234	27,141
NET POSITION			
Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	3,172,600	165,321	3,337,921
Total Net Position	$ 3,172,600	$ 165,321	$ 3,337,921

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Participant Deposits	$ 6,024,026	$ 7,793	$ 6,031,819
Total Contributions	6,024,026	7,793	6,031,819
Investment Income:			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	30,957	4,517	35,474
Interest, Dividends, and Other	30,839	4,355	35,194
Less Investment Expense:			
Investment Activity Expense	(237)	(53)	(290)
Net Investment Income	61,559	8,819	70,378
Total Additions	6,085,585	16,612	6,102,197
DEDUCTIONS			
Earnings Distribution	56,087	3,373	59,460
Participant Withdrawals	5,698,430	21,314	5,719,744
Total Deductions	5,754,517	24,687	5,779,204
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	331,068	(8,075)	322,993
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,841,532	173,396	3,014,928
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 3,172,600	$ 165,321	$ 3,337,921

Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

		Custodial
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	13,737
Pooled Cash and Investments		29,722
Investments:		
Fixed Income Investments		454,943
Receivables:		
Interest and Dividends		169
Total Assets	$	498,571
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$	268
Due to Other Entities		561
Amounts Held in Trust to Others		497,522
Amounts Held for Project Beneficiaries		146
Other Accrued Liabilities		74
Total Liabilities	$	498,571

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	Balances June 30, 2019 As Restated	Additions	Deductions	Balances June 30, 2020
CUSTODIAL				
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 23,491	$ 14,096	$ 23,850	$ 13,737
Pooled Cash and Investments	30,245	93,965	94,488	29,722
Investments:				
Fixed Income Investments	448,056	454,943	448,056	454,943
Receivables:				
Interest and Dividends	15	316	162	169
Interfund Receivables		5	5	
Due from Other Entities		384	384	
Total Assets	$ 501,807	$ 563,709	$ 566,945	$ 498,571
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 2,367	$ 268	$ 2,367	$ 268
Due to Other Entities	2,245	7,264	8,950	559
Amounts Held for Others	493,066	532,327	527,871	497,522
Amounts Held for Project Beneficiaries	5,374	390	5,616	148
Other Accrued Liabilities	(1,245)	22,490	21,171	74
Total Liabilities	$ 501,807	$ 562,739	$ 565,975	$ 498,571

Statistical Section



Shoshone Falls

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Note: The schedules presented in the Statistical Section are not audited, and component unit data is not included.

Schedule 1 - Net Position by Component

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)
Governmental Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 5,115,567	$ 5,218,008	$ 5,325,732	$ 5,447,960	$ 5,638,703	$ 5,777,987
Restricted[1]	2,086,004	2,134,426	2,291,548	2,619,433	2,885,392	3,043,809
Unrestricted[2]	444,322	529,948	748,869	737,576	893,542	947,045
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	**$ 7,645,893**	**$ 7,882,382**	**$ 8,366,149**	**$ 8,804,969**	**$ 9,417,637**	**$ 9,768,841**
Business-Type Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 656,020	$ 695,405	$ 736,734	$ 746,473	$ 749,873	$ 758,031
Restricted[3]	769,555	901,322	986,730	1,130,154	1,222,537	1,353,036
Unrestricted[4,5]	194,366	251,804	261,432	226,545	291,420	303,825
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	**$ 1,619,941**	**$ 1,848,531**	**$ 1,984,896**	**$ 2,103,172**	**$ 2,263,830**	**$ 2,414,892**
Primary Government						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 5,771,587	$ 5,913,413	$ 6,062,466	$ 6,194,433	$ 6,388,576	$ 6,536,018
Restricted	2,855,559	3,035,748	3,278,278	3,749,587	4,107,929	4,396,845
Unrestricted	638,688	781,752	1,010,301	964,121	1,184,962	1,250,870
Total Primary Government Net Position	**$ 9,265,834**	**$ 9,730,913**	**$ 10,351,045**	**$ 10,908,141**	**$ 11,681,467**	**$ 12,183,733**

[1]In fiscal year (FY) 2011, net position increased primarily due to the increase in federal grant revenue from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In FY2012, net position increased due to lower Medicaid and rehabilitation service costs. In FY2013-2017, net position increased primarily due to the increase in fair market value of investments, primarily related to the Land Endowment fund.

[2]Large fluctuations in governmental activities unrestricted net position balances occurred primarily as income tax and sales tax revenues increased and decreased due to significant changes in economic conditions.

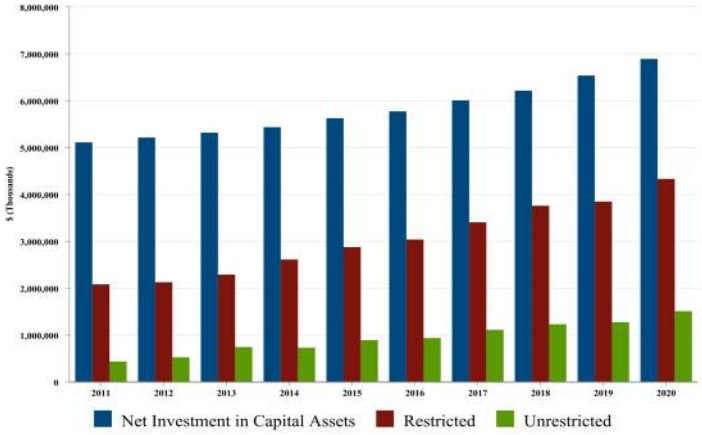
[3]Increases and decreases of business-type activities restricted net position were primarily due to increases in unemployment compensation assessment collections and/or decreases in unemployment claims related to changes in economic conditions.

[4]FY2012 and FY2015 net position increased primarily due to increased student tuition and fees for the colleges and universities.

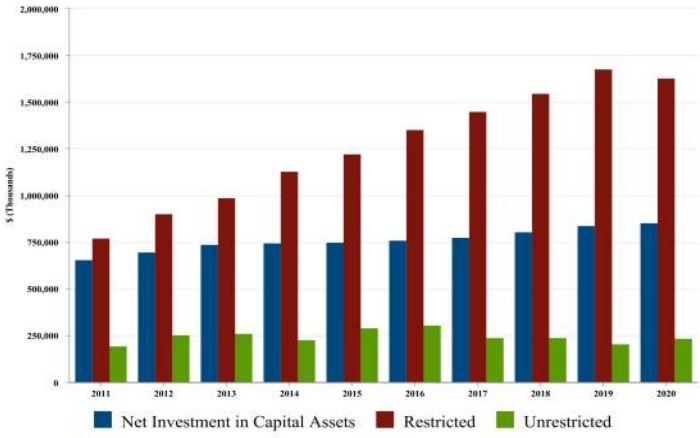
[5]FY2019 net position decreased due to removal of Eastern Idaho Technical College (EITC) from the reporting entity and prior period adjustments due to OPEB.

2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
$ 6,018,594	$ 6,215,298	$ 6,538,568	$ 6,901,103
3,406,489	3,767,494	3,849,071	4,338,210
1,122,934	1,229,977	1,277,840	1,515,228
$ 10,548,017	**$ 11,212,769**	**$ 11,665,479**	**$ 12,754,541**
$ 772,823	$ 804,989	$ 837,745	$ 854,731
1,449,554	1,544,643	1,675,978	1,627,971
239,141	237,345	204,554	234,627
$ 2,461,518	**$ 2,586,977**	**$ 2,718,277**	**$ 2,717,329**
$ 6,791,417	$ 7,020,287	$ 7,376,313	$ 7,755,834
4,856,043	5,312,137	5,525,049	5,966,181
1,362,075	1,467,322	1,482,394	1,749,855
$ 13,009,535	**$ 13,799,746**	**$ 14,383,756**	**$ 15,471,870**

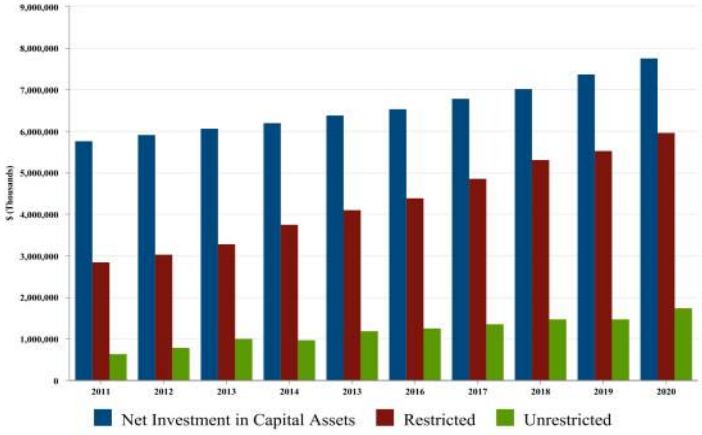
Governmental Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



Business-Type Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



Primary Government Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



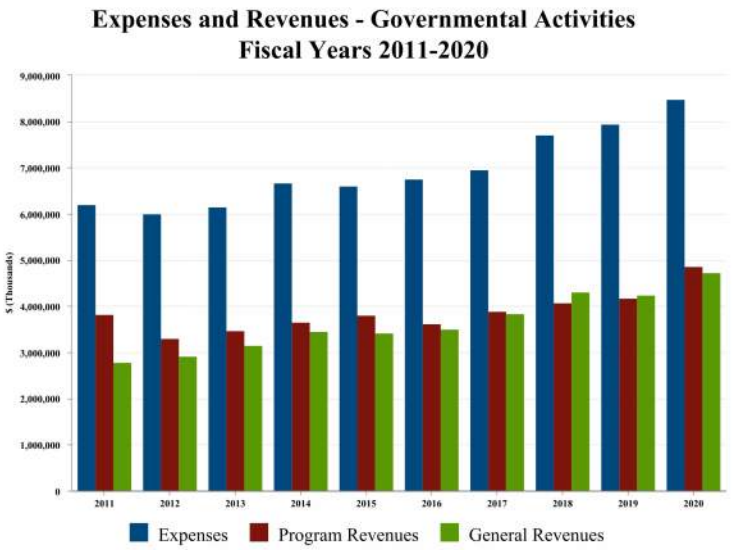
Schedule 2 - Changes in Net Position
Fiscal Years 2011-2020

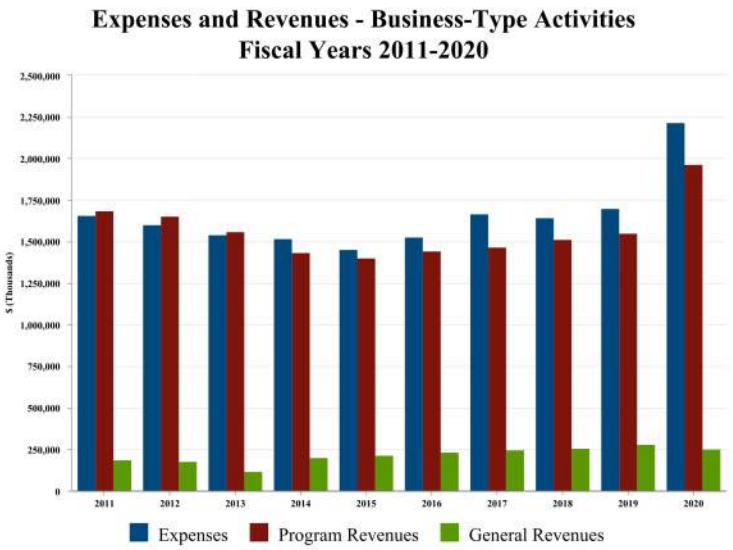
(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)
Governmental Activities:						
Expenses						
General Government[1,2]	$ 426,506	$ 413,832	$ 440,769	$ 848,508	$ 548,518	$ 505,318
Public Safety and Correction[1]	296,034	335,493	352,409	364,998	387,694	402,437
Health and Human Services[3]	2,577,700	2,396,437	2,545,283	2,595,727	2,751,283	2,697,385
Education[1]	1,777,026	1,712,567	1,707,233	1,756,231	1,845,144	1,956,032
Economic Development[8]	829,130	820,530	806,801	810,023	761,384	866,345
Natural Resources	241,203	264,080	244,032	236,614	269,706	287,853
Interest Expense[11]	50,773	50,372	49,961	51,600	46,860	45,271
Total Expenses	6,198,372	5,993,311	6,146,488	6,663,701	6,610,589	6,760,641
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
General Government[9]	109,387	97,411	104,973	90,314	227,915	178,132
Economic Development	248,199	266,320	252,221	271,894	287,525	333,616
Natural Resources	133,317	159,633	151,126	175,271	256,344	217,958
Other Activities[4]	163,505	118,255	127,082	161,452	181,054	197,393
Operating Grants and Contributions[5]	3,160,919	2,664,743	2,828,808	2,941,720	2,851,144	2,676,844
Capital Grants and Contributions	6,058	2,568	10,492	5,317	2,832	11,021
Total Program Revenues	3,821,385	3,308,930	3,474,702	3,645,968	3,806,814	3,614,964
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expense	(2,376,987)	(2,684,381)	(2,671,786)	(3,017,733)	(2,803,775)	(3,145,677)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Taxes:						
Sales Tax[6]	1,165,095	1,213,623	1,315,002	1,400,547	1,444,781	1,580,542
Individual and Corporate Taxes[6]	1,296,558	1,390,226	1,533,850	1,739,957	1,686,455	1,518,740
Fuel Tax	231,732	216,249	237,647	262,479	243,826	357,858
Other Taxes	227,075	240,757	220,507	213,434	220,442	229,430
Tobacco Settlement	24,576	21,103	24,912	27,450	24,183	25,297
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	18,516	17,365	19,142	14,374	10,452	18,735
Transfers	(184,569)	(178,453)	(195,507)	(201,688)	(213,696)	(233,721)
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	2,778,983	2,920,870	3,155,553	3,456,553	3,416,443	3,496,881
Total Governmental Activities Change in Net Position	**$ 401,996**	**$ 236,489**	**$ 483,767**	**$ 438,820**	**$ 612,668**	**$ 351,204**
Business-Type Activities:						
Expenses						
College and University	$ 923,760	$ 969,419	$ 989,412	$ 1,054,726	$ 1,015,707	$ 1,063,222
Unemployment Compensation[6]	482,087	358,283	251,016	142,524	110,597	108,187
Loan	14,571	7,112	6,480	7,565	9,604	7,537
State Lottery	112,003	134,055	150,599	163,295	165,445	185,115
State Liquor	117,039	123,656	134,117	141,467	143,469	153,901
Correctional Industries	6,727	8,030	7,560	8,755	8,155	8,960
Total Expenses	1,656,187	1,600,555	1,539,184	1,518,332	1,452,977	1,526,922
Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
College and University	405,450	436,208	445,649	459,380	489,740	491,169
Unemployment Compensation[7]	337,479	351,781	314,630	258,072	203,794	189,219
State Lottery[10]	147,849	176,547	198,169	209,642	210,940	236,819
Other Activities[10,12]	160,749	175,435	180,645	185,082	196,043	218,024
Operating Grants and Contributions	606,597	485,777	383,575	305,150	282,646	291,830
Capital Grants and Contributions	27,861	24,944	38,364	17,594	16,776	17,200
Total Revenues	1,685,985	1,650,692	1,561,032	1,434,920	1,399,939	1,444,261
Total Business-Type Activities Net Program Revenue (Expense)	29,798	50,137	21,848	(83,412)	(53,038)	(82,661)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Special Item			(80,990)			
Transfers	184,569	178,453	195,507	201,688	213,696	233,723
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	184,569	178,453	114,517	201,688	213,696	233,723
Total Business-Type Activities Change in Net Position	**$ 214,367**	**$ 228,590**	**$ 136,365**	**$ 118,276**	**$ 160,658**	**$ 151,062**
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	**$ 616,363**	**$ 465,079**	**$ 620,132**	**$ 557,096**	**$ 773,326**	**$ 502,266**

