State of IDAHO



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Majestic Idaho



Redfish Lake

On the front cover:
Meadow Lake
Photo by Brad Swann

State of

IDAHO

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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,
and Application Development in the Office of the State Controller.

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



Upper Mesa Falls
Photo by Brad Swann

STATE OF IDAHO
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

BRANDON D WOOLF

December 22, 2021

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

As the State's Chief Fiscal Officer, I am pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, 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, 2021. 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 1.9 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, 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	FY21 End Balances	Dollar Change
Budget Stabilization (57-814)	$641.91 M	$244.65 M
Economic Recovery (67-3520)		(0.04) M
Public Education Stabilization (33-907)	95.63 M	23.20 M
Higher Education Stabilization (33-3726)	13.72 M	2.27 M
Totals	$751.26 M	$270.08 M

Note 14 contains additional detailed information regarding reserve funds.

Economy

Idaho unemployment rate peaked at 8.95 percent in the second quarter of 2020 and declined to 3.06 percent in the second quarter of 2021. Its current value is 2.9 percent. The forecast for the state unemployment rate is expected to be around 2.9 percent in the next five years. Idaho and Utah are the only two states to pass their pre-pandemic employment peaks. Idaho's economy is expected to continue to outperform.

In the second quarter of 2021, Idaho nonfarm employment grew by 9.5 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Employment in construction and leisure and hospitality is growing faster compared to retail and administrative services. Overall, employment in Idaho shows no signs of decline in the next couple of years.

Idaho's labor force-participation has been stronger that the nation's. Within the Idaho economic model, net migration is a consequence of job growth (which drives population growth) in conjunction with births and deaths. In early 2015, migration rates into Idaho were below 9 thousand people annually, recent readings, inferred from the 2020 Census figures and Idaho birth and death figures for 2020 put migration into the state at an annual rate above 32 thousand people per year. The net migration is predicted to stay elevated above 30 thousand through the close of 2023.

Government employment within Idaho for state and local entities have seen large swings, related to the pandemic and resulting shifts in workforce and schooling. Across the nation, educational employment is one of the weaker sectors within the jobs universe. Current federal employment in Idaho is closer to 13,600 employees. Educational employment was in the high 59 thousand level rate in 2019, and recently it is closer to 56 thousand.

Total manufacturing employment in the state reached above 69 thousand in 2020. It advanced to 71.5 thousand in 2021. This forecast sees the expansion to above 72 thousand occurring in late-2023/early-2024. Durable manufacturing is roughly four-sevenths of all manufacturing in the state. Nondurable manufacturing, which is largely associated with food production, is the remaining three-sevenths. Neither subsector saw annual declines due to the pandemic thus far. Although constriction, manufacturing, particularly food manufacturing, was encouraged, manufacturing wages have been quite volatile when measured at the average rate even before the pandemic.

Idaho did not shut down construction activity. Recent housing starts within the state have nearly reached the prior peak just before the housing-lead recession in 2008. At the onset of the pandemic, the rate fell below 16 thousand per year. The first quarter of 2021 saw housing start activity above the rate of 23 thousand starts annually.

Prior to the pandemic, healthcare held about 105 thousand jobs in Idaho. It fell to below 102 thousand jobs, but has since recovered and expanded, to above 107 thousand jobs. The view in the forecast sees healthcare above 115 thousand in mid-2022, and above 120 thousand by early 2023. Closing the forecast, more than 144 thousand healthcare jobs are expected in the state.

News from around the state is indicative that 2021 is likely not the best year for agriculture in the state. Low soil moisture content and little rain during the summer, extreme heat, and long-held smokey skies worked against farmers and ranchers this growing season. Potatoes, wheat, barley, and alfalfa have been impacted. Some preliminary results suggest a potato crop 20 percent below typical, with similar results for wheat. The outlook for the sugar beet and dry beans harvest is better as these crops do well in greater heat.

The pandemic accelerated some spending patterns, particularly the shift to online shopping. Reservations for dining are running at 90 percent of pre-pandemic levels. Airport throughput is similarly at roughly 90 percent of the January 2020 level. IHS points out that the Delta variant's wave of the pandemic has likely reinforced shopping, business, and leisure habits characteristic of the pandemic, perhaps cementing them for longer than had been anticipated earlier.

Personal income remains strong, with wages increasing as transfer payments decline. Nationwide personal income rose 0.2 percent in August, and wage and salary income

increased by the same rate. Personal income in Idaho shows similar dynamics as wages increase.

Federal Reserve data indicates that $3 trillion in excess savings has accumulated since the inset of the pandemic. This is partly coming from saving stimulus payments, partly coming from postponed or canceled spending.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Last year, the state had just crossed above $4.0 billion in general fund revenue during one fiscal year. This year the state has just achieved $5.0 billion in general fund revenue. June saw $465.8 million in revenue, which is $84.4 million more than expected. For fiscal year 2021, individual income tax brought in $2.45 billion, which was $0.47 billion more than expectation. Sales tax brought in $2.00 billion, which was $0.17 billion more than expectation. Corporate income tax brought in $348.9 million, which was $88.2 million more than expectation.

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, 2021, $864.2 million has been borrowed from issued bonds.

Major Initiatives

- The Department of Health and Welfare received an appropriation of $4.6 billion in FY 22, an increase of 11.9 percent from the previous year. Medicaid spending represents 82.3 percent of the Department's total appropriation. Federal funding provided 68.7 percent of the Department's total appropriation. General Fund funding for Medicaid increased 5 percent.
- The Public Schools' appropriation is $3.1 billion for FY 22, a General Fund increase of $86.0 million and a $746.8 million overall increase from FY 21. Some of the highlights of the increased appropriation include:
    - Added $9.7 million for advanced opportunities
    - $44.9 million in nondiscretionary adjustments for statutory-based Career Ladder growth
    - $1.0 million for professional development
    - Increased discretionary funding by 2.27% or $20.0 million
    - Increased salaries for administrators and classified staff by 2%
    - Provided $20.0 million to address learning loss related to COVID-19 Pandemic
    - Full restoration of the 5% Board of Examiner's reductions
    - Increased health insurance funding for school by 5.17% or $10.6 million
    - Provided $696.9 million in COVID-19 Relief Funds and shifted all requested reductions to federal COVID-19 relief funds
- A total appropriation of $313.3 million for the Department of Correction in FY 22 is an increase of 4.9 percent from the prior year.
- There were $304.2 million of additional transfers to dedicated funds for the Governor's "Building Idaho's Future" plan, which utilized surplus funding to invest in transportation, education, broadband, water, capital construction, and other critical areas of state government. Surpluses were generated by better than expected revenue growth in FY 20, General Fund offsets from COVID Relief Act funds, and 5% spending reductions for K-12 and state government.

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 comprehensive report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This is the 24th 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 ACFR 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, 2020

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



G. Richard Bevan
Chief Justice, Idaho Supreme Court



Chuck Winder
President Pro Tempore, Idaho State Senate


GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF IDAHO
ESTO PERPETUA

Financial Section



Coeur d'Alene

Terri Kondeff
Director

Legislative Services Office
Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

December 22, 2021

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, 2021, 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 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	49.3%	13.7%
Business-Type Activities	66.6%	53.7%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	100.0%	100.0%
General Fund	77.0%	0.0%
Health and Welfare Fund	22.2%	0.0%
Transportation Fund	76.0%	0.0%

Paul Headlee, Deputy Director
Legislative Services Office

Kristin Ford, Manager
Research & Legislation

Keith Bybee, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
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legislature.idaho.gov

Federal Stimulus Fund	62.7%	0.1%
Land Endowments Fund	96.8%	100.0%
College and University Fund	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployment Compensation Fund	19.1%	0.0%
Loan Fund	35.6%	0.3%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	100.0%	87.8%

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, and Idaho Housing and Finance Association were not audited 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, 2021, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As a result of the implementation of this standard, the State reported a restatement for the change in accounting principle (see Note 14). Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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

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, 2021. 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, 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 Stimulus 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 non-major 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 $17.6 billion for the most recent fiscal year.

The State's combined net position increased $2.1 billion over the course of this fiscal year's operations. Net position of governmental activities increased $1.7 billion and business-type activities' net position increased $354.6 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, 2021 and 2020
(*dollars in thousands)*

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	**2020***	**2021**	**2020***	**2021**	**2020***
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	$ 9,863,276	$ 8,161,115	$ 2,792,112	$ 2,295,520	$ 12,655,388	$ 10,456,635
Capital Assets	8,015,442	7,774,344	1,374,142	1,355,599	9,389,584	9,129,943
Total Assets	**17,878,718**	**15,935,459**	**4,166,254**	**3,651,119**	**22,044,972**	**19,586,578**
Deferred Outflows of Resources	219,833	152,044	74,469	44,379	294,302	196,423
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	**18,098,551**	**16,087,503**	**4,240,723**	**3,695,498**	**22,339,274**	**19,783,001**
Liabilities						
Other Liabilities	1,747,772	1,676,566	201,727	218,443	1,949,499	1,895,009
Long-Term Liabilities	1,792,485	1,513,383	877,394	667,049	2,669,879	2,180,432
Total Liabilities	**3,540,257**	**3,189,949**	**1,079,121**	**885,492**	**4,619,378**	**4,075,441**
Deferred Inflows of Resources	70,844	139,813	92,277	95,289	163,121	235,102
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	**3,611,101**	**3,329,762**	**1,171,398**	**980,781**	**4,782,499**	**4,310,543**
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,144,977	6,904,302	901,676	852,118	8,046,653	7,756,420
Restricted	5,082,824	4,338,209	1,908,450	1,627,971	6,991,274	5,966,180
Unrestricted	2,259,649	1,515,228	259,199	234,627	2,518,848	1,749,855
Total Net position	**$ 14,487,450**	**$ 12,757,739**	**$ 3,069,325**	**$ 2,714,716**	**$ 17,556,775**	**$ 15,472,455**

*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, 45.8 percent ($8.0 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 39.8 percent ($7.0 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 14.3 percent ($2.5 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, 2021 and 2020
(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percent Change
	2021	2020*	2021	2020*	2021	2020*	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	$ 1,241,109	$ 886,277	$1,329,087	$1,248,870	$ 2,570,196	$ 2,135,147	20.4
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,456,387	3,964,622	908,896	769,593	6,365,283	4,734,215	34.5
Capital Grants and Contributions	13,743	7,445	17,706	37,102	31,449	44,547	(29.4)
General Revenues							
Sales Tax	2,529,066	2,107,259			2,529,066	2,107,259	20.0
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,636,267	2,175,242			2,636,267	2,175,242	21.2
Other Taxes	652,385	616,517			652,385	616,517	5.8
Other	28,702	70,284			28,702	70,284	(59.2)
Total Revenues	12,557,659	9,827,646	2,255,689	2,055,565	14,813,348	11,883,211	24.7
Expenses							
General Government	1,400,519	743,224			1,400,519	743,224	88.4
Public Safety and Correction	518,527	495,324			518,527	495,324	4.7
Health and Human Services	4,051,255	3,434,555			4,051,255	3,434,555	18.0
Education	2,817,353	2,461,028			2,817,353	2,461,028	14.5
Economic Development	1,144,247	978,414			1,144,247	978,414	16.9
Natural Resources	364,495	317,428			364,495	317,428	14.8
Interest Expense	44,117	57,873			44,117	57,873	(23.8)
College and University			1,135,298	1,175,707	1,135,298	1,175,707	(3.4)
Unemployment Compensation			680,883	684,692	680,883	684,692	(0.6)
Loan			19,840	5,245	19,840	5,245	278.3
State Lottery			300,784	222,955	300,784	222,955	34.9
State Liquor			241,387	204,941	241,387	204,941	17.8
Correctional Industries			10,985	13,710	10,985	13,710	(19.9)
Total Expenses	10,340,513	8,487,846	2,389,177	2,307,250	12,729,690	10,795,096	17.9
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	2,217,146	1,339,800	(133,488)	(251,685)	2,083,658	1,088,115	91.5
Special Item			663		663		
Transfers	(487,434)	(250,738)	487,434	250,737			
Change in Net Position	1,729,712	1,089,062	354,609	(948)	2,084,321	1,088,115	91.6
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	12,757,742	11,668,680	2,714,716	2,715,664	15,472,458	14,384,344	7.6
Net Position, End of Year	**$14,487,454**	**$12,757,742**	**$3,069,325**	**$2,714,716**	**$17,556,779**	**$15,472,459**	13.5

*Amounts in these columns have been restated.

The Total Percent Change column shows the percentage change in operation from fiscal year 2020 to 2021 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., 23.8 percent decrease for Interest Expense of $13.8 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., 14.5 percent increase for Education of $356.3 million).

Governmental Activities

Revenues

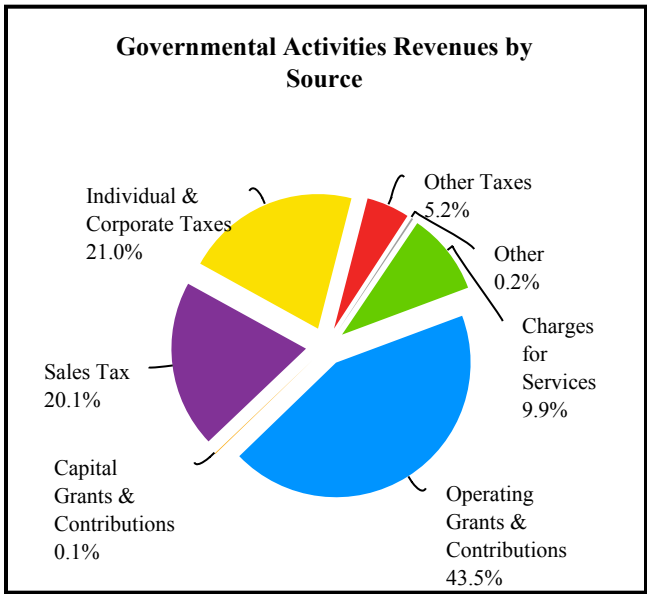
The overall financial position for Governmental Activities significantly improved during the fiscal year, as evidenced by the 13.6 percent ($1.7 billion) increase in net position. Revenues continued to outpace expenses in most categories. Individual and corporate income taxes revenue increased 21.2 percent ($461.0 million). Operating grant revenue increased 37.6 percent ($1.5 billion), primarily due to large increases in health and other federal grants and contributions, including a large portion from the Federal stimulus dollars. Increased collection mainly in grants and contribution along with other sales and services with the across the board increases to the fair value of investments caused revenue from charges for services to rise 40.0 percent ($354.8 million). Sales Tax revenue improved by 20.0 percent ($421.8 million), as well as the Other Tax revenue with a rise of 5.8 percent ($35.9 million).

With the stimulus bill that was passed along with the strengthened COVID vaccination campaigns, sales tax revenue for the general fund exceeded expectation by over 25%. Idaho's consumers may be readjusting to an economy with more avenues to spending.

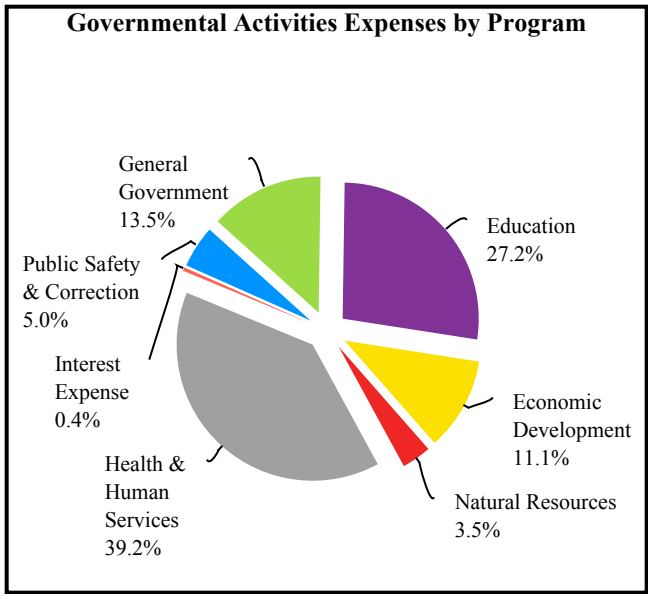
Expenses

Overall expenses for the State increased 21.8 percent ($1.9 billion). Education expenses rose 14.5 percent ($356.3 million) primarily due to increase in the distribution of public school funds. Expenses for economic development rose 16.9 percent ($165.8 million) due largely to an increase in capital assets and infrastructure. Finally, health and human services expenses experienced a 18.0 percent ($616.7 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, 2021:



Total Revenues = $12.6 billion



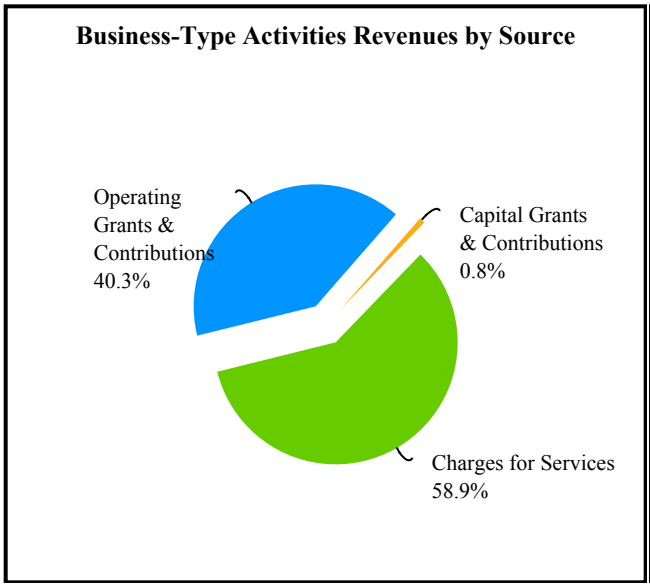
Total Expenses = $10.3 billion

Business-Type Activities

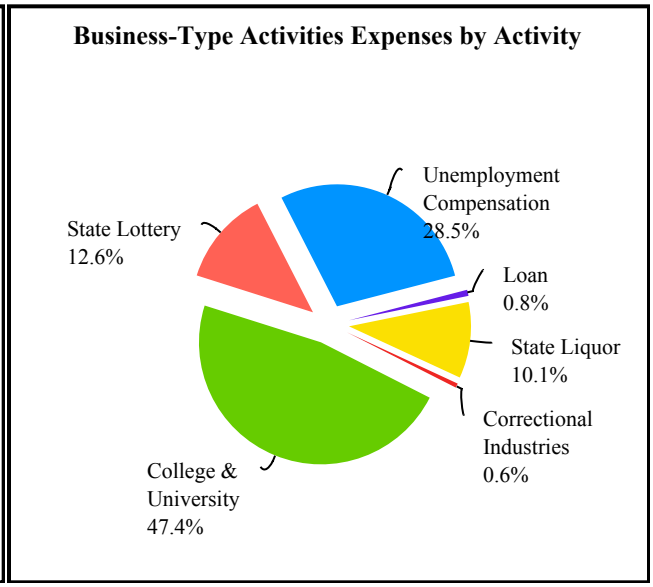
Business-type activities' net position increased by 13.1 percent ($354.6 million) during the fiscal year. The largest changes were seen in the following funds:

- The College and University fund net position increased by 6.5 percent ($72.9 million) from the prior year to $1.2 billion. Expenses decreased 3.4 percent ($40.4 million) due to combination of increase in institutional services as well as scholarship and fellowships funding totaling just over $10.8 million.
- Unemployment Compensation fund net position improved 25.3 percent ($211.8 million) due largely to increased unemployment insurance from the Federal stimulus funding.

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



Total Revenues = $2.3 billion



Total Expenses = $2.4 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 $7.5 billion, an increase of $1.7 billion in comparison with fiscal year 2020. The governmental fund balance is classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* either due to its form or legal constraints such as permanent trusts: $2.0 billion (26.5 percent)
- *Restricted* for a specific purpose either by creditors, grantors, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation: $3.0 billion (40.1 percent)
- *Committed* for specific purposes by the Legislature or for satisfying contractual requirements: $742.7 million (9.9 percent)
- *Assigned* for a specific purpose as that intent is expressed by the Legislature or by a governing body or official: $71.4 million (1.0 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: $1.7 billion (22.6 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 61.8 percent ($1.2 billion) primarily due to a $600.0 million increase in individual and corporate taxes.
- The Health and Welfare fund balance increased 92.5 percent ($27.5 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 increased 7.9 percent ($25.9 million) during the fiscal year primarily due to increased revenue in licenses, permits and fees collections.
- The Federal stimulus fund is a major fund due to the Federal stimulus act and the state receiving $1.3 billion of cash in FY20 to allocate for COVID needs. The Fund balance decreased $298.1 million during the fiscal year with the largest expenditure portion focused on education.
- The Land Endowments fund balance increased 27.1 percent ($685.1 million) from the prior year primarily due to increased investment income.
- The Nonmajor Governmental fund balance increased 1.0 percent ($6.9 million) during the fiscal year. Increases are largely due to rise in other income, investment income, and taxes other than individual and corporate.

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 were $6.0 billion. Most of the General Fund revenue comes from various types of tax collections; these collections increased by 24.2 percent over 2020. The sum of the collections stem from three major revenue categories; individual income tax, sales tax, and corporate income tax. Individual income tax receipts ($2.4 billion) rose above the forecast by 23.7 percent ($469.3 million). Corporate income tax receipts ($348.9 million) came in 33.8 percent ($88.2 million) above the forecast of $260.7 million. Sales tax contributions ($2.0 billion) also saw a gain above the projected by 9.0 percent ($166.3 million). Product tax revenue ($72.0 million) for the year fell short of the anticipated collections ($72.7 million) by 1.0 percent ($0.7 million). Miscellaneous sources ($138.0 million) surpassed the projected $106.1 million by 30.0 percent ($31.9 million). The cash balance carried over into fiscal year 2021 was $405.9 million. Overall, General Fund receipts were $1.2 billion more in fiscal year 2021 than in fiscal year 2020.

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 $394.7 million (8.8 percent). The natural resources function within the General Fund reported a negative variance of $18.1 million in large part 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 2021 the State had $9.4 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 $192.3 million.

Capital Assets as of June 30, 2021 and 2020

(Net of depreciation, dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2021	2020*	2021	2020*	2021	2020*
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 1,252,920	$ 1,220,616	$ 175,304	$ 175,033	$ 1,428,224	$ 1,395,649
Capital Assets in Progress	1,388,277	1,272,912	151,139	125,505	1,539,416	1,398,417
Infrastructure-not Depreciated	3,229,338	3,179,097			3,229,338	3,179,097
Historical Art and Collections	332	122	2,544	2,532	2,876	2,654
Buildings and Improvements	824,189	776,790	942,342	950,587	1,766,531	1,727,377
Improvements Other Than Buildings	116,900	118,085	25,321	27,232	142,221	145,317
Machinery, Equipment , and Other	291,322	273,649	77,492	77,323	368,814	350,972
Infrastructure-Depreciated	912,164	933,073			912,164	933,073
Total	$ 8,015.442	$ 7,774.344	$ 1,374.142	$ 1,358.212	$ 9,389,584	$ 9,132.556

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

This year's major capital asset additions include $342.4 million spent for infrastructure assets, which includes capital assets in progress ($262.9 million), roadways ($52.9 million), and rights-of-way ($26.6 million).

The State uses the traditional method of depreciation for its 1,825 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 12,165 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 13.3 percent of its road surfaces in poor condition. During fiscal year 2021 the State spent $94.5 million to maintain Idaho's road surfaces. This amount is 17.8 percent ($20.4 million) less than the estimated amount of $114.9 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 2021, the Idaho Housing Finance Association issued a new $172.9 million GARVEE bond (2021 Series) to refinance for the 2011 Series bond . The notes payable ending balance for highway projects was $496.7 million.

Moody's Investors Service has assigned the State of Idaho an issuer rating of Aa1. Idaho currently has no general obligation debt outstanding. During fiscal year 2021, Idaho State Treasurer did 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 was at 2.8 percent in October 2021. The State's labor force grew over the last year from 903,294 in October 2020 to 907,622 in October 2021. The national unemployment rate in October was 4.6 percent. Total state employment in October was 882,543, up from 859,936 in 2020.

Revenue for fiscal year 2022 is expected to be $4.8 billion via individual income tax ($2.2 billion), sales tax ($1.9 billion), and corporate tax (343.8 million). Tax collection to the general fund is likely to be among the highest in history. The growth in tax collection is associated with an increase in taxable income rather than tax rates.

The overall General Fund budget for fiscal year 2022 is $4.2 billion (4.0 percent increase). Medicaid received $769.7 million (6.3 percent increase); and the Department of Correction received $283.1 million (0.7 percent increase). Contributions to the State's budget reserves increased by $270.1 million during fiscal year 2021.

For the seventh 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): 3.8 percent ($74.6 million)
- College and Universities: 2.0 percent ($6 million)
- Career Technical Education: 7.2 percent ($4.9 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, acfr@sco.idaho.gov

Basic Financial Statements



Lookout Pass

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 28,472	$ 893,692	$ 922,164	$ 90,455
Pooled Cash and Investments	3,221,915	324,092	3,546,007	343
Investments	3,535,760	641,791	4,177,551	953,543
Accounts Receivable, Net	189,705	149,815	339,520	89,821
Taxes Receivable, Net	443,053		443,053	
Internal Balances	22,524	(22,524)		
Due from Other Entities	545,097		545,097	
Inventories and Prepaid Items	75,790	36,608	112,398	878
Due from Primary Government				518,138
Due from Component Unit		2,070	2,070	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	2,866	452,408	455,274	906,757
Other Assets	106,023	51,794	157,817	331,150
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,021,867	151,435	1,173,302	558,512
Investments	670,204	110,931	781,135	405,882
Capital Assets:				
Nondepreciable	5,870,867	328,987	6,199,854	10,931
Depreciable, Net	2,144,575	1,045,155	3,189,730	75,910
Total Assets	17,878,718	4,166,254	22,044,972	3,942,320
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	219,833	74,469	294,302	23,264
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 18,098,551	$ 4,240,723	$ 22,339,274	$ 3,965,584
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 297,435	$ 46,580	$ 344,015	$ 4,330
Payroll and Related Liabilities	50,110	50,977	101,087	1,679
Medicaid Payable	189,033		189,033	
Due to Other Entities	131,941	18,270	150,211	
Unearned Revenue	987,905	63,518	1,051,423	24,750
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	28,379	2,405	30,784	231,093
Due to Primary Government				8,717
Due to Component Unit		295	295	
Other Accrued Liabilities	62,969	19,682	82,651	656,648
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	390,327	58,025	448,352	179,602
Due in More Than One Year	1,402,158	819,369	2,221,527	1,466,460
Total Liabilities	3,540,257	1,079,121	4,619,378	2,573,279
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	70,844	92,277	163,121	5,630
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,144,977	901,676	8,046,653	38,848
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments	35,792		35,792	
Debt Service	9,177		9,177	185,750
Transportation	316,496		316,496	
Regulatory	111,786		111,786	
Natural Resources and Recreation	439,336		439,336	
Unemployment Compensation		1,047,348	1,047,348	
Permanent Trust - Expendable	1,304,365	73,642	1,378,007	283,622
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable	2,387,416		2,387,416	442,645
Other Purposes	478,456	787,460	1,265,916	394,302
Unrestricted	2,259,649	259,199	2,518,848	41,508
Total Net Position	14,487,450	3,069,325	17,556,775	1,386,675
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 18,098,551	$ 4,240,723	$ 22,339,274	$ 3,965,584

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**
FUNCTIONS				
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
General Government	$ 1,400,519	$ 237,939	$ 637,611	$ 24
Public Safety and Correction	518,530	173,264	12,223	
Health and Human Services	4,051,255	73,459	3,011,535	
Education	2,817,353	77,457	482,193	
Economic Development	1,144,246	384,718	506,479	10,532
Natural Resources	364,495	294,272	806,346	3,187
Interest Expense	44,117			
Total Governmental Activities	10,340,515	1,241,109	5,456,387	13,743
Business-Type Activities				
College and University	1,135,298	489,276	350,122	17,706
Unemployment Compensation	680,883	154,228	544,081	
Loan	19,840	11,868	14,693	
State Lottery	300,784	372,750		
State Liquor	241,387	291,967		
Correctional Industries	10,985	8,998		
Total Business-Type Activities	2,389,177	1,329,087	908,896	17,706
Total Primary Government	$12,729,692	$ 2,570,196	$ 6,365,283	$ 31,449
Component Units				
Idaho Housing and Finance Association	$ 243,350	$ 290,537	$ 73,638	
College and University Foundation	53,071	3,391	219,044	
Health Reinsurance	20,161	20,615		
Bond Bank Authority	9,035	9,121		
Health Insurance Exchange	9,554	10,145		
Total Component Units	$ 335,171	$ 333,809	$ 292,682	

GENERAL REVENUES
- Sales Tax
- Individual and Corporate Taxes
- Fuel Tax
- Other Taxes
- Tobacco Settlement
- Unrestricted Investment Earnings
- Payments from State of Idaho

Permanent Endowment Contributions

Special Item

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
$ (524,945)		$ (524,945)	
(333,043)		(333,043)	
(966,261)		(966,261)	
(2,257,703)		(2,257,703)	
(242,517)		(242,517)	
739,310		739,310	
(44,117)		(44,117)	
(3,629,276)		(3,629,276)	
	$ (278,194)	(278,194)	
	17,426	17,426	
	6,721	6,721	
	71,966	71,966	
	50,580	50,580	
	(1,987)	(1,987)	
	(133,488)	(133,488)	
(3,629,276)	(133,488)	(3,762,764)	
			$ 120,825
			169,364
			454
			86
			591
			291,320
2,529,066		2,529,066	
2,636,267		2,636,267	
383,026		383,026	
269,359		269,359	
22,100		22,100	
6,602		6,602	
	663	663	
(487,434)	487,434		
5,358,986	488,097	5,847,083	
1,729,710	354,609	2,084,319	291,320
12,757,740	2,714,716	15,472,456	1,095,355
$ 14,487,450	$ 3,069,325	$ 17,556,775	$ 1,386,675

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

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 598		$ 6
Pooled Cash and Investments	2,337,972	$ 58,754	254,789
Investments	164,074		114,758
Accounts Receivable, Net	25,115	64,664	17,216
Taxes Receivable, Net	404,877	150	32,253
Interfund Receivables	52,760		
Due from Other Entities		392,720	45,222
Inventories and Prepaid Items	17,660	9,034	20,885
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	394		58
Other Assets	6,505	283	1,091
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,915	9,957	48,293
Investments	457,338	5,004	
Total Assets	$ 3,475,208	$ 540,566	$ 534,571
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 23,902	$ 20,843	$ 68,853
Payroll and Related Liabilities	19,373	9,545	5,630
Medicaid Payable		189,033	
Interfund Payables	1,273	2,579	930
Due to Other Entities	80,361		51,481
Unearned Revenue	22,129		24,493
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	13,420	11,618	
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,159	12,158	9,000
Total Liabilities	162,617	245,776	160,387
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	124,583	237,612	21,326
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			
Inventories and Prepaid Items	17,660	9,034	20,885
Noncurrent Receivables	26		
Restricted	757,800	48,096	291,713
Committed	574,759	48	40,260
Assigned	71,181		
Unassigned	1,766,582		
Total Fund Balances	3,188,008	57,178	352,858
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 3,475,208	$ 540,566	$ 534,571

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

Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		$ 27,868	$ 28,472
	$ 112,501	388,034	3,152,050
	3,117,670	85,973	3,482,475
	50,760	31,570	189,325
		5,773	443,053
$ 128		1,378	54,266
27,808		79,347	545,097
1,674		20,995	70,248
		2,414	2,866
1,314	6,960	3,449	19,602
878,675		41,235	986,075
		207,862	670,204
$ 909,599	$ 3,287,891	$ 895,898	$ 9,643,733
$ 39,876	$ 74,445	$ 68,835	$ 296,754
		14,289	48,837
			189,033
6		36,843	41,631
		99	131,941
912,442		9,362	968,426
		3,341	28,379
9	2	6,895	30,223
952,333	74,447	139,664	1,735,224
837		24,164	408,522
	1,909,079	8,488	1,917,567
1,674		20,995	70,248
			26
	1,304,365	603,535	3,005,509
		127,620	742,687
		257	71,438
(45,245)		(28,825)	1,692,512
(43,571)	3,213,444	732,070	7,499,987
$ 909,599	$ 3,287,891	$ 895,898	$ 9,643,733