[1]In fiscal year (FY) 2011 most expenses decreased due to effects of the national recession.
[2]In FY2013 expenses increased primarily due to an increase in lease payments to the Idaho State Building Authority. In FY2014 prior period adjustments were made due to the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 & 71 in FY2015.
[3]In FY2011-2016 expenses for health and human services fluctuated due to changes in medical assistance payments related to Medicaid and rehabilitation services payments.
[4]In FY2011 fluctuations in other activities revenue were caused by a change in the way revenue is recorded. In FY2012 Department of Health & Welfare grant revenue decreased due to a reduction in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding.
[5]In FY2011-2012 amounts shifted primarily because of changes in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus funding. In FY2013 revenues from operating grants and contributions increased primarily due to an increase in the fair market value of Endowment Fund Investment Board investments and interest income. In FY2016 operating grant revenue decreased primarily due to decreased federal highway funds, slippages in the fair market value of Endowment Fund Investment Board investments, and decreased health and human services grant revenue due to the timing of federal reimbursements for expenses.

2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
$ 559,044	$ 542,391	$ 645,031	$ 743,223
410,975	439,116	466,263	495,324
2,668,755	3,079,063	3,057,179	3,434,555
2,090,661	2,229,172	2,325,261	2,461,028
903,462	1,068,663	1,050,489	978,415
305,400	303,441	314,839	317,428
15,879	52,271	87,846	57,873
6,954,176	7,714,117	7,946,908	8,487,846
252,281	103,489	149,788	162,654
343,285	384,872	386,778	358,210
225,920	232,380	244,634	223,894
192,525	173,492	132,319	141,519
2,869,284	3,180,624	3,250,723	3,964,622
12,425	4,321	3,144	7,445
3,895,720	4,079,178	4,167,386	4,858,344
(3,058,456)	(3,634,939)	(3,779,522)	(3,629,502)
1,636,125	1,805,363	1,899,088	2,107,259
1,848,281	2,091,958	1,958,640	2,175,241
331,399	350,134	341,559	361,831
231,294	246,585	249,696	254,686
22,964	23,639	21,014	20,643
14,869	37,352	42,239	49,641
(247,300)	(255,340)	(280,004)	(250,737)
3,837,632	4,299,691	4,232,232	4,718,564
$ 779,176	**$ 664,752**	**$ 452,710**	**$ 1,089,062**
$ 1,185,061	$ 1,155,209	$ 1,169,944	$ 1,175,707
108,022	86,600	89,446	684,692
8,119	6,448	10,122	5,245
192,314	211,916	228,352	222,955
163,270	172,786	187,256	204,941
9,112	9,429	12,145	13,710
1,665,898	1,642,388	1,697,265	2,307,250
489,375	506,484	515,194	519,082
189,816	163,839	150,267	165,124
240,686	265,811	288,617	278,296
227,837	231,065	259,557	286,368
293,977	301,757	305,727	769,593
23,533	43,551	29,199	37,102
1,465,224	1,512,507	1,548,561	2,055,565
(200,674)	(129,881)	(148,704)	(251,685)
247,300	255,340	280,004	250,737
247,300	255,340	280,004	250,737
$ 46,626	**$ 125,459**	**$ 131,300**	**$ (948)**
$ 825,802	**$ 790,211**	**$ 584,010**	**$ 1,088,114**





[6]Increases and decreases are due to the degradation and improvement of economic conditions and the changes in employment and personal income levels.
[7]In FY2011-2012 unemployment compensation revenues increased due to increased assessment collections for unemployment benefits. In FY2013-2014 revenues decreased due to a lower employer contribution rate.
[8]In FY2016 economic development expenses rose primarily due to an increased number of state and local highway infrastructure improvements.
[9]In FY2015 the increase was due, in part, to a building transfer from the Idaho State Building Authority to the Idaho Department of Administration and due to the state receiving significant revenue from court settlements. In FY2016 the decrease in general government program revenues are due, in part, to falling revenue from charges for services.
[10]In FY2016 nonmajor enterprise funds net position improved primarily in consequence of increased lottery ticket and liquor sales.
[11]In FY2019 interest expense increased due to recording of the current interest payable for GARVEE notes payable.
[12]In FY2019 revenues increased primarily due to liquor sales.

Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

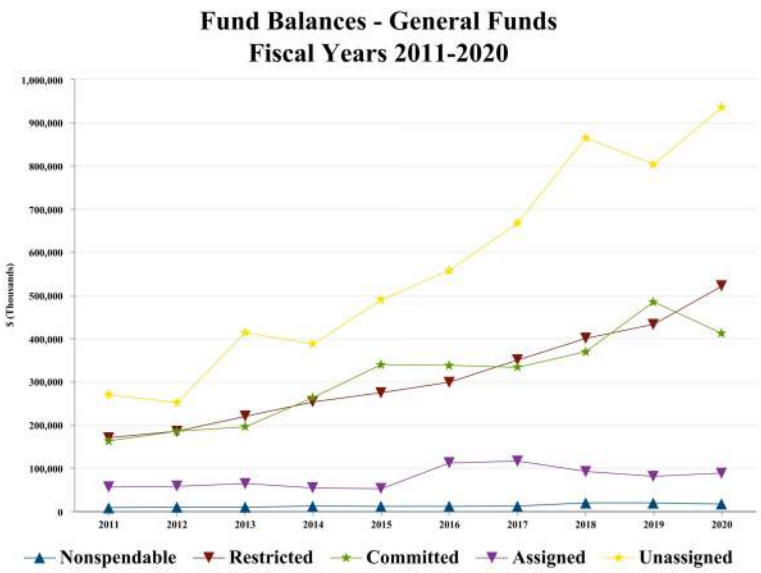
(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

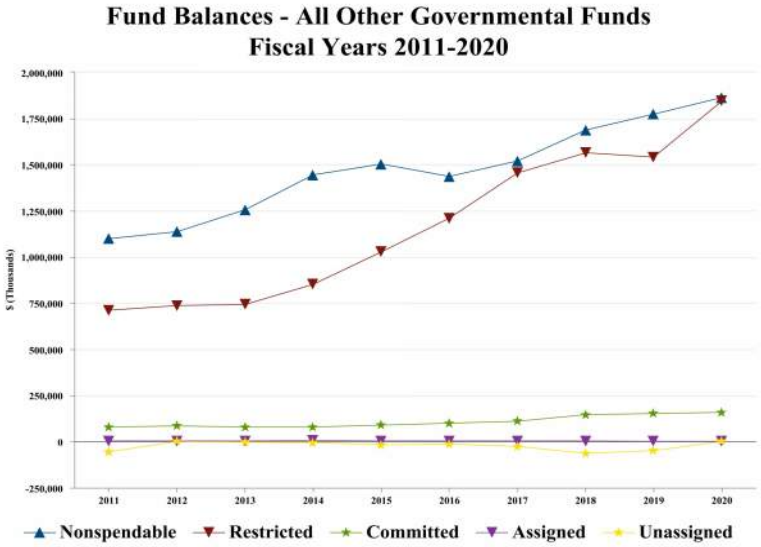
	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)
General Fund						
Nonspendable	$ 7,922	$ 8,837	$ 9,292	$ 12,012	$ 10,294	$ 10,580
Restricted[1]	169,753	184,437	219,270	252,627	274,121	298,798
Committed[2]	162,583	185,098	195,479	263,443	339,169	337,231
Assigned[7]	55,778	57,271	63,806	53,086	51,357	111,168
Unassigned[3]	269,251	251,023	412,738	387,161	489,495	557,280
Total General Fund	665,287	686,666	900,585	968,329	1,164,436	1,315,057
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable[4]	1,097,816	1,135,746	1,255,497	1,443,868	1,503,337	1,435,060
Restricted[5]	709,985	735,879	742,849	851,410	1,027,465	1,208,118
Committed	78,794	85,124	77,505	76,970	87,298	99,202
Assigned	1,651	2,238	2,689	5,271	2,201	1,949
Unassigned[6]	(57,026)		(4,262)	(6,533)	(18,822)	(13,597)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	1,831,220	1,958,987	2,074,278	2,370,986	2,601,479	2,730,732
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	**$ 2,496,507**	**$ 2,645,653**	**$ 2,974,863**	**$ 3,339,315**	**$ 3,765,915**	**$ 4,045,789**

Note: GASB Statement No. 54 was implemented in fiscal year 2011. The standard required the reclassification of fund balances.

[1]Increases and decreases in the General Fund restricted fund balance in each fiscal year occurred primarily due to changes in sales tax revenue caused by prevailing economic conditions.
[2]Fluctuations in the General Fund committed fund balance in each fiscal year resulted primarily from changes in personal and corporate income tax revenue. Significant variances occurred in response to prevailing economic conditions.
[3]Increases and decreases in the General Fund unassigned fund balance resulted from surging and weakening economic conditions.
[4]Large changes in the Governmental Funds nonspendable fund balance occurred primarily because of significant variances in Land Endowment fund fair market value.
[5]In FY2011 the fund balance increased largely due to receiving American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds for the Idaho Transportation Department. In FY2016 the fund balance increased primarily due to mandated increases to personal and commercial vehicle registration fees and in the motor fuels tax rate as a result of House Bill 312 passing in 2015.
[6]In FY2011 and FY2013-2019 the Department of Health and Welfare reported a negative unassigned fund balance due to increased expenditures for health and human services.
[7]In FY2016 the assigned fund balance increased primarily due to significant amount of funds that were allocated to the Fire Suppression - Deficiency fund. In FY2019, the assigned fund balance decreased primarily due to a decrease in the Fire Suppression - Deficiency fund.

2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
$ 11,307	$ 19,289	$ 18,791	$ 16,619
349,697	399,972	432,728	520,570
332,704	369,516	484,934	411,403
115,618	92,124	80,404	88,109
666,848	864,625	803,277	934,101
1,476,174	1,745,526	1,820,134	1,970,802
1,519,909	1,686,989	1,773,347	1,862,277
1,453,421	1,562,178	1,539,416	1,844,479
110,143	144,873	150,335	157,030
1,655	1,507	1,087	842
(26,550)	(63,860)	(49,507)	
3,058,578	3,331,687	3,414,678	3,864,628
$ 4,534,752	**$ 5,077,213**	**$ 5,234,812**	**$ 5,835,430**





Schedule 4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

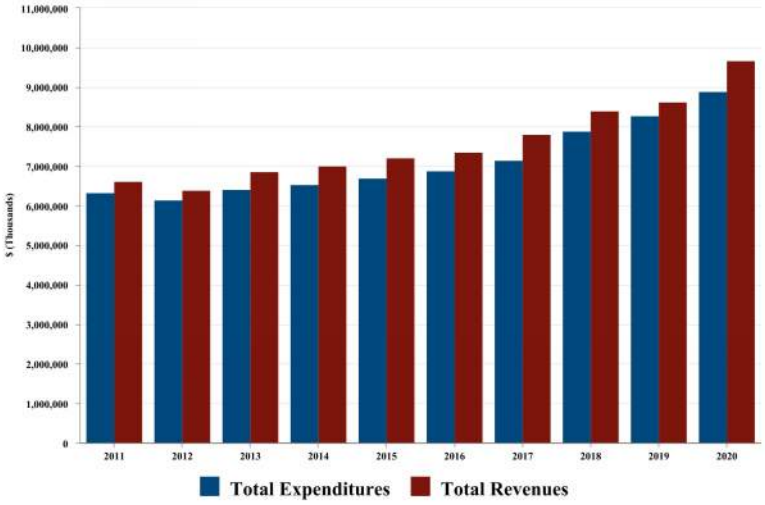
(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)
Revenues						
Sales Tax[1]	$ 1,163,526	$ 1,214,491	$ 1,318,383	$ 1,379,105	$ 1,462,022	$ 1,579,729
Individual and Corporate Taxes[2]	1,288,869	1,389,291	1,531,975	1,497,935	1,684,680	1,696,834
Other Taxes[8]	459,162	456,720	458,291	470,226	469,780	587,439
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	296,827	310,828	317,854	325,172	354,894	390,258
Sale of Goods and Services	168,369	198,438	237,268	260,489	288,388	272,024
Grants and Contributions[3]	2,850,294	2,638,570	2,695,371	2,658,143	2,706,506	2,678,121
Investment Income[4]	302,488	51,264	217,357	324,835	78,412	34,552
Tobacco Settlement	24,445	24,922	24,912	27,450	24,183	25,297
Other Income	65,361	101,828	69,185	61,016	151,062	88,132
Total Revenues	6,619,341	6,386,352	6,870,596	7,004,371	7,219,927	7,352,386
Expenditures						
General Government[5]	172,779	157,283	168,253	197,639	195,667	203,783
Public Safety and Correction	284,208	302,809	324,717	338,865	359,132	369,982
Health and Human Services[6]	2,346,165	2,329,848	2,544,890	2,561,572	2,573,782	2,622,307
Education[5]	1,768,616	1,687,084	1,685,252	1,733,263	1,821,633	1,938,123
Economic Development	418,866	392,242	420,668	418,525	414,307	425,407
Natural Resources	213,912	215,354	210,376	223,017	237,478	248,671
Capital Outlay[5,7,12]	574,305	501,522	497,087	468,817	485,276	441,430
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	448,249	453,799	471,269	488,585	505,017	547,772
Debt Service:						
Principal	45,871	47,954	49,679	52,334	48,362	38,946
Interest	51,689	50,804	49,100	48,926	48,458	47,409
Total Expenditures	6,324,660	6,138,699	6,421,291	6,531,543	6,689,112	6,883,830
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	294,681	247,653	449,305	472,828	530,815	468,556
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Bonds and Notes Issued[9,11]	125,862	146,219	61,347	65,457	53,935	12,270
Issuance of Refunding Bonds						
Premium/(Discount) on Bonds Issued			1,304			
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent[7]			(11,441)			
Capital Lease Acquisitions	2,603	178		9	90	7
Sale of Capital Assets[10]	14,462	16,871	15,414	30,382	57,988	47,642
Transfers In	678,794	815,041	858,585	855,318	872,222	902,365
Transfers Out	(864,324)	(995,813)	(1,056,427)	(1,059,542)	(1,088,450)	(1,150,966)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(42,603)	(98,507)	(120,095)	(108,376)	(104,215)	(188,682)
Net Changes in Fund Balances	**$ 252,078**	**$ 149,146**	**$ 329,210**	**$ 364,452**	**$ 426,600**	**$ 279,874**
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3

[1]Sales tax revenue changed in response to fluctuating levels of employment and personal income.
[2]Individual and corporate income tax revenues increased and decreased due to the relative strengthening and weakening of the economy.
[3]In FY2011 grants and contributions increased primarily due to American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds for health, transportation, and education.
[4]Investment income increased and decreased primarily due to changes in the fair values of investments in the Land Endowment fund.
[5]In FY2011 and FY2012 decreases in expenditures were necessary to balance the State's budget.
[6]In FY2011-2013 health and human services expenditures increased and decreased due to changes in medical assistance payments related to Medicaid and rehabilitation services.

2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
$ 1,637,840	$ 1,805,640	$ 1,898,996	$ 2,106,159
1,854,375	2,086,130	2,001,934	2,136,040
562,787	596,308	592,109	616,336
405,663	418,807	442,549	456,271
250,403	263,897	203,106	215,154
2,703,724	2,884,057	3,087,193	3,813,723
311,974	259,196	288,921	210,099
22,964	23,639	21,014	20,643
54,481	66,367	79,893	89,602
7,804,211	8,404,041	8,615,715	9,664,027
208,067	224,707	238,615	220,923
383,070	407,550	436,675	476,004
2,672,573	2,858,524	2,945,767	3,308,948
2,064,432	2,210,786	2,307,345	2,442,745
445,357	491,977	464,392	474,472
256,845	271,792	279,452	283,668
443,857	699,051	799,927	800,607
580,565	637,531	707,365	775,512
40,564	41,680	42,961	48,574
44,397	52,855	62,143	61,076
7,139,727	7,896,453	8,284,642	8,892,529
664,484	507,588	331,073	771,498
	229,040	73,914	80,061
		4,326	2,680
			(37,734)
19	292	5,442	13
73,498	60,858	38,733	27,401
977,802	1,007,860	1,122,930	1,209,961
(1,226,840)	(1,264,942)	(1,387,649)	(1,453,262)
(175,521)	34,873	(173,474)	(170,880)
$ 488,963	**$ 542,461**	**$ 157,599**	**$ 600,618**
1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

Revenues and Expenditures - Governmental Funds
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



[7]In FY2012 and FY2013 the Idaho State Building Authority defeased bond debt to achieve better interest rates.
[8]In FY2016 other taxes increased mainly due to an increase in the motor fuels tax rate as a result of the passage of House Bill 312 in 2015. The additional funds are to be used exclusively for the maintenance of bridges and roads and replacement projects at the state and local levels.
[9]In FY2016 the decrease in bonds and notes issued is primarily due to a large decrease in issued GARVEE bonds revenue.
[10]In FY2017 the increase in sale of capital assets is primarily due to the sale of state owned commercial properties. In FY2019 the decrease is primarily due to the state slowing the sale of its commercial properties.
[11]In FY2019 ISBA decreased the amount of bonds issued.
[12]In FY2019 capital outlay expenditures increased primarily due to land endowments.

Schedule 5 - Revenue Base

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2011-2020 *(dollars in thousands)*

Taxable Sales by Industry[1]	**Fiscal Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Commercial Farms[2]	$ 10,847	$ 14,204	$ 11,733	$ 11,756	$ 16,197	
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	94,138	100,206	106,731	112,719	124,776	$ 82,925
Mining	43,947	47,130	52,671	55,851	53,947	59,177
Construction	409,010	489,893	434,218	422,849	490,734	464,888
Manufacturing	996,988	819,403	807,950	844,024	924,586	1,101,280
Transportation and Public Utilities	700,557	546,466	705,692	543,205	555,498	166,992
Wholesale Trade	1,641,485	1,765,478	2,033,097	2,281,830	2,573,395	2,995,810
Retail Trade	12,752,289	13,221,360	14,568,624	15,057,644	16,080,503	14,000,015
Information[3]						518,717
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	133,522	136,687	142,282	157,134	183,317	608,493
Services	2,099,385	2,101,112	2,225,229	2,367,364	2,584,259	4,975,587
State and Local Government	657,345	646,121	751,309	811,377	868,951	861,772
Unclassified						148,683
Unpermitted[4]						14,739
Total Taxable Sales	**$ 19,539,513**	**$ 19,888,060**	**$ 21,839,536**	**$ 22,665,753**	**$ 24,456,163**	**$ 25,999,078**
Direct Sales Tax Rate	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Personal Income by Industry[5]	**Calendar Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Farm Earnings	$ 2,040,643	$ 2,061,286	$ 2,357,028	$ 2,446,452	$ 2,296,823	$ 2,067,495
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	383,019	410,976	454,523	476,689	499,700	467,890
Mining	565,870	541,288	506,360	464,521	383,397	314,514
Construction/Utilities	2,298,462	2,407,101	2,787,455	3,124,165	3,368,946	3,629,578
Manufacturing	3,588,720	3,817,700	4,371,537	4,851,561	4,888,490	5,052,097
Transportation	1,144,504	1,237,328	1,271,597	1,358,091	1,465,471	1,474,918
Wholesale Trade	1,604,406	1,700,530	1,837,311	1,909,022	2,039,626	2,124,011
Retail Trade	2,938,835	3,119,842	3,325,557	3,514,383	3,716,852	3,768,723
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,058,931	2,080,909	2,248,488	2,260,506	2,582,469	2,820,114
Services	12,148,133	12,501,932	13,125,559	13,764,881	14,623,583	15,381,293
Federal, Civilian	1,105,101	1,119,263	1,097,979	1,114,508	1,167,825	1,218,968
Military	501,634	499,131	485,981	472,455	451,080	463,201
State and Local Government	4,788,200	4,884,810	5,087,358	5,109,962	5,462,520	5,618,718
Other[6]	17,916,167	19,757,741	19,381,541	20,960,151	22,736,570	23,846,839
Total Personal Income	**$ 53,082,625**	**$ 56,139,837**	**$ 58,338,274**	**$ 61,827,347**	**$ 65,683,352**	**$ 68,248,359**
Total Direct Personal Income Tax Rate	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%
Corporate Income by Category[7]	**Calendar Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Corporations	$ 49,806	$ 502,747	$ 316,558	$ 124,853	$ 1,145,583	$ 785,071
Sub-S Corporations	24,196	106,971	49,630	54,694	125,936	135,698
Partnerships	(287,303)	(352,035)	(127,839)	(29,224)	2,769	31,080
Fiduciary	(28,687)	61,134	(14,541)	(10,847)	(3,278)	(43,298)
Total Corporate Income	**$ (241,988)**	**$ 318,817**	**$ 223,808**	**$ 139,476**	**$ 1,271,010**	**$ 908,551**
Direct Corporate Income Tax Rate	7.6%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Vehicle Fuel Sales by Category *(in thousands of gallons)*	**Fiscal Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Diesel	$ 239,708	$ 242,617	$ 250,299	$ 255,171	$ 267,381	$ 273,136
Gasoline	633,337	629,252	631,697	643,806	691,065	712,309
Propane	79	23	61	151	115	221
Natural Gas[8]		33	97	1,392	2,916	2,312
Aviation	1,797	1,811	1,720	1,678	1,592	1,696
Jet	23,225	25,903	28,995	27,389	15,537	19,818
Total Fuel Sales	**$ 898,146**	**$ 899,639**	**$ 912,869**	**$ 929,587**	**$ 978,606**	**$ 1,009,492**
Total Direct Fuel Tax Rate *(per gallon of fuel)*	$ 0.245	$ 0.244	$ 0.244	$ 0.244	$ 0.247	$ 0.314

Sources: Taxable sales, corporate income, and vehicle fuel sales--Idaho State Tax Commission; Personal income--U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Idaho State Tax Commission.

[1]In 2016, the Tax Commission changed from using U.S. Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) codes to using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The change provides industry groupings that are more meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Some industry categories shown have significant variances due to the change in classification codes.

[2]Under the NAICS, commercial farming is combined with agriculture/forestry, fishing, and other.

[3]The information sector includes the publishing industries, the motion picture and sound recording industries, the broadcasting industries, and data processing, hosting, and related services.

[4]Taxable sales by individuals and businesses without a sales and use tax permit.

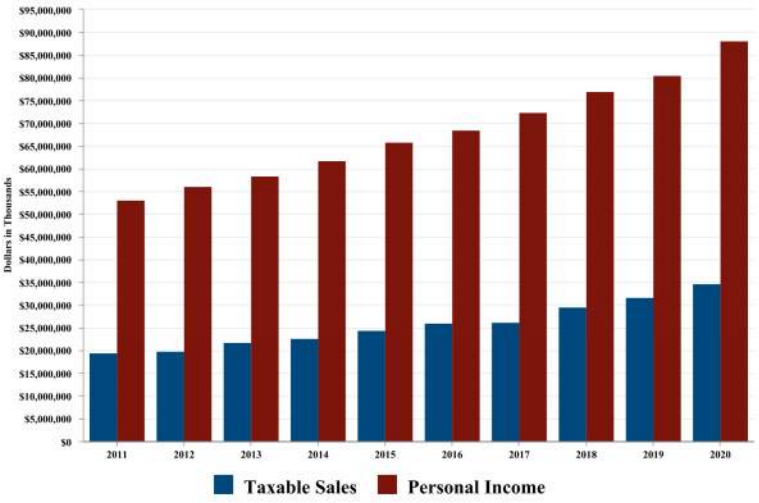
2017	2018	2019	2020
$ 74,482	$ 91,049	$ 98,077	$ 107,938
44,035	57,534	59,340	62,018
242,718	515,407	589,035	611,554
884,684	1,256,853	1,414,472	1,533,350
49,072	218,973	201,361	229,745
3,000,366	3,290,114	3,588,765	3,959,246
14,576,989	16,058,752	17,054,413	19,465,778
507,973	564,405	580,011	588,864
653,214	724,105	831,961	864,251
5,094,919	5,550,830	6,007,029	6,023,508
953,088	1,058,807	1,109,683	1,094,140
62,257	112,950	105,911	138,512
231	2,470	2,473	2,748
$ 26,144,028	**$ 29,502,249**	**$ 31,642,531**	**$ 34,681,652**
6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

2017	2018	2019	2020
$ 1,660,679	$ 1,943,970	$ 2,317,533	$ 2,082,638
485,245	566,201	586,825	558,049
240,059	270,877	283,087	269,132
4,025,528	4,211,550	4,588,119	4,952,147
5,829,454	6,065,150	6,052,229	6,021,105
1,574,021	1,722,601	1,886,532	1,900,161
2,228,043	2,415,316	2,606,241	2,673,790
3,957,907	4,231,750	4,406,474	4,344,221
2,913,153	3,167,762	3,374,282	3,591,689
16,494,071	17,823,136	19,153,584	18,974,889
1,269,524	1,336,120	1,369,633	1,433,726
465,639	486,864	520,532	544,407
5,917,540	6,248,834	6,553,779	6,562,402
25,544,103	27,502,512	28,449,531	34,194,506
$ 72,604,966	**$ 77,992,643**	**$ 82,148,381**	**$ 88,102,862**
7.4%	NA	NA	

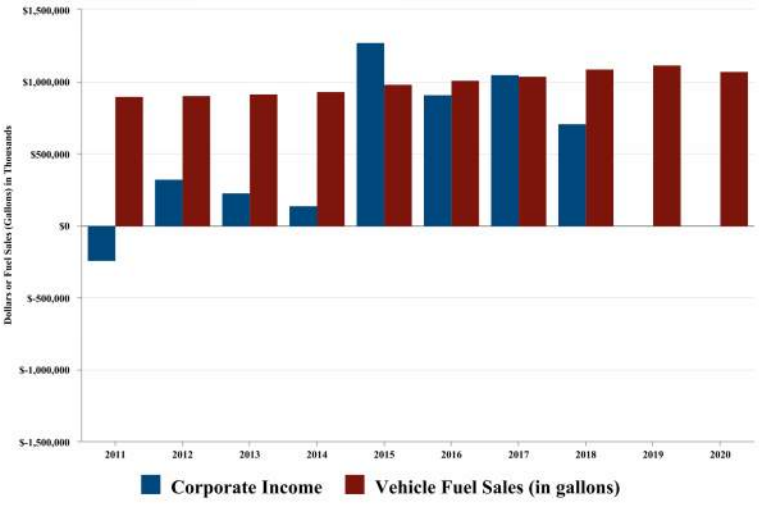
2017	2018	2019	2020
$ 853,242	$ 478,166	NA	NA
136,752	158,833	NA	NA
49,732	55,809	NA	NA
10,056	16,222	NA	NA
$ 1,049,782	**$ 709,030**	**NA**	**NA**
7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%

2017	2018	2019	2020
$ 291,576	$ 295,988	$ 313,640	$ 326,058
706,415	763,344	755,165	732,609
(21)	26	67	104
1,698	1,576	1,945	1,847
1,495	1,653	1,666	398
33,496	23,626	41,464	6,970
$ 1,034,659	**$ 1,086,213**	**$ 1,113,947**	**$ 1,067,986**
$ 0.311	$ 0.314	$ 0.310	$ 0.318

Taxable Sales and Personal Income
Fiscal/Calendar Years 2011-2020



Corporate Income and Vehicle Fuel Sales
Calendar/Fiscal Years 2011-2020



[5]Personal income data for calendar years 2010-2019 are estimates. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis revised personal income amounts for all calendar years shown to reflect revisions to the national income and product accounts and to incorporate newly available state-level source data.
[6]Other personal income includes dividends, interest, rental income, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deductions for social insurance.
[7]The large increase in corporate income in 2015 is primarily due to more corporate entities reporting positive taxable income rather than losses as a result of an improving economy. Corporate income data is currently not available for calendar years 2018 and 2019.
[8]The natural gas distributors reported no vehicle fuel sales for fiscal years (FY) 2007-2011. FY14 through FY16 saw a shift towards using/producing cleaner fuel types.