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 7,499,987
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	$ 1,252,920	
Capital Assets in Progress	1,388,277	
Infrastructure	4,498,178	
Historical Art and Collections	282	
Buildings and Improvements	1,347,322	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	216,436	
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	930,011	
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,631,137)	
Total Capital Assets		8,002,289
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		93,139
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	4,759	
Pension Related Deferrals	103,367	
Pension Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	86,400	
OPEB Related Deferrals	17,609	
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,995	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		214,130
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.		132,981
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	(61,144)	
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	(890,071)	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(32,723)	
Claims and Judgments	(310,122)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(499,636)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(1,793,696)
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	406,359	
Pension Related Deferrals	(42,744)	
OPEB Related Deferrals	(24,995)	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		338,620
Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 14,487,450

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	$ 2,466,395		$ 20,902
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,736,064		
Other Taxes	63,210	$ 32,942	361,842
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,725	24,085	213,367
Sale of Goods and Services	32,454	76,771	8,406
Grants and Contributions	23,432	2,983,425	409,335
Investment Income	108,284	(64)	(304)
Tobacco Settlement	22,100		
Other Income	173,737	3,161	2,324
Total Revenues	5,657,401	3,120,320	1,015,872
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	272,133		
Public Safety and Correction	381,970	1,743	
Health and Human Services	45,091	3,823,425	
Education	2,217,980		
Economic Development	75,303		240,410
Natural Resources	61,906		
Capital Outlay	82,246	16,211	458,270
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	375,990	113,761	272,349
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	1,583	147	34,654
Interest and Other Charges	2,991	39	26,848
Total Expenditures	3,517,193	3,955,326	1,032,531
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,140,208	(835,006)	(16,659)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			
Sale of Capital Assets	276	116	12,170
Transfers In	360,274	923,600	51,200
Transfers Out	(1,283,552)	(61,231)	(20,817)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(923,002)	862,485	42,553
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,217,206	27,479	25,894
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	1,970,802	29,699	326,964
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 3,188,008	$ 57,178	$ 352,858

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

Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		$ 6,240	$ 2,493,537
			2,736,064
		185,299	643,293
		214,550	483,727
$ 9,317	$ 120,872	62,550	310,370
714,170		583,599	4,713,961
3,005	717,030	43,983	871,934
			22,100
64,652	(8)	47,311	291,177
791,144	837,894	1,143,532	12,566,163
66,262		97,099	435,494
10,761		76,231	470,705
			3,868,516
270,324		297,792	2,786,096
21,016		238,052	574,781
1,292	79,734	187,183	330,115
102		131,147	687,976
404,539		75,850	1,242,489
		18,564	54,948
		14,695	44,573
774,296	79,734	1,136,613	10,495,693
16,848	758,160	6,919	2,070,470
		47,293	47,293
	11,755	2,899	27,216
11,055		63,865	1,409,994
(325,963)	(84,771)	(114,082)	(1,890,416)
(314,908)	(73,016)	(25)	(405,913)
(298,060)	685,144	6,894	1,664,557
254,489	2,528,300	725,176	5,835,430
$ (43,571)	$ 3,213,444	$ 732,070	$ 7,499,987

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 1,664,557
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	$ 371,791	
Depreciation Expense	(122,771)	
		249,020
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.		(8,224)
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		(37,499)
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	(47,293)	
		(47,293)
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	53,206	
Capital Leases	1,742	
		54,948
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	(602)	
Compensated Absences	(7,048)	
Claims and Judgments	(65,548)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(65,920)	
		(139,118)
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.		(6,681)
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 1,729,710

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

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation	Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 106,088	$ 784,631		$ 2,973
Pooled Cash and Investments	161,006	21,556	$ 95,598	45,932
Investments	116,861			
Accounts Receivable, Net	96,696	47,480	1,438	4,201
Interfund Receivables	3,220			77
Inventories and Prepaid Items	12,994			23,614
Due from Component Unit	2,070			
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	4,402		20,436	
Other Current Assets	1,266	10	5,183	364
Total Current Assets	504,603	853,677	122,655	77,161
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,459		63,160	74,816
Investments	328,581	196,349		
Restricted Investments			110,931	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	17,026		410,544	
Other Noncurrent Assets	43,524			1,447
Capital Assets, Net	1,311,949		51,580	10,613
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,714,539	196,349	636,215	86,876
Total Assets	2,219,142	1,050,026	758,870	164,037
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	70,771			3,698
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 2,289,913	$ 1,050,026	$ 758,870	$ 167,735
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 32,232			$ 14,348
Payroll and Related Liabilities	50,042			935
Interfund Payables	131			17,052
Due to Other Entities	939			17,331
Unearned Revenue	53,270		$ 10,073	175
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	2,405			
Due to Component Unit	295			
Other Accrued Liabilities	10,151	$ 2,678	5	6,848
Compensated Absences Payable	26,654			880
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	22,466			96
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations - Current	7,929			
Total Current Liabilities	206,514	2,678	10,078	57,665
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	430,110			222
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations	380,659			8,378
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	810,769			8,600
Total Liabilities	1,017,283	2,678	10,078	66,265
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	91,347			930
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	839,804		51,580	10,292
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments				
Unemployment Compensation		1,047,348		
Permanent Trust - Expendable	73,642			
Other Purposes			697,212	90,248
Unrestricted	267,837			
Total Net Position	1,181,283	1,047,348	748,792	100,540
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 2,289,913	$ 1,050,026	$ 758,870	$ 167,735

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 $8,638 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
$	893,692	
	324,092	$ 69,865
	116,861	
	149,815	380
	3,297	1,251
	36,608	5,541
	2,070	
	24,838	
	6,823	447
	1,558,096	77,484
	151,435	35,792
	524,930	53,285
	110,931	
	427,570	
	44,971	1,465
	1,374,142	13,153
	2,633,979	103,695
	4,192,075	181,179
	74,469	5,703
$	4,266,544	$ 186,882
$	46,580	$ 672
	50,977	1,273
	17,183	
	18,270	
	63,518	19,479
	2,405	
	295	
	19,682	23
	27,534	1,803
	22,562	425
		7,645
	7,929	
	276,935	31,320
	430,332	228
		11,879
	389,037	9,532
	819,369	21,639
	1,096,304	52,959
	92,277	942
	901,676	12,500
		35,792
	1,047,348	
	73,642	
	787,460	72,773
	267,837	11,916
	3,077,963	132,981
$	4,266,544	$ 186,882

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	**Unemployment Compensation**	**Loan**	**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**
OPERATING REVENUES				
Assessments		$ 142,426		
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	$ 465,797		$ 3,281	
Scholarship Allowances	(87,145)			
Sale of Goods and Services	88,920		2,011	$ 673,369
Grants and Contributions	164,556	544,081	14,693	
Other Income	13,264	3,541		208
Total Operating Revenues	645,392	690,048	19,985	673,577
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	725,879			21,218
Services and Supplies	230,790	5	5,498	208,387
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	83,928	680,582		252,891
Depreciation	65,667		187	2,292
Other Expenses	14,566	277	9,334	13,926
Total Operating Expenses	1,120,830	680,864	15,019	498,714
Operating Income (Loss)	(475,438)	9,184	4,966	174,863
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Gifts and Grants	185,566			
Investment Income	6,665	8,261	6,575	110
Interest Expense	(14,046)			(30)
Intergovernmental Distributions			(4,821)	(54,430)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	(279)			43
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,775			(15)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	179,681	8,261	1,754	(54,322)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions, Transfers, and Special Item	(295,757)	17,445	6,720	120,541
Capital Contributions	17,706			
Transfers In	353,051	200,000	54,668	
Transfers Out	(2,737)	(5,678)	(1,559)	(110,311)
Special Item - See Note 4	663			
Change in Net Position	72,926	211,767	59,829	10,230
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	1,108,357	835,581	688,963	90,310
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 1,181,283	$ 1,047,348	$ 748,792	$ 100,540

The $143 difference between the $354,752 reported as Change in Net Position on this statement and the $354,609 Change in Net Position reported as Business-Type Activity on the government-wide Statement of Activities is due to a 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
$ 142,426	
469,078	
(87,145)	
764,300	$ 389,861
723,330	339
17,013	16,294
2,029,002	406,494
747,097	27,922
444,680	35,464
1,017,401	321,515
68,146	1,376
38,103	19,376
2,315,427	405,653
(286,425)	841
185,566	
21,611	183
(14,076)	(17)
(59,251)	
(236)	(11)
1,760	18
135,374	173
(151,051)	1,014
17,706	
607,719	1,769
(120,285)	(8,780)
663	
354,752	(5,997)
2,723,211	138,978
$ 3,077,963	$ 132,981

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

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type	
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Assessments		$ 145,775
Receipts from Customers	$ 462,406	
Receipts from Interfund Services		
Receipts from Grants and Contributions	166,527	547,622
Payments to Employees	(720,059)	
Payments to Suppliers	(232,520)	(5)
Payments for Interfund Services		
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(69,754)	(718,762)
Other Receipts	236,299	
Other Payments	(8,635)	(277)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(165,736)	(25,647)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Gifts, Grants, and Endowments Received	193,098	
Intergovernmental Distributions		
Transfers In	353,051	200,000
Transfers Out	(2,737)	(5,678)
Proceeds from Bonds, Notes, and Loans	80,590	
Repayments of Bonds, Notes, and Loans	(76,442)	
Interest Payments		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	547,560	194,322
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Grants and Contributions	7,309	
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes	50,522	
Principal Payments	(98,044)	
Interest Payments	(17,035)	
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	375	
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(87,540)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(144,413)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	3,468	12,389
Purchase of Investments	(837,300)	(3,174)
Redemption of Investments	624,238	3,087
Other Investing Activities	(3,668)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(213,262)	12,302
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	24,149	180,977
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	256,404	625,210
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 280,553	$ 806,187
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (475,438)	$ 9,184
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	65,667	
Maintenance Costs Paid by Department of Public Works	305	
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	3,175	1,258
Inventories and Prepaid Items	(528)	
Notes Receivable	1,712	
Other Assets	(3,144)	
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	6,718	
Unearned Revenue		
Compensated Absences	(1,158)	
Policy Claim Liabilities		
Other Accrued Liabilities	249,920	(36,089)
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(12,965)	
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (165,736)	$ (25,647)

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

Investments increased in fair value by $3,989 for colleges and universities, and decreased in value by $4,133 for Unemployment Compensation,$2,758 for the Loan Fund, and $1,090 for Internal Service funds. Colleges and universities acquired assets of $9,968 through donations, $1,339 through state capital appropriations, $726 acquired through a transfer of operations and amortization of deferred amounts on refunding and bond premiums of $4,477.

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

Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total		Internal Service Funds
		$ 145,775		
$ 4,602	$ 668,867	1,135,875		$ 33,046
	4,019	4,019		376,182
14,693		728,842		339
	(19,791)	(739,850)		(26,062)
(5,475)	(228,423)	(466,423)		(48,988)
(39)	(1,626)	(1,665)		(3,740)
	(250,115)	(1,038,631)		(319,482)
11	399	236,709		1,308
(9,319)	(2,433)	(20,664)		(5,516)
4,473	170,897	(16,013)		7,087
		193,098		
(4,821)	(48,466)	(53,287)		
54,668		607,719		1,738
(1,559)	(104,302)	(114,276)		(8,749)
		80,590		
		(76,442)		
				1
48,288	(152,768)	637,402		(7,010)
		7,309		
		50,522		
	(107)	(98,151)		(388)
	(30)	(17,065)		(39)
	44	419		5
	(1,070)	(88,610)		(1,686)
0	(1,163)	(145,576)		(2,108)
8,209	61	24,127		1,263
(63,505)		(903,979)		(872)
56,693		684,018		
		(3,668)		(41)
1,397	61	(199,502)		350
54,158	17,027	276,311		(1,681)
104,600	106,694	1,092,908		107,338
$ 158,758	$ 123,721	$ 1,369,219		$ 105,657
$ 4,966	$ 174,863	$ (286,425)		$ 841
187	2,292	68,146		1,376
		305		
21	(835)	3,619		743
	(226)	(754)		(1,374)
		1,712		
	(252)	(3,396)		(453)
	(6,698)	20		(703)
(700)	175	(525)		2,387
	1	(1,157)		656
				2,033
(1)	3,438	217,268		1,581
	(1,861)	(14,826)		
$ 4,473	$ 170,897	$ (16,013)		$ 7,087

The Loan Fund had loan forgiveness in the amount of $4,821 and capitalized interest of $1,660. Nonmajor Enterprise funds acquired capital assets by capital lease for $10. Nonmajor Enterprise funds recorded an interfund payable of $6,009 due on July 1, 2021.

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

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Custodial
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,610			$ 20,533
Pooled Cash and Investments	9,645		$ 3,117	35,472
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	344,696	$ 899,842		
Fixed Income Investments	5,966,215	2,755,855		338,804
Marketable Securities	13,509,828			
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	2,869,124			
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,887,293	76,946		
Other Investments			35,117	
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	51,245			
Contributions	8,553			
Interest and Dividends	64,578	11,508	172	391
Other Receivables	233		422	
Other Assets	88,819			
Capital Assets, Net	7,250			
Total Assets	24,812,089	3,744,151	38,828	395,200
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	547	29		
Due to Other Entities				2,569
Amounts Held in Trust for Others				396,408
Investments Purchased	122,722			
Policy Claim Liabilities	1,977		5,192	
Other Accrued Liabilities	18,012	664	87	4,212
Total Liabilities	143,258	693	5,279	403,189
NET POSITION				
Held in Trust For:				
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	23,911,135			
Net Position Restricted for OPEB	754,041			
External Investment Pool Participants		3,743,458		
Trust Beneficiaries	3,655		33,549	
Held on Behalf of Others				(7,989)
Total Net Position	$ 24,668,831	$ 3,743,458	$ 33,549	$ (7,989)

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Custodial
ADDITIONS				
Contributions				
Member	$ 369,529			
Employer	491,113			
Transfers In from Other Plans	17,153			
Participant Deposits		$ 6,147,616		
Total Contributions	877,795	6,147,616		
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) In Fair Value of Investments	5,018,038	(22,061)	$ 1,491	$ (810)
Interest, Dividends, and Other	381,737	29,078		464
Less Investment Expense				
Investment Activity Expense	(62,732)	(324)		
Administrative Fees				(39)
Net Investment Income	5,337,043	6,693	1,491	(385)
Funds Held on Behalf of Others				102
License, Permits, and Fees			2,615	138
Miscellaneous Income	389			(12)
Total Additions	6,215,227	6,154,309	4,106	(157)
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,220,523			
Policy Claims			1,833	
Administrative Expense	15,553			
Earnings Distribution		16,091		
Participant Withdrawals		5,732,681		
Liquidation Payments				1
Disbursements to Others			1,347	(129)
Miscellaneous Deductions				10,271
Total Deductions	1,236,076	5,748,772	3,180	10,143
Change in Net Position:				
Held in Trust for:				
Employee Pension Benefits	4,853,791			
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	123,388			
External Investment Pool Participants		405,537		
Trust Beneficiaries	1,972		926	
Held on Behalf of Others				(10,300)
Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	19,689,680	3,337,921	32,623	2,311
Net Position - End of Year	$ 24,668,831	$ 3,743,458	$ 33,549	$ (7,989)

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

Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Health Reinsurance
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 40,375	$ 26,570	$ 13,474
Pooled Cash and Investments			
Investments	636,535	301,001	16,007
Accounts Receivable, Net	89,079		736
Inventories and Prepaid Items	651	93	
Due from Primary Government	517,843	295	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	622,188	20,017	
Other Assets	325,244	3,191	18
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	513,012	45,500	
Investments		405,882	
Capital Assets:			
Nondepreciable	9,343		
Depreciable, Net	70,258		
Total Assets	2,824,528	802,549	30,235
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflows	23,264		
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 2,847,792	$ 802,549	$ 30,235
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 3,671	$ 530	$ 60
Payroll and Related Liabilities	1,520		
Unearned Revenue	23,514	1,236	
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	204,598	26,495	
Due to Primary Government		8,717	
Other Accrued Liabilities	653,567	10	59
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	151,914	2,000	8,610
Due in More Than One Year	1,218,853		
Total Liabilities	2,257,637	38,988	8,729
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows		5,630	
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	31,609		
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	185,750		
Permanent Trust - Expendable		283,622	
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable		442,645	
Other Purposes	372,796		21,506
Unrestricted		31,664	
Total Net Position	590,155	757,931	21,506
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 2,847,792	$ 802,549	$ 30,235

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

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	$ 10,036	$ 90,455
$ 343		343
		953,543
	6	89,821
	134	878
		518,138
264,552		906,757
2,697		331,150
		558,512
		405,882
	1,588	10,931
	5,652	75,910
267,592	17,416	3,942,320
		23,264
$ 267,592	$ 17,416	$ 3,965,584
	$ 69	$ 4,330
	159	1,679
		24,750
		231,093
		8,717
$ 2,697	315	656,648
16,945	133	179,602
247,607		1,466,460
267,249	676	2,573,279
		5,630
	7,239	38,848
		185,750
		283,622
		442,645
		394,302
343	9,501	41,508
343	16,740	1,386,675
$ 267,592	$ 17,416	$ 3,965,584

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Health Reinsurance
EXPENSES			
Personnel Costs	$ 24,947	$ 1,124	
Services and Supplies	21,524	8,363	$ 326
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	72,461	43,230	19,831
Interest Expense	117,930	120	4
Depreciation	5,767		
Other Expenses	721	234	
Total Expenses	243,350	53,071	20,161
PROGRAM REVENUES			
Charges for Services:			
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	62,103		
Sale of Goods and Services	7,995	127	7,933
Investment Income	213,103		211
Other Income	7,336	786	
Operating Grants and Contributions	73,638	219,044	
Total Program Revenues	364,175	219,957	8,144
Net Revenues (Expenses)	120,825	166,886	(12,017)
GENERAL REVENUES			
Payments from State of Idaho			12,471
Total General Revenues			12,471
Permanent Endowment Contributions		2,478	
Change in Net Position	120,825	169,364	454
Net Position - Beginning of Year, As Restated	469,330	588,567	21,052
Net Position - End of Year	$ 590,155	$ 757,931	$ 21,506

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

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	$ 3,787	$ 29,858
	5,092	35,305
		135,522
$ 7,761		125,815
	675	6,442
1,274		2,229
9,035	9,554	335,171
	9,368	71,471
		16,055
7,761	42	221,117
1,360	735	10,217
		292,682
9,121	10,145	611,542
86	591	276,371
		12,471
		12,471
		2,478
86	591	291,320
257	16,149	1,095,355
$ 343	$ 16,740	$ 1,386,675

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

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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 2021, the State implemented the following GASB Guidance:

- GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61
- GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, excluding paragraphs 11b, 13 and 14
- GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, paragraphs 4 and 5
- GASB Statement No. 98, The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-1, Implementation Guidance Update - 2019

The financial statements are presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, 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); whose statements are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The Idaho Potato Commission (nonmajor special revenue fund) has a fiscal year that ended August 31, 2020.

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/foundation-update

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.

Fiduciary Component Unit

Component units that are fiduciary in nature are required by GAAP to be reported with the fiduciary funds of the primary government rather than as discretely presented component units. In accordance with GAAP, primary government fiduciary funds and component units that are fiduciary in nature are excluded from the government-wide financial statements, included only in the fund financial statements.

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.

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. Assets and deferred outflows of resources are added while liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are subtracted to report the 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 Stimulus* special revenue fund accounts for resources from federal grants that are used for expenditures related to the COVID-19 Emergency, upgrading infrastructure, and premium pay for essential workers.

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, and other employee benefits.

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 Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund (PCWTF); the principal and interest of the trust benefits individuals of the respective trust. Financial statements for PCWTF may be obtained from the following address: Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720.

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 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. The Idaho State Building Authority accounts for assets held by the Authority on behalf of a project beneficiary under a deposit agreement in a fiduciary fund.

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.

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 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 custodial 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 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 456 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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental and Business-Type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units
Bank Value of Deposits	$ 171,837	$ 387,882	$ 452,700
Uninsured and Uncollateralized Deposits	71,122	332,483	19,820
Uninsured Deposits Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Financial Institution	61,178	40,036	
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.

Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund is the settlement between the tobacco companies and several states, including Idaho. This fund is managed by STO under the Prudent Investor Act, Idaho Code Chapter 5, Title 68.

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, 2021:

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2021

(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	$ 166,953	$ 4,345		$ 171,298		$ 4,552		$ 175,850	Cost
Certificates of Deposit*		5,250		5,250		102		5,352	Cost
Certificates of Deposit	241	12,258		12,499				12,499	Market
Repurchase Agreements*		621,871		621,871				621,871	Cost
Commercial Paper		1,534,453		1,534,453				1,534,453	Market
U.S. Gov't Obligations	891	4,435,039		4,435,930			$ 327,638	4,763,568	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	46,995	973,811		1,020,806				1,020,806	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities*		235,884		235,884				235,884	Market
Asset-Backed Securities*		961,347		961,347				961,347	Market
Commercial Mortgages*		4,323		4,323				4,323	Market
Corporate Obligations	33,172	673,639		706,811				706,811	Market
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations		1,037		1,037			11,166	12,203	Market
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	356,469	64,110		420,579				420,579	Market
External Investment Pools*						11,502		11,502	Cost
External Investment Pools							120,000	120,000	Market
Total Debt Securities	604,721	9,527,367	0	10,132,088	0	16,156	458,804	10,607,048	
Other Investments:									
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates	805			805				805	Market
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds	132,379	24,649		157,028				157,028	Market
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts					$ 11,664			11,664	NAV
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts		564		564				564	Market
Commodities		1,153		1,153				1,153	Market
Total	**$ 737,905**	**$ 9,553,733**	**$ 0**	**$10,291,638**	**$ 11,664**	**$ 16,156**	**$ 458,804**	**$ 10,778,262**	

* 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, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2021 (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	$ 27,655		$ 27,655
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	20,988		20,988
Corporate Bonds	181,825		181,825
Corporate Bond Fund	11,846		11,846
Corporate Convertible Bonds	447		447
Government Agencies	13,225		13,225
Government Agencies Fund	8,455		8,455
Government Bonds	203,454		203,454
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	129,013		129,013
Govt-Issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed	3,147		3,147
Index-Linked Government Bonds	118,513		118,513
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	3,236		3,236
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	11,966		11,966
Other Fixed Income Fund	32,759		32,759
Total Debt Securities	766,529		766,529
Equity Securities:			
Communication Services	175,411	$ 175,411	
Consumer Discretionary	259,099	259,099	
Consumer Staples	101,830	101,830	
Energy	57,584	57,584	
Financials	245,559	245,559	
Health Care	290,153	290,153	
Industrials	278,944	278,944	
Information Technology	439,061	439,061	
Materials	95,191	95,191	
Other	4	4	
Real Estate	33,194	33,194	
Utilities	25,104	25,104	
Common Stock Fund	66,092	66,092	
Equity ETFs	1,475	1,475	
Total Equity Securities	2,068,701	2,068,701	
Derivatives:			
Futures Contracts	274	274	
Exchange Cleared Swaps	1,122	1,122	
Swaps	3	3	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	402	402	
Total Derivatives	1,801	1,801	
Preferred Stock Securities:			
Consumer Discretionary	1,103	1,103	
Consumer Staples	703	703	
Health Care	105	105	
Total Preferred Stock Securities	1,911	1,911	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	2,838,942	$ 2,072,413	$ 766,529
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost			
Money Market Fund	76,332		
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)			
Real Estate (private)	202,396		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	**$ 3,117,670**		

EFIB debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. 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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value at June 30, 2021	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	$ 3,955,274	$ 3,923,361	$ 31,913		Market
Asset backed-Securitized	484,338		468,846	$ 15,492	Market
Corporate	1,247,565		1,245,428	2,137	Market
Idaho Mortgages	934,293		934,293		Market
Non-U.S. Government	184,928		184,928		Market
Total Fixed Income Securities	6,806,398	3,923,361	2,865,408	17,629	
Equities:					
Domestic	7,888,021	7,888,018		3	Market
Developed Markets	3,561,947	3,557,817		4,130	Market
Emerging Markets	724,111	721,984		2,127	Market
Total Equities	12,174,079	12,167,819		6,260	
Other Investments:					
Preferred Securities	42,829	38,033	1,107	3,689	Market
Convertible or Exchangeable Securities	151			151	Market
Mutual Funds-Defined Contribution Investment Options	131,447	131,447			Market
Total investments by fair value level*	**$ 19,154,904**	**$ 16,260,660**	**$ 2,866,515**	**$ 27,729**	

* 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 Estate totals below.

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	Fair Value at June 30, 2021	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice
Private Equity Partnerships:				
Growth Equity	$ 60,209	$ 11,693		
Corporate Finance/Buyout	1,234,072	662,454		
Distressed Debt	10,946	53,028		
Co/Direct Investment	96,205	80,819		
Secondaries	59,153	62,854		
Venture Capital	19,752	42,643		
Private Real Estate:				
Open Ended Co-mingled Insurance Company Separate Account	74,467			
Multifamily properties (Olympic)	76,230			
Value Added Apartments	229,330			
Value Added Offices	23,883			
Value Added Retail	40,291			
Office/Industrial Properties	89,211			
Core Office	185,855			
Industrial	236,338			
Development Properties	92,497			
Collective Funds:				
REIT Index Collective Fund	4,734		Daily	4pm EST

TIPS Index Collective Fund	5,537		Daily	4pm EST
US Broad Equity Market Index Collective Fund	22,580		Daily	4pm EST
Emerging Equity Market Index Fund	4,205		Daily	4pm EST
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	**Fair Value at June 30, 2021**	**Unfunded Commitments**	**Redemption Frequency**	**Redemption Notice**
US Large Cap Equity Market Index Collective Fund	57,443		Daily	4pm EST
US Bond Market Index Collective Fund	15,968		Daily	4pm EST
International Equity Index Collective Fund	11,195		Daily	4pm EST
US Small/Midcap Equity Index Collective Fund	35,659		Daily	4pm EST
BNYM DB NSL Emerging Market Stock Index Fund - Non-DC	1,120,898		Daily	Trade date less 2 days by 5:00 PM EST
Bernstein Emerging MV Delaware Business Trust	478,350		Weekly	TD - 5 days by 5:00 PM EST
Utilitized Fund				
Short Term investment Portfolio account	33,557		Daily	4pm EST
Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Fund:				
Russell 3000 Index Co-Mingled Fund	279,662		Daily	Trade date same day by 5:00 PM EST
Government Credit Bond Index Co-Mingled Fund	351,582		Daily	Trade date plus 1 day by 5:00 PM EST
MSCI ACWI Ex-US Strategy Co-mingled Fund	74,811		Daily	Trade date plus 2 day by 7:30 PM EST
Total investments measured at the NAV	5,024,620			
Total investments measured at fair value	**$ 24,179,524**			

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, 2021

(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	$ 129,311			$129,311				$ 129,311	Market
Commercial Paper	145,769			145,769				145,769	Market
U.S. Gov't Obligations	6,193	$ 5,065		11,258				11,258	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	149,239	23,719		172,958				172,958	Market
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	220,961			220,961				220,961	Market
Corporate Obligations	28,198	22,522		50,720				50,720	Market
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	27,571	30,240		57,811	$ 19,421			77,232	Market
Total Debt Securities	**707,242**	**81,546**	**0**	**788,788**	**19,421**	**0**	**0**	**808,209**	
Other Investments:									
Cash Equivalents included with Investments	126			126				126	Market
Domestic Equities	132,896			132,896				132,896	Market
Foreign Equities	44,779	254		45,033	8,461			53,494	Market
Private Equities				—	49,678			49,678	NAV
Investment Agreements	115			115				115	Market
Preferred Securities without Maturity Dates	15			15				15	Market
Equity and Income Mutual Funds	6,874	49,511		56,385	13,201			69,586	Market
Mutual Funds	121,476			121,476				121,476	Market
International Equity Funds	61,711			61,711				61,711	Market
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts	6,486	145		6,631	5,546			12,177	Market
Insurance Annuities		525		525				525	Market
Commingled Funds				—	43,556			43,556	NAV
Hedge Funds	14			14				14	Market
Interest Rate Swaps		(3,445)		(3,445)				(3,445)	Proprietary Pricing
Land Held by Endowment*		3,095		3,095	1,237	$ 4,960		9,292	Market
Total	**$1,081,734**	**$ 131,631**	**$ 0**	**$1,213,365**	**$141,100**	**$ 4,960**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,359,425**	

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 12.48 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 $10.4 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 $338.8 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 $10.2 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 $45.2 million in investments and at December 31, 2020, 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 $163.6 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, 2021.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Investments and Maturities at June 30, 2021
(Except Endowment Funds and PERSI)
(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	$ 175,850								$ 175,850
Certificates of Deposit**	5,352	$ 11,496	$ 1,003						17,851
Repurchase Agreements ^	621,871								621,871
Commercial Paper	1,534,453								1,534,453
U.S. Gov't Obligations	3,505,097	1,030,533	227,772		$ 68		$ 99		4,763,569
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	746,693	271,662	1,976	$ 204	13	$ 46	211		1,020,805
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities*	9,147	218,325	8,132	281					235,885
Asset -Backed Securities*	678,275	283,072							961,347
Commercial Mortgages*		2,909	454	483	477				4,323
Corporate Obligations	204,476	416,208	84,404	1,521	89		112		706,810
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations***	11,212	429	325	237					12,203
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	355,152	35,366	19,425	1,961	4,777	1,744	2,021	$ 135	420,581
External Investment Pools	131,502								131,502
Total Debt Securities	**$ 7,979,080**	**$ 2,270,000**	**$ 343,491**	**$ 4,687**	**$ 5,424**	**$ 1,790**	**$ 2,443**	**$ 135**	**10,607,050**
Other Investments:									
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds									157,028
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates									805
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts****									12,228
Commodities									1,153
Total									**$10,778,264**

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

** $5.3 million valued at cost

*** $0.8 million valued at NAV

**** $11.7 million valued at NAV

^ Repurchase agreements valued at cost

Endowment Funds Interest Rate Risk at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration In Years
Debt Securities:		
Asset Backed Securities	$ 27,655	3.4
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	20,988	4.5
Corporate Bonds	181,825	7.9
Corporate convertible Bonds	447	3.7
Fund - Corporate Bond	11,846	3.8
Funds - Government Agencies	8,455	7.0
Funds - Other Fixed Income	32,759	2.0
Government Agencies	13,225	4.6
Government Bonds	203,454	8.0
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	129,013	4.3
Gov't-issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed	3,147	5.9
Index Linked Government Bonds	118,513	5.0
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	3,236	9.4
Non-Government Backed C.M.Os	11,966	4.0
Total Endowment Fund Debt Securities	766,529	
Other Investments:		
Equity Investments	2,210,069	
Money Market Funds	13,988	
Real Estate Investment Trust (Private)	103,911	
Total Other Endowment Fund Investments	2,327,968	
Unsettled Trades:		
Receivable for Investments Sold	(48,432)	
Payable for Investments Purchased	71,605	
Total Endowment Fund Investments	**$ 3,117,670**	

PERSI Investments at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Domestic Fixed-Income	$ 5,584,634
Commingled Domestic Fixed-Income	351,582
International Fixed-Income	22,368
Idaho Commercial Mortgages	889,472
Short-Term Domestic Investments	307,237
Real Estate	997,820
Domestic Equities	9,820,928
Commingled Domestic Equity	279,663
International Equities	3,334,426
Commingled International Equity	74,811
Private Equity	1,409,320
Mutual Funds	1,455,210
Total PERSI Investments	**$ 24,527,471**

PERSI Effective Duration of Fixed Income Assets by Security Type at June 30, 2021

(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	$ 45,521	2.52			$ 45,521
Asset -Backed Securities	5,970	*			5,970
Mortgages	31,252	2.74			31,252
Mortgages	945	*			945
Commercial Paper	126,370	0.32			126,370
Commercial Paper	(41)	*			(41)
Corporate Bonds	1,528,312	8.26			1,528,312
Fixed-Income Derivatives	(249)	182.92			(249)
Fixed-Income Derivatives	(776)	*			(776)
Government Agencies	109,385	8.26			109,385
Government Bonds	1,580,964	7.77	$ 23,335	6.45	1,604,299
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	223,798	3.41			223,798
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	34	*			34
Pooled Investments	27,625				27,625
Pooled Investments-SLIRF Domestic Fixed Income	351,583	*			351,583
Private Placements	181,217	4.82			181,217
Private Placements	7,020	*			7,020
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	2,337,212	10.47			2,337,212
Idaho Mortgages	934,293				934,293
Total PERSI Fixed Income Securities	**$ 7,490,435**		**$ 23,335**		**$ 7,513,770**

* Duration calculations for some securities are not available.

Component Units Maturity of Debt Investments at June 30, 2021

(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	$ 129,311								$ 129,311
Commercial Paper	145,769								145,769
U.S. Gov't Obligations	2,013	$ 5,214	$ 4,031						11,258
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	77,777	11,467	3,082	$ 11,391	$ 255	$ 10,141	$ 58,845		172,958
U.S. Gov't Mortgage-Backed Securities	220,961								220,961
Corporate Obligations	10,589	32,338	7,666					$ 127	50,720
Bond Mutual Funds	7,584	14,808	53,946	49	211		501	132	77,231
Total Debt Securities	**$ 594,004**	**$ 63,827**	**$ 68,725**	**$ 11,440**	**$ 466**	**$ 10,141**	**$ 59,346**	**$ 259**	**808,208**
Other Investments:									
Cash Equivalents included with Investments									126
Domestic Equities									132,896
Foreign Equities									53,493
Private Equities*									49,678
Investment Agreements									115
Preferred Securities Without Maturity Dates									15
Equity and Income Mutual Funds									69,586
Mutual Funds									121,476
International Equity Funds									61,711
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts									12,178
Insurance Annuities									525
Commingled Funds**									43,556
Hedge Funds									15
Interest Rate Swaps***									(3,445)
Land Held by Endowment****									9,292
Component Units Investments									**$1,359,425**

* Includes $48.6 million valued at NAV

** Commingled Funds at NAV

*** Interest Rate Swaps at proprietary pricing

**** Land Held by Endowment includes $5 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, 2021
(Except Endowment Funds and PERSI)
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	C	A1-P1	NP	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds*	$ 4,940	$ 382	$ 3,957							$ 166,571	$ 175,850
Certificates of Deposit**	4,186	952	1,002	$ 505	$ 250				$ 2,002	8,954	17,851
Repurchase Agreements										621,872	621,872
Commercial Paper								$ 1,534,453			1,534,453
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	471,458	18,790	736					529,268		553	1,020,805
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	220,558									15,326	235,884
Asset-Backed Securities	854,480		169					106,698			961,347
Commercial Mortgages	3,213	1,110									4,323
Corporate Obligations	54,628	184,747	409,838	57,598							706,811
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations***	101	719	217							11,166	12,203
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	9,034	48,864	5,345	3,653	778	$ 307	$ 220			352,378	420,579
External Investment										131,502	131,502
Total	**$1,622,598**	**$ 255,564**	**$ 421,264**	**$ 61,756**	**$ 1,028**	**$ 307**	**$ 220**	**$ 2,170,419**	**$ 2,002**	**$ 1,308,322**	**$ 5,843,480**

* $4.9 million valued at cost

** $5.3 million valued at cost

*** $0.8 million valued at NAV

Endowment Funds

Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Investments at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Caa	Agy	Not Rated	Fair Value
Asset Backed Securities	$ 635	$ 557	$ 887	$ 16,727		$ 2,059	$ 5,203		$ 1,587	$ 27,655
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	4,101	833	11,851	752	$ 121	1,456			1,874	20,988
Corporate Bonds	2,530	10,723	59,478	87,574	11,658	4,311	1,701		3,850	181,825
Corporate Convertible Bonds				54		194			199	447
Funds - Corporate Bond		11,846								11,846
Funds - Government Agencies								$ 8,455		8,455
Funds - Other Fixed Income	343			199	1,833	30,080	222		82	32,759
Government Agencies	10,035	1,357	746		595			353	139	13,225
Government Bonds	177,312	1,406	2,000	15,522	1,980	405		3,936	893	203,454
Government Mortgage Backed Securities				91				128,743	179	129,013
Gov't-issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed								3,147		3,147
Index Linked Government Bonds	118,513									118,513
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	413	1,828	308	224					463	3,236
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s			7,267				3,886		813	11,966
Total	**$ 313,882**	**$ 28,550**	**$ 82,537**	**$ 121,143**	**$ 16,187**	**$ 38,505**	**$ 11,012**	**$ 144,634**	**$ 10,079**	**$ 766,529**

PERSI Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed-Income Securities at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Investment Type		
S & P Rating Level	Domestic Securities	International Securities	Fair Value
A-1+	$ 66,940		$ 66,940
A-1	48,948		48,948
A-2	24,961		24,961
AAA	127,198		127,198
AA*	378,080		378,080
A	560,229		560,229
BBB	830,872	$ 9,446	840,318
BB	41,888	2,432	44,320
B	3,691		3,691
CCC	5,802		5,802
CC	1,131		1,131
C			—
D	329		329
Not Rated	162,774	11,457	174,231
Total	**$ 2,252,843**	**$ 23,335**	**$ 2,276,178**

* Includes US Government Agencies implicitly guaranteed by US Government

Component Units Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Securities at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Caa	C	D	A1/P1	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds											$ 129,311	$ 129,311
Commercial Paper										$145,769		145,769
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	$165,246	$ 7,712										172,958
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage Backed Securities											220,961	220,961
Corporate Obligations	677	6,704	$ 27,812	$ 14,997		$ 20	$ 5				505	50,720
Bond Mutual Funds	19,163	22,962	14,299	5,630	$8,605	2,100	654		$ 53		3,765	77,231
Total	**$185,086**	**$ 37,378**	**$ 42,111**	**$ 20,627**	**$8,605**	**$2,120**	**$ 659**	**$ 0**	**$ 53**	**$145,769**	**$ 354,542**	**$ 796,950**

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Idaho State Bar:	Federal Home Loan Bank	$ 105	5.3
	Federal Farm Credit Bank	279	13.9
	First Interstate Bank*	102	5.1
	Fannie Mae Notes	261	13.0
STO IDLE Pool:	Daiwa Capital	297,057	6.2
Idaho State University:	Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp	1,747	8.0
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,502	6.9
	Federal National Mortgage Association	2,242	10.3
University of Idaho:	PFM Multi-Mgr Domestic EQ Fund-Inst CL	64,559	26.6
	PMF Multi-Mgr Fixed-Income Fund Inst CL	48,239	19.9
	PMF Multi-Mgr Intnatl EQ Fund-Inst CL	35,093	14.4
Petroleum Clean Water Trust:	Federal National Mortgage Association	5,921	16.5

*Valued at cost

Component Unit Concentration of Credit Risk at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Component Unit	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Health Reinsurance:	Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	$ 5,503	34.4
	Farm Credit System	3,000	18.7
	Freddie Mac	4,503	28.1
	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	3,001	18.8
Idaho Housing and Finance Association:	Ginnie Mae	46,617	7.3
	Deutsch Bank AG	76,252	12.0
	Federal Home Loan	149,999	23.6
	Wells Fargo Commercial Paper	145,769	22.9
Boise State University Foundation	Real Estate & Specialty Assets	11,564	5.8

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Argentinian Peso	Equities	$ 79
Australian Dollar	Equities	16,157
Brazilian Real	Equities	8,586
Canadian Dollar	Equities	20,081
Chilean Peso	Equities	286
Chinese Yuan	Equities	(2,716)
Chinese Yuan (HK)	Equities	531
Czech Republic Koruna	Equities	193
Danish Krone	Equities	12,779
Euro	Equities	96,455
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	57,611
Hungarian Forint	Equities	579
Indian Rupee	Equities	238
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	2,991
Israeli Shekel	Equities	565
Japanese Yen	Equities	74,147
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	1,088
Mexican Peso	Equities	6,430
New Zeland Dollar	Equities	286
Norwegian Krone	Equities	3,905
Philippines Peso	Equities	36
Polish Zloty	Equities	1,927
Russian Ruble	Equities	3,860
Singapore Dollar	Equities	1,866
South African Rand	Equities	2,391
South Korean Won	Equities	18,489
Swedish Krona	Equities	17,037
Swiss Franc	Equities	54,492
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	19,216
Thailand Thai Baht	Equities	2,121
Turkish Lira	Equities	2,251
U.K. Pound	Equities	58,199
Total		**$ 482,156**

PERSI Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2021

(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	$ 5			$ 5
Australian Dollar	588	$ 83,115	$ 9	83,712
Brazilian Real	(1,368)	24,904	2,413	25,949
Canadian Dollar	9,944	33,390		43,334
Chilean Peso		4,053		4,053
Chinese R Yuan HK	(686)			(686)
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	97		605	702
Danish Krone	1,334	217,667		219,001
Euro	8,624	1,089,809	(151)	1,098,282
Hong Kong Dollar	163	315,922		316,085
Hungarian Forint		8,489		8,489
Indian Rupee	648			648
Indonesian Rupiah	996	12,322	3,240	16,558
Israeli Shekel	239	10,806		11,045
Japanese Yen	4,663	450,473	969	456,105
Kenyan Shilling		3,306		3,306
Malaysian Ringgit		10,545		10,545
Mexican Peso	(3,481)	39,269	9,802	45,590
Moroccan Dirham	91			91
New Taiwan Dollar	77	36,192		36,269
New Zealand Dollar	5	1,825		1,830
Norwegian Krone	172	9,796		9,968
Philippine Peso		9,797		9,797
Polish Zloty	54	5,280		5,334
Romanian Leu		3,797		3,797
Russian New Ruble	2,889		5,489	8,378
Singapore Dollar	1	31,538		31,539
South African Rand	37	34,537		34,574
South Korean Won	393	98,970		99,363
Swedish Krona	176	66,154		66,330
Swiss Franc	8,064	283,643		291,707
Thailand Baht		11,300		11,300
Turkish Lira		3,096		3,096
U.K. Pound	1,603	571,924	2	573,529
Total	**$ 35,328**	**$ 3,471,919**	**$ 22,378**	**$ 3,529,625**

College and University Foundations
Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Australian Dollar	Equities	$ 1,112
Brazilian Real	Equities	56
Canadian Dollar	Equities	972
Chilean Peso	Equities	8
Chinese Yuan	Equities	356
Colombian Peso	Equities	6
Czech Koruna	Equities	3
Danish Krone	Equities	1,684
Euro	Equities	6,489
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	1,075
Hungarian Forint	Equities	4
Indian Rupee	Equities	112
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	17
Israeli Shekel	Equities	12
Japanese Yen	Equities	3,638
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	18
Mexican Peso	Equities	27
New Zealand Dollar	Equities	6
Norwegian Krone	Equities	15
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	Equities	4
Philippine Peso	Equities	9
Polish Zloty	Equities	7
Russian Ruble	Equities	28
Singapore Dollar	Equities	384
South African Rand	Equities	36
South Korean Won	Equities	85
Swedish Krona	Equities	53
Swiss Franc	Equities	2,930
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	150
Thai Baht	Equities	23
Turkish Lira	Equities	4
U.K. Pound	Equities	3,209
Other	Equities	115
Total		**$ 22,647**

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 $118.5 million, and the PERSI had investments in TIPS with a fair value of $2.3 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 $19.4 million with Wells Fargo Bank.

STO is permitted to participate in repurchase agreements per the Idaho Code 67-1210 and 67-1210A. Repurchase agreements are secured by collateral which is held by a third party in the name of the STO in the amount of $297.1 million, $288.8 million, and $46.5 million for IDLE, LGIP, and DBF respectfully.

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, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

Purpose		Amount
Governmental Activities:		
Restricted Cash:		
Bond Covenants	$	140
Debt Service		63,812
Donations for Various Projects		10,007
Group Insurance Reserves		35,792
Juvenile Corrections Social Security Benefits		299
Legislation and Donations		18,780
Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund		316
Petroleum Violation Escrow		3,325
Pollution Clean Up		9,836
The Idaho State Bar Client Assistance Fund		886
American Rescue		604,111
CARES Act - COVID 19		274,564
Restricted Investments:		
Donations for Various Projects		7,612
Legal Settlements		4,111
Legislation and Donations		57,298
Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund		454,730
Pollution Clean Up		146,452
Total Governmental Activities	**$**	**1,692,071**
Business-Type Activities:		
Restricted Cash:		
Debt Service	$	13,459
Idaho Lottery Dividends Payout		74,816
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program		63,159
Restricted Investments:		
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program		110,932
Total Business-Type Activities	**$**	**262,366**
Component Units:		
Restricted Cash:		
Donations for the College and University Foundations	$	45,500
Bond Indentures and Escrow and Reserve Deposits		513,012
Restricted Investments:		
Donations for the College and University Foundations		405,882
Total Component Units	**$**	**964,394**

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

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 $15.3 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 $23.3 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 $3.4 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, 2021

(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	$ 445	$ 9	$ 47	11/6/2008	7/1/2021	5.25%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series D	1,055	(2)	64	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series E	1,055	(3)	61	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.53%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2001 Series F			5	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.70%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series A			12	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	5.02%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series B			13	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.95%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series C			10	11/6/2008	1/1/2021	4.89%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series D	1,100		65	11/6/2008	7/1/2022	4.71%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series E	100	2	16	11/6/2008	7/1/2021	4.48%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series F	1,300	(35)	51	11/6/2008	1/1/2024	3.79%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2002 Series G	1,300	(38)	56	11/6/2008	1/1/2024	4.14%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2003 Series A	2,820	(197)	132	11/6/2008	1/1/2026	4.52%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2003 Series B	1,925	(61)	79	11/6/2008	7/1/2024	4.04%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series C	1,345	(62)	52	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	3.78%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series D	2,500	(167)	123	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	4.84%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series E		(120)	91	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	SIFMA+.20%
2004 Series A	2,565	(149)	104	7/6/2016	1/1/2026	4.03%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series B	3,080	(249)	132	7/6/2016	1/1/2027	4.37%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series C		(124)	89	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series D	4,115	-352	173	7/6/2016	1/1/2028	3.85%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series A	4,425	-413	193	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.90%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series B		85	-6	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series C		81	-6	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series D	4,410	-404	190	7/6/2016	7/1/2028	3.87%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series E	4,530	-434	200	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.93%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series F		98	-7	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series A	4,795	(541)	243	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR

2006 Series B	2,345	(159)	115	11/7/2008	7/1/2025	4.35%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series C	2,215	(141)	109	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.36%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series D	2,585	(168)	136	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.45%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2007 Series D	4,730	(285)	247	7/1/2016	1/1/2026	4.89%	LIBOR+.71%
2007 Series G	13,100	(1,799)	449	12/20/2012	7/1/2028	4.69%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series H		(2,217)	1,235	7/1/2016	7/1/2030	5.20%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series J	13,735	(1,837)	436	7/1/2017	7/1/2028	4.42%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series K	12,625	(1,912)	360	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.23%	LIBOR+.76%
2006 Series E		(92)	85	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.52%	One-month LIBOR + .75%
2006 Series F		(78)	78	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.29%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2006 Series G	3,295	(226)	169	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.17%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series A	3,920	(320)	161	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	5.03%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series B	4,395	(369)	180	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.88%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series C	4,720	(424)	198	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.97%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series A		(1,220)	1,052	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.38%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series B		(389)	146	7/1/2017	7/1/2029	4.24%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series C	5,945	(430)	231	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.72%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series D	2,230	(149)	80	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.44%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
	$ 118,705	**$ (15,291)**	**$ 7,649**				

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments

Interest Rate Swap Agreements at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

						Terms	
Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received
2003 Series A			$ (1)	11/6/2008	1/1/2026	4.52%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2003 Series D			(1)	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	4.84%	SIFMA+.20%
2003 Series E	$ 2,500	$ (29)	(25)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	SIFMA+.20%
2004 Series A			(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2026	4.03%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series B			(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2027	4.37%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series C	2,615	(31)	(27)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2004 Series D			(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2028	3.85%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series A			(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.90%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series B	4,240	(514)	(210)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series C	4,315	(486)	(202)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 3.5%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series D			(1)	7/6/2016	7/1/2028	3.87%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series E			(1)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.93%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2005 Series F	4,765	(629)	(248)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series A			(1)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series B			(1)	11/7/2008	7/1/2025	4.35%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series C			(1)	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.36%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2006 Series D			(1)	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.45%	SIFMA+.20% (LIBOR < 4.0%)/68% LIBOR
2007 Series D			(1)	7/1/2016	1/1/2026	4.89%	LIBOR+.71%
2007 Series G			(4)	12/20/2012	7/1/2028	4.69%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series H	17,845	(12)	6	7/1/2016	7/1/2030	5.20%	LIBOR+.76%

2007 Series J			(4)	7/1/2017	7/1/2028	4.42%	LIBOR+.76%
2007 Series K			(3)	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.23%	LIBOR+.76%
2006 Series E	3,350	(158)	(101)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.52%	One-month LIBOR + .75%
2006 Series F	3,405	(160)	(102)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.29%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2006 Series G			(1)	7/1/2017	1/1/2026	5.17%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series A			(1)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	5.03%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series B			(1)	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.88%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2007 Series C			(1)	7/1/2017	1/1/2027	4.97%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series A	12,625	(675)	671	7/1/2017	7/1/2030	4.38%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series B	10,560	(751)	(64)	7/1/2017	7/1/2029	4.24%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series C			(2)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.72%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
2008 Series D			(1)	7/1/2017	7/1/2026	4.44%	One-month LIBOR + .80%
	$ 66,220	**$ (3,445)**	**$ (333)**				

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, 2021, the SIFMA Index was 0.03 percent and the one-month LIBOR Index was 0.1 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.

The swaps were entered into for the purpose of hedging the change in interest rates of specific series of variable rate bonds. From time to time, certain hedged bonds may be redeemed early, refinanced or reissued resulting in the termination of existing hedging relationships and the creation of new hedging relationships if permitted. The accounting rules provide that at the time such events occur, the swap's then fair value, or balance in the deferral account, for the related swap should be reduced to zero and offset by a new balance which shall be amortized on fixed rate interest expense basis over a period equal to the shorter of the remaining term of the refunding bonds, refunded bonds, or swap. In future periods reductions in the amortizing balances are recorded as interest expense, and to the extent a new hedging relationship can be established by the swap, it is a hedging swap and future changes in fair value are recorded as deferred inflows/outflows. If no new hedging relationship can be established, it is an investment swap and the change in fair value for the swap is recognized as investment earnings in the current period.

At June 30, 2021 the Association had $600,000 million in forward sales contracts ("To Be Announced" or "TBA" contracts) to issue GNMA securities in order to lock in the sales price for the securitization of single-family loans. These securities represent pools of qualified first mortgage loans originated by Association-approved lenders and brokers. Under this program, the Association periodically enters into forward contracts to sell GNMA Mortgage Backed Securities to investors before the securities are ready for delivery. The Association enters into TBA mortgage-backed security Contracts to hedge the interest rate risk for loan commitments made to originating mortgage lenders. These contracts are considered investment derivatives and are not rated.

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments

TBA Forward Contracts at June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

Contract	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Coupon Rate	Counterparty Credit Rating
July, 2021	$ (85,000)	$ 312	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(49,000)	15	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(40,000)	12	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(30,000)	(5)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(22,000)	58	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(21,000)	31	2.00%	Aaa
August, 2021	(20,000)	(9)	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(20,000)	(34)	2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(20,000)	31	3.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(20,000)		2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(15,000)	(19)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(15,000)	(49)	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(15,000)	(9)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(15,000)		2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(15,000)		2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(14,000)	(61)	2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(13,000)	55	3.00%	Aaa
August, 2021	(12,000)	(9)	3.00%	Aaa
September, 2021	(12,000)	(38)	2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(12,000)	(2)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(12,000)	4	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(12,000)	(81)	2.00%	Aaa
August, 2021	(11,000)	(16)	2.00%	Aaa
August, 2021	(10,000)	(17)	2.00%	Aaa
August, 2021	(10,000)	(17)	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(10,000)	19	2.50%	Aaa
August, 2021	(10,000)	(9)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(10,000)	(8)	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(10,000)	(50)	2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(10,000)	19	2.50%	Aaa
July, 2021	(10,000)	(25)	2.00%	Aaa
July, 2021	(10,000)	39	2.50%	Aaa
September, 2021	(10,000)	(22)	2.00%	Aaa
	(600,000)	**115**		

NOTE 4. INTRAENTITY TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

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

Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables: General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental	College and University	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total
General Fund		$ 120	$ 597		$ 35,480	$ 80	$ 16,484	**$ 52,761**
Federal Stimulus		128						**128**
Nonmajor Governmental	$ 24	165	106		515		568	**1,378**
College and University	609	1,914	20		677			**3,220**
Nonmajor Enterprise	8		60		9			**77**
Internal Service	632	253	146	$ 6	163	52		**1,252**
Total	**$ 1,273**	**$ 2,580**	**$ 929**	**$ 6**	**$ 36,844**	**$ 132**	**$ 17,052**	**$ 58,816**

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 Out	Transfers In: General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental	College and University	Unemployment Comp.	Loan	Internal Service	Total
General Fund		$820,953	$ 51,200		$ 23,970	$334,281		$51,410	$ 1,738	**$1,283,552**
Health and Welfare	$ 61,140				91					**61,231**
Transportation	294				20,523					**20,817**
Federal Stimulus	15,000	99,916			11,047		$ 200,000			**325,963**
Land Endowments	66,101					18,670				**84,771**
Nonmajor Governmental	99,077			$ 11,055	561	100		3,258	31	**114,082**
College and University	2,737									**2,737**
Unemployment Comp.					5,678					**5,678**
Loan	716				843					**1,559**
Nonmajor Enterprise	106,429	2,731			1,151					**110,311**
Internal Service	8,780									**8,780**
Total	**$360,274**	**$923,600**	**$ 51,200**	**$ 11,055**	**$ 63,864**	**$353,051**	**$ 200,000**	**$54,668**	**$ 1,769**	**$2,019,481**

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 2021, the following non-routine transfers were made:

- $308.1 million was transferred from the CARES Act fund to the following funds as determined by the Coronavirus Financial Advisory Committee for COVID-19 related expenditures:
  - $93.1 million to the Cooperative Welfare Fund
  - $15.0 million to the Disaster Emergency Fund
  - $200.0 million to the Unemployment Compensation Fund
- $3.0 million was appropriated and transferred from the General Fund to the Parks and Recreation fund for the Capital Development Program.
- $50.0 million was appropriated and transferred from the General Fund to the Development Loans fund for costs related to the Anderson Ranch Reservoir Enlargement Project, the water supply for the Mountain Home Air Force Base, and aquifer recharge projects in the Upper Snake River Valley.

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 $496.7 million to the IHFA for bonds issued on their behalf for transportation infrastructure projects.

  During fiscal year 2021 the Idaho Health Insurance Exchange (IHIE) received assessment fees from Blue Cross of Idaho, represented on the IHIE Board, of $3.5 million.

The Housing Company, a component unit of the IHFA, owes the IHFA $3.4 million for notes payable secured by real property.

During fiscal year 2021 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 $12.5 million to offset costs of the Pool.

During fiscal year 2021 the college and university foundations distributed $43.3 million to the respective colleges and universities for support of academic and athletic programs.

During fiscal year 2021, Idaho State University completed a transfer of operations of Bengal Pharmacy from the Foundation. The acquisition transitioned ownership of certain capital assets, assignment of contracts, and employees from Bengal Pharmacy's Parent Company, the Foundation, to the University. The University provided no consideration for the capital assets acquired in the acquisition. The University recorded the assets at the seller's carrying value, adjusted for differences in accounting practices for depreciation utilized by the seller from the University's accounting practices for depreciation. The acquisition resulted in the University recognizing a gain on asset acquisition of $0.7 million.

During fiscal year 2021 the State purchased workers compensation insurance coverage from the State Insurance Fund, a related party, in the amount of $12.9 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	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	College and University	Loan
Accounts Receivable	$ 187			$ 13,046		
Taxes Receivable	25,637	$ 9	$ 2,016	208		
Loans and Notes Receivable	281		47	1,881	$ 19,663	$ 410,544
Total Noncurrent Receivables	26,105	9	2,063	15,135	19,663	410,544
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts						
Accounts Receivable	(69)			(10,394)		
Taxes Receivable	(79)					
Loans and Notes Receivable					(2,637)	
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	**$ 25,957**	**$ 9**	**$ 2,063**	**$ 4,741**	**$ 17,026**	**$ 410,544**

Noncurrent Receivables - Component Units

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Idaho Bond Bank Authority
Due from Primary Government	$ 481,486		
Pledges Receivable		$ 15,041	
Loans and Notes Receivable	565,895		$ 247,607
Total Noncurrent Receivables	1,047,381	15,041	247,607
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			
Due from Primary Government			
Pledges Receivable		(1,462)	
Loans and Notes Receivable	(19,790)		
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	**$ 1,027,591**	**$ 13,579**	**$ 247,607**

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Primary Government	Balances at July 1, 2020 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2021
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 1,220,616	$ 32,510	$ (206)	$ 1,252,920
Capital Assets in Progress	1,272,912	357,387	(242,022)	1,388,277
Infrastructure	3,179,097	52,875	(2,634)	3,229,338
Historical Art and Collections	122	210		332
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	5,672,747	442,982	(244,862)	5,870,867
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,294,584	76,929	(3,928)	1,367,585
Improvements Other Than Buildings	210,105	6,740	(266)	216,579
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	893,306	92,557	(36,311)	949,552
Infrastructure	1,268,838	2		1,268,840
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	3,666,833	176,228	(40,505)	3,802,556
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(517,794)	(28,831)	3,229	(543,396)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(92,020)	(7,908)	249	(99,679)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(619,657)	(66,497)	27,924	(658,230)
Infrastructure	(335,765)	(20,911)		(356,676)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,565,236)	(124,147)	31,402	(1,657,981)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	2,101,597	52,081	(9,103)	2,144,575
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 7,774,344**	**$ 495,063**	**$ (253,965)**	**$ 8,015,442**

* 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	$ 21,634
Public Safety and Correction	17,231
Health and Human Services	22,072
Education	1,603
Economic Development	44,850
Natural Resources	15,381
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	1,376
Total Accumulated Depreciation Increase for Governmental Activities	**$ 124,147**

Business-Type Activities:	Balances at July 1, 2020	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2021
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	$ 175,033	$ 309	$ (38)	$ 175,304
Capital Assets in Progress	125,505	57,234	(31,600)	151,139
Historical Art and Collections	2,532	12		2,544
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	303,070	57,555	(31,638)	328,987
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,677,190	36,759	(1,593)	1,712,356
Improvements Other Than Buildings	81,749	868		82,617
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	450,475	21,969	(9,174)	463,270
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,209,414	59,596	(10,767)	2,258,243
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(726,603)	(44,057)	646	(770,014)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(54,517)	(2,779)		(57,296)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(373,152)	(21,310)	8,684	(385,778)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,154,272)	(68,146)	9,330	(1,213,088)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	1,055,142	(8,550)	(1,437)	1,045,155
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 1,358,212**	**$ 49,005**	**$ (33,075)**	**$ 1,374,142**

Interest incurred during construction is capitalized in enterprise funds. The total cost of interest incurred during the fiscal year was $15.8 million, of that $1.8 million was capitalized.

Component Units:	Balances at July 1, 2020	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2021
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 8,419	$ 2,845	$ (1,071)	$ 10,193
Capital Assets in Progress	408	968	(650)	726
Intangible Assets	12			12
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	8,839	3,813	(1,721)	10,931
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	109,411	17,213	(8,241)	118,383
Improvements Other Than Buildings	1,111	15		1,126
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	60,783	1,393	(231)	61,945
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	171,305	18,621	(8,472)	181,454
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(47,840)	(4,715)	5,215	(47,340)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(285)	(118)		(403)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(56,357)	(1,609)	165	(57,801)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(104,482)	(6,442)	5,380	(105,544)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	66,823	12,179	(3,092)	75,910
Component Unit Activities Capital Assets, Net	**$ 75,662**	**$ 15,992**	**$ (4,813)**	**$ 86,841**

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	$ 4,759	$ 7,763	
Hedging Derivatives			
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Amortized			$ 14,189
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Fair Value			9,075
Pension-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	88,693	14,877	
Proportionate Share	106,392	18,857	
OPEB-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	2,033	1,202	
Proportionate Share	17,956	24,256	
Asset Retirement Obligation		7,514	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 219,833**	**$ 74,469**	**$ 23,264**

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

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue	$ 2,162		
Nonexchange Transactions		$ 531	
Pension-Related			
Proportionate Share	43,286	6,749	
OPEB-Related			
Proportionate Share	25,395	35,140	
Service Concession Arrangement		39,857	
Unavailable Revenue			
Other Deferred Inflows		10,000	$ 5,630
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 70,843**	**$ 92,277**	**$ 5,630**

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

	Governmental Funds				
	General	**Health and Welfare**	**Transportation**	**Federal Stimulus**	**Nonmajor Governmental**
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue					$ 2,162
Unavailable Revenue	$ 124,583	$ 237,612	$ 21,325	$ 837	22,002
Total	**$ 124,583**	**$ 237,612**	**$ 21,325**	**$ 837**	**$ 24,164**

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 on their website: (http://www.persi.idaho.gov/news). The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective Pension Amounts' for the Base Plan and the FRF, which can be found on their website: (http://www.persi.idaho.gov/employers-1/gasb/).

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, 2020, for the Base Plan, and FRF; and as of July 1, 2021, 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 %	2.30 %
Salary Increases*	3.75 %	3.05 %
Salary Inflation	3.75 %	3.05 %
Investment Rate of Return**	7.05 %	6.35 %
Cost of Living Adjustments	1.00 %	3.05% or 1.00%

*There is an additional component of assumed salary grown (on top of the 3.75% for the Base Plan and 3.05% for JRF) that varies for each individual member based on years of service.

**Net of investment fees.

Mortality Rates

Economic assumptions for the Base Plan and FRF were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2011 through 2017. Economic assumptions for JRF were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2015 through 2020. 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 2020 Callan Associates capital market assumptions, the November 2019 investment policy assumptions from PERSI, and the 2018 economic/ demographic assumptions from Milliman for the Base Plan. The PERSI used the January 1, 2021 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 %	2.80 %	0.55 %
Broad US Equities	55.00 %	8.55 %	6.30 %
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00 %	8.70 %	6.45 %
Actuarial Assumptions			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25 %	2.25 %
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50 %	1.50 %
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85 %	4.60 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33 %	12.33 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.25 %	3.89 %
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40 %	0.40 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.85 %	3.49 %
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.14 %
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	S&P 500	18.00 %	4.50 %
Small/Mid Cap	Russell 2500	11.00 %	4.70 %
International Equity	MSCI World ex USA	15.00 %	4.50 %
Emerging Markets Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets	10.00 %	4.90 %
Domestic Fixed	Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate	20.00 %	(0.25) %
TIPS	Bloomberg Barclays TIPS	10.00 %	(0.30) %
Real Estate	NCREIF ODCE	8.00 %	3.75 %
Private Equity	Cambridge Private Equity	8.00 %	6.00 %
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			3.91 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.84 %
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board			
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.05 %
Assumed Inflation			2.30 %
Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			**6.35 %**

*As outlined in PERSI's investment policy

** Net of investment expenses

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 6.35 percent (a 0.70 percent decrease from the prior measurement date) 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 835 and 819 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2021 and 2020, 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 $103.7 million and $102.6 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, 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 2.39 percent from January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021, and at 7.22 percent from July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. 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, 2021, the total net pension liability amount for all employers that contributed to the Base Plan was $2.3 billion. At June 30, 2021, the State recognized a $559.5 million liability (24.1 percent proportion of the collective net pension liability), measured at June 30, 2020, a 0.4 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2020. The State also recognized a $198.3 million pension expense and the following deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

PERSI Base Plan
as of June 30, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources*	Deferred Inflows of Resources*
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 43,767	$ 18,291
Changes of assumptions	9,474	
Changes in proportion	6,391	17,921
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	64,208	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	103,700	
Total	**$ 227,540**	**$ 36,212**

*For fiscal year 2021, 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 $103.7 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, 2022. 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)
2022	$ (2,568)
2023	19,170
2024	30,181
2025	40,845
2026	
Total	**$ 87,628**

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%)
$ 1,148,778	$ 560,181	$ 73,507

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 106 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 $8.1 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, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses, was 27.61 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, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total Pension Liability	$ 121,888
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(117,341)
Net Pension Liability	$ 4,547
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	96.3 %
Covered Payroll	$ 8,103
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	56.1 %

Changes in net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)**
Beginning Balances	$ 115,567	$ 93,706	$ 21,861
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost*	3,490		3,490
Interest**	8,127		8,127
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	(106)		(106)
Assumptions Changes	2,490		2,490
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(7,680)	(7,680)	0
Contributions - Employer		5,067	(5,067)
Contributions - Employee		876	(876)
Net Investment Income		25,477	(25,477)
Other Income			
Administrative Expense		(104)	104
Net Changes	6,321	23,636	(17,315)
Ending Balances	**$ 121,888**	**$ 117,342**	**$ 4,546**

*Service cost and interest are measured after reflecting the effect of plan changes but before reflecting the effect of assumption changes

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

Changes in assumptions from the prior measurement date resulted from the inflation rate changing from 3.00% to 2.30%, asset return (funding) changing from 7.00% to 6.30% , asset return (account) changing from 7.05% to 6.35%, wage growth changing from 3.75% to 3.05%, and JRF COLA changing from 3.75% to 3.05%.