Schedule 6 - Revenue Rates

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2011-2020

Personal Income Tax Rates[1]	**Calendar Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Tax Rate	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Income Levels (S, MFS)[2]	$0-1,337	$0-1,379	$0-1,408	$0-1,428	$0-1,451	$0-1,453
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)[2]	$0-2,675	$0-2,759	$0-2,817	$0-2,857	$0-2,903	$0-2,907
Tax Rate	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$1,338-2,675	$1,380-2,759	$1,409-2,817	$1,429-2,857	$1,452-2,903	$1,454-2,907
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$2,676-5,351	$2,760-5,519	$2,818-5,635	$2,858-5,715	$2,904-5,807	$2,908-5,815
Tax Rate	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$2,676-4,013	$2,760-4,139	$2,818-4,226	$2,858-4,286	$2,904-4,355	$2,908-4,361
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$5,352-8,027	$5,520-8,279	$5,636-8,453	$5,716-8,573	$5,808-8,711	$5,816-8,723
Tax Rate	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$4,014-5,351	$4,140-5,519	$4,227-5,635	$4,287-5,715	$4,356-5,807	$4,362-5,815
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$8,028-10,703	$8,280-11,039	$8,454-11,271	$8,574-11,431	$8,712-11,615	$8,724-11,631
Tax Rate	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$5,352-6,689	$5,520-6,899	$5,636-7,044	$5,716-7,144	$5,808-7,259	$5,816-7,269
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$10,704-13,379	$11,040-13,799	$11,272-14,089	$11,432-14,289	$11,616-14,519	$11,632-14,539
Tax Rate	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$6,690-10,034	$6,900-10,349	$7,045-10,567	$7,145-10,717	$7,260-10,889	$7,270-10,904
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$13,380-20,069	$13,800-20,699	$14,090-21,135	$14,290-21,435	$14,520-21,779	$14,540-21,809
Tax Rate	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$10,035-26,759	$10,350+	$10,568+	$10,718+	$10,890+	$10,905+
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$20,070-53,519	$20,700+	$21,136+	$21,436+	$21,780+	$21,810+
Tax Rate[3]	7.8%					
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$26,760+					
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$53,520+					
Total Direct Rate[4]	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

Vehicle Fuel Tax Rates per Gallon	**Fiscal Year**					
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Diesel	$0.250	$0.250	$0.250	$0.250	$0.250	$0.320
Gasoline	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.320
Propane	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.232
Natural Gas	0.197	0.197	0.197	0.197	0.197	0.349
Aviation	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
Jet	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
Total Direct Rate (*per gallon of fuel*)	$0.245	$0.244	$0.244	$0.244	$0.247	$0.314

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission.

Note: The Idaho State Legislature can raise the income and vehicle fuel tax rates by legislation; no vote of the populace is required per Idaho Constitution Art. VII Section 16, and Idaho Code Sections 63-3024 and 63-2402.

[1]Idaho's personal income tax brackets are adjusted each year for inflation.

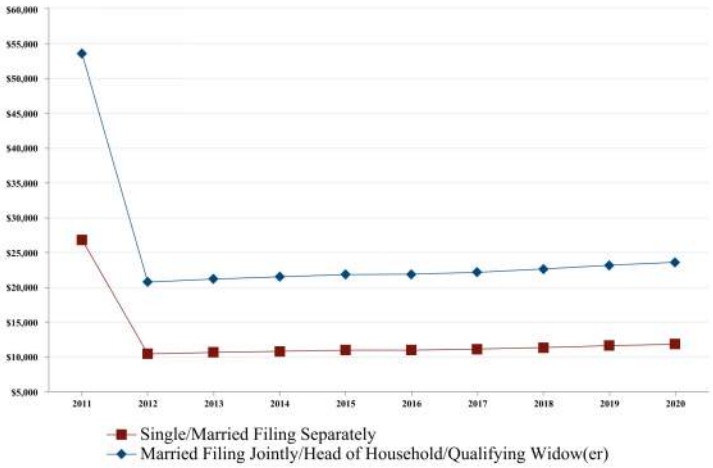
[2]Income categories are as follows: S = Single, MFS = Married Filing Separately, MFJ = Married Filing Jointly, HoH = Head of Household, QW = Qualifying Widower.

[3]Fiscal year 2012 legislative action reduced the top personal income tax rate from 7.8% to 7.4%.

[4]Personal Income data is currently not available for calendar years 2018 and 2019.

2017	2018	2019	2020
1.6% $0-1,471 $0-2,943	1.1% $0-1,503 $0-3,007	1.1% $0-1,540 $0-3,081	1.1% $0-1,548 $0-3,136
3.6% $1,472-2,944 $2,944-5,889	3.1% $1,504-3,007 $3,008-6,015	3.1% $1,541-3,081 $3,082-6,161	3.1% $1,549-3,136 $3,137-6,272
4.1% $2,945-4,416 $5,890-8,833	3.6% $3,008-4,510 $6,016-9,021	3.6% $3,082-4,621 $6,162-9,243	3.6% $3,137-4,704 $6,273-9,408
5.1% $4,417-5,889 $8,834-11,779	4.6% $4,511-6,014 $9,022-12,029	4.6% $4,622-6,161 $9,244-12,323	4.6% $4,705-6,272 $9,409-12,544
6.1% $5,890-7,361 $11,780-14,723	5.6% $6,015-7,518 $12,030-15,037	5.6% $6,162-7,702 $12,324-15,405	5.6% $6,273-7,840 $12,545-15,680
7.1% $7,362-11,042 $14,724-22,085	6.6% $7,519-11,278 $15,038-22,557	6.6% $7,703-11,553 $15,406-23,107	0.066 $7,841-11,760 $15,681-23,520
7.4% $11,043+ $22,086+	6.9% $11,279+ $22,558+	6.9% $11,554+ $23,108+	6.9% $11,761+ $23,520+

Personal Taxable Income Level for Top Rate Payers Calendar Years 2011-2020



7.4%	NA	NA	NA

2017	2018	2019	2020
$0.320	$0.320	$0.320	$0.320
0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320
0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232
0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349
0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
$0.311	$0.314	$0.310	$0.320

Schedule 7 - Revenue Payers by Industry/Category

Historical Comparison and Most Current Fiscal/Calendar Year

(dollars in thousands)

Sales Tax[1,4]	As of June 30, 2011				As June 30, 2020			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Farm Earnings[5]	524	0.8	$ 596					
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	1,074	1.7	5,594	0.5	1,379	1.9	$ 6,472	0.3
Mining	158	0.3	2,701	0.2	168	0.2	3,716	0.2
Construction	4,181	6.7	21,886	1.9	3,706	5.1	36,272	1.7
Manufacturing	5,502	8.8	63,530	5.5	7,395	10.1	90,526	4.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,258	2.0	28,682	2.5	559	0.8	11,739	0.6
Wholesale trade	3,924	6.2	98,121	8.5	5,301	7.3	237,277	11.4
Retail trade	23,952	38.1	761,126	66.1	20,348	28.2	1,167,636	56.3
Information	0	0	0	0	1,573	2	35,333	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	962	1.5	8,062	0.7	2,311	3.2	51,313	2.5
Services	20,409	32.5	125,144	10.9	23,610	32.7	360,748	17.4
State and Local Government	849	1.4	36,257	3.2	379	0.5	65,663	3.2
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	5437	8	8,322	0
Unpermitted[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0
Total	**62,793**	**100.0**	**$ 1,151,699**	**100.0**	**72,166**	**100.0**	**$ 2,075,182**	**100.0**

Personal Income Tax	As of December 31, 2009				As of December 31, 2018			
Income Level	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Under $50,000	591,195	86.7	$ 373,706	33.5	676,153	81.0	$ 471,673	24.1
$50,000 - $99,999	65,706	9.6	309,389	27.7	102,940	12.3	483,700	24.7
$100,000 - $249,999	20,130	3.0	208,494	18.7	44,561	5.4	453,743	23.1
$250,000 - $999,999	4,111	0.6	130,045	11.6	9,906	1.2	306,147	15.6
$1,000,000 and higher	507	0.1	95,087	8.5	1,227	0.1	245,434	12.5
Total	**681,649**	**100.0**	**$ 1,116,721**	**100.0**	**834,787**	**100.0**	**$ 1,960,697**	**100.0**

Corporate Income Tax	As December 31, 2009				As December 31, 2018			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability[2]	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Corporations	13,407	16.5	$ (1,026)	91.9	16,204	16.1	$ 177,456	84.7
Sub-S Corporations	29,827	36.9	41	(3.7)	36,344	36.0	11,891	5.7
Partnerships	28,254	34.8	(126)	11.3	36,693	36.4	5,955	2.8
Fiduciary	9,589	11.8	(5)	0.5	11,587	11.5	14,333	6.8
Total	**81,077**	**100.0**	**$ (1,116)**	**100.0**	**100,828**	**100.0**	**$ 209,635**	**100.0**

Vehicle Fuel Tax	As of June 30, 2011				As of June 30, 2020			
	Number of Filers[3]	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers[3]	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Diesel	105	42.2	$ 59,927	27.3	95	42.2	$ 104,339	30.5
Gasoline	103	41.4	158,334	72.0	92	40.8	234,435	68.6
Propane	19	7.6	32	0	10	4.4	33	0
Natural Gas	2	0	9	0	2	1	644	0.2
Aviation	7	2.8	126	0.1	6	2.7	127	0
Jet	15	6.0	1,394	0.6	20	8.9	2,230	0.7
Total	**249**	**100.0**	**$ 219,822**	**100.0**	**225**	**100.0**	**$ 341,808**	**100.0**

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission.

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. The most current period for personal and corporate income tax information is calendar year 2017.

[1]In 2019, the Idaho State Tax Commission provided the sales tax liability data for July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

[2]The corporate tax liability amounts for tax years 2006 through 2010 are revised due to updated data provided by the Idaho State Tax Commission.

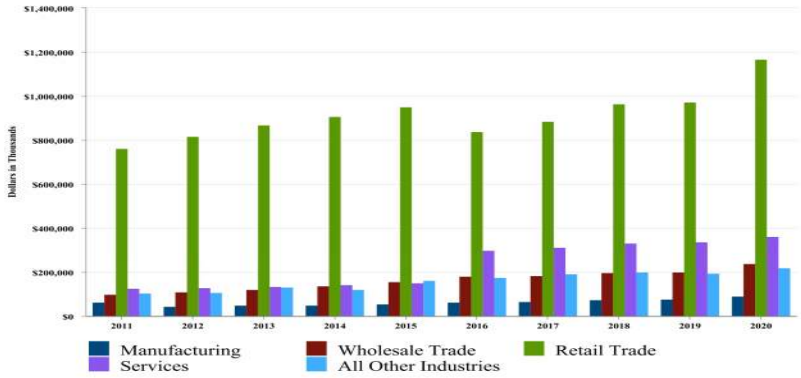
[3]The total number of filers for vehicle fuel tax may contain the same filers counted more than once as some filers distribute more than one type of fuel.

[4]In 2016, the Tax Commission changed from using U.S. Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) codes to using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The change provides industry groupings that are more meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Some industry categories shown have significant variances due to the change in classification codes.

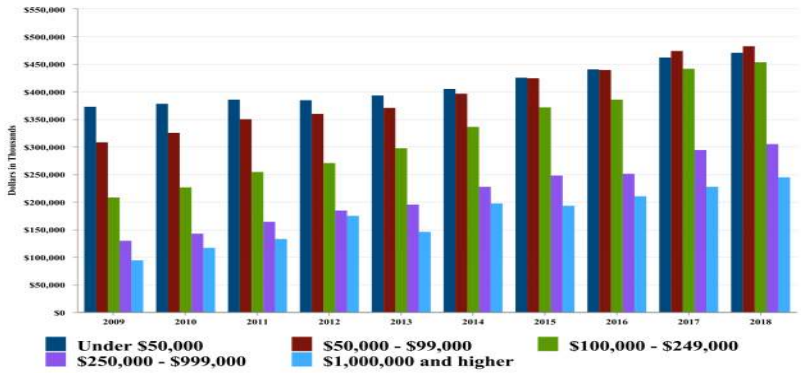
[5]Under the NAICS, commercial farming is combined with agriculture/forestry, fishing, and other.

[6]Taxable sales by individuals and businesses without a sales and use tax permit.

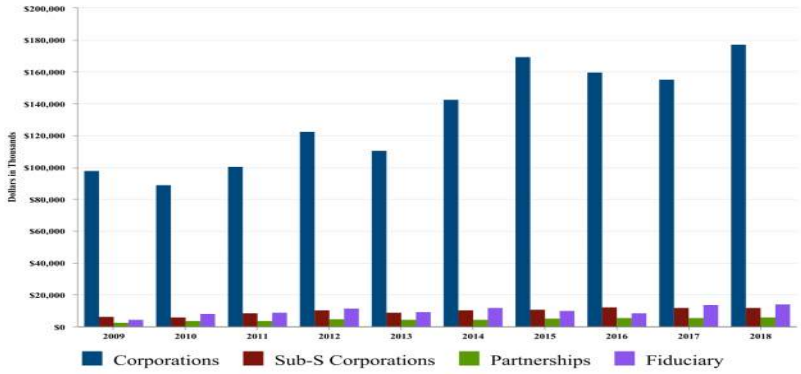
Sales Tax Liabilities by Industry
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



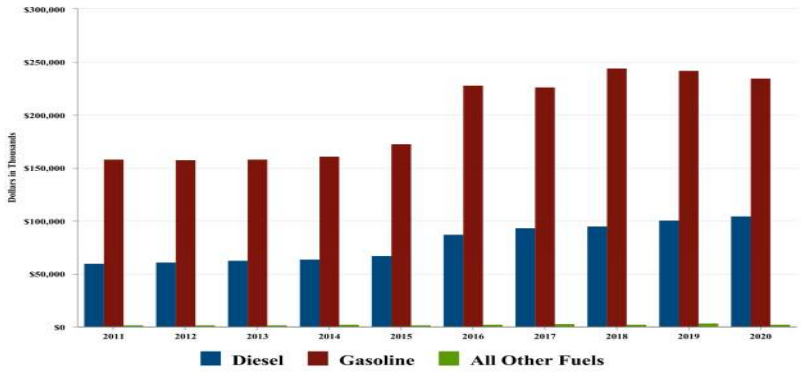
Personal Income Tax Liabilities by Income Level
Calendar Years 2009-2018



Corporate Income Tax Liabilities
Tax Years 2009 - 2018



Vehicle Fuel Tax Liabilities
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020



Schedule 8 - Outstanding Debt Ratios

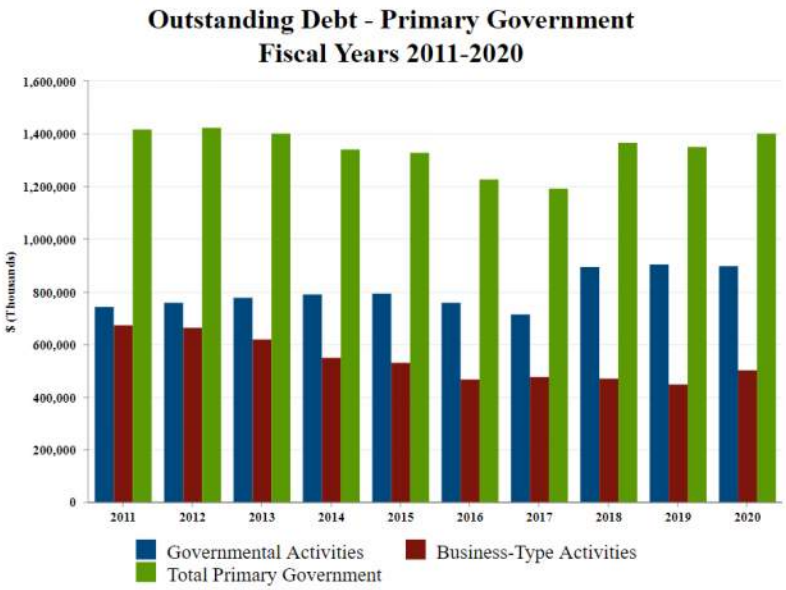
Fiscal Years 2011-2020

(dollars in thousands, except per capita amount)

	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
Governmental Activities										
Revenue Bonds[1,2]	$ 233,246	$ 207,106	$ 197,624	$ 170,640	$ 150,379	$ 146,516	$ 136,844	$ 356,334	$ 388,896	$ 396,893
Capital Leases	32,761	28,967	27,394	25,862	24,319	17,462	16,419	15,594	19,426	17,764
Notes Payable[3]	480,064	524,813	554,892	595,362	621,767	595,116	564,331	524,263	496,460	485,099
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 746,071**	**$ 760,886**	**$ 779,910**	**$ 791,864**	**$ 796,465**	**$ 759,094**	**$ 717,594**	**$ 896,191**	**$ 904,782**	**$ 899,756**
Business-Type Activities										
Revenue Bonds[4]	$ 457,631	$ 457,113	$ 464,334	$ 445,651	$ 477,546	$ 462,572	$ 474,094	$ 472,714	$ 448,905	$ 502,857
Capital Leases[5]	2,353	2,316	1,663	1,158	780	4,995	4,148	302	393	553
Notes Payable[6]	214,144	204,745	156,449	105,919	55,117	2,157	73	64	0	0
Total Business-Type Activities	**$ 674,128**	**$ 664,174**	**$ 622,446**	**$ 552,728**	**$ 533,443**	**$ 469,724**	**$ 478,315**	**$ 473,080**	**$ 449,298**	**$ 503,410**
Total Primary Government	**$1,420,199**	**$1,425,060**	**$1,402,356**	**$1,344,592**	**$1,329,908**	**$1,228,818**	**$1,195,909**	**$1,369,271**	**$1,354,080**	**$1,403,166**
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income[7]	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Amount of Debt Per Capita[7]	$ 896.6	$ 893.3	$ 870.4	$ 824.3	$ 805.5	$ 730.4	$ 696.2	$ 782.2	$ 757.7	$ 770.4

Note: The Idaho Constitution Article VIII Section 1 amended in 1998 specifies that the Legislature shall not create any debts or liabilities, except in extreme emergencies, unless authorized by law and then approved by the people at a general election. This does not apply to liabilities incurred for ordinary operating expenses, nor debts or liabilities that are repaid by the end of the fiscal year. The debts or liabilities of independent public bodies corporate and politic created by law and which have no power to levy taxes or obligate the General Fund of the State are not debts or liabilities of the State of Idaho. Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements.

[1] In FY2018 and FY2019 the Idaho State Building Authority issued revenue bonds for the State to acquire the HP Campus in Boise to be used by the State, for the Idaho State Board of Education to design and construct new facilities in Idaho Falls for research and related uses by the Idaho National Laboratory in collaboration with Idaho universities and colleges, and other parties, and for the Department of Health and Welfare to design and construct a new skilled nursing facility on the campus of Idaho's State Hospital South in Blackfoot.
[2] In FY2020 the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation issued revenue bonds for a new 72,000 square foot, multi-story headquarters for Idaho Fish and Game programs and employees, and to enhance the entry to the MK Nature Center.
[3] From FY2011-FY2015 the Idaho Transportation Department issued notes payable to the Idaho Housing and Finance Association for road and infrastructure improvements.
[4] From FY2011-FY2018 the colleges and universities issued revenue bonds for various projects.
[5] In FY2016 the increase in capital leases is primarily due to Boise State University entering into two new capital lease agreements with the Boise State University Foundation.
[6] From FY2012-FY2017 the changes in notes payable resulted from repayment of loans from the Idaho Housing and Financing Association.
[7] These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the current calendar year. See Schedule 11 for personal income and population data.



Schedule 9 - Other Long-Term Liabilities

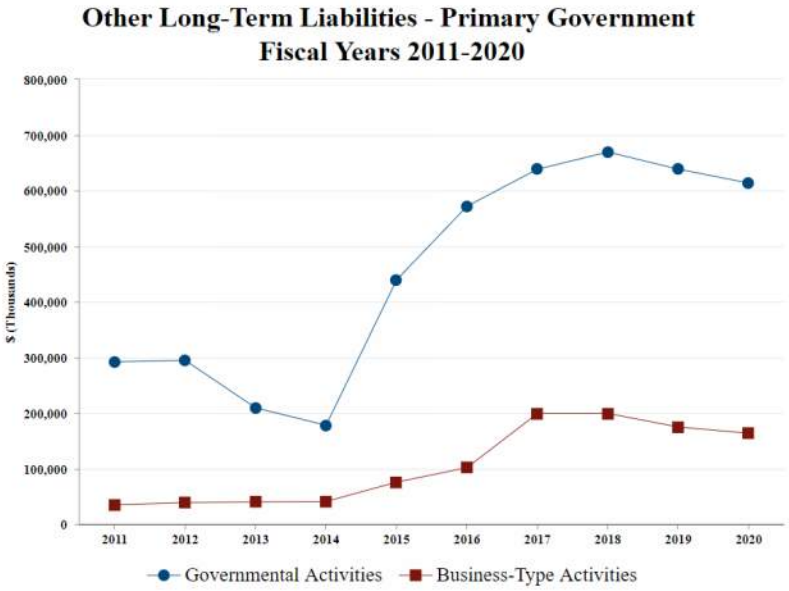
Fiscal Years 2011-2020

(dollars in thousands)

	2011 (as restated)	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)	2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020
Governmental Activities										
Compensated Absences	$ 61,095	$ 62,775	$ 56,470	$ 49,466	$ 49,874	$ 54,058	$ 55,172	$ 57,321	$ 55,756	$ 55,242
Policy Claim Liabilities	13,869	15,450	17,963	14,305	11,304	10,804	11,138	15,213	19,382	17,491
Claims and Judgments[1]	180,773	178,173	96,324	69,495	170,841	169,115	72,812	195,016	204,262	244,574
Net Pension Obligation[3]	12,508	13,596	13,989	14,271						
Net Pension Liability[2]					176,577	306,439	452,474	357,313	325,734	257,027
Net OPEB Obligation	23,851	24,720	24,520	24,491	25,458	25,917				
Total OPEB Liability							43,185	42,103	33,446	39,293
Other Long-Term Liabilities				6,114	5,468	5,633	3,756	2,400		
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 292,096**	**$ 294,714**	**$ 209,266**	**$ 178,142**	**$ 439,522**	**$ 571,966**	**$ 638,537**	**$ 669,366**	**$ 638,580**	**$ 613,627**
Business-Type Activities										
Compensated Absences	$ 21,041	$ 22,648	$ 22,239	$ 20,844	$ 21,640	$ 21,373	$ 22,670	$ 23,616	$ 24,143	$ 26,739
Net Pension Liability[2]					31,898	56,602	85,399	65,526	59,160	44,962
Net OPEB Obligation	13,707	15,513	17,143	18,847	20,982	22,973				
Total OPEB Liability[4]							55,643	55,838	52,150	61,715
Net OPEB Liability - U of I[4]							34,737	33,336	30,891	16,482
Other Long-Term Liabilities	416	633	968	1,309	1,139	928	785	596	8,625	13,741
Total Business-Type Activities	**$ 35,164**	**$ 38,794**	**$ 40,350**	**$ 41,000**	**$ 75,659**	**$ 101,876**	**$ 199,234**	**$ 178,912**	**$ 174,969**	**$ 163,639**
Total Primary Government	**$ 327,260**	**$ 333,508**	**$ 249,616**	**$ 219,142**	**$ 515,181**	**$ 673,842**	**$ 837,771**	**$ 848,278**	**$ 813,549**	**$ 777,266**

Note: Details regarding the liabilities listed above can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements.

[1] For FY2011-FY2015 claims and judgments include arbitrage liabilities. The decrease in claims and judgments during FY2011-FY2014 resulted from a decrease in Medicaid claims. In FY2015 the increase was due to a change in calculation method by the Department of Health and Welfare. For FY2016-FY2017 there was a timing difference for Medicaid payments which resulted in a decrease in reported claims and judgments. In FY2020 the increase was primarily due to increases in Medicaid Medical and Pharmacy Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) claims and Non-Chip claims.
[2] Net pension liability was not required to be reported prior to FY2015.
[3] Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 in FY2015, the net pension obligation was removed and a net pension liability recorded.
[4] Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 in FY2018, the net OPEB obligation was removed and a total and net OPEB liability recorded.



Schedule 10 - Pledged Revenue Coverage

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

(dollars in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental Activities						
Notes Payable - Idaho Transportation Department[1]						
Revenue:						
Federal Highway Grants[2]	$ 399,049	$ 334,747	$ 292,619	$ 294,620	$ 324,598	$ 297,093
State Funds	3,509	3,829	4,033	4,329	4,598	4,540
Available Revenue	$ 402,558	$ 338,576	$ 296,652	$ 298,949	$ 329,196	$ 301,633
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 20,936	$ 19,957	$ 21,975	$ 24,203	$ 27,180	$ 29,186
Interest	$ 25,862	$ 26,836	$ 28,188	$ 28,417	$ 30,740	$ 29,207
Coverage	8.6	7.2	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.2
Business-Type Activities						
Revenue Bonds - Colleges and Universities[3]						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	$ 236,690	$ 257,850	$ 268,014	$ 276,964	$ 295,818	$ 301,659
Sale of Goods and Services Pledged	84,978	90,136	93,356	89,031	94,327	88,135
Other Income Pledged[4]	36,803	35,990	35,828	38,158	45,505	45,051
Less: Operating Expenses	(61,342)	(65,802)	(69,901)	(69,339)	(66,212)	(68,803)
Net Available Revenue	$ 297,129	$ 318,174	$ 327,297	$ 334,814	$ 369,438	$ 366,042
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 15,085	$ 14,090	$ 16,585	$ 16,714	$ 17,704	$ 20,682
Interest	$ 20,243	$ 21,524	$ 19,440	$ 20,018	$ 18,836	$ 16,450
Coverage	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.1	10.1	9.9
Revenue Bonds - Idaho Water Resources Board[7,8]						
Revenue:						
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 990	$ 1,059	$ 993	$ 983	$ 1,261	$ 897
Less: Operating Expenses	(124)	(136)	(161)	(123)	(214)	(292)
Net Available Revenue	$ 866	$ 923	$ 832	$ 860	$ 1,047	$ 605
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 360	$ 380	$ 400	$ 425	$ 450	$ 2,065
Interest	$ 240	$ 220	$ 198	$ 175	$ 151	$ 125
Coverage	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.3
Notes Payable - Colleges and Universities[5]						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	$ 169	$ 1,001	$ 1,062	$ 1,108	$ 1,085	$ 1,031
Housing Fees Pledged	430	429	441	469	468	489
Other Income Pledged	76	110	101	81	88	87
Less: Operating Expenses	(107)	(410)	(402)	(442)	(428)	(480)
Net Available Revenue	$ 568	$ 1,130	$ 1,202	$ 1,216	$ 1,213	$ 1,127
Debt Service:						
Principal[6]	$ 366	$ 334	$ 786	$ 1,366	$ 900	$ 1,284
Interest	$ 176	$ 138	$ 171	$ 118	$ 84	$ 60
Coverage	1.0	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8

Note: Details regarding the State's outstanding bonds can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements. Operating expenses do not include interest or depreciation expense. Coverage equals net available revenue divided by debt service.