Pension Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized a $1.5 million pension expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected & actual experience		$ 390
Changes of assumptions	$ 1,631	
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		13,321
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	**$ 1,631**	**$ 13,711**

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)
2022	$ (2,879)
2023	(2,418)
2024	(2,997)
2025	(3,787)
2026	0
	$ (12,081)

Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the net pension liability of the JRF calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 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, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
$ 17,025	$ 4,547	$ (6,111)

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 835 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 $7.7 ($68.3) million, $7.0 ($63.9) million, and $6.5 ($59.4) million during fiscal years 2021, 2020, and 2019, 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 $56.4 million, which consisted of $32.2 million from the colleges and universities and $24.2 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, 2020, the number of Idaho Department of Labor members and actual benefit recipients are as follows:

Retirees and Beneficiaries	262
Inactive Participants	
Current Active Employees	
Total	262

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, 2020, 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, 2020, the present value of future retirement benefits is $82.8 million. The actuary assumed a 3.5 percent average rate of return in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits. Net position available for benefits (at fair value) is $176.1 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, 2021, consistent with recent actuarial valuations. The current valuation certified that the total contribution rate should remain at zero through September 30, 2022. Total employer contribution for federal fiscal year 2021 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, 2020. 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 and $0.14 per person per month for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, respectively. 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, 2020. 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, 2020.

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	6,089	20,041			5,680
Retired/Disabled Employees	549	18			1,432
Terminated, Vested Employees					116
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 70.5 percent in 2020 to 69.4 percent in 2021. In 2021, employers were charged $11.04 per active employee per month towards the retiree premium cost, or 30.6 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan, compared to $11.04 per active employee per month or 29.5 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan in 2020.

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 years 2020 and 2021, employers were not charged to fund the reserve, 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. Prior to July 1, 2020, the State was self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2003; the State paid 100 percent of the cost of this benefit. Effective July 1, 2020, employees disabled prior to July 1, 2003 who were included in previous valuations will no longer be included due to a change from self-insured to insured. All employees disabled on or after July 1, 2003 have an insured benefit and are not subject to GASB 75, because premium payments are made before a disabled member's separation from employment. 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 2020 and 2021 was 0.290 percent of payroll. The employers' current-year OPEB expense/expenditure was $3.3 million in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. 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 of all certified officials who are in active status and who are elected members of Legislature (Class A), as well as all police officer members of the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement (Class C) as defined in Section 59-1303(3) of Idaho Code. The plan provides a $10,000 life insurance benefit for spouses and a $5,000 life insurance benefit for dependent children of all other certified officials (Class B), not included in Class A, and certified employers in active status except for those individuals included in Class C. These benefits do not increase with inflation. Prior to July 1, 2020, the State was self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2012; the employer paid 100 percent of the cost. Effective July 1, 2020, employees disabled prior to July 1, 2012 who were included in previous valuations will no longer be included due to a change from self-insured to insured. All employees disabled on or after July 1, 2012 have an insured benefit and are not subject to GASB 75 because premium payments are made before a disabled member's separation from employment.

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, 2020. 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. Effective July 1, 2020, the LTD Waiver of life premiums for employees disabled prior to July 1, 2012 is no longer included due to a change from self-insured to insured. Effective July 1, 2020, the LTD Income benefits for employees disabled prior to July 1, 2003 is also no longer included due to a change from self-insured to insured.

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020 was based on the 2018 PERSI Experience study for demographic assumptions. The economic and OPEB specific assumptions were based on the July 1, 2018 OPEB valuation and the June 30, 2021 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	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
Salary Increases	2.95% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	2.95% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	2.95% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	2.95% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	2.95% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity
Discount Rate	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%	2.21%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.9% claims and 3.9% premiums from year ending June 30, 2021 to year ending June 30, 2022, grading to an ultimate rate of 3.7% after fiscal year ending June 30, 2075	7.9% claims and 3.9% premiums from year ending June 30, 2021 to year ending June 30, 2022, grading to an ultimate rate of 3.7% after fiscal year ending June 30, 2075	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	70.5% 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 2.21 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, 2020 and recorded in fiscal year 2021. 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 91.7 percent, a 0.4 percent increase from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019. The State's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability for the colleges and universities portion of the Retiree Life Insurance plan is 98.5 percent, a 0.1 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of benefit payments as of June 30, 2020.

The table illustrates the changes in total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
Beginning Balances	$ 28,772	$ 1,094	$ 1,852	$ 1,407	$ 67,863	$100,988
Effects of Change in Proportion	143	5	9	6	(11)	152
Adjusted Beginning Balances	28,915	1,099	1,861	1,413	67,852	101,140
Changes for the Year						
Service Cost	1,161	193			2,411	3,765
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	1,001	41	60	45	2,435	3,582
Effect of Plan Changes			(1,590)	(1,209)		(2,799)
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	(16,644)	(144)			(6,706)	(23,494)
Effect of Assumptions Changes or Inputs	5,064	67	—	—	18,794	23,925
Expected Benefit Payments	(2,986)	(244)	(331)	(249)	(1,402)	(5,212)
Net Changes	(12,404)	(87)	(1,861)	(1,413)	15,532	(233)
Ending Balances	$ 16,511	$ 1,012	$ —	$ —	$ 83,384	$100,907

Changes in assumptions resulted from an update to per capita medical benefit costs and trends; updated rates for the discount rate, general wage scale, rate of inflation, retiree enrollment, and spouse enrollment; and the LTD Income benefit of employees and LTD Waiver of life premiums for employees are no longer included due to a change from self-insured to insured.

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized the following OPEB expense and deferrals for the year ended June 30, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Long-Term Disability Plan				
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
OPEB Expense	$ (146)	$ 274	$ (1,521)	$ (1,157)	$ 6,567	$ 4,017

	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		$ 479			$ 169	$ 648
Changes of Assumptions	$ 10,249	69			20,133	30,451
Changes in Proportion	1,872	83			1,082	3,037
Benefit Payments Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2,288	33	$ 0	$ 0	922	3,243
Total Deferred Outflows	$ 14,409	$ 664	$ 0	$ 0	$ 22,306	$ 37,379
Deferred Inflows						
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	$ 13,848	$ 127			$ 6,533	$ 20,508
Changes of Assumptions	5,435	243			1,481	7,159
Changes in Proportion	1,896	87			573	2,556
Total Deferred Inflows	$ 21,179	$ 457	$ 0	$ 0	$ 8,587	$ 30,223

*For fiscal year 2021, 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 $3.2 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, 2022. 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
2022	$ (2,308)	$ 40	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,720	$ (548)
2023	(2,308)	40	0	0	1,720	(548)
2024	(2,308)	40	0	0	1,769	(499)
2025	(701)	40	0	0	1,747	1,086
2026	(1,432)	33	0	0	1,635	236
Thereafter		(21)	0	0	4,204	4,183
	$ (9,057)	**$ 172**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 12,795**	**$ 3,910**

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 2.21 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 (1.21%) or 1 percent higher (3.21%) 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 1.21%	$ 17,372	$ 1,048	$ 0	$ 0	$ 105,174	$ 123,594
Discount Rate 2.21%	16,512	1,012	0	0	83,386	100,910
1% Increase 3.21%	15,665	973	0	0	67,145	83,783

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	$ 15,202	$ 876				$ 16,078
Current Trend Rate	16,512	1,012				17,524
1% Increase	18,003	1,163				19,166

*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 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 benefits 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 benefits. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2002 are not eligible for this benefit.

Employees hired after January 1, 2002, but before June 30, 2020 are eligible to participate in the University's health insurance plan; however, the employee pays the entire cost of the premiums. For employees eligible to retire by January 1, 2021, once they reach Medicare age, the benefit phases out between 2021 and 2024. 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 $2.9 million to the plan in fiscal year 2021.

The University's plan membership at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	Medical	Life	Sick-Leave
Retired members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	833	588	68
Active members	567	14	1,777
Total	**1,400**	**602**	**1,845**

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, 2020 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	7.15% graded to 4.50% over 11 years
Medicare Medical	5.00% graded to 4.50% over 10 years
Medicare Prescription Drugs	8.00% graded to 4.50% over 12 years

Mortality Rates

Healthy	2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Combined Healthy Annuitant, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 from 2006
Disabled	2006 table based on Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Disabled Retiree, projected generationally with Scale MP-2020 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, 2020	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Money Weighted Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	45.15 %	6.65 %	3.00 %
International Equity, Developed Markets	12.17 %	7.40 %	0.90 %
International Equity, Emerging Markets	3.12 %	9.30 %	0.29 %
Fixed Income, Core	36.67 %	0.50 %	0.18 %
Short-term Governmental Money Market	2.89 %	(0.10)%	
Total	100.00 %		4.37 %
Inflation			2.00 %
Investment Rate of Return (Gross)			6.37 %
Investment Expenses			(0.25)%
Investment Rate of Return (Net)			6.12 %
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, 2021 and under GASB Statement No. 74 is December 31, 2020. The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of December 31, 2020.

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, 2020 using standard actuarial techniques.

The University's net OPEB liability components as of the measurement date of December 31, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total OPEB Liability	$ 42,631
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(46,575)
Net OPEB Liability	$ (3,944)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	109.25 %
Covered Payroll	$ 153,291
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(2.57)%

Changes in net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)**
Beginning Balances	$ 56,654	$ 40,174	$ 16,480
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	569		569
Interest	3,347		3,347
Change of Benefit Terms	(12,709)		(12,709)
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	(834)		(834)
Change of Assumptions	(1,482)		(1,482)
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)			
Contributions - Employer		3,041	(3,041)
Contributions - Employee			
Net Investment Income		6,367	(6,367)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(2,916)	(2,916)	
Administrative Expense		(125)	125
Other*		35	(35)
Net Changes	(14,025)	6,402	(20,427)
Ending Balances	**$ 42,629**	**$ 46,576**	**$ (3,947)**

*Includes Death Benefits

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, updating the mortality improvement scale, and modifying the percentage of future restirees assumed to elect Plan A (traditional PPO plan) versus Plan B (high deductible health plan).

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The University recognized a ($14.1) million OPEB expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 *(dollars in thousands)*:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Difference between expected & actual experience	$ 2,212	$ 1,424
Changes of assumptions		10,639
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		4,645
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	**$ 2,212**	**$ 16,708**

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)
2022	$ (2,985)
2023	(2,624)
2024	(3,380)
2025	(2,503)
2026	(1,465)
Thereafter	(1,539)
	$ (14,496)

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%
$ (53)	$ (3,945)	$ (7,316)

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
$ (6,835)	$ (3,945)	$ (655)

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. The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective OPEB Amounts' for the SLIRF. This information is publically available and can be found by utilizing the search function on their website at http://www.persi.idaho.gov.

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, 2021 is as follows:

Active	21,062
Retirees and Beneficiaries	5,835
Total	26,897
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 board extended the holiday in October 2020 for fiscal year 2022. The holiday results in no contributions from employers until July 1, 2022. Employer contributions required and paid were $0 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

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, 2020. 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 OPEB plan investment 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, 2020 and June 30, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on SLIRF investments, net of investment expense was 4.2 and 23.2 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 Capital Market Assumptions from Callen 2020			
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 %	2.80 %	0.55 %
Broad US Equities	55.00 %	8.55 %	6.30 %
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00 %	8.70 %	6.45 %
Actuarial Assumptions			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25 %	2.25 %
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50 %	1.50 %
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85 %	4.60 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33 %	12.33 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.25 %	3.89 %
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40 %	0.40 %
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.85 %	3.49 %
Investment Policy Assumptions from PERSI November 2019			
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.14 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16 %
Economic/Demographic Assumptions from Milliman 2018			
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, 2021, the total net OPEB liability (asset) for all employers that contributed to the State's SLIRF was $(141.2) million. At June 30, 2021, the State recognized a $(125.5) million liability (asset) (88.9 percent proportion of the collective net OPEB liability (asset)), measured at June 30, 2020, a 0.6 percent increase from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2020.

The components of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of the measurement date of June 30, 2020 (*dollars in thousands*):

Plan Total OPEB Liability	$ 93,297
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	234,449
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$(141,152)
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$(125,513)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	251.29 %

The State recognized a $(6.2) million expense (expense offset) and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	$ 936	$ 4,324
Changes of Assumptions	86	7,799
Changes in Proportion	2,635	3,144
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	2,299	
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	0	
Total	**$ 5,956**	**$ 15,267**

The $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)
2022	$ (1,938)
2023	(1,938)
2024	(1,228)
2025	(348)
2026	(1,314)
Thereafter	(2,545)
	$ (9,311)

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%)
$ (119,583)	$ (125,513)	$ (130,907)

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 2021 refund reflects a favorable claims experience. Unpaid claim liabilities at fiscal year-end of $3.4 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 $1.0 million 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 self-insured up to $500 thousand. 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	2020	$ 4,995	$ (18,352)	$ 14,704	$ 1,347
	2021	1,347	(6,974)	9,065	3,438
Risk Management	2020	14,387	8,589	(6,832)	16,144
	2021	16,144	5,493	(5,552)	16,084

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 2021 were $29.4 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	5,759	$ 793	6,552
Accumulated Depreciation	(6,883)	(470)	(7,353)
Total Assets under Capital Leases	**$ 21,456**	**$ 323**	**$ 21,779**

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
2022	$ 23,465	$ 3,270	$ 351	$ 3,621
2023	16,761	3,243	274	3,517
2024	11,874	3,250	251	3,501
2025	5,936	3,272	38	3,310
2026	3,797	3,299		3,299
2027-2031	4,682	9,433		9,433
2032-2036	252			
2037-2041	236			
Total Payments	**$ 67,003**	25,767	914	26,681
Executory Costs		(6,107)		(6,107)
Imputed Interest		(3,638)	(87)	(3,725)
Total Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments		**$ 16,022**	**$ 827**	**$ 16,849**

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	$ 15,392	$ 850
Buildings and Improvements	62,905	4,063
Improvements Other Than Buildings	814	
Machinery, Equipment, and Other		
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,382)	(104)
Total Assets Held for Lease	**$ 68,729**	**$ 4,809**

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
2022	$ 14,360	$ 608
2023	14,308	358
2024	14,417	39
2025	14,576	20
2026	5,020	
2027-2031	17,846	
2032-2036	8,246	
2037-2041	3,902	
2042-2046	94	
2047-2051	62	
2052-2056	62	
2057-2061		
Total Rentals and Receivables	**$ 92,893**	**$ 1,025**

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, 2021. *(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	$ 33,267		
Receivable for ground lease		$ 9,233	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			$ 39,857

On November 2, 2020, the University of Idaho entered into a 50-year lease and concession agreement (the Utility Concession) with Sacyr Plenary Utility Partners Idaho LLC (Concessionaire) for the operation of its principal on-campus utility systems and received a $225 million upfront payment upon financial close on December 30, 2020. After deducting issuance costs and the cost of defeasing bonds that financed portions of the utility system, the University deposited $190 million into a newly formed Strategic Initiatives Fund (SIF). The University will request disbursements from the SIF to support the University's efforts at its key strategic initiatives and to contribute to paying utility system costs. Under the Utility Concession, the University aims also to improve energy and operational efficiency and establish a disciplined reinvestment plan to address deferred maintenance of the utility system assets.

NOTE 12. SHORT-TERM DEBT

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, 2021, the Association has commercial paper outstanding, maturing within 91 to 92 days from date of issue, with a weighted average interest rate of 0.17 percent.

The Association refinanced its direct placement note payable with borrowings with PNC Bank and Zions Bank during fiscal year 2021. The borrowings at PNC Bank and Zions Bank are not backed by collateral. As of June 30, 2021, the Association had $8.6 million of borrowings outstanding with PNC Bank maturing in May 2023 with a variable interest rate equal to the sum of the Daily LIBOR rate (base LIBOR rate of twenty-five basis points) and sixty-five hundredths of a percent. As of June 30, 2021, the Association had $7.3 million of borrowings outstanding with Zions Bank maturing in June 2023, with a variable interest rate of the sum of the AMERIBOR 30-Day Index and sixty-five hundredths of a percent.

The Association also increased short-term borrowing activity with Federal Home Loan Bank. The borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank are collateralized with pledged securities. As of June 30, 2021, the Association had $124.0 million of short-term borrowing outstanding with Federal Home Loan Bank maturing in 182 to 183 days from date of issue, with weighted average interest rates of 0.29 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 3.50 percent as of December 31, 2020. The line-of-credit matures July 10, 2021 and is not secured.

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

	Balances at July 1, 2020	Issued/Draws	Redeemed/ Repayments	Balances at June 30, 2021
Component Units				
Commercial Paper	$ 165,000	$ 630,000	$ (625,000)	$ 170,000
Line of Credit	$ 117	$ 189	$ (247)	$ 59
Other Short Term Borrowings		$ 161,507	$ (21,530)	$ 139,977

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, 2021 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 $624.8 million in bonds between 2004 and 2021. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 8.4 percent of the revenues.

The total principal and interest payments remaining on the bonds are $617.4 million, payable through 2050. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were $41.7 million and $409.6 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
2022	$ 18,717	$ 13,889	$ 20,790	$ 18,054	**$ 39,507**	**$ 31,943**
2023	19,360	13,121	20,465	17,012	**39,825**	**30,133**
2024	20,068	12,317	15,950	16,067	**36,018**	**28,384**
2025	16,061	11,592	16,685	15,299	**32,746**	**26,891**
2026	15,610	10,962	16,915	14,561	**32,525**	**25,523**
2027-2031	63,410	47,943	84,880	61,528	**148,290**	**109,471**
2032-2036	74,745	35,462	99,330	40,567	**174,075**	**76,029**
2037-2041	67,025	20,915	75,745	20,196	**142,770**	**41,111**
2042-2046	45,040	10,150	37,150	8,102	**82,190**	**18,252**
2047-2051	28,720	1,754	16,615	1,499	**45,335**	**3,253**
Total	**$ 368,756**	**$ 178,105**	**$ 404,525**	**$ 212,885**	**$ 773,281**	**$ 390,990**
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
2022	$ 140,940	$ 33,360	$ 16,945	$ 9,319	**$ 157,885**	**$ 42,679**
2023	49,335	32,052	17,270	9,021	**66,605**	**41,073**
2024	50,712	29,875	16,730	8,259	**67,442**	**38,134**
2025	52,484	27,622	16,965	7,480	**69,449**	**35,102**
2026	51,863	25,284	17,385	6,696	**69,248**	**31,980**
2027-2031	260,757	87,715	70,590	23,601	**331,347**	**111,316**
2032-2036	168,240	43,921	56,785	10,251	**225,025**	**54,172**
2037-2041	137,245	11,255	20,370	3,548	**157,615**	**14,803**
2042-2046	3,530	136	6,540	1,070	**10,070**	**1,206**
2047-2051			2,430	78	**2,430**	**78**
Total	**$ 915,106**	**$ 291,220**	**$ 242,010**	**$ 79,323**	**$ 1,157,116**	**$ 370,543**
Interest Rate	1.35% to 6.23%		1.25% to 5.15%			

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 $62.2 million. Multiple cities and counties throughout the State deposited $93.4 million to purchase United States Treasury instruments and placed them into an irrevocable escrow to advance refund, $62.2 million of various bonds (noted below).

As a result, the 2010 Series B Bonds and R2012 USDA Bonds are considered fully defeased and the receivables from the Cities and Counties and the liability for the defeased bonds have been reduced by the defeased amount. The Cities and Counties achieved cash flow savings of $19.3 million and an economic gain of $13.2 million as a result of the refundings.

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	35,905
Idaho Bond Bank Authority	2011 Series A Bonds	3,825	3,825
	2012 Series A Bonds	4,325	4,325
	2012 Series B Bonds	7,940	7,940
	2012 Series D Bonds	19,550	19,550
	2013 Series A Bonds	1,000	1,000
	2013 Series B Bonds	7,800	7,800
	2014 Series A Bonds	12,690	12,690
	2014 Series B-1 Bonds	2,220	2,220
	2014 Series B-2 Bonds	1,675	1,675
	2014 Series C Bonds	1,210	1,210
	2017 Series A Bonds	3,560	2,880

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 $864.2 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 17.8 percent of the revenues. The total principal and interest payments remaining on the notes are $632.2 million, payable through 2041. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were $61.6 million and $345.7 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 $0.7 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, 2021 is $3.0 million. The Foundation also had notes payable to establish tele-pharmacies in neighboring communities, and expanding health center operations to serve students, faculty, and administrators that were paid in full during fiscal year 2021.

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
2022	$ 36,357	$ 28,383	$ 7		$ 425	$ 26	**$ 36,789**	**$ 28,409**
2023	36,707	28,407			228	5	**36,935**	**28,412**
2024	38,581	26,551					**38,581**	**26,551**
2025	40,580	24,598					**40,580**	**24,598**
2026	42,694	12,605					**42,694**	**12,605**
2027-2031	219,102	14,808					**219,102**	**14,808**
2032-2036	82,660	141					**82,660**	**141**
Total	**$ 496,681**	**$ 135,493**	**$ 7**		**$ 653**	**$ 31**	**$ 497,341**	**$ 135,524**
Interest Rate	2.11% to 4.73%		3.45% to 6.75%		5.34%			

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Business-Type Activities					
	College and University		Nonmajor Enterprise Funds		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 32	$ 5			**$ 32**	**$ 5**
2023	33	3			**33**	**3**
2024	31	1			**31**	**1**
2025						
2026						
Total	**$ 96**	**$ 9**			**$ 96**	**$ 9**
Interest Rate	3.25% to 5%					

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Component Units					
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association*		College and University Foundations		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 3,570	$ 1,371	$ 2,000	$ 20	**$ 5,570**	**$ 1,391**
2023	1,376	1,344			**1,376**	**1,344**
2024	1,214	1,309			**1,214**	**1,309**
2025	1,248	1,277			**1,248**	**1,277**
2026	1,286	1,238			**1,286**	**1,238**
2027-2031	6,843	5,475			**6,843**	**5,475**
2032-2036	7,933	4,113			**7,933**	**4,113**
2037-2041	10,999	2,043			**10,999**	**2,043**
2042-2046	1,765	778			**1,765**	**778**
2047-2051	4,004	317			**4,004**	**317**
2052-2056	2,429	61			**2,429**	**61**
2057-2061	84	3			**84**	**3**
Total	**$ 42,751**	**$ 19,329**	**$ 2,000**	**$ 20**	**$ 44,751**	**$ 19,349**
Interest Rate	0.00% to 9.13%		1.00% to 6.00%			

*IHFA netted unamortized debt issuance costs of $1.43 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 2021 but not reported at year end in the amount of $254.3 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 $2.1 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 $16.8 million toward the required match leaving an overpayment of the match liability of $2.4 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 $3.9 million toward the required match, leaving a liability of $27.1 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.

The Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund had policy claim liabilities of $5.2 million for unpaid losses and loss adjustments.

Component Units

The component units recorded the following claims and judgments:

The Idaho Individual High-Risk Reinsurance Pool and the Idaho Small Employer Reinsurance Program` had policy claim liabilities of $8.6 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, 2020 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2021	Amounts Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 387,149		$ (18,393)	$ 368,756	$ 18,724
(Premiums)/Discounts/Other	9,744		(1,139)	8,605	
Notes Payable	485,099	$ 47,293	(35,051)	497,341	36,782
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	881,992	47,293	(54,583)	874,702	55,506
Capital Leases	17,764		(1,742)	16,022	1,819
Compensated Absences	55,242	66,019	(58,314)	62,947	62,947
Policy Claim Liabilities	17,491	(1,479)	3,512	19,524	7,645
Claims and Judgments	244,574	285,384	(219,836)	310,122	262,410
Net Pension Liability	257,028	236,871	(17,572)	476,327	
Total OPEB Liability	39,293	3,925	(10,377)	32,841	
Total Governmental Activity	$ 1,513,384	$ 638,013	$ (358,912)	$ 1,792,485	$ 390,327
Business-Type Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 459,435	$ 38,295	$ (93,205)	$ 404,525	$ 20,790
(Premiums)/Discounts	43,422	11,492	(7,473)	47,442	1,433
Notes Payable		96		96	30
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	502,857	49,883	(100,678)	452,063	22,253
Capital Leases	553	744	(470)	827	307
Compensated Absences	26,739	27,297	(26,502)	27,534	27,534
Net Pension Liability	44,962	42,718		87,680	
Total OPEB Liability	61,715	11,626	(5,224)	68,117	
Net OPEB Liability - U of I	16,482		(16,482)		
Other Long-Term Obligations	13,741	234,156	(6,726)	241,171	7,929
Total Business-Type Activity	$ 667,049	$ 366,424	$ (156,082)	$ 877,392	$ 58,023
Component Units:					
Revenue Bonds	$ 1,083,020	$ 167,575	$ (93,479)	$ 1,157,116	$ 157,885
(Premiums)/Discounts	64,591	96,146	(48,549)	112,188	7,404
Notes Payable	62,034	11,996	(30,709)	43,321	5,570
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	1,209,645	275,717	(172,737)	1,312,625	170,859
Compensated Absences	109	219	(195)	133	133
Policy Claim Liabilities	7,550	19,830	(18,770)	8,610	8,610
Other Long-Term Obligations	509,000		(184,306)	324,694	
Total Component Unit Activity	$ 1,726,304	$ 295,766	$ (376,008)	$ 1,646,062	$ 179,602

*Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments. For FY21, 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, $0.7 million of notes payable, $1.8 million of compensated absences, $19.5 million of policy claim liabilities, $9.3 million of net pension liability, and $0.2 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 $32.4 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. Fifty-two series of bonds that meet the description of conduit debt obligations are outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of $438.0 million.

NOTE 14. EQUITY

A. Restatement of Beginning Fund Balances and Net Position

The beginning net position of the college and university fund decreased by $2.6 million due to an error in accounting for certain capital assets.

The beginning net position of the Component Units fund increased by $0.5 million due to a change in accounting principle from GASB to FASB with the LCSC Foundation and decreased by $32.6 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement 84.

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 decreased by $13.6 million due to adjustments to infrastructure and construction-in-progress and increased by $16.8 million due to an error in accounting for certain capital assets.

The beginning net position of the pension trust fund decreased by $537.6 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement 84.

The beginning net position of the private purpose trust fund decreased by $534.4 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement 84.

The beginning net position of the custodial fund increased by $0.4 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement 84.

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 $5.1 billion for governmental activities, $1.9 billion for business-type activities, and $1.3 billion for component units. These amounts include $854.1 million of net position restricted by enabling legislation for governmental activities and $1.1 billion 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, 2021:

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

Funds	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Total
General				
Courts		$ 1,133		$ 1,133
Economic Development	$ 50	21,340	$ 9,880	31,270
Education	34,839	167,457	2,665	204,961
Environmental Quality		24,243	(406)	23,837
Fire Suppression			28,704	28,704
General Government Administrative Costs	1,561	50,520	17,211	69,292
Health and Human Services		5,060	1,220	6,280
Millennium Endowment Fund	472,638			472,638
Municipal Revenue Sharing	204,014			204,014
Natural Resources			1,099	1,099
Opportunity College Scholarships		4,306		4,306
Public Safety	299		9,970	10,269
School Building Maintenance and Repair		25,860		25,860
State Building Construction and Maintenance		200,872		200,872
Transportation Projects		60,300		60,300
Veterans Recognition		11,147		11,147
Other Purposes	44,399	2,521	838	47,758
Total	**$ 757,800**	**$ 574,759**	**$ 71,181**	**$ 1,403,740**
Health and Welfare				
Health and Human Services	$ 48,096	$ 48		$ 48,144
Total	**$ 48,096**	**$ 48**	**$ 0**	**$ 48,144**
Transportation and Transportation Infrastructure				
GARVEE Debt Service	$ 48,215			$ 48,215
Transportation Programs	243,498	$ 40,260		283,758
Total	**$ 291,713**	**$ 40,260**	**$ 0**	**$ 331,973**
Land Endowments				
Endowment Fund Beneficiaries	$ 1,304,365			$ 1,304,365
Total	**$ 1,304,365**	**$ 0**	**$ 0**	**$ 1,304,365**
Nonmajor Special Revenue				
Agricultural Programs	$ 64,303			$ 64,303
Corrections	7,928	$ 1,598		9,526
Courts	2,435	7,295		9,730
Economic Development	2,774			2,774
Education	621	5,987		6,608
Employment Administration and Training Programs	8,755	22,028		30,783
Environmental Quality	160,290	11,529	$ 257	172,076
Professional Licensing and Monitoring	111,431			111,431
Public Recreation	11,575	53,794		65,369
Public Safety	5,333	24,886		30,219
State Building Debt Service	18,007			18,007
State Land Management	19,349			19,349
Tourism and Promotion	15,473			15,473
Transportation Infrastructure - Capital Projects	4,148			4,148
Wildlife Management	139,130			139,130
Workers Compensation	27,677			27,677
Other Purposes	4,306	503		4,809
Total	**$ 603,535**	**$ 127,620**	**$ 257**	**$ 731,412**

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, 2021, the fund balance was $13.7 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 prior fiscal year . 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 for the fiscal year just ending. 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, 2021, the fund balance was $641.9 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, 2021, the fund balance was $95.6 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, 2021, net appreciation on investments of the donor-restricted endowments available for expenditure for the Land Endowments fund was $158.6 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 $1.9 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 $4.1 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 $2.8 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 appreciation of $33.1 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 appreciation of $16.1 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 $2.9 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 appreciation of $81.7 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 2021, 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, 2021, the principal amount of qualified school district bonds outstanding was $1.2 billion, and the interest amount outstanding was $354.4 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, 2021, the Idaho Bond Bank Authority had a principal amount of qualified municipal bonds outstanding of $242.0 million, and the interest amount outstanding was $79.3 million. One water district, one sewer district, two hospital districts, and two fire districts 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 $20.8 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 2021, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021, to deliver aid to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to bolster their response to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure. The State of Idaho received $53.9 million in ARPA dollars to assist in mitigating the health and economic impact of COVID-19. As of June 30, 2021, $14.6 million was unallocated.

In *Turney v. Atencio* Plaintiffs are seeking injunctive relief to address their concerns about treatment of Hepatitis C in Idaho's prisons. The parties have reached a resolution subject to court approval that requires the Idaho Department of Correction to spend $29.3 million over the next five fiscal years to address those concerns. Idaho Department of Corrections financial commitment will be handled through its budgeting process.

B. Commitments

Primary Government

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) has a total of $427.4 million in outstanding commitments for infrastructure and $34.1 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 $864.2 million against the total; of that amount, $375.7 million has been repaid, resulting in a $496.7 million liability being recorded. Details can be found in Note 13.

The Department of Administration has a total of $34.8 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The colleges and universities estimate costs of $76.8 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 $21.0 million in outstanding commitments for software implementation projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a total of $12.2 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Labor has a total of $5.9 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 $167.7 million and the Drinking Water Loan fund had commitments of $85.2 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 $14.3 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 2022 through 2023 is $20.7 million.
- A contract with CoreCivic for a 1100-bed maximum prison facility. The Department has committed to pay daily per diems based on offender count. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2022 is $13.6 million.
- Medical services contract with Corizon, Inc. had estimated costs for fiscal year 2022 of $13.4 million.
- Connection and intervention stations contract with GEO Intervention Stations had estimated costs for fiscal year 2022 of $6.3 million
- Offender food services contract with Sysco had estimated costs for fiscal year 2022 of $7.1 million
- Offender housing contracts with County jails throughout the state had estimated costs of $18.1 million for fiscal year 2022
- Concessions contract with Keefe Group. The estimated annual contract value for fiscal year 2022 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 2021 commitment is $19.0 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, 2021 is $8.5 million.

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho has a total of $913.5 million in outstanding commitments for investments to private equity partnerships.

The Idaho State Tax Commission entered into a Software maintenance and Configuration Assistance Agreement to maintain the Commission's GENTAX application. The agreement is effective through June 30, 2030, with a remaining cost of $41.7 million.

Asset Retirement Obligation

An Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) results from the normal operations of tangible capital assets and includes legally enforceable liabilities associated with the asset's retirement, disposal, and associated environmental remediation.

Idaho State University (ISU) has ARO's related to radioactive material licenses and nuclear research facilities. The University has identified several legally enforceable liabilities associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets due to nuclear decommissioning requirements. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Nuclear Radiation Center) requires a decommissioning report valuing the cost of decommissioning the nuclear radiation centers.