[1] For fiscal years (FY) 2011-2015 and 2019 the Idaho Transportation Department issued notes payable to the Idaho Housing and Finance Association to finance road and infrastructure improvements.

[2] In FY2012 and FY2013 grants decreased due to the near-term completion of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act stimulus program.

[3] In connection with the issuance of the 2019 bonds, the Idaho State University 2019 supplemental resolution amended the resolution to add other University revenues to pledged revenues resulting in a restatement. Additional details can be found in the Idaho State University's 2020 Annual Financial Report.

[4] In FY2015 other pledged income increased due to an increase in student tuition and fees by the University of Idaho.

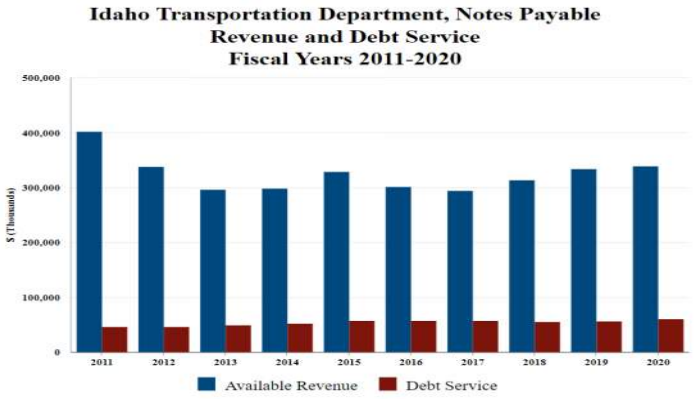
[5] In FY2012 and FY2013 LCSC issued notes payable to refinance Student Fee Refunding Revenue Bonds. The LCSC issued notes payable were paid in full in FY2017.

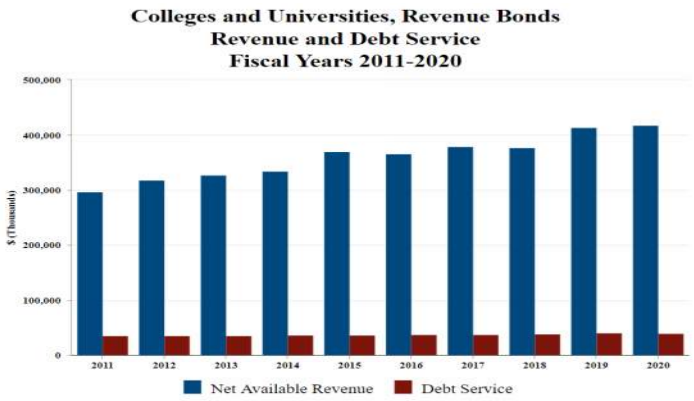
[6] In FY2013-2014 the increase resulted from LCSC's principal only payments.

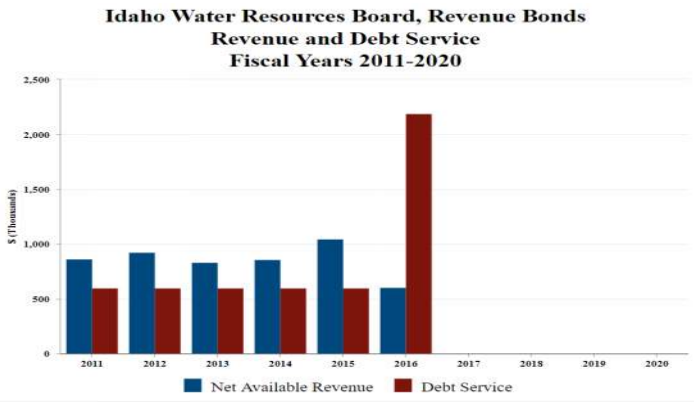
[7] The Series 2006 Refunding Bonds were paid in full in FY2016.

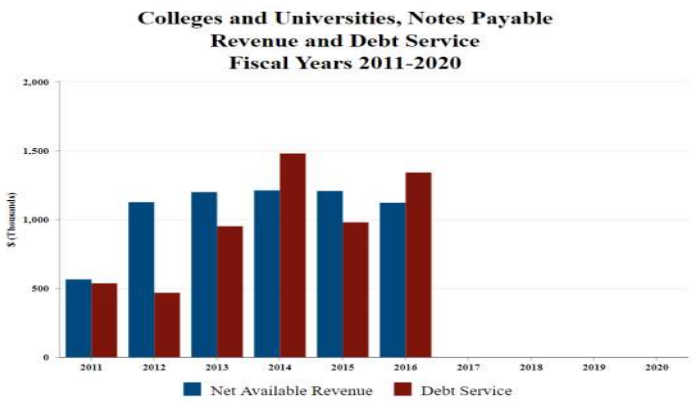
[8] The Idaho Water Resources Board revenue bonds were paid in full in FY2017.

2017	2018	2019 (as restated)	2020
$ 294,499	$ 313,887	$ 334,095	$ 339,194
$ 294,499	$ 313,887	$ 334,095	$ 339,194
$ 30,365	$ 31,061	$ 32,559	$ 34,028
$ 27,810	$ 24,955	$ 24,392	$ 26,608
5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6
$ 305,823	$ 321,224	$ 355,942	$ 368,458
88,847	78,686	103,680	94,857
49,951	54,682	58,666	55,978
(65,110)	(77,481)	(104,644)	(101,561)
$ 379,511	$ 377,111	$ 413,644	$ 417,732
$ 18,002	$ 18,109	$ 20,135	$ 19,765
$ 19,852	$ 20,329	$ 20,338	$ 19,759
10.0	9.8	10.2	10.6
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0









Schedule 11 - Demographic and Economic Indicators

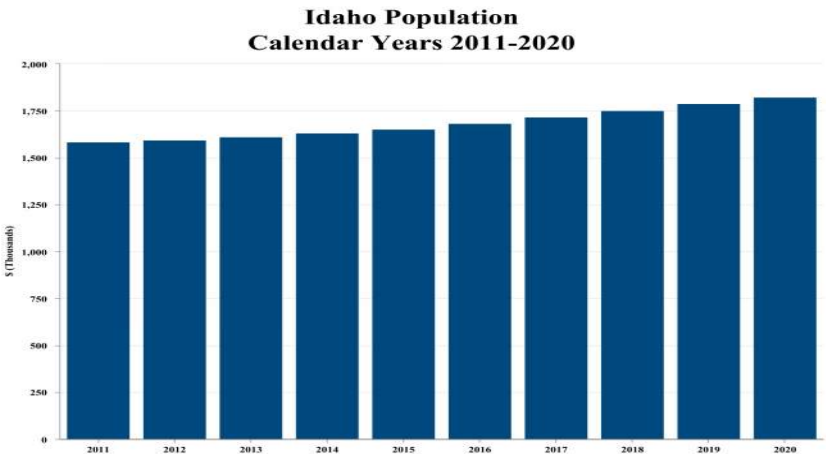
Calendar Years 2011-2020

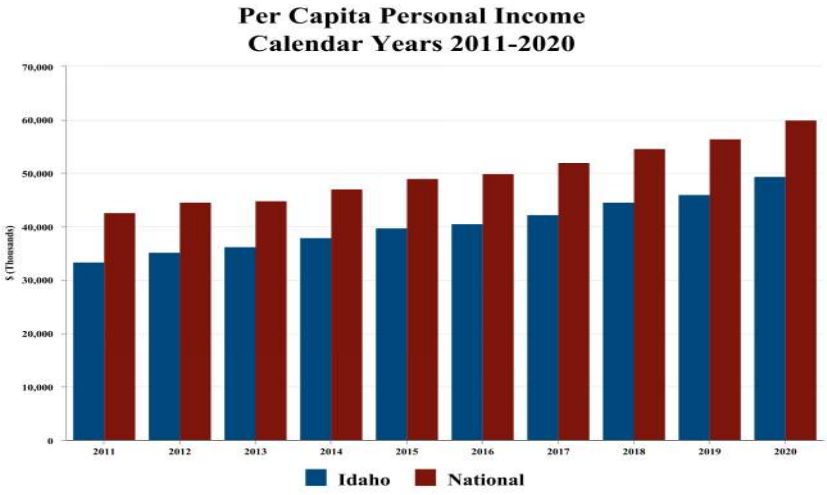
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population						
Idaho *(in thousands)*	1,584	1,595	1,611	1,631	1,651	1,682
Change	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%
National *(in thousands)*	312,289	314,498	316,646	318,920	321,206	323,460
Change	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Total Personal Income [1]						
Idaho *(in billions)*	$ 53	$ 56	$ 58	$ 62	$ 66	$ 68
Change	5.7%	5.8%	3.9%	6.0%	6.2%	3.9%
National *(in billions)*	$ 13,327	$ 14,010	$ 14,181	$ 14,992	$ 15,724	$ 16,161
Change	6.2%	5.1%	1.2%	5.7%	4.9%	2.8%
Per Capita Personal Income						
Idaho	$ 33,513	$ 35,189	$ 36,207	$ 37,903	$ 39,782	$ 40,565
Change	4.9%	5.0%	2.9%	4.7%	5.0%	2.0%
National	$ 42,674	$ 44,547	$ 44,785	$ 47,006	$ 48,953	$ 49,961
Change	5.4%	4.4%	0.5%	5.0%	4.1%	2.1%
Median Age - Idaho [2]	35.0	35.2	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1
Educational Attainment [3]						
8th Grade or Less	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.2%
Some High School, No Diploma	6.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%
High School Diploma	27.5%	27.7%	27.4%	28.2%	27.5%	27.9%
Some College, No Degree	26.9%	27.6%	26.7%	27.6%	27.0%	25.3%
Associate, Bachelor or Graduate Degree	34.2%	34.5%	35.3%	34.4%	35.6%	37.2%
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Idaho						
Civilian Labor Force	765,178	769,256	770,833	779,986	794,687	814,668
Employed	701,466	713,704	723,636	742,302	762,070	783,891
Unemployed	63,712	55,552	47,197	37,684	32,617	30,777
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Idaho						
Goods Producing Industries						
Mining	2,623	2,779	2,629	2,519	2,451	2,468
Logging and Wood Products	6,120	6,408	7,034	7,048	7,331	7,698
Computer and Electronics	11,191	11,625	11,266	11,425	11,899	12,124
Construction	30,361	31,431	33,644	35,862	38,264	41,638
Manufacturing-Durable Goods [4]	15,281	16,080	17,462	17,586	18,259	18,849
Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods	23,364	24,019	25,256	25,531	26,122	27,107
Total Goods Producing Industries	**88,940**	**92,342**	**97,291**	**99,971**	**104,326**	**109,884**
Non-Goods Producing Industries						
Trade	100,623	103,623	106,156	108,417	111,728	114,157
Service	303,157	308,058	316,183	326,721	336,147	348,742
State and Local Government	104,563	104,575	104,990	105,851	106,620	108,302
Federal Government	12,654	12,640	12,412	12,337	12,584	12,833
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**520,997**	**528,896**	**539,741**	**553,326**	**567,079**	**584,034**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**609,937**	**621,238**	**637,032**	**653,297**	**671,405**	**693,918**

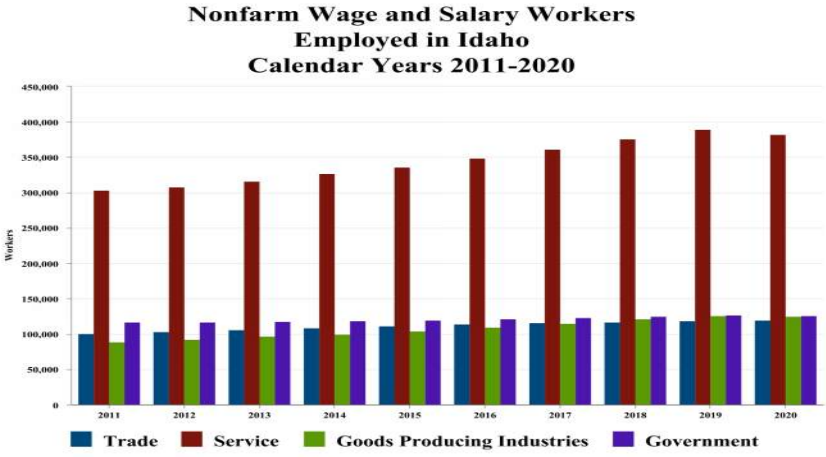
Sources: Idaho Division of Financial Management, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho State Board of Education, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: Amounts for calendar years 2017-2019 are estimates. Prior year amounts may change due to revisions by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau.
[1] Total personal income is comprised of earned income, dividends, interest, rents, and government transfer payments.
[2] Median age data for Idaho is not currently available for calendar year 2019.
[3] Educational attainment information is not currently available for calendar year 2019.
[4] "Manufacturing-Durable Goods" amounts are net of "Logging and Wood Products" and "Computer and Electronics" amounts, which are presented separately in this schedule.