ISU implemented GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations in fiscal year 2021. This statement was slated to be implemented in fiscal year 2019 however, the obligations were not identified and reported until fiscal year 2021. As a result of the implementation, ISU recorded expense related to the amortization of the associated deferred outflow of $0.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2021. This reflects 3 years of amortization, and a cumulative impact of adoption on ending net position of $0.7 million for fiscal year 2021. As of June 30, 2021, the University has recorded an asset retirement obligation of $8.2 million. The remaining useful life of the assets with retirement obligations are: nuclear reactor 48 years, EAMES building 39.9 years, CAES building 37.5 years, and Idaho

Accelerator Center 28.5 years.

Asset Retirement Obligations (in thousands)	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balances Outstanding June 30, 2021	Due within 1 year
Idaho State University	$ —	$ 8,166	$ (683)	$ 7,483	$ —

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 $104.4 million of single-family mortgages.

The University of Idaho Foundation has $28.3 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	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental
Encumbrances	$ 42,211	$ 4,341	$ 36,285	$ 4,365	$ 56,474

NOTE 17. TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2021, 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, 2021:

Tax Abatement Program	Taxes Abated *(In Dollars)*	
Tax Reimbursement Incentive	$	1,891,961
Idaho Business Advantage		432,309
Broadband Income Tax Credit		1,352,693
Sales Tax Rebate		2,986,585

NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2021, the following events occurred:

Primary Government

On July 1, 2021, the Office of the State Treasurer issued tax anticipation notes in the amount of $291.8 million. The notes were issued to finance the State's daily operations in anticipation of certain tax revenues of the State to be collected during the fourth quarter of the 2022 fiscal year. The notes mature on June 30, 2022.

Component Unit

The Idaho Bond Bank Authority (IBBA) had the following bond activity subsequent to June 30, 2021:

- On September, 15, 2021 the 2010A and 2011A bonds matured and were fully repaid

On July 1, 2021, the Idaho Housing Finance Association (IHFA) had special redemptions in the following:

Single-Family Mortgage Bonds

- 2000 indenture, $1.8 million
- 2003 indenture, $12.6 million
- 2006 indenture, $11.3 million
- 2019 indenture, $7.0 million

Grant Revenue and Revenue Anticipation Bonds

- 2011 Series A, $59.2 million

Required Supplementary Information



Three Island State Park

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	General			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	$ 2,482,908	$ 2,482,908	$ 2,482,908	
Individual and Corporate Taxes	3,129,783	3,129,783	3,129,783	
Other Taxes	65,087	65,087	65,087	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,720	31,720	31,720	
Sale of Goods and Services	28,502	28,502	28,502	
Grants and Contributions	33,433	33,433	33,433	
Investment Income	24,186	24,186	24,186	
Tobacco Settlement	22,100	22,100	22,100	
Other Income	149,026	149,026	149,026	
Total Revenues	$ 5,966,745	$ 5,966,745	5,966,745	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 1,089,505	$ 1,178,173	956,635	$ 221,538
Public Safety and Correction	423,953	408,570	391,523	17,047
Health and Human Services	46,420	52,420	45,770	6,650
Education	2,769,114	2,643,641	2,568,330	75,311
Economic Development	118,414	173,488	81,293	92,195
Natural Resources	43,783	42,573	60,640	(18,067)
Total Expenditures	$ 4,491,189	$ 4,498,865	4,104,191	$ 394,674
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			1,862,554	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets			276	
Transfers In			360,274	
Transfers Out			(1,283,552)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(923,002)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			939,552	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(309,344)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			586,998	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			1,970,802	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 3,188,008	

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
				$ 20,902	$ 20,902	$ 20,902	
$ 32,981	$ 32,981	$ 32,981		374,604	374,604	374,604	
24,704	24,704	24,704		214,588	214,588	214,588	
311,258	311,258	311,258		7,438	7,438	7,438	
2,650,803	2,650,803	2,650,803		405,553	405,553	405,553	
202	202	202		918	918	918	
23,053	23,053	23,053		2,414	2,414	2,414	
$ 3,043,001	$ 3,043,001	3,043,001		$ 1,026,417	$ 1,026,417	1,026,417	
$ 3,725	$ 3,725	2,035	$ 1,690				
3,688,695	4,247,798	3,881,222	366,576				
				$ 1,358,568	$ 1,373,612	1,006,541	$ 367,071
$ 3,692,420	$ 4,251,523	3,883,257	$ 368,266	$ 1,358,568	$ 1,373,612	1,006,541	$ 367,071
		(840,256)				19,876	
		116				12,170	
		923,600				51,200	
		(61,231)				(20,817)	
		862,485				42,553	
		22,229				62,429	
		77,319				(10,545)	
		(72,069)				(25,990)	
		29,699				326,964	
		$ 57,178				$ 352,858	

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Federal Stimulus			
	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	$ 9,317	$ 9,317	$ 9,317	
Grants and Contributions	1,054,525	1,054,525	1,054,525	
Investment Income	4,180	4,180	4,180	
Tobacco Settlement				
Other Income	64,693	64,693	64,693	
Total Revenues	$ 1,132,715	$ 1,132,715	1,132,715	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 876,925	$ 2,199,617	746,395	$ 1,453,222
Public Safety and Correction		20,532	10,761	9,771
Health and Human Services		1,161		1,161
Education	26,920	479,188	270,963	208,225
Economic Development	9	118,998	63,619	55,379
Natural Resources		1,292	1,292	
Total Expenditures	$ 903,854	$ 2,820,788	1,093,030	$ 1,727,758
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			39,685	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In			11,055	
Transfers Out			(325,963)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(314,908)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			(275,223)	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(341,571)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			318,734	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			254,489	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ (43,571)	

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 account categories 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 12,165 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 2022.

The ITD has established the condition level that no more than 30 percent of pavement shall be in poor condition. In calendar year 2020, the assessed level was maintained at 13.3 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

	2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	
Good	5,709	46.9 %	5,672	46.2 %	7,879	64.2 %	7,420	60.5 %	7,080	57.7 %
Fair	4,838	39.8 %	5,637	45.9 %	3,252	26.5 %	3,417	27.8 %	3,304	26.9 %
Poor*	1,618	13.3 %	963	7.9 %	1,142	9.3 %	1,248	10.2 %	1,688	13.8 %
Very Poor*							188	1.5 %	202	1.6 %
Total Lane Miles	**12,165**	**100 %**	**12,272**	**100 %**	**12,273**	**100 %**	**12,273**	**100 %**	**12,274**	**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)*.

	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017	FY2016
Estimated	$ 137,758	$ 114,875	$ 134,408	$ 128,923	$ 100,691	$ 112,537	$ 111,475
Actual		$ 94,469	$ 124,559	$ 184,973	$ 179,193	$ 128,776	$ 73,499

PENSION

PERSI Base Plan

Schedule of Net Pension Liability Proportionate Share*
(dollars in thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of Net Pension Liability (NPL)	25.5 %	25.8 %	25.5 %	25.8 %	24.8 %	24.5 %	24.1 %
Proportionate Share of NPL	$ 187,540	$ 339,548	$ 517,254	$ 405,168	$ 365,199	$ 280,128	$ 559,462
Covered Payroll	$ 690,168	$ 722,235	$ 746,952	$ 799,956	$ 796,476	$ 832,747	$ 859,012
Proportionate Share of NPL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	27.2 %	47.0 %	69.2 %	50.6 %	45.9 %	33.6 %	65.1 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$13,833,143	$13,956,663	$13,884,164	$15,296,682	$16,274,830	$17,239,461	$17,392,061
Plan Total Pension Liability	$14,569,300	$15,273,500	$15,911,317	$16,868,511	$17,749,848	$18,380,934	$19,714,193
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total Pension Liability	94.9 %	91.4 %	87.3 %	90.7 %	91.7 %	93.8 %	88.2 %

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

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%
2021	103,700	103,700	0	868,510	11.94%

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	2021
Total Pension Liability								
Service Cost		$3,251	$3,111	$3,179	$2,963	$3,178	$3,344	$3,490
Interest		6,590	6,889	7,056	7,329	7,502	7,930	8,127
Benefit Changes								
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		285	(1,648)	266	(890)	(829)	(962)	(106)
Assumption Changes					489	3,456		2,490
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(5,577)	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)	(7,680)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		4,549	2,377	4,328	3,199	6,139	2,672	6,321
Total Pension Liability - Beginning		92,303	96,852	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895	115,567
Total Pension Liability - Ending	(a)	96,852	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895	115,567	121,888
Plan Net Position								
Contributions - Employer		3,596	3,371	3,947	4,279	4,689	4,879	5,067
Contributions - Employee		629	624	630	715	779	846	876
Net Investment Income		2,052	1,094	9,157	6,938	6,937	2,536	25,477
Other Income						13	13	
Transfer In								
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(5,577)	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)	(7,680)
Administrative Expense		(96)	(133)	(74)	(105)	(121)	(127)	(104)
Net Change in Plan Net Position		604	(1,019)	7,487	5,135	5,129	507	23,636
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		75,864	76,468	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200	93,707
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	(b)	76,468	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200	93,707	117,343
Net Pension Liability - Ending	(a) - (b)	$20,384	$23,780	$20,621	$18,685	$19,695	$21,860	$4,545
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		78.95 %	76.04 %	80.09 %	82.50 %	82.55 %	81.08 %	96.27 %
Covered Payroll		$6,149	$6,097	$6,162	$6,178	$6,732	$7,802	$8,103
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		331.50 %	390.03 %	334.63 %	302.44 %	292.58 %	280.21 %	56.11 %

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

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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)
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%
2021	4,033	5,067	(1,034)	8,103	62.53%

Schedule of Investment Returns

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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 %	27.6 %

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, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Payroll - Open
Amortization Period	2.7 Years
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return - Gross	6.35%
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.05%
Post-retirement Cost of Living Allowance Increases	1.00% or 3.05%
Implied Price Inflation Rate	2.30%

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	2021
Service Cost	$ 1,264	$ 1,292	$ 738	$ 1,161
Interest	1,166	1,142	780	1,001
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(145)		(16,644)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(10,711)	8,967	5,064
Expected Benefit Payments	(2,842)	(3,012)	(2,250)	(2,986)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(412)	(11,434)	8,235	(12,404)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,326	20,666	28,772
Effects of Change in Proportion		(226)	(129)	143
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,100	20,537	28,915
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 32,326	$ 20,666	$ 28,772	$ 16,511
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044	$ 1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	3.21 %	2.06 %	2.62 %	1.44 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

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	2021
Service Cost	$ 199	$ 203	$ 172	$ 193
Interest	101	65	57	41
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		774		(144)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(392)	14	67
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,515)	(1,042)	(874)	(244)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(1,215)	(392)	(631)	(87)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,143	1,736	1,094
Effects of Change in Proportion		(15)	(11)	5
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,128	1,725	1,099
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 2,143	$ 1,736	$ 1,094	$ 1,012
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044	$ 1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.21 %	0.17 %	0.10 %	0.09 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

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	2021
Service Cost				
Interest	$ 99	$ 84	$ 75	$ 60
Effect of Plan Changes				(1,590)
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(1)		
Effect of Assumption Changes		(37)	37	
Expected Benefit Payments	(561)	(468)	(394)	(331)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(462)	(422)	(282)	(1,861)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,050	2,588	2,147	1,852
Effects of Change in Proportion		(19)	(13)	9
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,050	2,569	2,134	1,861
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 2,588	$ 2,147	$ 1,852	$ 0
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044	$ 1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.26 %	0.21 %	0.17 %	0.00 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

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	2021
Service Cost				
Interest	$ 71	$ 61	$ 57	$ 45
Effect of Plan Changes				(1,209)
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		46		
Effect of Assumption Changes		(22)	24	
Expected Benefit Payments	(366)	(330)	(279)	(249)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(295)	(245)	(198)	(1,413)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	2,168	1,873	1,615	1,407
Effects of Change in Proportion		(13)	(10)	6
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	2,168	1,860	1,605	1,413
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 1,873	$ 1,615	$ 1,407	$ 0
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,007,857	$ 1,004,716	$ 1,097,044	$ 1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.19 %	0.16 %	0.13 %	0.00 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

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	2021
Service Cost	$ 2,097	$ 2,113	$ 2,058	$ 2,411
Interest	2,114	2,178	2,377	2,435
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(659)		(6,706)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(2,303)	4,701	18,794
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,136)	(1,210)	(1,293)	(1,402)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	3,075	119	7,843	15,532
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	60,589	59,430	67,863
Effects of Change in Proportion		(1,278)	590	(11)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	59,311	60,020	67,852
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 60,589	$ 59,430	$ 67,863	$ 83,384
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 325,265	$ 319,806	$ 336,776	$ 356,961
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	18.63 %	18.58 %	20.15 %	23.36 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	100.00 %	98.25 %	98.56 %	98.54 %

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.

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Net OPEB Liability

University of Idaho Plan

(dollars in thousands)

		2018	2019	2020	2021
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost		$ 505	$ 505	$ 579	$ 569
Interest		3,606	3,698	3,837	3,347
Benefit Changes				(3,256)	(12,709)
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)			3,654	(918)	(833)
Assumption Changes			(8,338)	(5,689)	(1,482)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(2,676)	(3,189)	(2,549)	(2,916)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		1,435	(3,670)	(7,996)	(14,024)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		66,885	68,320	64,650	56,654
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	(a)	68,320	64,650	56,654	42,630
Plan Net Position					
Contributions - Employer		2,961	3,895	2,660	3,041
Contributions - Employee					
Net Investment Income		3,528	(1,840)	6,414	6,367
Transfer In					
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds		(2,676)	(3,189)	(2,549)	(2,916)
Administrative Expense		(75)	(91)	(110)	(125)
Other*					35
Net Change in Plan Net Position		3,738	(1,225)	6,415	6,402
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning		31,247	34,984	33,759	40,174
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	(b)	34,984	33,759	40,174	46,576
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) - Ending	(a) - (b)	$ 33,336	$ 30,891	$ 16,480	$ (3,946)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		51.21 %	52.22 %	70.91 %	109.26 %
Covered Payroll		$ 159,935	$ 165,468	$ 170,118	$ 153,291
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		20.84 %	18.67 %	9.69 %	(2.57)%

*Includes Death Benefits

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

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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	(c) Contributions Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
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	3,048	237	172,651	1.77%
2021	2,151	N/A	N/A	155,573	N/A

Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Proportionate Share*

(dollars in thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proportion of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	89.0 %	88.4 %	88.3 %	88.9 %
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (84,677)	$ (101,454)	$ (111,192)	$ (125,513)
Covered Payroll	$ 977,312	$ 973,898	$ 1,018,146	$ 1,210,982
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(8.7)%	(10.4)%	(10.9)%	(10.4)%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	$ 186,498	$ 206,260	$ 225,186	$ 234,449
Plan Total OPEB Liability	$ 91,368	$ 91,490	$ 99,214	$ 93,297
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability	204.1 %	225.4 %	227.0 %	251.3 %

*As of the Measurement Date of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

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	$ 6,353	$ 6,353	0.00 %	$ 977,312	0.65%
2018	6,330	6,330	0.00 %	973,898	0.65%
2019	6,618	6,618	0.00 %	1,018,146	0.65%
2020	3,996	3,996	0.00 %	1,210,982	0.33%
2021					

*The PERSI Board approved a sick leave holiday effective January 1, 2020 with an end date of June 30, 2021. The board extended the holiday in October 2020 for fiscal year 2022. The holiday results in no contributions for employers until July 1, 2022.

**Contributions and covered payroll for 2017 through 2020 revised based on updated information.

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

Combining Financial Statements



Downtown Lewiston

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	**Regulatory**	**Fish and Game**
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,839	$ 1,544	$ 17,489
Pooled Cash and Investments	129,038	90,756	46,774
Investments	25,362	24,804	14,480
Accounts Receivable, Net	5,624	2,648	1,247
Taxes Receivable, Net	3,390		
Interfund Receivables		30	460
Due from Other Entities	3,569		6,929
Inventories and Prepaid Items	2,907	355	12,139
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	2,404		10
Other Assets	454	322	166
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,075	1,026	7,916
Investments	150,564		57,298
Total Assets	$ 345,226	$ 121,485	$ 164,908
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$ 4,245	$ 522	$ 1,782
Payroll and Related Liabilities	2,987	1,669	2,503
Interfund Payables	12	537	18
Due to Other Entities	99		
Unearned Revenue	7,509	1,270	25
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	3,180	156	5
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,759	3,158	401
Total Liabilities	20,791	7,312	4,734
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	755	2,387	390
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			8,488
Inventories and Prepaid Items	2,907	355	12,139
Restricted	255,193	111,431	139,157
Committed	65,323		
Assigned	257		
Unassigned			
Total Fund Balances	323,680	111,786	159,784
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 345,226	$ 121,485	$ 164,908

			Capital Projects		
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure	Total
		$ 2,996		$ 27,868
	$ 117,330		$ 4,136	388,034
	21,327			85,973
$ 86	9,480		12,485	31,570
	2,383			5,773
294	594			1,378
68,849				79,347
550	5,044			20,995
				2,414
1,427	1,068		12	3,449
	621	15,597		41,235
				207,862
$ 71,206	$ 157,847	$ 18,593	$ 16,633	$ 895,898
$ 47,435	$ 1,928	$ 586	$ 12,337	$ 68,835
4,563	2,567			14,289
36,103	173			36,843
				99
558				9,362
				3,341
491	86			6,895
89,150	4,754	586	12,337	139,664
10,331	10,153		148	24,164
				8,488
550	5,044			20,995
	75,599	18,007	4,148	603,535
	62,297			127,620
				257
(28,825)				(28,825)
(28,275)	142,940	18,007	4,148	732,070
$ 71,206	$ 157,847	$ 18,593	$ 16,633	$ 895,898

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	**Regulatory**	**Fish and Game**
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	$ 4,700		
Other Taxes	41,047	$ 109,589	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	57,060	71,145	$ 60,001
Sale of Goods and Services	9,006	1,565	2,979
Grants and Contributions	21,068	235	60,577
Investment Income	28,541	(177)	13,417
Other Income	8,657	527	1,851
Total Revenues	170,079	182,884	138,825
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	303	3,766	
Public Safety and Correction		3,099	
Education			
Economic Development	53,146	72,932	100
Natural Resources	77,803	1,052	104,132
Capital Outlay	12,697	1,121	14,921
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	15,065		
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement		9	1,339
Interest and Other Charges		1	1,079
Total Expenditures	159,014	81,980	121,571
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	11,065	100,904	17,254
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			
Sale of Capital Assets	297	41	2,468
Transfers In	24,967	53	57
Transfers Out	(3,650)	(98,092)	(359)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	21,614	(97,998)	2,166
Net Changes in Fund Balances	32,679	2,906	19,420
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated	291,001	108,880	140,364
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 323,680	$ 111,786	$ 159,784

			Capital Projects		
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure		Total
	$ 1,540				$ 6,240
	34,663				185,299
$ 16	26,328				214,550
145	16,279	$ 32,576			62,550
501,429	290				583,599
(1,192)	3,107	291	$ (4)		43,983
12,578	23,243	455			47,311
512,976	105,450	33,322	(4)		1,143,532
76,261	16,296	473			97,099
9,745	63,387				76,231
293,114	4,678				297,792
90,721	20,456		697		238,052
4,189	7				187,183
41,206	4,815	11,291	45,096		131,147
48,591	12,194				75,850
	1	17,215			18,564
		13,615			14,695
563,827	121,834	42,594	45,793		1,136,613
(50,851)	(16,384)	(9,272)	(45,797)		6,919
			47,293		47,293
26	67				2,899
11,053	27,735				63,865
(11,739)	(242)				(114,082)
(660)	27,560		47,293		(25)
(51,511)	11,176	(9,272)	1,496		6,894
23,236	131,764	27,279	2,652		725,176
$ (28,275)	$ 142,940	$ 18,007	$ 4,148		$ 732,070

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(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	41,186	41,186	41,186	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	59,453	59,453	59,453	
Sale of Goods and Services	9,022	9,022	9,022	
Grants and Contributions	21,425	21,425	21,425	
Investment Income	520	520	520	
Other Income	5,691	5,691	5,691	
Total Revenues	$ 142,097	$ 142,097	142,097	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 783	$ 783	287	$ 496
Public Safety and Correction				
Education				
Economic Development	63,731	63,751	55,253	8,498
Natural Resources	139,889	142,426	94,380	48,046
Total Expenditures	$ 204,403	$ 206,960	149,920	$ 57,040
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			(7,823)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Sale of Capital Assets			297	
Transfers In			24,967	
Transfers Out			(3,650)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			21,614	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			13,791	
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			27,982	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(9,094)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			291,001	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 323,680	

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
$ 114,428	$ 114,428	$ 114,428						
71,178	71,178	71,178			$ 60,005	$ 60,005	$ 60,005	
1,463	1,463	1,463			2,979	2,979	2,979	
					58,200	58,200	58,200	
136	136	136			1,228	1,228	1,228	
563	563	563			1,825	1,825	1,825	
$ 187,768	$ 187,768	187,768			$ 124,237	$ 124,237	124,237	
$ 3,771	$ 3,771	3,769	$ 2					
3,644	3,658	3,216	442					
79,030	84,891	68,368	16,523		$ 100	$ 100	100	
1,664	1,664	1,045	619		142,426	142,687	119,202	$ 23,485
$ 88,109	$ 93,984	76,398	$ 17,586		$ 142,526	$ 142,787	119,302	$ 23,485
		111,370					4,935	
		41					2,468	
		53					57	
		(98,092)					(359)	
		(97,998)					2,166	
		13,372					7,101	
		(4,884)					14,588	
		(5,582)					(2,269)	
		108,880					140,364	
		$ 111,786					$ 159,784	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(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	$ 16	$ 16	$ 16	
Sale of Goods and Services	121	121	121	
Grants and Contributions	490,648	490,648	490,648	
Investment Income	84	84	84	
Other Income	12,625	12,625	12,625	
Total Revenues	$ 503,494	$ 503,494	503,494	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	$ 148,991	$ 201,409	144,001	$ 57,408
Public Safety and Correction	17,079	17,182	11,850	5,332
Education	297,768	300,522	270,169	30,353
Economic Development	154,650	180,646	101,660	78,986
Natural Resources	21,518	21,518	8,997	12,521
Total Expenditures	$ 640,006	$ 721,277	536,677	$ 184,600
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			(33,183)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Sale of Capital Assets			26	
Transfers In			11,053	
Transfers Out			(11,739)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(660)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			(33,843)	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			9,482	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(27,150)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			23,236	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ (28,275)	

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
$ 1,572	$ 1,572	$ 1,572						
29,913	29,913	29,913						
26,326	26,326	26,326						
14,429	14,429	14,429			$ 32,576	$ 32,576	$ 32,576	
1,846	1,846	1,846						
3,471	3,471	3,471			291	291	291	
23,220	23,220	23,220			455	455	455	
$ 100,777	$ 100,777	100,777			$ 33,322	$ 33,322	33,322	
$ 21,222	$ 21,222	10,985	$ 10,237		$ 42,594	$ 42,594	42,594	
83,614	83,702	71,351	12,351					
7,006	7,006	4,720	2,286					
48,582	48,587	28,738	19,849					
38	38	7	31					
$ 160,462	$ 160,555	115,801	$ 44,754		$ 42,594	$ 42,594	42,594	
		(15,024)					(9,272)	
		67						
		27,735						
		(242)						
		27,560						
		12,536					(9,272)	
		4,673						
		(6,033)						
		131,764					27,279	
		$ 142,940					$ 18,007	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(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	$ 6	$ 6	$ 6	
Other Income				
Total Revenues	$ 6	$ 6	6	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Public Safety and Correction				
Education				
Economic Development	$ 45,485	$ 45,485	45,485	
Natural Resources				
Total Expenditures	$ 45,485	$ 45,485	45,485	
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			(45,479)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued			47,293	
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In				
Transfers Out				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			47,293	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			1,814	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(10)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(308)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			2,652	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 4,148	

Total				
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	
$ 6,372	$ 6,372	$ 6,372		
185,527	185,527	185,527		
216,978	216,978	216,978		
60,590	60,590	60,590		
572,119	572,119	572,119		
5,736	5,736	5,736		
44,379	44,379	44,379		
$ 1,091,701	$ 1,091,701	1,091,701		
$ 217,361	$ 269,779	201,636	$ 68,143	
104,337	104,542	86,417	18,125	
304,774	307,528	274,889	32,639	
391,578	423,460	299,604	123,856	
305,535	308,333	223,631	84,702	
$ 1,323,585	$ 1,413,642	1,086,177	$ 327,465	
		5,524		
		47,293		
		2,899		
		63,865		
		(114,082)		
		(25)		
		5,499		
		51,831		
		(50,436)		
		725,176		
		$ 732,070		

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Major Permanent Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Land Endowments			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 120,872	$ 120,872	$ 120,872	
Investment Income	717,248	717,248	717,248	
Total Revenues	$ 838,120	$ 838,120	838,120	
EXPENDITURES				
Natural Resources	$ 44,559	$ 44,559	39,054	$ 5,505
Total Expenditures	$ 44,559	$ 44,559	39,054	$ 5,505
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			799,066	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets			11,755	
Transfers Out			(84,771)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			(73,016)	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses			726,050	
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(226)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(40,680)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated			2,528,300	
Fund Balances - End of Year			$ 3,213,444	

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, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,973			$ 2,973
Pooled Cash and Investments		$ 39,635	$ 6,297	45,932
Accounts Receivable, Net	3,904		297	4,201
Interfund Receivables			77	77
Inventories and Prepaid Items	115	22,039	1,460	23,614
Other Current Assets		349	15	364
Total Current Assets	6,992	62,023	8,146	77,161
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,816			74,816
Other Noncurrent Assets	268	954	225	1,447
Capital Assets, Net	496	7,302	2,815	10,613
Total Noncurrent Assets	75,580	8,256	3,040	86,876
Total Assets	82,572	70,279	11,186	164,037
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	590	2,461	647	3,698
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 83,162	$ 72,740	$ 11,833	$ 167,735
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	$ 1,312	$ 12,795	$ 241	$ 14,348
Payroll and Related Liabilities	173	639	123	935
Interfund Payables		16,662	390	17,052
Due to Other Entities		17,331		17,331
Unearned Revenue			175	175
Other Accrued Liabilities	6,847	1		6,848
Compensated Absences Payable	179	591	110	880
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	56		40	96
Total Current Liabilities	8,567	48,019	1,079	57,665
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	133		89	222
Other Long-Term Obligations	1,523	5,581	1,274	8,378
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,656	5,581	1,363	8,600
Total Liabilities	10,223	53,600	2,442	66,265
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	108	640	182	930
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	307	7,300	2,685	10,292
Restricted for:				
Other Purposes	72,524	11,200	6,524	90,248
Total Net Position	72,831	18,500	9,209	100,540
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 83,162	$ 72,740	$ 11,833	$ 167,735

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 372,687	$ 291,628	$ 9,054	$ 673,369
Other Income	30	250	(72)	208
Total Operating Revenues	372,717	291,878	8,982	673,577
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	3,408	15,033	2,777	21,218
Services and Supplies	44,049	160,075	4,263	208,387
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	252,891			252,891
Depreciation	162	1,504	626	2,292
Other Expenses	262	10,345	3,319	13,926
Total Operating Expenses	300,772	186,957	10,985	498,714
Operating Income (Loss)	71,945	104,921	(2,003)	174,863
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income	5	89	16	110
Interest Expense	(12)		(18)	(30)
Intergovernmental Distributions		(54,430)		(54,430)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	28		15	43
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			(15)	(15)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	21	(54,341)	(2)	(54,322)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	71,966	50,580	(2,005)	120,541
Transfers Out	(55,500)	(54,561)	(250)	(110,311)
Change in Net Position	16,466	(3,981)	(2,255)	10,230
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	56,365	22,481	11,464	90,310
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 72,831	$ 18,500	$ 9,209	$ 100,540

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers	$ 371,609	$ 291,846	$ 5,412	$ 668,867
Receipts from Interfund Services		1	4,018	4,019
Payments to Employees	(3,178)	(14,064)	(2,549)	(19,791)
Payments to Suppliers	(44,374)	(177,503)	(6,546)	(228,423)
Payments for Interfund Services		(865)	(761)	(1,626)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(250,115)			(250,115)
Other Receipts			399	399
Other Payments		(2,433)		(2,433)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	73,942	96,982	(27)	170,897
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Intergovernmental Distributions		(48,466)		(48,466)
Transfers Out	(55,500)	(48,552)	(250)	(104,302)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(55,500)	(97,018)	(250)	(152,768)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING				
Principal Payments	(70)		(37)	(107)
Interest Payments	(12)		(18)	(30)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	29		15	44
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(114)	(801)	(155)	(1,070)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(167)	(801)	(195)	(1,163)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	5	47	9	61
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	5	47	9	61
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	18,280	(790)	(463)	17,027
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	59,509	40,425	6,760	106,694
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 77,789	$ 39,635	$ 6,297	$ 123,721
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 71,945	$ 104,921	$ (2,003)	$ 174,863
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by				
Depreciation and Amortization	162	1,504	626	2,292
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(1,108)		273	(835)
Inventories and Prepaid Items		(684)	458	(226)
Other Assets	(32)	(165)	(55)	(252)
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	2,780	(9,694)	216	(6,698)
Unearned Revenue			175	175
Compensated Absences		6	(5)	1
Other Accrued Liabilities	(51)	2,789	700	3,438
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	246	(1,695)	(412)	(1,861)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 73,942	$ 96,982	$ (27)	$ 170,897

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

State Liquor recorded an interfund payable of $6,009 due on July 1, 2021. Correctional Industries had acquired capital assets by capital lease for $10.

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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Pooled Cash and Investments	$ 41,767	$ 6,579	$ 17,049	$ 4,470	$ 69,865
Accounts Receivable, Net		1	379		380
Interfund Receivables		15	683	553	1,251
Inventories and Prepaid Items		60	3,380	2,101	5,541
Other Current Assets	341	47	49	10	447
Total Current Assets	42,108	6,702	21,540	7,134	77,484
Noncurrent Assets					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	35,792				35,792
Investments	44,468	8,817			53,285
Other Noncurrent Assets	32	39	990	404	1,465
Capital Assets, Net	3	4	12,723	423	13,153
Total Noncurrent Assets	80,295	8,860	13,713	827	103,695
Total Assets	122,403	15,562	35,253	7,961	181,179
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows	100	118	4,478	1,007	5,703
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 122,503	$ 15,680	$ 39,731	$ 8,968	$ 186,882
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable			$ 672		$ 672
Payroll and Related Liabilities	$ 20	$ 29	1,012	$ 212	1,273
Unearned Revenue	18,280		100	1,099	19,479
Other Accrued Liabilities	3		20		23
Compensated Absences Payable	25	34	1,413	331	1,803
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable			425		425
Policy Claim Liabilities	3,438	4,207			7,645
Total Current Liabilities	21,766	4,270	3,642	1,642	31,320
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable			228		228
Policy Claim Liabilities		11,879			11,879
Other Long-Term Obligations	195	203	6,809	2,325	9,532
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	195	12,082	7,037	2,325	21,639
Total Liabilities	21,961	16,352	10,679	3,967	52,959
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	36	36	588	282	942
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3	3	12,070	424	12,500
Restricted for:					
Claims and Judgments	35,792				35,792
Other Purposes	64,711	(711)	4,478	4,295	72,773
Unrestricted			11,916		11,916
Total Net Position	100,506	(708)	28,464	4,719	132,981
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	$ 122,503	$ 15,680	$ 39,731	$ 8,968	$ 186,882

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 304,571	$ 13,575	$ 63,785	$ 7,930	$ 389,861
Grants and Contributions			339		339
Other Income	9,995	7	6,094	198	16,294
Total Operating Revenues	314,566	13,582	70,218	8,128	406,494
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel Costs	479	676	22,260	4,507	27,922
Services and Supplies	516	3,967	27,454	3,527	35,464
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	316,022	5,493			321,515
Depreciation	1	1	1,085	289	1,376
Other Expenses	4,862	605	13,609	300	19,376
Total Operating Expenses	321,880	10,742	64,408	8,623	405,653
Operating Income (Loss)	(7,314)	2,840	5,810	(495)	841
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Investment Income	148	(11)	37	9	183
Interest Expense			(17)		(17)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets			(11)		(11)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			18		18
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	148	(11)	27	9	173
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(7,166)	2,829	5,837	(486)	1,014
Transfers In	1	31	1,737		1,769
Transfers Out			(8,233)	(547)	(8,780)
Change in Net Position	(7,165)	2,860	(659)	(1,033)	(5,997)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	107,671	(3,568)	29,123	5,752	138,978
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 100,506	$ (708)	$ 28,464	$ 4,719	$ 132,981

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	$ 21,573	$ 434	$ 11,039		$ 33,046
Receipts from Interfund Services	294,871	13,155	59,450	$ 8,706	376,182
Receipts from Grants and Contributions			339		339
Payments to Employees	(451)	(641)	(20,853)	(4,117)	(26,062)
Payments to Suppliers	(486)	(3,833)	(40,783)	(3,886)	(48,988)
Payments for Interfund Services	(51)	(263)	(3,360)	(66)	(3,740)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(313,931)	(5,551)			(319,482)
Other Receipts			1,308		1,308
Other Payments	(4,846)	(384)	(3)	(283)	(5,516)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(3,321)	2,917	7,137	354	7,087
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Transfers In	1		1,737		1,738
Transfers Out		31	(8,233)	(547)	(8,749)
Interest Payments			1		1
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	1	31	(6,495)	(547)	(7,010)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Principal Payments			(388)		(388)
Interest Payments			(39)		(39)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets			5		5
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(1)	(1,567)	(118)	(1,686)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing	0	(1)	(1,989)	(118)	(2,108)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	985	160	104	14	1,263
Purchase of Investments	(727)	(145)			(872)
Other Investing Activities	(1)		(40)		(41)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	257	15	64	14	350
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(3,063)	2,962	(1,283)	(297)	(1,681)
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	80,622	3,617	18,332	4,767	107,338
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	$ 77,559	$ 6,579	$ 17,049	$ 4,470	$ 105,657
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash					
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (7,314)	$ 2,840	$ 5,810	$ (495)	$ 841
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided					
Depreciation and Amortization	1	1	1,085	289	1,376
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables		6	637	100	743
Inventories and Prepaid Items		92	(1,058)	(408)	(1,374)
Other Assets	1	(6)	(401)	(47)	(453)
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables			(703)		(703)
Unearned Revenue	1,871		29	487	2,387
Compensated Absences	3	1	591	61	656
Policy Claim Liabilities	2,091	(58)			2,033
Other Accrued Liabilities	26	41	1,147	367	1,581
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ (3,321)	$ 2,917	$ 7,137	$ 354	$ 7,087

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

Investments decreased in fair value by $910 for Group Insurance and by $180 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 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.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Defined Contribution 414(k)
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 318	$ 46		$ 83
Pooled Cash and Investments	7,890	1,133	$ 555	
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	297,300	6,994	1,599	
Fixed Income Investments	5,449,488	128,200	29,313	
Marketable Securities	12,785,792	300,788	68,775	
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	1,369,729	32,223	7,368	67,952
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,834,274	43,152	9,867	
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	49,809	1,168	268	
Contributions	7,087			11
Interest and Dividends	59,743	1,402	321	147
Other Receivables				
Other Assets	87,429			
Capital Assets, Net	7,250			
Total Assets	21,956,109	515,106	118,066	68,193
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable				
Investments Purchased	119,211	2,869	642	
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Accrued Liabilities	17,147	379	83	7
Total Liabilities	136,358	3,248	725	7
NET POSITION				
Held in Trust for:				
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	21,819,751	511,858	117,341	68,186
Net Position Restricted for OPEB				
Trust Beneficiaries				
Total Net Position	$ 21,819,751	$ 511,858	$ 117,341	$ 68,186

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
$ 1,340			$ 1,310	$ 36	$ 1,477	$ 4,610
	$ 27	$ 40				9,645
1,344			37,459			344,696
	142,281	209,301	4,271		3,361	5,966,215
	143,470	211,003				13,509,828
1,387,258			3,501		1,093	2,869,124
						1,887,293
						51,245
1,455						8,553
2,950					15	64,578
					233	233
	435	955				88,819
						7,250
1,394,347	286,213	421,299	46,541	36	6,179	24,812,089
					547	547
						122,722
					1,977	1,977
348	20	28				18,012
348	20	28			2,524	143,258
1,393,999						23,911,135
	286,193	421,271	46,541	36		754,041
					3,655	3,655
$ 1,393,999	$ 286,193	$ 421,271	$ 46,541	$ 36	$ 3,655	$ 24,668,831

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Define Contribution 414(k)
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Member	$ 294,085		$ 876	
Employer	450,952	$ 2,549	5,067	
Transfers In from Other Plans				
Total Contributions	745,037	2,549	5,943	
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	4,448,933	104,367	23,894	$ 15,209
Interest, Dividends, and Other	351,173	8,238	1,884	121
Less Investment Expense:				
Investment Activity Expense	(57,774)	(1,355)	(304)	(16)
Net Investment Income	4,742,332	111,250	25,474	15,314
Miscellaneous Income	384		3	
Total Additions	5,487,753	113,799	31,420	15,314
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,092,420	18,828	7,681	3,163
Administrative Expense	8,972	46	104	345
Total Deductions	1,101,392	18,874	7,785	3,508
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:				
Employee Pension Benefits	4,386,361	94,925	23,635	11,806
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits				
Trust Beneficiaries				
Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	17,433,390	416,933	93,706	56,380
Net Position - End of Year	$ 21,819,751	$ 511,858	$ 117,341	$ 68,186

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
$ 68,307					$ 6,261	$ 369,529
7,728	$ (1)	$ (4)		$ 200	24,622	491,113
17,153						17,153
93,188	(1)	(4)		200	30,883	877,795
284,010	56,995	77,925	$ 6,485		220	5,018,038
20,321						381,737
(2,986)	(120)	(177)				(62,732)
301,345	56,875	77,748	6,485		220	5,337,043
	1	1				389
394,533	56,875	77,745	6,485	200	31,103	6,215,227
55,438	5,083	12,411		185	25,314	1,220,523
2,031	48	72	118		3,817	15,553
57,469	5,131	12,483	118	185	29,131	1,236,076
337,064						4,853,791
	51,744	65,262	6,367	15		123,388
					1,972	1,972
1,056,935	234,449	356,009	40,174	21	1,683	19,689,680
$ 1,393,999	$ 286,193	$ 421,271	$ 46,541	$ 36	$ 3,655	$ 24,668,831

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Investments:			
Pooled Short Term	$ 870,864	$ 28,978	$ 899,842
Fixed Income Investments	2,629,873	125,982	2,755,855
Mortgages and Real Estate		76,946	76,946
Receivables:			
Interest and Dividends	10,671	837	11,508
Total Assets	3,511,408	232,743	3,744,151
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	22	7	29
Other Accrued Liabilities	410	254	664
Total Liabilities	432	261	693
NET POSITION			
Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	3,510,976	232,482	3,743,458
Total Net Position	$ 3,510,976	$ 232,482	$ 3,743,458

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Participant Deposits	$ 6,064,828	$ 82,788	$ 6,147,616
Total Contributions	6,064,828	82,788	6,147,616
Investment Income:			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	(17,756)	(4,305)	(22,061)
Interest, Dividends, and Other	24,116	4,962	29,078
Less Investment Expense:			
Investment Activity Expense	(259)	(65)	(324)
Net Investment Income	6,101	592	6,693
Total Additions	6,070,929	83,380	6,154,309
DEDUCTIONS			
Earnings Distribution	13,178	2,913	16,091
Participant Withdrawals	5,719,375	13,306	5,732,681
Total Deductions	5,732,553	16,219	5,748,772
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	338,376	67,161	405,537
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,172,600	165,321	3,337,921
Total Net Position - End of Year	$ 3,510,976	$ 232,482	$ 3,743,458

Statistical Section



Bruneau Sand Dunes

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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 2012-2021

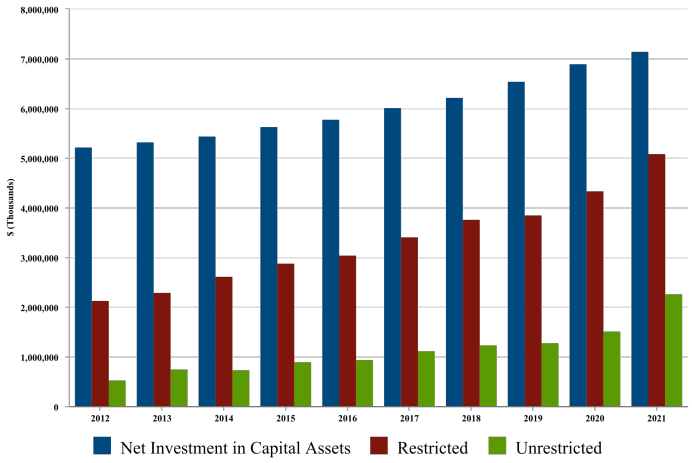
(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)
Governmental Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 5,218,008	$ 5,325,732	$ 5,447,960	$ 5,638,703	$ 5,777,987	$ 6,018,594
Restricted[1]	2,134,426	2,291,548	2,619,433	2,885,392	3,043,809	3,406,489
Unrestricted[2]	529,948	748,869	737,576	893,542	947,045	1,122,934
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	**$ 7,882,382**	**$ 8,366,149**	**$ 8,804,969**	**$ 9,417,637**	**$ 9,768,841**	**$ 10,548,017**
Business-Type Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 695,405	$ 736,734	$ 746,473	$ 749,873	$ 758,031	$ 772,823
Restricted[3]	901,322	986,730	1,130,154	1,222,537	1,353,036	1,449,554
Unrestricted[4,5]	251,804	261,432	226,545	291,420	303,825	239,141
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	**$ 1,848,531**	**$ 1,984,896**	**$ 2,103,172**	**$ 2,263,830**	**$ 2,414,892**	**$ 2,461,518**
Primary Government						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 5,913,413	$ 6,062,466	$ 6,194,433	$ 6,388,576	$ 6,536,018	$ 6,791,417
Restricted	3,035,748	3,278,278	3,749,587	4,107,929	4,396,845	4,856,043
Unrestricted	781,752	1,010,301	964,121	1,184,962	1,250,870	1,362,075
Total Primary Government Net Position	**$ 9,730,913**	**$ 10,351,045**	**$ 10,908,141**	**$ 11,681,467**	**$ 12,183,733**	**$ 13,009,535**

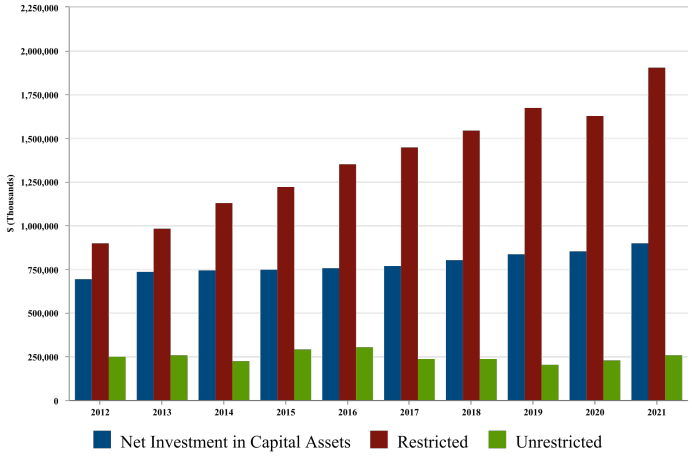
[1]In fiscal year (FY) 2012, net position increased due to lower Medicaid and rehabilitation service costs. In FY2013-2017, net position increased primarily due to the increase in fair market value of investments, primarily related to the Land Endowment fund.
[2]Large fluctuations in governmental activities 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.

2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020 (as restated)	2021
$ 6,215,298	$ 6,538,568	$ 6,904,302	$ 7,144,977
3,767,494	3,849,071	4,338,210	5,082,830
1,229,977	1,277,840	1,515,228	2,259,643
$ 11,212,769	**$ 11,665,479**	**$ 12,757,740**	**$ 14,487,450**
$ 804,989	$ 837,745	$ 854,731	$ 901,676
1,544,643	1,675,978	1,627,971	1,908,450
237,345	204,554	232,014	259,199
$ 2,586,977	**$ 2,718,277**	**$ 2,714,716**	**$ 3,069,325**
$ 7,020,287	$ 7,376,313	$ 7,759,033	$ 8,046,653
5,312,137	5,525,049	5,966,181	6,991,280
1,467,322	1,482,394	1,747,242	2,518,842
$ 13,799,746	**$ 14,383,756**	**$ 15,472,456**	**$ 17,556,775**

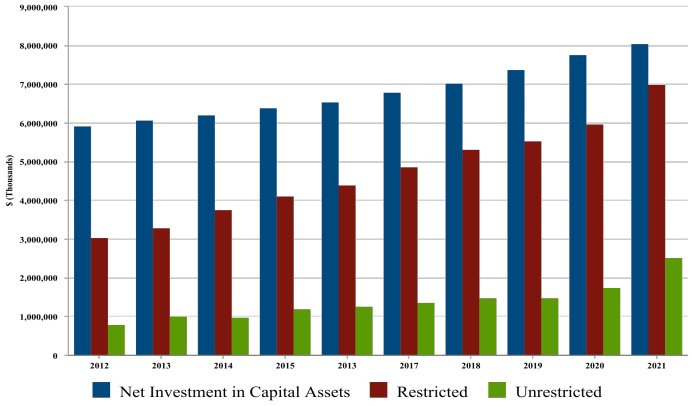
Governmental Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Business-Type Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Primary Government Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Schedule 2 - Changes in Net Position
Fiscal Years 2012-2021

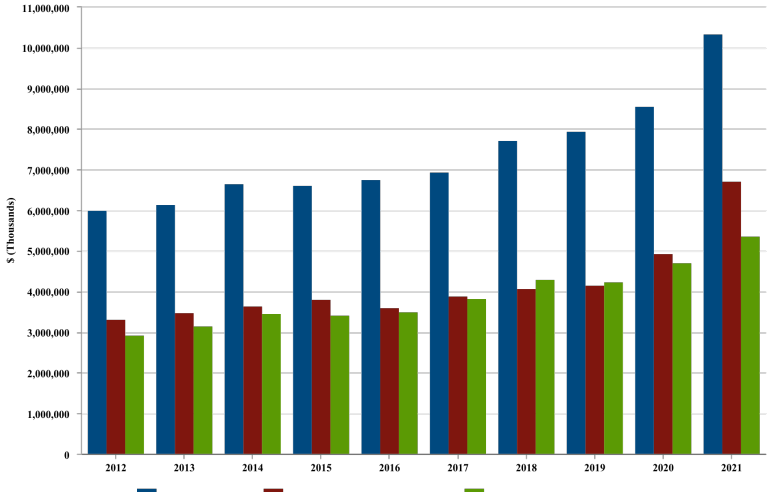
(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)
Governmental Activities:						
Expenses						
General Government[1]	$ 413,832	$ 440,769	$ 848,508	$ 548,518	$ 505,318	$ 559,044
Public Safety and Correction	335,493	352,409	364,998	387,694	402,437	410,975
Health and Human Services[2]	2,396,437	2,545,283	2,595,727	2,751,283	2,697,385	2,668,755
Education	1,712,567	1,707,233	1,756,231	1,845,144	1,956,032	2,090,661
Economic Development[7]	820,530	806,801	810,023	761,384	866,345	903,462
Natural Resources	264,080	244,032	236,614	269,706	287,853	305,400
Interest Expense[10]	50,372	49,961	51,600	46,860	45,271	15,879
Total Expenses	5,993,311	6,146,488	6,663,701	6,610,589	6,760,641	6,954,176
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
General Government[8]	97,411	104,973	90,314	227,915	178,132	252,281
Economic Development	266,320	252,221	271,894	287,525	333,616	343,285
Natural Resources	159,633	151,126	175,271	256,344	217,958	225,920
Other Activities[3]	118,255	127,082	161,452	181,054	197,393	192,525
Operating Grants and Contributions[4]	2,664,743	2,828,808	2,941,720	2,851,144	2,676,844	2,869,284
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,568	10,492	5,317	2,832	11,021	12,425
Total Program Revenues	3,308,930	3,474,702	3,645,968	3,806,814	3,614,964	3,895,720
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expense	(2,684,381)	(2,671,786)	(3,017,733)	(2,803,775)	(3,145,677)	(3,058,456)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Taxes:						
Sales Tax[5]	1,213,623	1,315,002	1,400,547	1,444,781	1,580,542	1,636,125
Individual and Corporate Taxes[5]	1,390,226	1,533,850	1,739,957	1,686,455	1,518,740	1,848,281
Fuel Tax	216,249	237,647	262,479	243,826	357,858	331,399
Other Taxes	240,757	220,507	213,434	220,442	229,430	231,294
Tobacco Settlement	21,103	24,912	27,450	24,183	25,297	22,964
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	17,365	19,142	14,374	10,452	18,735	14,869
Transfers	(178,453)	(195,507)	(201,688)	(213,696)	(233,721)	(247,300)
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	2,920,870	3,155,553	3,456,553	3,416,443	3,496,881	3,837,632
Total Governmental Activities Change in Net Position	**$ 236,489**	**$ 483,767**	**$ 438,820**	**$ 612,668**	**$ 351,204**	**$ 779,176**
Business-Type Activities:						
Expenses						
College and University	$ 969,419	$ 989,412	$ 1,054,726	$ 1,015,707	$ 1,063,222	$ 1,185,061
Unemployment Compensation[5]	358,283	251,016	142,524	110,597	108,187	108,022
Loan	7,112	6,480	7,565	9,604	7,537	8,119
State Lottery	134,055	150,599	163,295	165,445	185,115	192,314
State Liquor	123,656	134,117	141,467	143,469	153,901	163,270
Correctional Industries	8,030	7,560	8,755	8,155	8,960	9,112
Total Expenses	1,600,555	1,539,184	1,518,332	1,452,977	1,526,922	1,665,898
Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
College and University	436,208	445,649	459,380	489,740	491,169	489,375
Unemployment Compensation[6]	351,781	314,630	258,072	203,794	189,219	189,816
State Lottery[9]	176,547	198,169	209,642	210,940	236,819	240,686
Other Activities[9,11]	175,435	180,645	185,082	196,043	218,024	227,837
Operating Grants and Contributions	485,777	383,575	305,150	282,646	291,830	293,977
Capital Grants and Contributions	24,944	38,364	17,594	16,776	17,200	23,533
Total Revenues	1,650,692	1,561,032	1,434,920	1,399,939	1,444,261	1,465,224
Total Business-Type Activities Net Program Revenue (Expense)	50,137	21,848	(83,412)	(53,038)	(82,661)	(200,674)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Special Item						
Transfers	178,453	195,507	201,688	213,696	233,723	247,300
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	178,453	195,507	201,688	213,696	233,723	247,300
Total Business-Type Activities Change in Net Position	**$ 228,590**	**$ 217,355**	**$ 118,276**	**$ 160,658**	**$ 151,062**	**$ 46,626**
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	**$ 465,079**	**$ 701,122**	**$ 557,096**	**$ 773,326**	**$ 502,266**	**$ 825,802**

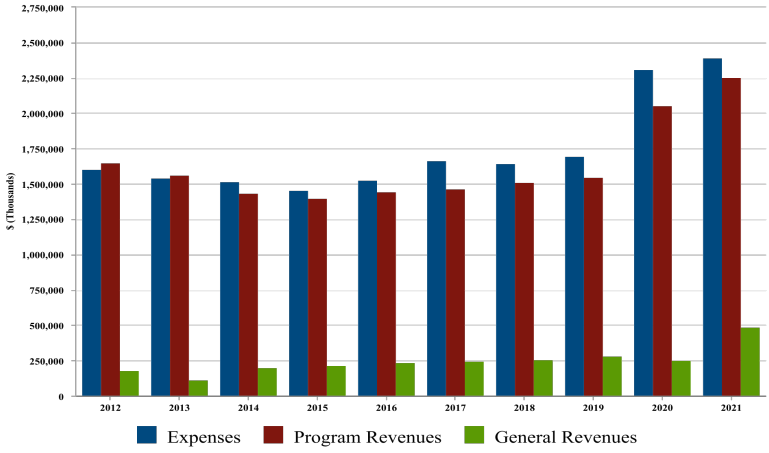
[1]In fiscal year (FY) 2013 expenses increased primarily due to an increase in lease payments to the Idaho State Building Authority. In FY2014 prior period adjustments were made due to the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 & 71 in FY2015.
[2]In FY2012-2016 expenses for health and human services fluctuated due to changes in medical assistance payments related to Medicaid and rehabilitation services payments.
[3]In FY2012 Department of Health & Welfare grant revenue decreased due to a reduction in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding.
[4]In FY2012 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.

2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020 (as restated)	2021
$ 542,391	$ 645,031	$ 747,921	$ 1,400,519
439,116	466,263	495,324	518,530
3,079,063	3,057,179	3,434,555	4,051,255
2,229,172	2,325,261	2,461,028	2,817,353
1,068,663	1,050,489	1,057,366	1,144,246
303,441	314,839	317,428	364,495
52,271	87,846	57,873	44,117
7,714,117	7,946,908	8,571,495	10,340,515
103,489	149,788	162,654	237,939
384,872	386,778	431,684	384,718
232,380	244,634	237,268	294,272
173,492	132,319	141,519	324,180
3,180,624	3,250,723	3,964,622	5,456,387
4,321	3,144	7,445	13,743
4,079,178	4,167,386	4,945,192	6,711,239
(3,634,939)	(3,779,522)	(3,626,303)	(3,629,276)
1,805,363	1,899,088	2,107,259	2,529,066
2,091,958	1,958,640	2,175,241	2,636,267
350,134	341,559	361,831	383,026
246,585	249,696	254,686	269,359
23,639	21,014	20,643	22,100
37,352	42,239	49,641	6,602
(255,340)	(280,004)	(250,737)	(487,434)
4,299,691	4,232,232	4,718,564	5,358,986
$ 664,752	**$ 452,710**	**$ 1,092,261**	**$ 1,729,710**
$ 1,155,209	$ 1,169,944	$ 1,178,320	$ 1,135,298
86,600	89,446	684,692	680,883
6,448	10,122	5,245	19,840
211,916	228,352	222,955	300,784
172,786	187,256	204,941	241,387
9,429	12,145	13,710	10,985
1,642,388	1,697,265	2,309,863	2,389,177
506,484	515,194	519,082	489,276
163,839	150,267	165,124	154,228
265,811	288,617	278,296	372,750
231,065	259,557	286,368	312,833
301,757	305,727	769,593	908,896
43,551	29,199	37,102	17,706
1,512,507	1,548,561	2,055,565	2,255,689
(129,881)	(148,704)	(254,298)	(133,488)
255,340	280,004	250,737	487,434
255,340	280,004	250,737	487,434
$ 125,459	**$ 131,300**	**$ (3,561)**	**$ 353,946**
$ 790,211	**$ 584,010**	**$ 1,088,700**	**$ 2,083,656**

Expenses and Revenues - Governmental Activities
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Expenses and Revenues - Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



[5]Increases and decreases are due to the degradation and improvement of economic conditions and the changes in employment and personal income levels.
[6]In FY2012 unemployment compensation revenues increased due to increased assessment collections for unemployment benefits. In FY2013-2014 revenues decreased due to a lower employer contribution rate.
[7]In FY2016 economic development expenses rose primarily due to an increased number of state and local highway infrastructure improvements.
[8]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.
[9]In FY2016 nonmajor enterprise funds net position improved primarily in consequence of increased lottery ticket and liquor sales.
[10]In FY2019 interest expense increased due to recording of the current interest payable for GARVEE notes payable.
[11]In FY2019 revenues increased primarily due to liquor sales.

Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Fiscal Years 2012-2021

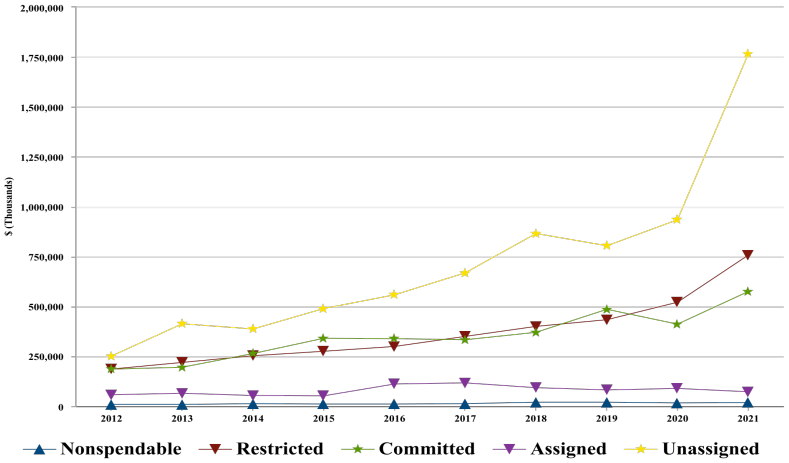
(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)
General Fund						
Nonspendable	$ 8,837	$ 9,292	$ 12,012	$ 10,294	$ 10,580	$ 11,307
Restricted[1]	184,437	219,270	252,627	274,121	298,798	349,697
Committed[2]	185,098	195,479	263,443	339,169	337,231	332,704
Assigned[7]	57,271	63,806	53,086	51,357	111,168	115,618
Unassigned[3]	251,023	412,738	387,161	489,495	557,280	666,848
Total General Fund	686,666	900,585	968,329	1,164,436	1,315,057	1,476,174
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable[4]	1,135,746	1,255,497	1,443,868	1,503,337	1,435,060	1,519,909
Restricted[5]	735,879	742,849	851,410	1,027,465	1,208,118	1,453,421
Committed	85,124	77,505	76,970	87,298	99,202	110,143
Assigned	2,238	2,689	5,271	2,201	1,949	1,655
Unassigned[6]	—		(6,533)	(18,822)	(13,597)	(26,550)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	1,958,987	2,074,278	2,370,986	2,601,479	2,730,732	3,058,578
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	**$ 2,645,653**	**$ 2,974,863**	**$ 3,339,315**	**$ 3,765,915**	**$ 4,045,789**	**$ 4,534,752**

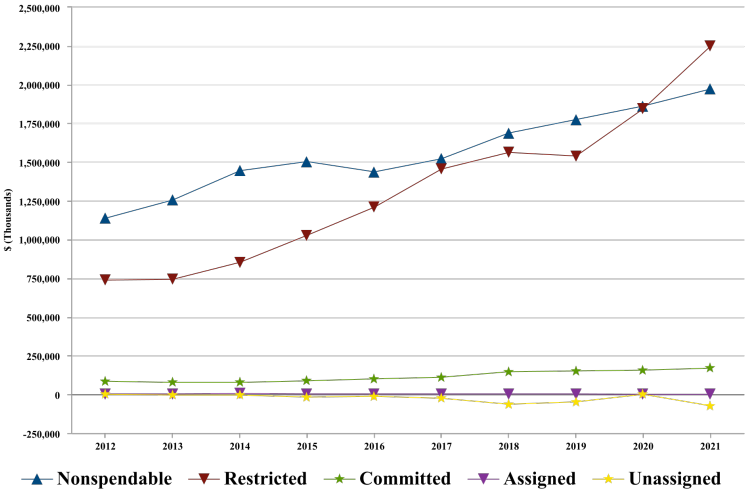
[1]Increases and decreases in the General Fund restricted fund balance in each fiscal year occurred primarily due to changes in sales tax revenue caused by prevailing economic conditions.
[2]Fluctuations in the General Fund committed fund balance in each fiscal year resulted primarily from changes in 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 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 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.

2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020 (as restated)	2021
$ 19,289	$ 18,791	$ 16,619	$ 17,686
399,972	432,728	520,570	757,800
369,516	484,934	411,403	574,759
92,124	80,404	88,109	71,181
864,625	803,277	934,101	1,766,582
1,745,526	1,820,134	1,970,802	3,188,008
1,686,989	1,773,347	1,862,277	1,970,155
1,562,178	1,539,416	1,844,479	2,247,709
144,873	150,335	157,030	167,928
1,507	1,087	842	257
(63,860)	(49,507)	0	
3,331,687	3,414,678	3,864,628	4,386,049
$ 5,077,213	**$ 5,234,812**	**$ 5,835,430**	**$ 7,574,057**

Fund Balances - General Funds
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Fund Balances - All Other Governmental Funds
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Schedule 4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

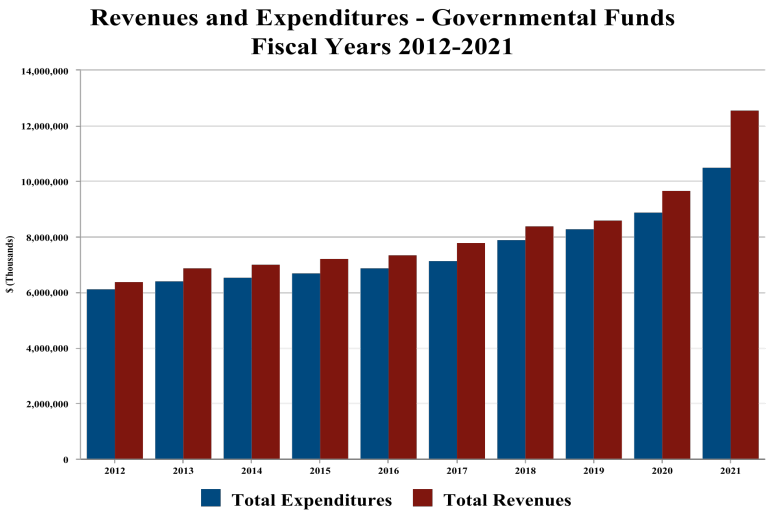
Fiscal Years 2012-2021

(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2012 (as restated)	2013 (as restated)	2014 (as restated)	2015 (as restated)	2016 (as restated)	2017 (as restated)
Revenues						
Sales Tax[1]	$ 1,214,491	$ 1,318,383	$ 1,379,105	$ 1,462,022	$ 1,579,729	$ 1,637,840
Individual and Corporate Taxes[2]	1,389,291	1,531,975	1,497,935	1,684,680	1,696,834	1,854,375
Other Taxes[7]	456,720	458,291	470,226	469,780	587,439	562,787
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	310,828	317,854	325,172	354,894	390,258	405,663
Sale of Goods and Services	198,438	237,268	260,489	288,388	272,024	250,403
Grants and Contributions	2,638,570	2,695,371	2,658,143	2,706,506	2,678,121	2,703,724
Investment Income[3]	51,264	217,357	324,835	78,412	34,552	311,974
Tobacco Settlement	24,922	24,912	27,450	24,183	25,297	22,964
Other Income	101,828	69,185	61,016	151,062	88,132	54,481
Total Revenues	6,386,352	6,870,596	7,004,371	7,219,927	7,352,386	7,804,211
Expenditures						
General Government[4]	157,283	168,253	197,639	195,667	203,783	208,067
Public Safety and Correction	302,809	324,717	338,865	359,132	369,982	383,070
Health and Human Services[5]	2,329,848	2,544,890	2,561,572	2,573,782	2,622,307	2,672,573
Education[4]	1,687,084	1,685,252	1,733,263	1,821,633	1,938,123	2,064,432
Economic Development	392,242	420,668	418,525	414,307	425,407	445,357
Natural Resources	215,354	210,376	223,017	237,478	248,671	256,845
Capital Outlay[4,6,11]	501,522	497,087	468,817	485,276	441,430	443,857
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	453,799	471,269	488,585	505,017	547,772	580,565
Debt Service:						
Principal	47,954	49,679	52,334	48,362	38,946	40,564
Interest	50,804	49,100	48,926	48,458	47,409	44,397
Total Expenditures	6,138,699	6,421,291	6,531,543	6,689,112	6,883,830	7,139,727
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	247,653	449,305	472,828	530,815	468,556	664,484
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Bonds and Notes Issued[8,10]	146,219	61,347	65,457	53,935	12,270	
Issuance of Refunding Bonds						
Premium/(Discount) on Bonds Issued						
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent[6]						
Capital Lease Acquisitions		178	9	90	7	19
Sale of Capital Assets[9]	16,871	15,414	30,382	57,988	47,642	73,498
Transfers In	815,041	858,585	855,318	872,222	902,365	977,802
Transfers Out	(995,813)	(1,056,427)	(1,059,542)	(1,088,450)	(1,150,966)	(1,226,840)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(98,507)	(120,095)	(108,376)	(104,215)	(188,682)	(175,521)
Net Changes in Fund Balances	**$ 149,146**	**$ 329,210**	**$ 364,452**	**$ 426,600**	**$ 279,874**	**$ 488,963**
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2

[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.
[4]Investment income increased and decreased primarily due to changes in the fair values of investments in the Land Endowment fund.
[5]In FY2012 decreases in expenditures were necessary to balance the State's budget.
[6]In FY2012-2013 health and human services expenditures increased and decreased due to changes in medical assistance payments related to Medicaid and rehabilitation services.