2017	2018	2019	2020
1,718	1,751	1,787	1,821
2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	1.9%
325,454	327,151	328,727	330,408
0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
$ 73	$ 78	$ 82	$ 88
6.4%	7.4%	5.3%	9.4%
$ 16,949	$ 17,852	$ 18,552	$ 19,822
4.9%	5.3%	3.9%	6.9%
$ 42,265	$ 44,551	$ 45,966	$ 49,351
4.2%	5.4%	3.2%	7.4%
$ 52,076	$ 54,567	$ 56,434	$ 59,992
4.2%	4.8%	3.4%	6.3%
35.7	35.9	36.9	NA
3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	N/A
5.9%	5.5%	5.5%	N/A
28.2%	27.8%	26.1%	N/A
26.3%	25.5%	26.0%	N/A
36.4%	37.6%	39.4%	N/A
833,906	857,207	881,891	899,927
807,147	832,286	856,245	850,279
26,759	24,921	25,646	49,649
3.2%	2.9%	2.9%	5.5%
2,216	2,249	2,312	2,498
7,854	8,138	8,382	7,948
12,232	12,728	12,202	11,371
44,999	49,211	52,931	55,972
19,490	20,199	20,527	18,196
28,110	28,613	29,220	29,355
114,901	**121,138**	**125,574**	**125,340**
115,720	117,178	118,754	119,722
361,467	375,456	389,459	382,104
110,128	111,818	113,458	112,183
12,976	13,078	13,198	13,476
600,291	**617,530**	**634,869**	**627,485**
715,192	**738,668**	**760,443**	**752,825**







Schedule 12 - Principal Employers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	As of June 30, 2011			As of June 30, 2020		
Major Idaho Employers	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percent of Total State Employment**	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percent of Total State Employment**
State of Idaho[1]	18,000-18,500	1	2.7	30,500-30,699	1	3.6
Federal Government	8,000-8,500	3	1.2	13,800-13,899	2	1.6
St Luke's Health System	13,500-14,000	2	2	13,200-13,299	3	1.6
Walmart	6,500-7,000	4	1.0	8,500-8,599	4	1.0
Micron Technology, Inc.	5,000-5,500	5	0.8	8,200-8,299	5	1.0
Brigham Young University -Idaho	3,000-3,500	11	0.5	5,800-5,899	6	0.7
St Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	3,500-4,000	8	0.5	5,500-5,599	7	0.7
West Ada School District #2	4,500-5,000	6	0.7	4,800-4,899	8	0.6
Albertsons	4,000-4,500	7	0.6	4,700-4,799	9	0.6
Battelle Energy Alliance	3,500-4,000	10	0.5	4,500-4,599	10	0.5
Independent School District of Boise City	3,500-4,000	9	0.5			
Total	**79,000**		**11.0**	**100,000**		**11.8**

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, except state employee data, which comes from the Office of the Idaho State Controller.

Note: All figures are based on a calendar year average. Total number of employees is based on the sum of the mid-points in the ranges given.

[1]Number of state employees includes only full-time personnel.

Schedule 13 - Education Enrollment

Public School Enrollment Grades K-12

Academic Years 2010/2011-2019/2020

	2010/11	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
Elementary	153,262	154,671	156,715	157,554	161,015	162,131	163,519	164,180	166,060	167,214
Secondary	125,193	126,094	127,526	128,651	130,007	132,340	135,268	138,289	141,168	311,991
Total All Grades	**278,455**	**280,765**	**284,241**	**286,205**	**291,022**	**294,471**	**298,787**	**302,469**	**307,228**	**479,205**

Source: Idaho Department of Education

Public Higher Education Enrollment

Student Headcount[1] (Calendar Years 2011-2020)

	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Boise State University	19,664	22,638	21,981	22,239	22,086	23,854	24,121	25,504	26,216	24,067
Idaho State University	12,587	13,860	13,351	13,455	13,032	12,928	12,505	12,372	12,425	11,786
University of Idaho	12,312	12,493	11,884	11,534	11,372	11,780	12,072	11,841	11,926	10,791
Lewis-Clark State College	3,761	3,830	3,585	3,616	3,635	3,909	3,733	3,677	3,748	3,856
Eastern Idaho Technical College (EITC)[2]	829	709	725	686	687	676	809	1,384		
Total Colleges and Universities	**49,153**	**53,530**	**51,526**	**51,530**	**50,812**	**53,147**	**53,240**	**54,778**	**54,315**	**50,500**

Source: Idaho State Board of Education

Note: Total headcount includes academic full-time, academic part-time, and vocational students.

[1]Figures are based on fall enrollment numbers for each year.

[2]In FY19 EITC became a community college (College of Eastern Idaho) and is no longer a state entity.

Schedule 14 - State Employees by Function

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

Full-Time Employees

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government										
Tax Commission	373	406	426	425	425	422	436	428	429	425
Department of Administration	141	137	136	137	136	128	132	109	111	115
All Other	1,098	1,058	1,091	1,127	1,139	1,132	1,171	1,207	1,255	1,410
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction	1,529	1,517	1,550	1,544	1,879	1,928	1,897	1,840	1,877	1,935
Idaho State Police	452	458	479	480	488	490	518	514	535	525
Department of Juvenile Corrections	382	387	384	387	398	391	405	398	400	400
All Other	362	354	373	566	417	428	421	437	440	457
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare	2,642	2,606	2,611	2,647	2,614	2,650	2,648	2,668	2,670	2,725
Education										
Colleges and Universities	6,093	6,436	6,548	6,721	6,842	6,984	7,396	7,318	7,342	7,375
All Other	473	361	371	376	362	384	401	401	401	402
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department	1,742	1,714	1,683	1,642	1,581	1,516	1,479	1,550	1,559	1,564
Department of Labor	532	514	547	547	539	497	477	459	459	473
Department of Agriculture	245	249	253	261	257	269	272	293	297	302
All Other	981	966	992	990	999	1,011	1,078	1,092	1,094	1,090
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality	328	331	332	328	322	329	337	353	353	351
Department of Fish and Game	535	545	534	534	533	530	528	547	546	542
Department of Lands	227	231	239	238	253	252	269	276	276	277
Department of Parks and Recreation	131	132	136	132	135	135	135	139	136	141
All Other	174	171	167	162	159	161	174	172	174	170
State Total	**18,440**	**18,573**	**18,852**	**19,244**	**19,478**	**19,637**	**20,174**	**20,201**	**20,354**	**20,679**

Part-Time and Temporary Employees[1]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government	362	388	342	349	323	440	420	368	392	415
Public Safety and Correction	174	202	178	203	206	162	173	179	171	183
Health and Human Services	256	229	257	243	253	255	263	258	266	257
Education	2,509	2,587	2,655	2,514	2,441	2,578	2,742	2,377	2,176	2,115
Economic Development	884	774	732	705	643	632	647	548	507	509
Natural Resources[2]	440	433	431	465	477	476	888	581	430	485
State Total	**4,625**	**4,613**	**4,595**	**4,479**	**4,343**	**4,543**	**5,133**	**4,311**	**3,942**	**3,964**

Source: Office of the Idaho State Controller.

[1] Part-time and temporary employees are those working less than full-time, including board and commission members.

[2] The increase in the hiring of part-time and temporary employees in fiscal year 2017 is primarily due to the Department of Lands receiving additional appropriation to add needed fire fighting positions in response to the 2015 fire season. Also, the Department of Fish and Game hired more seasonal workers during the peak visitation period to serve the more than five million annual visitors to the State Parks.

Schedule 15 - Operating Indicators by Function

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2011-2020

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
General Government						
Tax Commission						
Number of Returns Filed *(in thousands)*	2,260	2,316	2,350	2,390	2,415	2,484
Number of Returns Filed Electronically *(in thousands)*	543	568	587	616	695	731
Department of Administration						
Construction Projects Administered	399	345	293	296	311	366
Employees Covered by Benefit Plans	18,942	19,018	19,247	19,592	19,831	20,019
Public Safety and Correction						
Department of Correction[1]						
Incarcerated Offenders	7,578	8,097	8,221	8,120	8,157	7,715
Supervised Offenders	14,595	14,530	14,705	15,433	15,970	17,162
Idaho State Police						
Drug Related Arrests[2]	1,021	1,454	1,411	1,559	1,456	1,389
DUI Arrests[2]	2,003	1,845	1,659	1,304	1,197	1,089
All Other Arrests[2]	1,262	1,145	1,101	1,071	876	702
Department of Juvenile Corrections						
Number of Juveniles in the System	529	553	550	498	467	433
Rate of Recommitment to DJC Custody	15.0%	12.0%	18.2%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0 %
Health and Human Services						
Department of Health and Welfare[1]						
Medicaid Enrollees	227,991	238,165	247,151	261,639	289,303	299,611
Percent of Population	14.4%	14.9%	15.3%	16.0%	17.5%	17.8 %
Food Stamp Recipients	223,370	235,502	229,586	217,553	201,094	189,910
Percent of Population	14.1%	14.8%	14.2%	13.3%	12.2%	11.3 %
Education						
Colleges and Universities[1]						
Enrollment	49,153	53,530	51,526	51,530	50,812	53,147
Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded	9,306	9,980	10,382	10,356	10,518	10,648
Economic Development						
Idaho Transportation Department						
Percent of Pavement Which is Deficient[1]	16.0%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	16.0 %
Vehicles Weighed *(in thousands)*	2,400	2,314	2,281	2,433	2,514	2,078
Department of Labor						
Individuals Registered for Employment [5,6]	331,449	301,338	277,111	255,891	200,771	121,672
Job Openings Received	69,323	57,189	80,283	101,897	107,353	279,856
Department of Agriculture						
Conduct Disease Tests on Animals[3]	676,604	100,454	110,944	105,090	99,276	102,251
Inspections of Dairy Farms	7,653	8,024	8,786	8,854	8,688	8,419
Natural Resources						
Department of Environmental Quality						
Air Quality Sites Monitored	43	39	40	40	40	39
Water Sites Monitored[7]	101	237	237	290	231	284
Department of Fish and Game						
Citations and Warnings Issued	4,053	4,175	3,480	4,868	4,348	2,635
Hatchery Fish Raised *(in thousands)*[2]	32,351	23,007	23,837	35,253	30,774	33,573
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Sold [2]	523,698	573,714	566,460	576,063	600,328	584,871
Department of Lands[1]						
Forest Products Harvested *(in million board feet)*	273	287	290	274	222	201
Fires Responded to on IDL Land	249	187	322	351	321	168
Department of Parks and Recreation						
Park Visitation *(in thousands)* [1, 2, 4]	4,783	4,638	4,777	4,821	4,465	4,819
Recreational Registrations *(in thousands)* [4]	268	262	275	270	277	288

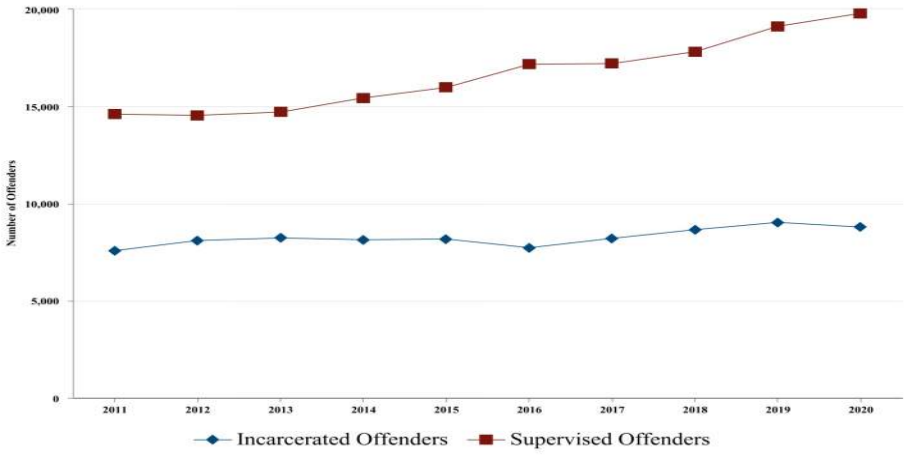
Sources: Idaho Division of Financial Management, Idaho State Tax Commission, Office of the Idaho State Controller, Idaho State Police, Idaho State Board of Education, Idaho Departments of Administration, Correction, Juvenile Corrections, Health and Welfare, Transportation, Labor, Agriculture, Environmental Quality, Fish and Game, Lands, and Parks and Recreation

Note: Operating indicators for fiscal years (FY) 2018 and FY2019 are estimates unless otherwise noted below

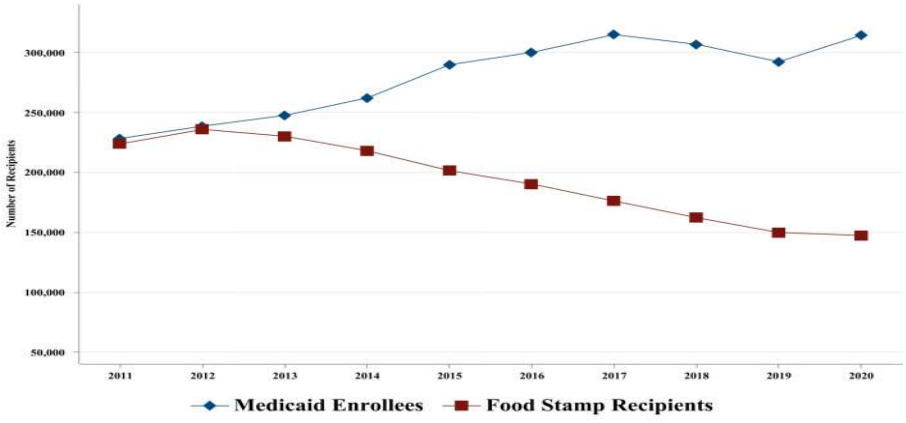
[1] Operating indicators for FY2019 are actual amounts, not estimates.
[2] Operating indicators are reported on a calendar year basis.
[3] In FY2011 and FY2012 the increase and decrease in disease testing on animals is attributed to brucellosis testing.