2018 (as restated)	2019 (as restated)	2020 (as restated)	2021
$ 1,805,640	$ 1,898,996	$ 2,106,159	$ 2,493,537
2,086,130	2,001,934	2,136,040	2,736,064
596,308	592,109	616,336	643,293
418,807	442,549	456,271	483,727
263,897	203,106	215,154	310,370
2,884,057	3,087,193	3,813,723	4,713,961
259,196	288,921	210,099	871,934
23,639	21,014	20,643	22,100
66,367	79,893	89,602	291,177
8,404,041	8,615,715	9,664,027	12,566,163
224,707	238,615	220,923	435,494
407,550	436,675	476,004	470,705
2,858,524	2,945,767	3,308,948	3,868,516
2,210,786	2,307,345	2,442,745	2,786,096
491,977	464,392	474,472	574,781
271,792	279,452	283,668	330,115
699,051	799,927	800,607	687,976
637,531	707,365	775,512	1,242,489
41,680	42,961	48,574	54,948
52,855	62,143	61,076	44,573
7,896,453	8,284,642	8,892,529	10,495,693
507,588	331,073	771,498	2,070,470
229,040	73,914	80,061	47,293
		2,680	—
			—
292	5,442	13	—
60,858	38,733	27,401	27,216
1,007,860	1,122,930	1,209,961	1,409,994
(1,264,942)	(1,387,649)	(1,453,262)	(1,890,416)
34,873	(173,474)	(170,880)	(405,913)
$ 542,461	**$ 157,599**	**$ 600,618**	**$ 1,664,557**
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0



[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**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Commercial Farms[2]	$ 14,204	$ 11,733	$ 11,756	$ 16,197		
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	100,206	106,731	112,719	124,776	$ 82,925	$ 74,482
Mining	47,130	52,671	55,851	53,947	59,177	44,035
Construction	489,893	434,218	422,849	490,734	464,888	242,718
Manufacturing	819,403	807,950	844,024	924,586	1,101,280	884,684
Transportation and Public Utilities	546,466	705,692	543,205	555,498	166,992	49,072
Wholesale Trade	1,765,478	2,033,097	2,281,830	2,573,395	2,995,810	3,000,366
Retail Trade	13,221,360	14,568,624	15,057,644	16,080,503	14,000,015	14,576,989
Information[3]					518,717	507,973
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	136,687	142,282	157,134	183,317	608,493	653,214
Services	2,101,112	2,225,229	2,367,364	2,584,259	4,975,587	5,094,919
State and Local Government	646,121	751,309	811,377	868,951	861,772	953,088
Unclassified					148,683	62,257
Unpermitted[4]					14,739	231
Total Taxable Sales	**$ 19,888,060**	**$ 21,839,536**	**$ 22,665,753**	**$ 24,456,163**	**$ 25,999,078**	**$ 26,144,028**
Direct Sales Tax Rate	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Personal Income by Industry[5]	**Calendar Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Farm Earnings	$ 2,066,375	$ 2,364,823	$ 2,451,814	$ 2,306,346	$ 2,070,571	$ 1,669,396
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	410,976	454,523	476,689	499,700	468,186	484,867
Mining	541,288	506,360	464,521	383,397	314,109	239,866
Construction/Utilities	2,407,101	2,787,455	3,124,165	3,368,946	3,629,128	4,026,207
Manufacturing	3,817,700	4,371,537	4,851,561	4,888,490	5,054,671	5,838,544
Transportation	1,237,328	1,271,597	1,358,091	1,465,471	1,474,728	1,572,562
Wholesale Trade	1,700,530	1,837,311	1,909,022	2,039,626	2,123,918	2,226,850
Retail Trade	3,119,842	3,325,557	3,514,383	3,716,852	3,773,844	3,954,660
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,080,909	2,248,488	2,260,506	2,582,469	2,819,261	2,910,303
Services	12,501,932	13,125,559	13,764,881	14,623,583	15,387,617	16,510,638
Federal, Civilian	1,119,263	1,097,979	1,114,508	1,167,825	1,220,238	1,269,450
Military	499,131	485,981	472,455	451,080	475,509	488,584
State and Local Government	4,884,810	5,087,358	5,109,962	5,462,520	5,613,722	5,939,572
Other[6]	19,789,883	19,439,186	20,928,803	22,519,348	23,583,834	24,934,934
Total Personal Income	**$ 56,177,068**	**$ 58,403,714**	**$ 61,801,361**	**$ 65,475,653**	**$ 68,009,336**	**$ 72,066,433**
Total Direct Personal Income Tax Rate	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Corporate Income by Category[7]	**Calendar Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Corporations	$ 502,747	$ 316,558	$ 124,853	$ 1,145,583	$ 785,071	$ 853,242
Sub-S Corporations	106,971	49,630	54,694	125,936	135,698	136,752
Partnerships	(352,035)	(127,839)	(29,224)	2,769	31,080	49,732
Fiduciary	61,134	(14,541)	(10,847)	(3,278)	(43,298)	10,056
Total Corporate Income	**$ 318,817**	**$ 223,808**	**$ 139,476**	**$ 1,271,010**	**$ 908,551**	**$ 1,049,782**
Direct Corporate Income Tax Rate	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Vehicle Fuel Sales by Category *(in thousands of gallons)*	**Fiscal Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Diesel	$ 242,617	$ 250,299	$ 255,171	$ 267,381	$ 273,136	$ 291,576
Gasoline	629,252	631,697	643,806	691,065	712,309	706,415
Propane	23	61	151	115	221	(21)
Natural Gas[8]	33	97	1,392	2,916	2,312	1,698
Aviation	1,811	1,720	1,678	1,592	1,696	1,495
Jet	25,903	28,995	27,389	15,537	19,818	33,496
Total Fuel Sales	**$ 899,639**	**$ 912,869**	**$ 929,587**	**$ 978,606**	**$ 1,009,492**	**$ 1,034,659**
Total Direct Fuel Tax Rate *(per gallon of fuel)*	$ 0.244	$ 0.244	$ 0.244	$ 0.247	$ 0.314	$ 0.311

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.

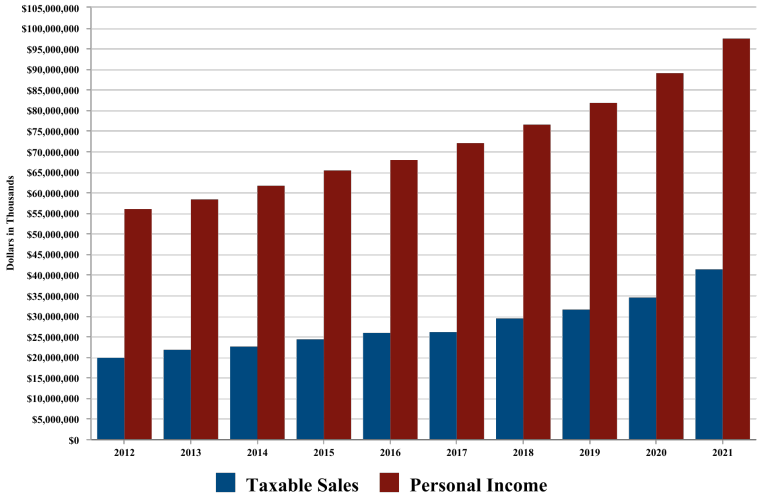
2018	2019	2020	2021
$ 91,049	$ 98,077	$ 107,938	$ 831
57,534	59,340	62,018	122,659
515,407	589,035	611,554	33,888
1,256,853	1,414,472	1,533,350	1,679,425
218,973	201,361	229,745	8,656,308
3,290,114	3,588,765	3,959,246	866,986
16,058,752	17,054,413	19,465,778	19,956,363
564,405	580,011	588,864	112,865
724,105	831,961	864,251	757,100
5,550,830	6,007,029	6,023,508	6,674,943
1,058,807	1,109,683	1,094,140	807,771
112,950	105,911	138,512	1,649,847
2,470	2,473	2,748	102,215
$ 29,502,249	**$ 31,642,531**	**$ 34,681,652**	**$ 41,421,201**
6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

2018	2019	2020	2021
$ 1,715,462	$ 2,163,189	$ 3,428,938	$ 3,302,939
567,528	541,612	590,309	584,939
271,589	248,549	252,583	294,004
4,221,038	4,730,520	5,129,595	5,687,300
6,084,313	5,840,821	5,906,988	5,935,943
1,722,308	1,784,541	1,870,348	2,005,328
2,415,943	2,611,729	2,807,800	2,861,431
4,227,343	4,782,816	5,061,119	5,604,690
3,164,509	3,603,469	4,059,753	4,310,745
17,846,330	19,285,893	19,911,650	21,717,619
1,336,367	1,370,405	1,417,135	1,432,492
510,864	525,332	555,884	592,867
6,256,573	6,510,852	6,712,954	6,747,377
26,340,471	27,834,396	31,372,646	36,583,774
$ 76,680,638	**$ 81,834,124**	**$ 89,077,702**	**$ 97,661,448**
NA	NA		

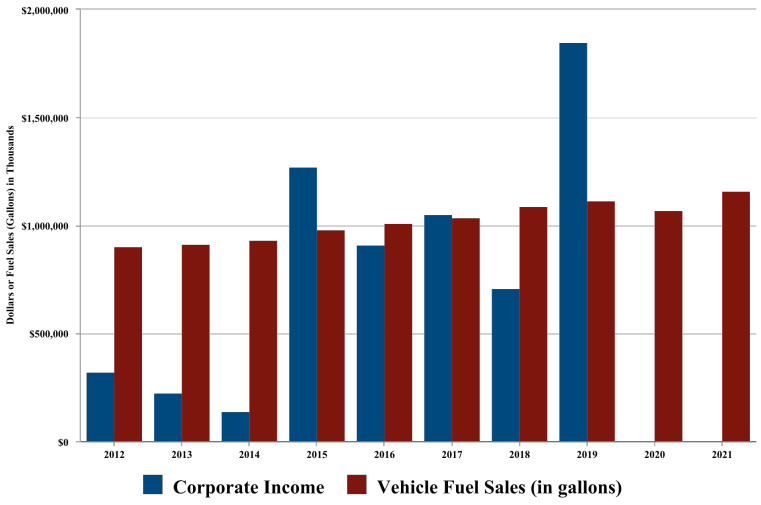
2018	2019	2020	2021
$ 478,166	$ 1,565,970	NA	NA
158,833	132,004	NA	NA
55,809	76,994	NA	NA
16,222	73,933	NA	NA
$ 709,030	**$ 1,848,901**	**NA**	**NA**
6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%

2018	2019	2020	2021
$ 295,988	$ 313,640	$ 326,058	$ 349,613
763,344	755,165	732,609	773,262
26	67	104	99
1,576	1,945	1,847	2,142
1,653	1,666	398	1,734
23,626	41,464	6,970	30,637
$ 1,086,213	**$ 1,113,947**	**$ 1,067,986**	**$ 1,157,487**
$ 0.314	$ 0.310	$ 0.318	$ 0.313

Taxable Sales and Personal Income
Fiscal/Calendar Years 2012-2021



Corporate Income and Vehicle Fuel Sales
Calendar/Fiscal Years 2012-2021



[5]Personal income data for calendar years 2012-2021 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.

Schedule 6 - Revenue Rates

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2012-2021

Personal Income Tax Rates[1]	**Calendar Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Tax Rate	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Income Levels (S, MFS)[2]	$0-1,379	$0-1,408	$0-1,428	$0-1,451	$0-1,453	$0-1,471
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)[2]	$0-2,759	$0-2,817	$0-2,857	$0-2,903	$0-2,907	$0-2,943
Tax Rate	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$1,380-2,759	$1,409-2,817	$1,429-2,857	$1,452-2,903	$1,454-2,907	$1,472-2,944
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$2,760-5,519	$2,818-5,635	$2,858-5,715	$2,904-5,807	$2,908-5,815	$2,944-5,889
Tax Rate	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$2,760-4,139	$2,818-4,226	$2,858-4,286	$2,904-4,355	$2,908-4,361	$2,945-4,416
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$5,520-8,279	$5,636-8,453	$5,716-8,573	$5,808-8,711	$5,816-8,723	$5,890-8,833
Tax Rate	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$4,140-5,519	$4,227-5,635	$4,287-5,715	$4,356-5,807	$4,362-5,815	$4,417-5,889
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$8,280-11,039	$8,454-11,271	$8,574-11,431	$8,712-11,615	$8,724-11,631	$8,834-11,779
Tax Rate	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$5,520-6,899	$5,636-7,044	$5,716-7,144	$5,808-7,259	$5,816-7,269	$5,890-7,361
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$11,040-13,799	$11,272-14,089	$11,432-14,289	$11,616-14,519	$11,632-14,539	$11,780-14,723
Tax Rate	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$6,900-10,349	$7,045-10,567	$7,145-10,717	$7,260-10,889	$7,270-10,904	$7,362-11,042
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$13,800-20,699	$14,090-21,135	$14,290-21,435	$14,520-21,779	$14,540-21,809	$14,724-22,085
Tax Rate	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	$10,350+	$10,568+	$10,718+	$10,890+	$10,905+	$11,043+
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	$20,700+	$21,136+	$21,436+	$21,780+	$21,810+	$22,086+
Total Direct Rate[4]	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%

Vehicle Fuel Tax Rates per Gallon	**Fiscal Year**					
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Diesel	$0.250	$0.250	$0.250	$0.250	$0.320	$0.320
Gasoline	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.320	0.320
Propane	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.181	0.232	0.232
Natural Gas	0.197	0.197	0.197	0.197	0.349	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*)	$0.244	$0.244	$0.244	$0.247	$0.314	$0.311

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.

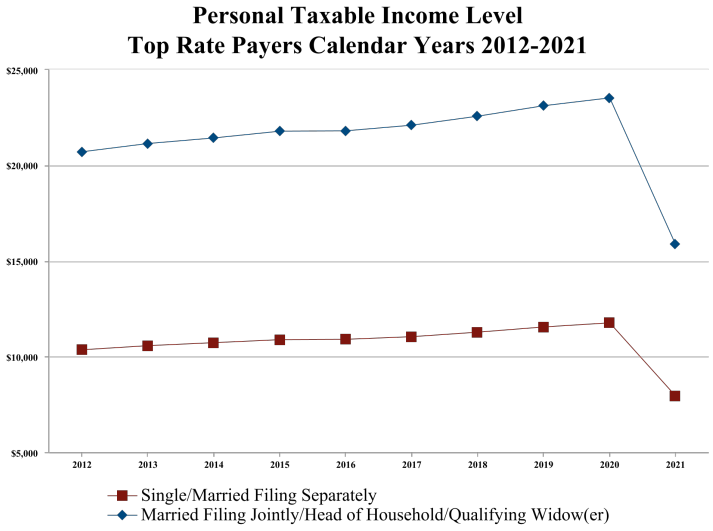
[1]Idaho's personal income tax brackets are adjusted each year for inflation.

[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 2020 and 2021.

2018	2019	2020	2021
1.1% $0-1,503 $0-3,007	1.1% $0-1,540 $0-3,081	1.1% $0-1,548 $0-3,136	1% $0-1,587 $0-3,175
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	3.1% $1,588-4,762 $3,136-9,525
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	4.5% $4,763-6,350 $9,526-12,701
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	5.5% $6,351-7,938 $12,702-15,877
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	6.5% $7,939+ $15,878+
6.6% $7,519-11,278 $15,038-22,557	6.6% $7,703-11,553 $15,406-23,107	6.6% $7,841-11,760 $15,681-23,520	
6.9% $11,279+ $22,558+	6.9% $11,554+ $23,108+	6.9% $11,761+ $23,520+	
NA	NA	NA	NA



2018	2019	2020	2021
$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
$0.314	$0.310	$0.320	$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, 2012				As June 30, 2021			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Farm Earnings[4]	526	0.8	$ 663	0.1				
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	1,064	1.7	5,971	0.5	4,155	1.4	$ 7,354	0.3
Mining	151	0.2	2,892	0.2	1,022	0.3	4,241	0.2
Construction	3,975	6.4	22,645	1.9	15,900	5.3	40,688	1.8
Manufacturing	5,555	8.9	44,603	3.7	10,568	3.5	111,467	5.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,233	2.0	28,054	2.3	2,914	1.0	15,240	0.7
Wholesale trade	3,894	6.2	108,504	9.0	30,187	10.0	45,868	2.0
Retail trade	23,457	37.6	816,283	67.7	103,132	34.0	1,417,743	63.4
Information	0	0	0	0	6,700	2	38,939	2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	820	1.3	8,239	0.7	9,853	3.3	59,215	2.6
Services	20,222	32.4	127,445	10.6	110,410	36.6	395,125	17.6
State and Local Government	1,557	2.5	39,332	3.3	1,889	0.6	98,989	4.4
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	5168	2	6,188	0
Unpermitted[5]	0	0	0	0	28	0	50	0
Total	**62,454**	**100.0**	**$ 1,204,631**	**100.0**	**301,926**	**100.0**	**$ 2,241,107**	**100.0**

Personal Income Tax	As of December 31, 2010				As of December 31, 2019			
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	591,217	85.9	$ 379,833	31.8	676,203	78.8	409,672	20.8
$50,000 - $99,999	69,634	10.1	326,570	27.4	115,261	13.4	480,660	24.4
$100,000 - $249,999	22,086	3.2	227,099	19.0	53,938	6.3	494,778	25.2
$250,000 - $999,999	4,581	0.7	142,904	12.0	11,578	1.3	321,875	16.4
$1,000,000 and higher	609	0.1	117,419	9.8	1,367	0.2	259,126	13.2
Total	**688,127**	**100.0**	**$ 1,193,825**	**100.0**	**858,347**	**100.0**	**$ 1,966,111**	**100.0**

Corporate Income Tax	As December 31, 2010				As December 31, 2019			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Corporations	12,478	15.6	$ (28,603)	30.5	16,704	15.9	$ 224,300	86.5
Sub-S Corporations	29,451	36.9	43,487	(46.3)	38,548	36.6	11,891	4.6
Partnerships	28,564	35.8	(115,646)	123.1	38,007	36.2	6,897	2.7
Fiduciary	9,326	11.7	6,843	(7.3)	11,826	11.3	16,031	6.2
Total	**79,819**	**100.0**	**$ (93,919)**	**100.0**	**105,085**	**100.0**	**$ 259,119**	**100.0**

Vehicle Fuel Tax	As of June 30, 2012				As of June 30, 2021			
	Number of Filers[2]	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers[3]	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Diesel	101	40.7	$ 60,654	27.6	96	41.4	$ 111,876	30.9
Gasoline	100	40.3	157,313	71.6	96	41.3	247,444	68.4
Propane	21	8.5	19	0	10	4.3	23	0
Natural Gas	3	0	19	0	3	1	690	0.2
Aviation	9	3.6	127	0.1	8	3.4	121	0
Jet	17	6.9	1,554	0.7	20	8.6	1,838	0.5
Total	**248**	**100.0**	**$ 219,686**	**100.0**	**233**	**100.0**	**$ 361,992**	**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 2018.

[1]In 2019, the Idaho State Tax Commission provided the sales tax liability data for July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019.

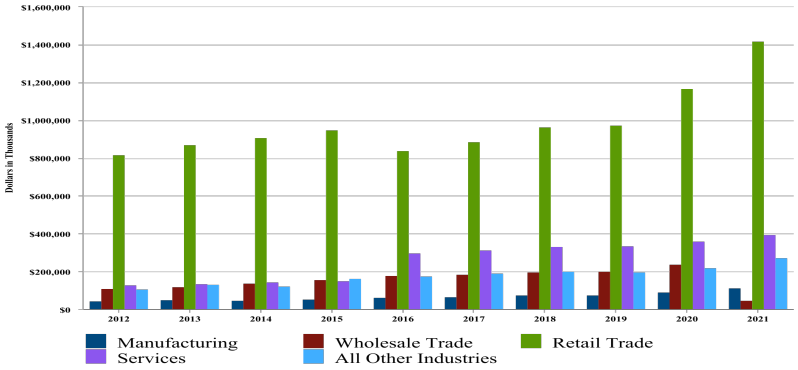
[2]The total number of filers for vehicle fuel tax may contain the same filers counted more than once as some filers distribute more than one type of fuel.

[3]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.

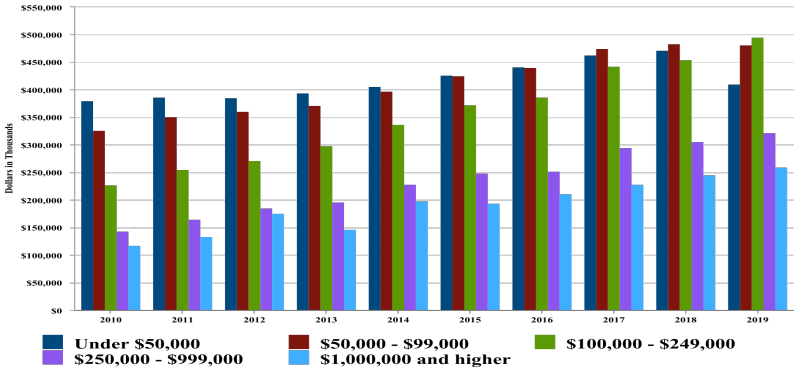
[4]Under the NAICS, commercial farming is combined with agriculture/forestry, fishing, and other.

[5]Taxable sales by individuals and businesses without a sales and use tax permit.

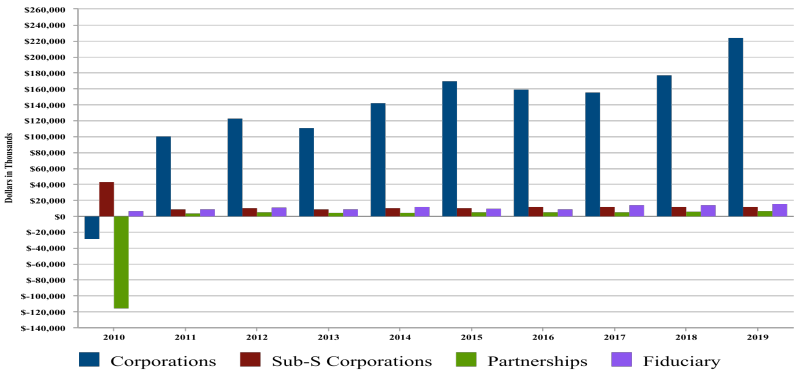
Sales Tax Liabilities by Industry
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



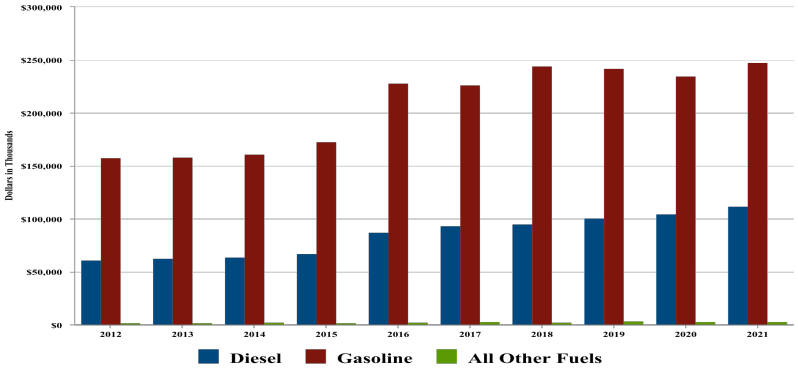
Personal Income Tax Liabilities by Income Level
Calendar Years 2010-2019



Corporate Income Tax Liabilities
Tax Years 2010 - 2019



Vehicle Fuel Tax Liabilities
Fiscal Years 2012 - 2021



Schedule 8 - Outstanding Debt Ratios

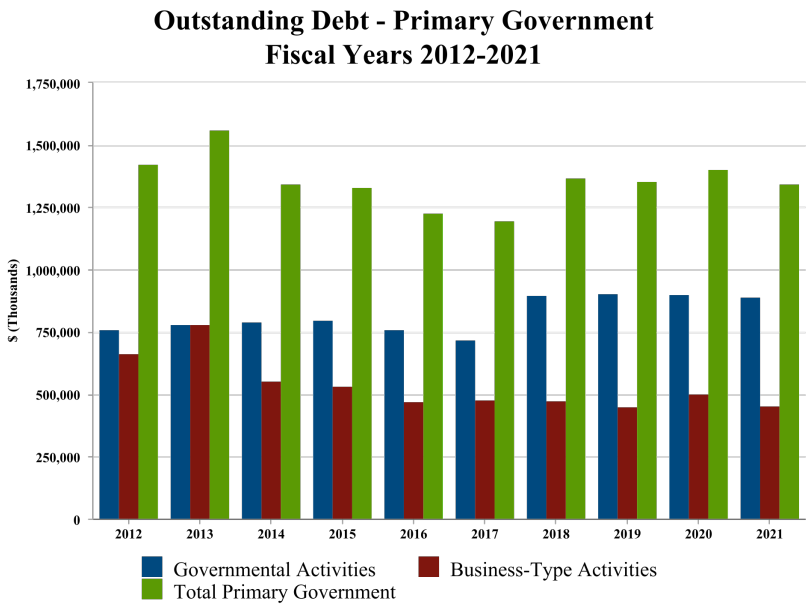
Fiscal Years 2012-2021

(dollars in thousands, except per capita amount)

	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 (as restated)	2021
Governmental Activities										
Revenue Bonds[1,2]	$ 207,106	$ 197,624	$ 170,640	$ 150,379	$ 146,516	$ 136,844	$ 356,334	$ 388,896	$ 396,893	$ 377,361
Capital Leases	28,967	27,394	25,862	24,319	17,462	16,419	15,594	19,426	17,764	16,022
Notes Payable[3]	524,813	554,892	595,362	621,767	595,116	564,331	524,263	496,460	485,099	497,341
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 760,886**	**$ 779,910**	**$ 791,864**	**$ 796,465**	**$ 759,094**	**$ 717,594**	**$ 896,191**	**$ 904,782**	**$ 899,756**	**$ 890,724**
Business-Type Activities										
Revenue Bonds[4]	$ 457,113	$ 197,624	$ 445,651	$ 477,546	$ 462,572	$ 474,094	$ 472,714	$ 448,905	$ 502,857	$ 451,967
Capital Leases[5]	2,316	27,394	1,158	780	4,995	4,148	302	393	553	827
Notes Payable[6]	204,745	554,892	105,919	55,117	2,157	73	64	0	0	96
Total Business-Type Activities	**$ 664,174**	**$ 779,910**	**$ 552,728**	**$ 533,443**	**$ 469,724**	**$ 478,315**	**$ 473,080**	**$ 449,298**	**$ 503,410**	**$ 452,890**
Total Primary Government	**$1,425,060**	**$1,559,820**	**$1,344,592**	**$1,329,908**	**$1,228,818**	**$1,195,909**	**$1,369,271**	**$1,354,080**	**$1,403,166**	**$1,343,614**
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income[7]	2.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Amount of Debt Per Capita[7]	$ 893.3	$ 968.1	$ 824.3	$ 805.5	$ 730.4	$ 696.2	$ 782.2	$ 757.7	$ 770.4	$ 725.5

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

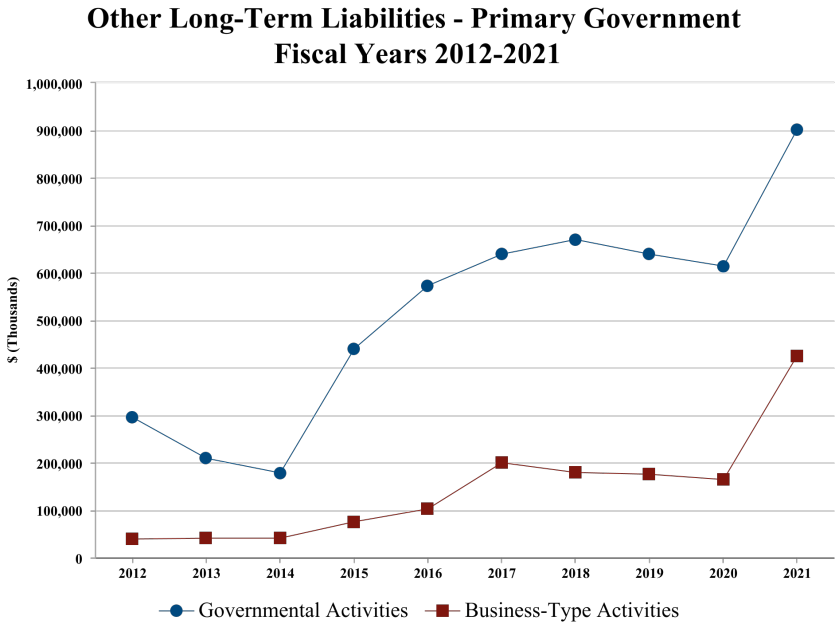
Fiscal Years 2012-2021

(dollars in thousands)

	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 (as restated)	2021
Governmental Activities										
Compensated Absences	$ 62,775	$ 56,470	$ 49,466	$ 49,874	$ 54,058	$ 55,172	$ 57,321	$ 55,756	$ 55,242	$ 62,947
Policy Claim Liabilities	15,450	17,963	14,305	11,304	10,804	11,138	15,213	19,382	17,491	19,524
Claims and Judgments[1]	178,173	96,324	69,495	170,841	169,115	72,812	195,016	204,262	244,574	310,122
Net Pension Obligation[3]	13,596	13,989	14,271							
Net Pension Liability[2]				176,577	306,439	452,474	357,313	325,734	257,027	476,327
Net OPEB Obligation	24,720	24,520	24,491	25,458	25,917					
Total OPEB Liability						43,185	42,103	33,446	39,293	32,841
Other Long-Term Liabilities			6,114	5,468	5,633	3,756	2,400	—		
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 294,714**	**$ 209,266**	**$ 178,142**	**$ 439,522**	**$ 571,966**	**$ 638,537**	**$ 669,366**	**$ 638,580**	**$ 613,627**	**$ 901,761**
Business-Type Activities										
Compensated Absences	$ 22,648	$ 22,239	$ 20,844	$ 21,640	$ 21,373	$ 22,670	$ 23,616	$ 24,143	$ 26,739	$ 27,534
Net Pension Liability[2]				31,898	56,602	85,399	65,526	59,160	44,962	87,680
Net OPEB Obligation	15,513	17,143	18,847	20,982	22,973					
Total OPEB Liability[4]						55,643	55,838	52,150	61,715	68,117
Net OPEB Liability - U of I[4]						34,737	33,336	30,891	16,482	—
Other Long-Term Liabilities	633	968	1,309	1,139	928	785	596	8,625	13,741	241,171
Total Business-Type Activities	**$ 38,794**	**$ 40,350**	**$ 41,000**	**$ 75,659**	**$ 101,876**	**$ 199,234**	**$ 178,912**	**$ 174,969**	**$ 163,639**	**$ 424,502**
Total Primary Government	**$ 333,508**	**$ 249,616**	**$ 219,142**	**$ 515,181**	**$ 673,842**	**$ 837,771**	**$ 848,278**	**$ 813,549**	**$ 777,266**	**$1,326,263**

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 2012-2021

(dollars in thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental Activities						
Notes Payable - Idaho Transportation Department[1]						
Revenue:						
Federal Highway Grants[2]	$ 334,747	$ 292,619	$ 294,620	$ 324,598	$ 297,093	$ 294,499
State Funds	3,829	4,033	4,329	4,598	4,540	
Available Revenue	$ 338,576	$ 296,652	$ 298,949	$ 329,196	$ 301,633	$ 294,499
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 19,957	$ 21,975	$ 24,203	$ 27,180	$ 29,186	$ 30,365
Interest	$ 26,836	$ 28,188	$ 28,417	$ 30,740	$ 29,207	$ 27,810
Coverage	7.2	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.1
Business-Type Activities						
Revenue Bonds - Colleges and Universities[3]						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	$ 257,850	$ 268,014	$ 276,964	$ 295,818	$ 301,659	$ 305,823
Sale of Goods and Services Pledged	90,136	93,356	89,031	94,327	88,135	88,847
Other Income Pledged[4]	35,990	35,828	38,158	45,505	45,051	49,951
Less: Operating Expenses	(65,802)	(69,901)	(69,339)	(66,212)	(68,803)	(65,110)
Net Available Revenue	$ 318,174	$ 327,297	$ 334,814	$ 369,438	$ 366,042	$ 379,511
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 14,090	$ 16,585	$ 16,714	$ 17,704	$ 20,682	$ 18,002
Interest	$ 21,524	$ 19,440	$ 20,018	$ 18,836	$ 16,450	$ 19,852
Coverage	8.9	9.1	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.0
Revenue Bonds - Idaho Water Resources Board[7,8]						
Revenue:						
Sale of Goods and Services	$ 1,059	$ 993	$ 983	$ 1,261	$ 897	
Less: Operating Expenses	(136)	(161)	(123)	(214)	(292)	
Net Available Revenue	$ 923	$ 832	$ 860	$ 1,047	$ 605	$ 0
Debt Service:						
Principal	$ 380	$ 400	$ 425	$ 450	$ 2,065	
Interest	$ 220	$ 198	$ 175	$ 151	$ 125	
Coverage	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.3	#DIV/0!
Notes Payable - Colleges and Universities[5]						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	$ 1,001	$ 1,062	$ 1,108	$ 1,085	$ 1,031	
Housing Fees Pledged	429	441	469	468	489	
Other Income Pledged	110	101	81	88	87	
Less: Operating Expenses	(410)	(402)	(442)	(428)	(480)	
Net Available Revenue	$ 1,130	$ 1,202	$ 1,216	$ 1,213	$ 1,127	$ 0
Debt Service:						
Principal[6]	$ 334	$ 786	$ 1,366	$ 900	$ 1,284	
Interest	$ 138	$ 171	$ 118	$ 84	$ 60	
Coverage	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	#DIV/0!