2017	2018	2019	2020
2,531	2,680	2,844	2,919
764	797	831	844
359	428	473	446
20,549	20,557	20,768	20,995
8,212	8,645	9,030	8,775
17,205	17,814	19,115	19,790
1,948	2,098	2,224	2,043
1,316	1,410	1,518	1,555
710	826	911	865
444	447	421	358
15.0 %	14.0 %	16.0 %	7.0 %
314,584	306,459	291,990	313,884
18.3 %	17.5 %	16.4 %	17.2 %
175,644	161,694	149,537	147,054
18.3 %	17.5 %	16.4 %	17.2 %
53,240	54,778	54,315	50,500
10,983	11,386	11,341	12,119
15.0 %	12.0 %	9.3 %	7.9 %
3,108	3,452	2,947	2,947
84,933	75,310	61,431	66,827
165,004	178,129	197,022	150,881
132,236	432,002	480,418	497,318
7,378	7,535	7,518	8,059
39	35	35	34
230	264	260	0
3,387	3,752	4,060	3,727
33,853	30,042	29,011	29,700
569,563	588,632	593,782	651,511
173	179	191	NA
213	259	239	NA
5,426	5,726	5,797	NA
282	290	301	NA

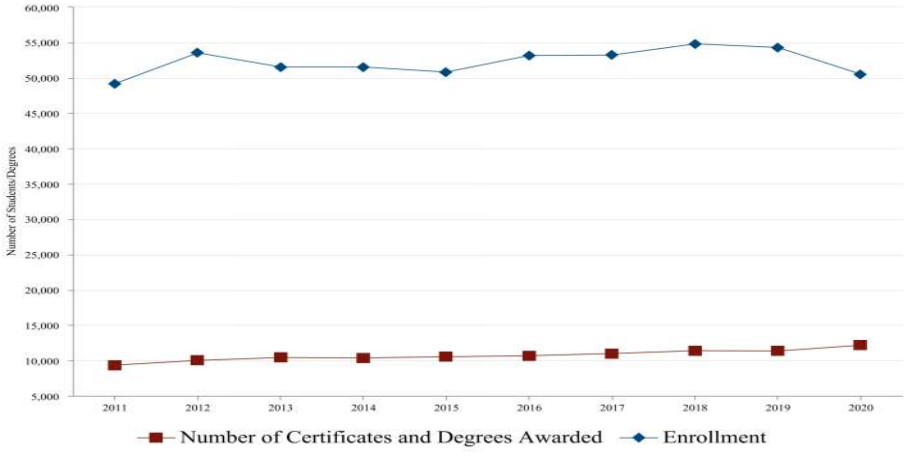
Department of Correction - Adult Offenders
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



Department of Health and Welfare
Medicaid Enrollees and Food Stamp Recipients
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



Colleges and Universities - Enrollment and Degrees Awarded
Fiscal Years 2011-2020



[4]Park visitation is counted in visitor days. Recreational registrations include boats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and Park N' Ski permits.
[5]In FY2016, the increase in job openings is due to an improving Idaho economy. A substantial decrease in unemployment has contributed to a decrease in the number of individuals registered for employment.
[6]A new federal program was implemented in federal fiscal year 2016 which significantly changed the way the department reports Employment Service (ES) job seekers. The department now divides ES job seekers into two groups, those that use self-services (reportable individuals) and those receiving staff assisted services (participants). For FY2018 and FY2019, the count shown is the assumed total of the two groups.
[7]Due to COVID budgeting decreases DEQ had to postpone monitoring water sites in FY20.

Schedule 16 - Capital Assets by Function

Fiscal Years 2011-2020

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government										
Department of Administration										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)[1]	728	728	728	719	754	754	754	754	754	754
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction										
Buildings	104	105	80	84	87	84	80	83	84	83
Vehicles	367	384	401	394	402	457	455	477	491	489
Idaho State Police										
Vehicles[2]	459	419	430	466	493	497	514	538	574	604
Machinery and Equipment [2]	915	857	886	1,084	1,138	1,210	1,288	1,312	1,677	1,688
Department of Juvenile Corrections										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	239	242	224	224	224	242	244	244	244	244
Vehicles	56	54	56	60	56	62	64	60	60	59
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)[3]	1,700	1,698	1,715	1,726	1,487	1,487	1,463	1,463	1,260	1,260
Vehicles	485	480	431	494	501	492	487	498	506	506
Education										
Colleges and Universities										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	14,198	15,024	15,098	15,161	15,117	15,252	15,382	15,414	15,311	15,515
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department										
Highway Lane Miles [4]	11,998	12,222	12,222	12,236	12,269	12,271	12,274	12,273	12,273	12,272
Vehicles [5]	823	841	823	766	748	680	705	712	705	860
Heavy Equipment [5]	1,532	1,543	1,407	1,192	1,098	898	838	836	872	1172
Department of Agriculture										
Scientific and Laboratory Equipment [6]	153	160	152	156	100	106	112	114	112	105
Vehicles[6]	177	195	203	223	206	210	237	237	237	213
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality										
Air Monitoring Instruments[6]	171	196	185	185	156	148	158	165	177	190
Water Sampling/Quality Equipment[6]	78	80	81	81	27	29	33	39	43	49
Department of Fish and Game										
Hatcheries	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	23
Vehicles	638	665	682	704	707	702	730	768	751	757
Boats [6]	280	279	287	284	84	83	82	85	86	90
Wildlife Management Areas	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	31
Department of Lands										
Acres of Land (in thousands) [4]	2,449	2,448	2,448	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,445	2,445	2,477
Vehicles	343	362	359	371	375	412	415	422	435	440
Department of Parks and Recreation										
State Parks	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Acres of State Park Land (in thousands)[7]	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buildings	349	365	368	372	348	356	364	366	372	390
Vehicles	320	313	327	318	314	317	322	321	337	332

Sources: Office of the Idaho State Controller, Idaho Departments of Juvenile Corrections, Health and Welfare, Transportation, Environmental Quality, Fish and Game, Lands, Parks and Recreation, and Idaho colleges and universities.
Note: The Idaho State Tax Commission, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor are not capital-asset intensive
Note: In fiscal year (FY) 2015 a change in methodology for calculating capital assets resulted in a variance from FY2014
[1] In FY2015, a new 35,000 square foot parking garage was built in Boise to provide additional parking for state employees.
[2] In FY2014-2019, Idaho State Police ordered more vehicles and related equipment than in prior years.
[3] Beginning in FY2010, leased buildings are included.
[4] Highway lane miles and acres of land for FY2019 are based on estimates.
[5] Idaho Department of Transportation (ITD) vehicles and heavy equipment have been restated for FY2008-2013. During FY2014 ITD actively reduced the amount of heavy equipment.
[6] For FY2015-2019, assets under $5,000 are not included in capital assets.
[7] Includes land under water.


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Schedule 17 - Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances
General Fund Accounts
June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3				
Pooled Cash and Investments	200,276	$ 32,396	$ 408,289	$ 61,331	$ 121,670
Investments		109,214			
Accounts Receivable, Net	773	220		12,500	
Taxes Receivable, Net	436,554	3,089			361
Interfund Receivables	10,193	3,580			33
Inventories and Prepaid Items	4,023			892	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net					
Other Assets	545	429	472	382	142
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Investments				349,843	
Total Assets	$ 652,367	$ 148,928	$ 408,761	$ 424,948	$ 122,206
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	$ 11,948			$ 137	$ 1,337
Payroll and Related Liabilities	15,399	$ 93		4	21
Interfund Payables	602	10			1,732
Due to Other Entities					
Unearned Revenue		17,875			
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	3,428				
Other Accrued Liabilities	493	669	$ 11	2	3
Total Liabilities	31,870	18,647	11	143	3,093
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	135,163	167		12,649	1
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories and Prepaid Items	4,023			892	
Noncurrent Receivables					
Restricted				366,696	
Committed		130,114			119,112
Assigned	528				
Unassigned	480,783		408,750	44,568	
Total Fund Balances	485,334	130,114	408,750	412,156	119,112
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 652,367	$ 148,928	$ 408,761	$ 424,948	$ 122,206

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	Total
					$ 3,208	$ 3,211
$ 103,992	$ 2,707	$ 4,232	$ 2,314	$ 49,468	225,273	1,211,948
					16,665	125,879
				1,411	1,197	16,101
24,883	67,109				301	532,297
					420	14,226
				8,905	2,651	16,471
					535	535
					330	2,300
5,978					1,751	7,729
					1,587	351,430
$ 134,853	$ 69,816	$ 4,232	$ 2,314	$ 59,784	$ 253,918	$ 2,282,127
	$ 120			$ 407	$ 3,360	$ 17,309
			$ 127	227	1,417	17,288
					46	2,390
$ 59,624						59,624
					153	18,028
					10,110	13,538
					1,346	2,524
59,624	120		127	634	16,432	130,701
2,056	29,637			926	25	180,624
				8,905	2,651	16,471
					148	148
73,173	40,059				40,642	520,570
		$ 4,232			157,945	411,403
			2,187	49,319	36,075	88,109
						934,101
73,173	40,059	4,232	2,187	58,224	237,461	1,970,802
$ 134,853	$ 69,816	$ 4,232	$ 2,314	$ 59,784	$ 253,918	$ 2,282,127

Schedule 18 - Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
General Fund Accounts
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
REVENUES					
Sales Tax	$ 1,697,670	$ 5,000			
Individual and Corporate Taxes	1,940,014	8,250			$ 395
Other Taxes	30,280	6,444		$ 1	4,278
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	12,788				1,034
Sale of Goods and Services	114	271			3,599
Grants and Contributions	61				19
Investment Income	17,610	14,110	$ 1,262	7,462	5,475
Tobacco Settlement				20,643	
Other Income	1,297	83	156		115
Total Revenues	3,699,834	34,158	1,418	28,106	14,915
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	93,682	17,751	(6,155)	919	161
Public Safety and Correction	380,853		3	583	2,216
Health and Human Services				20,374	7,542
Education	165,255		53		1,965,049
Economic Development	29,480				883
Natural Resources	22,622				
Capital Outlay	6,943	70,402			2,102
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	36,461			10	21
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	1,508				
Interest and Other Charges	17,285				
Total Expenditures	754,089	88,153	(6,099)	21,886	1,977,974
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,945,745	(53,995)	7,517	6,220	(1,963,059)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Sale of Capital Assets	204				3
Transfers In	4,036,760	87,199	23,960	39,690	2,103,330
Transfers Out	(6,886,257)	(44,868)	(399)	(39,690)	(148,473)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,849,293)	42,331	23,561		1,954,860
Net Change in Fund Balances	96,452	(11,664)	31,078	6,220	(8,199)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	388,882	141,778	377,672	405,936	127,311
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 485,334	$ 130,114	$ 408,750	$ 412,156	$ 119,112

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	General Account Transfer Eliminations	Total
$ 369,689	$ 6,299				$ 3,442		$ 2,082,100
	180,147				7,234		2,136,040
	13,975				5,999		60,977
		$ 47		$ 81	18,950		32,900
			$ 1	29	28,522		32,536
					24,301		24,381
393		304			4,932		51,548
							20,643
		3,085	7	26,340	36,281		67,364
370,082	200,421	3,436	8	26,450	129,661		4,508,489
			7,812	82	30,092		144,344
					13,003		396,658
		19,397			6,305		53,618
					68,229		2,198,586
				280	20,956		51,599
				32,120	16,055		70,797
			73		39,816		119,336
286,095	395				24,450		347,432
							1,508
							17,285
286,095	395	19,397	7,885	32,482	218,906		3,401,163
83,987	200,026	(15,961)	(7,877)	(6,032)	(89,245)		1,107,326
					73		280
		10,000	6,755	20,158	150,531	$ (6,193,573)	284,810
(39,300)	(199,572)				(76,762)	6,193,573	(1,241,748)
(39,300)	(199,572)	10,000	6,755	20,158	73,842		(956,658)
44,687	454	(5,961)	(1,122)	14,126	(15,403)		150,668
28,486	39,605	10,193	3,309	44,098	252,864		1,820,134
$ 73,173	$ 40,059	$ 4,232	$ 2,187	$ 58,224	$ 237,461		$ 1,970,802

Schedule 19 - Miscellaneous Statistics

State Facts

State Capital	Boise
Admitted to the Union	July 3, 1890
Nickname	The Gem State
Motto	Esto Perpetua (Let It Be Perpetual)
Population	1,821,000
Highest Elevation Point	Mt. Borah
	12,662 Feet Above Sea Level
Lowest Elevation Point	Snake River at Lewiston
	710 Feet Above Sea Level
Number of Lakes	More Than 2,000
State Bird	Mountain Bluebird
State Dance	Square Dance
State Fish	Cutthroat Trout
State Flower	Syringa
State Fossil	Hagerman Horse
State Fruit	Huckleberry
State Gem Stone	Idaho Star Garnet
State Horse	Appaloosa
State Insect	Monarch Butterfly
State Raptor	Peregrine Falcon
State Amphibian	Idaho Giant Salamander
State Song	"Here We Have Idaho"
State Tree	Western White Pine
State Vegetable	Potato

Source: Idaho Blue Book, 2019-2020
Idaho Fiscal Facts, 2020
Idaho Economic Forecast, Oct. 2020

Twenty Largest Communities in Idaho

	2011	2020
Boise	205,671	228,959
Meridian	75,092	114,161
Nampa	81,557	99,277
Idaho Falls	56,813	62,888
Caldwell	46,237	58,481
Pocatello	54,255	56,637
Coeur d'Alene	44,137	52,414
Twin Falls	44,125	50,197
Post Falls	27,574	36,250
Lewiston	31,894	32,788
Rexburg	25,484	29,796
Eagle	19,908	29,400
Moscow	23,800	25,702
Kuna	15,210	22,257
Ammon	13,816	17,115
Chubbuck	13,922	15,588
Hayden	13,294	15,434
Mountain Home	14,206	14,562
Blackfoot	11,899	12,034
Garden City	10,972	11,994

Source: Idaho Fiscal Facts, 2011 & 2020

Land Area and Use
(in square miles)

Land Area	83,569
Water Area	880
Federal Land	52,535
Total Non-Federal Land	31,034
Total Rural Land	79,391
Agricultural Land	12,535
Range Land	34,263
Forest Land	32,592

Land Area and Use amounts were converted from square acres to square miles at 640 acres to the mile.

Source: Idaho Blue Book, 2019-2020
Idaho Fiscal Facts, 2020

Idaho Commodity Rankings

Commodity	U.S. Rank	U.S. %
Potatoes	1	32
Barley	1	35
Peppermint Oil	1	33
Alfalfa Hay	1	8
Sugar beets	2	20
Wrinkled Seed Peas	2	30
Hops	2	15
Austrian Winter Peas	3	8
Lentils	4	5
Onions (Dry)	4	10
Spring Wheat	4	7
Canola	5	2
Winter Wheat	6	5
Dry Edible Peas	6	1
Dry Edible Beans	7	8
All Hay	9	4

Source: Idaho Agriculture Facts, 2019



Lake Pend Oreille

On the back cover:
Lake Cascade



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