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.

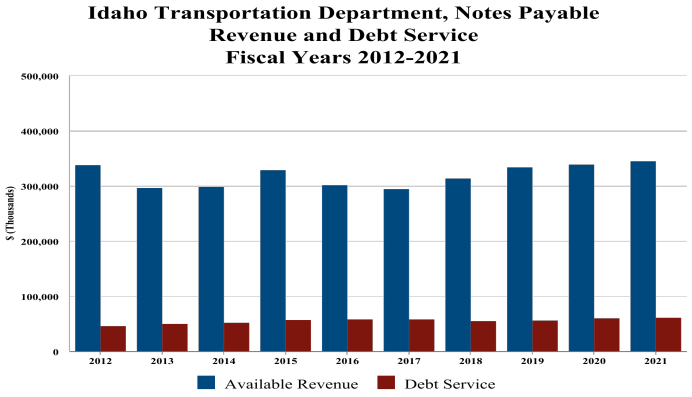
[5] In FY2012 and FY2013 LCSC issued notes payable to refinance Student Fee Refunding Revenue Bonds. The LCSC issued notes payable were paid in full in FY2017.

[6] In FY2013-2014 the increase resulted from LCSC's principal only payments.

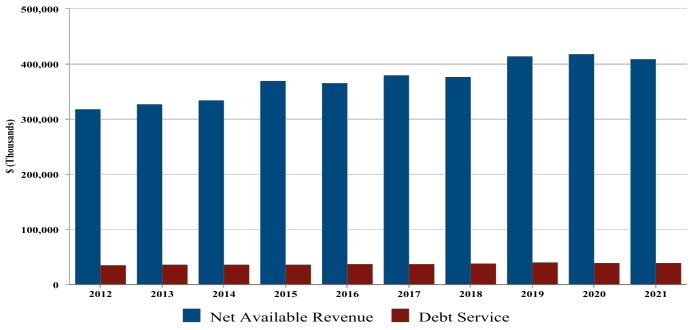
[7] The Series 2006 Refunding Bonds were paid in full in FY2016.

[8] The Idaho Water Resources Board revenue bonds were paid in full in FY2017.

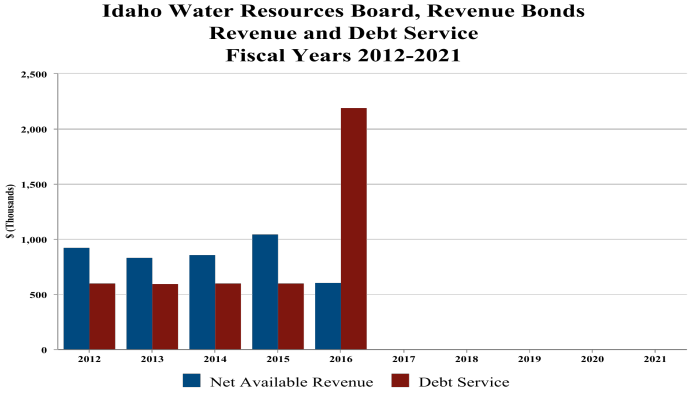
2018	2019	2020	2021
$ 313,887	$ 334,095	$ 339,194	$ 345,651
$ 313,887	$ 334,095	$ 339,194	$ 345,651
$ 31,061	$ 32,559	$ 34,028	$ 34,654
$ 24,955	$ 24,392	$ 26,608	$ 26,949
5.6	5.9	5.6	5.6



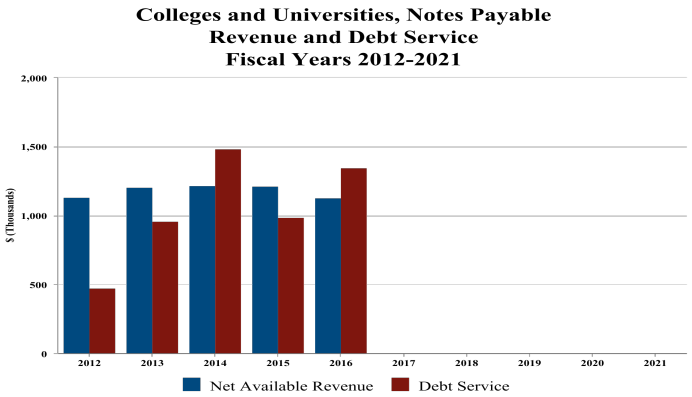
$ 321,224	$ 355,942	$ 368,458	$ 372,901
78,686	103,680	94,857	68,820
54,682	58,666	55,978	54,791
(77,481)	(104,644)	(101,561)	(86,944)
$ 377,111	$ 413,644	$ 417,732	$ 409,568
$ 18,109	$ 20,135	$ 19,765	$ 21,295
$ 20,329	$ 20,338	$ 19,759	$ 20,425
9.8	10.2	10.6	9.8



$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0



$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0



Schedule 11 - Demographic and Economic Indicators

Calendar Years 2012-2021

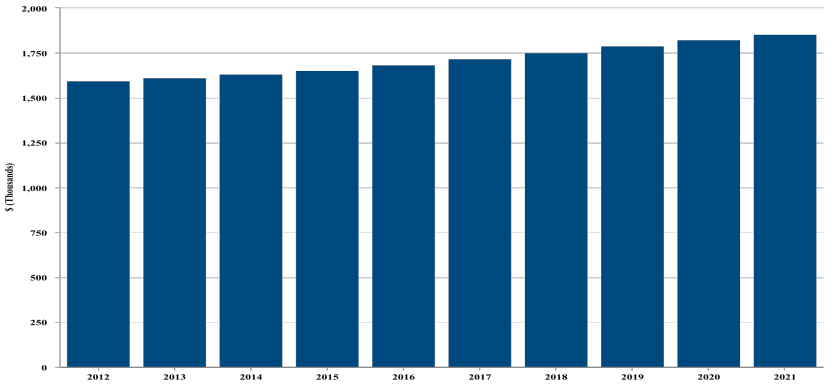
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population						
Idaho *(in thousands)*	1,595	1,611	1,631	1,651	1,682	1,718
Change	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%
National *(in thousands)*	314,498	316,646	318,920	321,206	323,460	325,454
Change	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Total Personal Income [1]						
Idaho *(in billions)*	$ 56	$ 58	$ 62	$ 66	$ 68	$ 73
Change	5.8%	3.9%	6.0%	6.2%	3.9%	6.4%
National *(in billions)*	$ 14,010	$ 14,181	$ 14,992	$ 15,724	$ 16,161	$ 16,949
Change	5.1%	1.2%	5.7%	4.9%	2.8%	4.9%
Per Capita Personal Income						
Idaho	$ 35,189	$ 36,207	$ 37,903	$ 39,782	$ 40,565	$ 42,265
Change	5.0%	2.9%	4.7%	5.0%	2.0%	4.2%
National	$ 44,547	$ 44,785	$ 47,006	$ 48,953	$ 49,961	$ 52,076
Change	4.4%	0.5%	5.0%	4.1%	2.1%	4.2%
Median Age - Idaho [2]	35.2	35.7	35.9	35.8	36.1	35.7
Educational Attainment [3]						
8th Grade or Less	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.2%	3.3%
Some High School, No Diploma	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	6.4%	5.9%
High School Diploma	27.7%	27.4%	28.2%	27.5%	27.9%	28.2%
Some College, No Degree	27.6%	26.7%	27.6%	27.0%	25.3%	26.3%
Associate, Bachelor or Graduate Degree	34.5%	35.3%	34.4%	35.6%	37.2%	36.4%
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Idaho						
Civilian Labor Force	769,256	770,833	779,986	794,687	814,668	833,906
Employed	713,704	723,636	742,302	762,070	783,891	807,147
Unemployed	55,552	47,197	37,684	32,617	30,777	26,759
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	6.1%	4.8%	4.1%	3.8%	3.2%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Idaho						
Goods Producing Industries						
Mining	2,779	2,629	2,519	2,451	2,468	2,216
Logging and Wood Products	6,408	7,034	7,048	7,331	7,698	7,854
Computer and Electronics	11,625	11,266	11,425	11,899	12,124	12,232
Construction	31,431	33,644	35,862	38,264	41,638	44,999
Manufacturing-Durable Goods [4]	16,080	17,462	17,586	18,259	18,849	19,490
Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods	24,019	25,256	25,531	26,122	27,107	28,110
Total Goods Producing Industries	**92,342**	**97,291**	**99,971**	**104,326**	**109,884**	**114,901**
Non-Goods Producing Industries						
Trade	103,623	106,156	108,417	111,728	114,157	115,720
Service	308,058	316,183	326,721	336,147	348,742	361,467
State and Local Government	104,575	104,990	105,851	106,620	108,302	110,128
Federal Government	12,640	12,412	12,337	12,584	12,833	12,976
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	**528,896**	**539,741**	**553,326**	**567,079**	**584,034**	**600,291**
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	**621,238**	**637,032**	**653,297**	**671,405**	**693,918**	**715,192**

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.

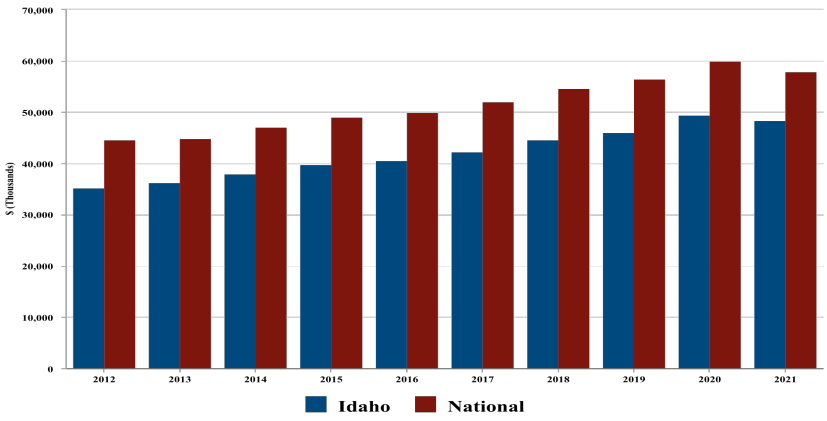
Note: Amounts for calendar years 2017-2019 are estimates. Prior year amounts may change due to revisions by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census Bureau.
[1] Total personal income is comprised of earned income, dividends, interest, rents, and government transfer payments.
[2] Median 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.

2018	2019	2020	2021
1,751	1,787	1,821	1,852
1.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%
327,151	328,727	330,408	332,663
0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
$ 78	$ 82	$ 88	$ 89
7.4%	5.3%	9.4%	-0.4%
$ 17,852	$ 18,552	$ 19,822	$ 19,274
5.3%	3.9%	6.9%	-2.8%
$ 44,551	$ 45,966	$ 49,351	$ 48,370
5.4%	3.2%	7.4%	-2.0%
$ 54,567	$ 56,434	$ 59,992	$ 57,939
4.8%	3.4%	6.3%	-3.4%
35.9	36.9	NA	NA
3.6%	3.0%	N/A	N/A
5.5%	5.5%	N/A	N/A
27.8%	26.1%	N/A	N/A
25.5%	26.0%	N/A	N/A
37.6%	39.4%	N/A	N/A
857,207	881,891	899,927	903,413
832,286	856,245	850,279	876,338
24,921	25,646	49,649	27,075
2.9%	2.9%	5.5%	3.0%
2,249	2,312	2,498	2,513
8,138	8,382	7,948	8,042
12,728	12,202	11,371	11,266
49,211	52,931	55,972	60,057
20,199	20,527	18,196	19,614
28,613	29,220	29,355	30,231
121,138	**125,574**	**125,340**	**131,723**
117,178	118,754	119,722	125,825
375,456	389,459	382,104	401,488
111,818	113,458	112,183	112,268
13,078	13,198	13,476	13,340
617,530	**634,869**	**627,485**	**652,921**
738,668	**760,443**	**752,825**	**784,644**

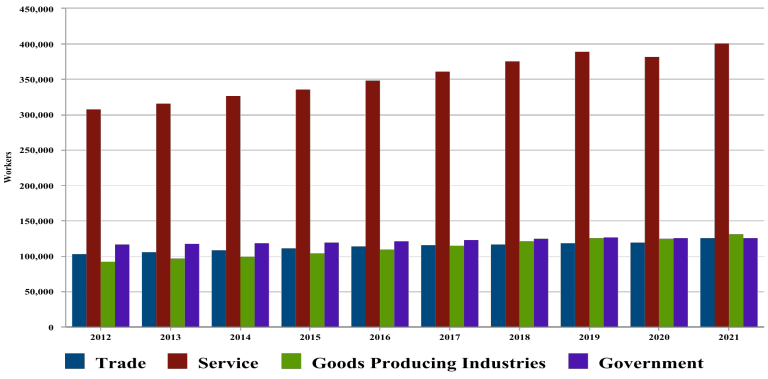
Idaho Population
Calendar Years 2012-2021



Per Capita Personal Income
Calendar Years 2012-2021



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Idaho
Calendar Years 2012-2021



Schedule 12 - Principal Employers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	As of June 30, 2012			As of June 30, 2021		
Major Idaho Employers	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percent of Total State Employment**	**Number of Employees**	**Rank**	**Percent of Total State Employment**
State of Idaho1	18,500-19,000	1	2.6	25,400-25,599	1	2.9
St Luke's Regional Medical Center	9,500-10,000	3	1.4	14,000-14,199	2	1.6
Federal Government	12,500-13,000	2	1.8	13,600-13,799	3	1.6
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	6,500-7,000	4	0.9	8,600-8,799	4	1.0
Micron Technology, Inc.	5,500-6,000	5	0.8	8,400-8,599	5	1.0
St Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	3,000-3,500	11	0.5	5,000-5,199	6	0.6
Albertsons (Supervalu)	3,000-3,500	10	0.5	5,000-5,199	7	0.6
Batelle Energy Alliance	4,000-4,500	8	0.6	4,800-4,999	8	0.6
West Ada School District #2				4,200-4,399	9	0.5
Boise Independent School District #1	3,500-4,000	9	0.5	3,400-3,599	10	0.4
Meridian Joint School District #2	4,000-4,500	6	0.6			
Bringham Young University-Idaho	4,000-4,500	7	0.6			
J.R. Simplot Co.	3,000-3,500	12	0.5			
Total	**80,000**		**11.3**	**92,900**		**10.6**

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 2011/2012-2020/2021

	2011/12	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**
Elementary	154,671	156,715	157,554	161,015	162,131	163,519	164,180	166,060	167,214	162,338
Secondary	126,094	127,526	128,651	13,007	132,340	135,268	138,289	141,168	144,777	148,315
Total All Grades	**280,765**	**284,241**	**286,205**	**174,022**	**294,471**	**298,787**	**302,469**	**307,228**	**311,991**	**310,653**

Source: Idaho Department of Education

Public Higher Education Enrollment

Student Headcount[1] (Calendar Years 2011-2020)

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Boise State University	22,638	21,981	22,239	22,086	23,854	24,121	25,504	26,216	24,067	25,793
Idaho State University	13,860	13,351	13,455	13,032	12,928	12,505	12,372	12,425	11,786	12,157
University of Idaho	12,493	11,884	11,534	11,372	11,780	12,072	11,841	11,926	10,791	11,303
Lewis-Clark State College	3,830	3,585	3,616	3,635	3,909	3,733	3,677	3,748	3,856	3,710
Eastern Idaho Technical College (EITC)[2]	709	725	686	687	676	809	1,288			
Total Colleges and Universities	**53,530**	**51,526**	**51,530**	**50,812**	**53,147**	**53,240**	**54,682**	**54,315**	**50,500**	**52,963**

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 2012-2021

Full-Time Employees

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Government										
Tax Commission	406	426	425	425	422	436	428	429	425	404
Department of Administration	137	136	137	136	128	132	109	111	115	109
All Other	1,058	1,091	1,127	1,139	1,132	1,171	1,207	1,255	1,410	1,517
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction	1,517	1,550	1,544	1,879	1,928	1,897	1,840	1,877	1,935	1,896
Idaho State Police	458	479	480	488	490	518	514	535	525	540
Department of Juvenile Corrections	387	384	387	398	391	405	398	400	400	392
All Other	354	373	566	417	428	421	437	440	457	461
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare	2,606	2,611	2,647	2,614	2,650	2,648	2,668	2,670	2,725	2,693
Education										
Colleges and Universities	6,436	6,548	6,721	6,842	6,984	7,396	7,318	7,342	7,375	6,972
All Other	361	371	376	362	384	401	401	401	402	406
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department	1,714	1,683	1,642	1,581	1,516	1,479	1,550	1,559	1,564	1,631
Department of Labor	514	547	547	539	497	477	459	459	473	550
Department of Agriculture	249	253	261	257	269	272	293	297	302	295
All Other	966	992	990	999	1,011	1,078	1,092	1,094	1,090	1,073
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality	331	332	328	322	329	337	353	353	351	335
Department of Fish and Game	545	534	534	533	530	528	547	546	542	522
Department of Lands	231	239	238	253	252	269	276	276	277	281
Department of Parks and Recreation	132	136	132	135	135	135	139	136	141	132
All Other	171	167	162	159	161	174	172	174	170	160
State Total	**18,573**	**18,852**	**19,244**	**19,478**	**19,637**	**20,174**	**20,201**	**20,354**	**20,679**	**20,369**

Part-Time and Temporary Employees[1]

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government	388	342	349	323	440	420	368	392	415	592
Public Safety and Correction	202	178	203	206	162	173	179	171	183	176
Health and Human Services	229	257	243	253	255	263	258	266	257	277
Education	2,587	2,655	2,514	2,441	2,578	2,742	2,377	2,176	2,115	1,219
Economic Development	774	732	705	643	632	647	548	507	509	495
Natural Resources[2]	433	431	465	477	476	888	581	430	485	418
State Total	**4,613**	**4,595**	**4,479**	**4,343**	**4,543**	**5,133**	**4,311**	**3,942**	**3,964**	**3,177**

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 2012-2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Government						
Tax Commission						
Number of Returns Filed *(in thousands)*	2,316	2,350	2,390	2,415	2,484	2,531
Number of Returns Filed Electronically *(in thousands)*	568	587	616	695	731	764
Department of Administration						
Construction Projects Administered	345	293	296	311	366	359
Employees Covered by Benefit Plans	19,018	19,247	19,592	19,831	20,019	20,549
Public Safety and Correction						
Department of Correction1						
Incarcerated Offenders	8,097	8,221	8,120	8,157	7,715	8,212
Supervised Offenders	14,530	14,705	15,433	15,970	17,162	17,205
Idaho State Police						
Drug Related Arrests[2]	1,454	1,411	1,559	1,456	1,389	1,948
DUI Arrests[2]	1,845	1,659	1,304	1,197	1,089	1,316
All Other Arrests[2]	1,145	1,101	1,071	876	702	710
Department of Juvenile Corrections						
Number of Juveniles Served	553	550	498	467	433	444
Rate of Recommitment to DJC Custody	12.0%	18.2%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0 %	15.0 %
Health and Human Services						
Department of Health and Welfare1						
Medicaid Enrollees	238,165	247,151	261,639	289,303	299,611	314,584
Percent of Population	14.9%	15.3%	16.0%	17.5%	17.8 %	18.3 %
Food Stamp Recipients	235,502	229,586	217,553	201,094	189,910	175,644
Percent of Population	14.8%	14.2%	13.3%	12.2%	11.3 %	10.2 %
Education						
Colleges and Universities1						
Enrollment	53,530	51,526	51,530	50,812	53,147	53,240
Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded	9,980	10,382	10,356	10,518	10,648	10,983
Economic Development						
Idaho Transportation Department						
Percent of Pavement Which is Deficient[1]	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	14.0%	16.0 %	15.0 %
Vehicles Weighed *(in thousands)*	2,314	2,281	2,433	2,514	2,078	3,108
Department of Labor						
Individuals Registered for Employment [5,6]	301,338	277,111	255,891	200,771	121,672	84,933
Job Openings Received	57,189	80,283	101,897	107,353	279,856	165,004
Department of Agriculture						
Conduct Disease Tests on Animals[3]	100,454	110,944	105,090	99,276	102,251	132,236
Inspections of Dairy Farms	8,024	8,786	8,854	8,688	8,419	7,378
Natural Resources						
Department of Environmental Quality						
Air Quality Sites Monitored	39	40	40	40	39	39
Water Sites Monitored[7]	237	237	290	231	284	230
Department of Fish and Game						
Citations and Warnings Issued	4,175	3,480	4,868	4,348	2,635	3,387
Hatchery Fish Raised *(in thousands)*[2]	23,007	23,837	35,253	30,774	33,573	33,853
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Sold [2]	573,714	566,460	576,063	600,328	584,871	569,563
Department of Lands1						
Forest Products Harvested *(in million board feet)*	287	290	274	222	201	173
Fires Responded to on IDL Land	187	322	351	321	168	213
Department of Parks and Recreation						
Park Visitation *(in thousands)* [1, 2, 4]	4,638	4,777	4,821	4,465	4,819	5,426
Recreational Registrations *(in thousands)* [4]	262	275	270	277	288	282

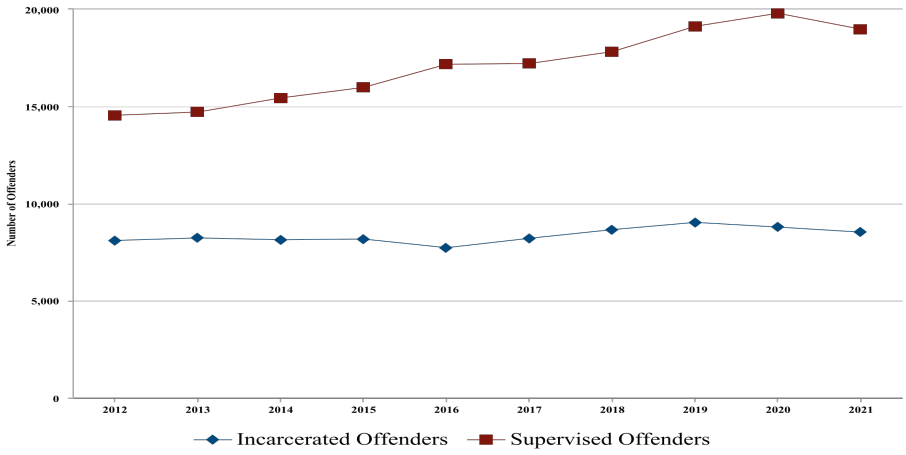
Sources: Idaho Division of Financial Management, Idaho State Tax Commission, Office of the Idaho State Controller, Idaho State Police, Idaho State Board of Education, Idaho Departments of Administration, Correction, Juvenile Corrections, Health and Welfare, Transportation, Labor, Agriculture, Environmental 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

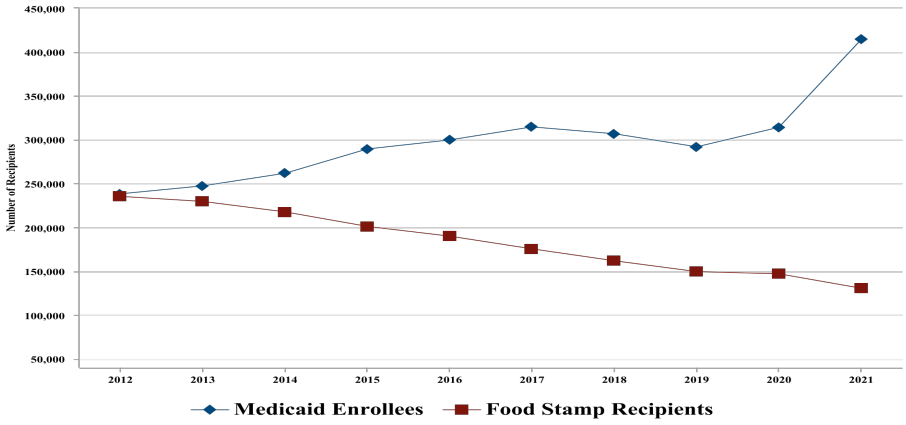
[1] Operating indicators for FY2019 are actual amounts, not estimates.
[2] Operating indicators are reported on a calendar year basis.
[3] In FY2011 and FY2012 the increase and decrease in disease testing on animals is attributed to brucellosis testing.

2018	2019	2020	2021
2,680	2,844	2,919	3,361
797	831	844	883
428	473	446	202
20,557	20,768	20,995	20,660
8,645	9,030	8,775	8,518
17,814	19,115	19,790	18,969
2,098	2,224	2,043	1,061
1,410	1,518	1,555	545
826	911	865	3,207
447	421	358	314
14.0 %	16.0 %	7.0 %	11.0 %
306,459	291,990	313,884	414,152
17.5 %	16.4 %	17.2 %	22.4 %
161,694	149,537	147,054	130,699
17.5 %	16.4 %	17.2 %	22.4 %
54,778	54,315	50,500	52,963
11,386	11,341	12,119	12,163
12.0 %	9.3 %	7.9 %	13.3 %
3,452	2,947	2,947	3,239
75,310	61,431	66,827	45,588
178,129	197,022	150,881	159,851
432,002	480,418	497,318	481,143
7,535	7,518	8,059	7,804
35	35	34	34
264	260	0	265
3,752	4,060	3,727	3,110
30,042	29,011	29,700	28,948
588,632	593,782	651,511	653,889
179	191	247	NA
259	239	257	NA
5,726	5,797	7,024	NA
290	301	NA	312

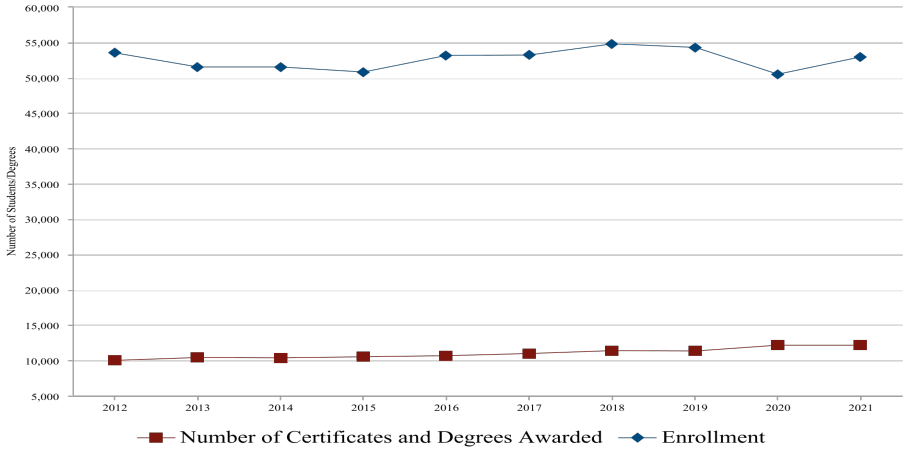
Department of Correction - Adult Offenders
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Department of Health and Welfare
Medicaid Enrollees and Food Stamp Recipients
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



Colleges and Universities - Enrollment and Degrees Awarded
Fiscal Years 2012-2021



[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 2012-2021

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Government										
Department of Administration										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)[1]	728	728	719	754	754	754	754	754	754	754
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction										
Buildings	105	80	84	87	84	80	83	84	83	93
Vehicles	384	401	394	402	457	455	477	491	489	537
Idaho State Police										
Vehicles[2]	419	430	466	493	497	514	538	574	604	633
Machinery and Equipment [2]	857	886	1,084	1,138	1,210	1,288	1,312	1,677	1,688	1,729
Department of Juvenile Corrections										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	242	224	224	224	242	244	244	244	244	244
Vehicles	54	56	60	56	62	64	60	60	59	58
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)[3]	1,698	1,715	1,726	1,487	1,487	1,463	1,463	1,260	1,260	1,280
Vehicles	480	431	494	501	492	487	498	506	506	450
Education										
Colleges and Universities										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	15,024	15,098	15,161	15,117	15,252	15,382	15,414	15,311	15,515	15,826
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department										
Highway Lane Miles [4]	12,222	12,222	12,236	12,269	12,271	12,274	12,273	12,273	12,272	12,165
Vehicles [5]	841	823	766	748	680	705	712	705	860	907
Heavy Equipment [5]	1,543	1,407	1,192	1,098	898	838	836	872	1,172	1214
Department of Agriculture										
Scientific and Laboratory Equipment [6]	160	152	156	100	106	112	114	112	105	108
Vehicles[6]	195	203	223	206	210	237	237	237	213	223
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality										
Air Monitoring Instruments[6]	196	185	185	156	148	158	165	177	190	194
Water Sampling/Quality Equipment[6]	80	81	81	27	29	33	39	43	49	49
Department of Fish and Game										
Hatcheries	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	23	23
Vehicles	665	682	704	707	702	730	768	751	757	782
Boats [6]	279	287	284	84	83	82	85	86	90	91
Wildlife Management Areas	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	31
Department of Lands										
Acres of Land (in thousands) [4]	2,448	2,448	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,442	2,445	2,445	2,477	2,478
Vehicles	362	359	371	375	412	415	422	435	440	469
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	365	368	372	348	356	364	366	372	390	392
Vehicles	313	327	318	314	317	322	321	337	332	339

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 FY2014-2021, Idaho State Police ordered more vehicles and related equipment than in prior years.
[3] Leased buildings are included.
[4] Highway lane miles and acres of land for FY2019-2021 are based on estimates.
[5] Idaho Department of Transportation (ITD) vehicles and heavy equipment have been restated for FY2012-2013. During FY2014 ITD actively reduced the amount of heavy equipment.
[6] For FY2015-2021, 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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3				
Pooled Cash and Investments	795,642	$ 70,908	$ 654,129	$ 65,075	$ 130,992
Investments		150,396			
Accounts Receivable, Net	778	267		12,500	
Taxes Receivable, Net	335,904	834			361
Interfund Receivables	51,090	1,426			31
Inventories and Prepaid Items	6,102			445	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net					
Other Assets	2,968	547	1,511	373	312
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents				316	
Investments				454,729	
Total Assets	$ 1,192,487	$ 224,378	$ 655,640	$ 533,438	$ 131,696
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	$ 14,588			$ 77	$ 1,230
Payroll and Related Liabilities	16,674	$ 95		5	16
Interfund Payables	624			0	632
Due to Other Entities					
Unearned Revenue		21,966			
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	2,153				
Other Accrued Liabilities	783	1,213	$ 10	3	2
Total Liabilities	34,822	23,274	10	85	1,880
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	84,749	232		12,658	90
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories and Prepaid Items	6,102			445	
Noncurrent Receivables					
Restricted				472,638	
Committed		200,872			129,726
Assigned	3,474				
Unassigned	1,063,340		655,630	47,612	
Total Fund Balances	1,072,916	200,872	655,630	520,695	129,726
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 1,192,487	$ 224,378	$ 655,640	$ 533,438	$ 131,696

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	Total
					$ 595	$ 598
$ 260,387	$ 2,348	$ 4,783	$ 5,416	$ 28,875	319,417	2,337,972
					13,678	164,074
				10,106	1,464	25,115
22,339	45,138				301	404,877
					213	52,760
				7,988	3,125	17,660
					394	394
					794	6,505
7,234					365	7,915
					2,609	457,338
$ 289,960	$ 47,486	$ 4,783	$ 5,416	$ 46,969	$ 342,955	$ 3,475,208
	$ 145			$ 1,358	$ 6,504	$ 23,902
			$ 139	869	1,575	19,373
			12		5	1,273
$ 80,361						80,361
					163	22,129
					11,267	13,420
					148	2,159
80,361	145		151	2,227	19,662	162,617
5,585	12,518			8,429	322	124,583
				7,988	3,125	17,660
					26	26
204,014	34,823				46,325	757,800
		$ 4,783			239,378	574,759
			5,265	28,325	34,117	71,181
						1,766,582
204,014	34,823	4,783	5,265	36,313	322,971	3,188,008
$ 289,960	$ 47,486	$ 4,783	$ 5,416	$ 46,969	$ 342,955	$ 3,475,208

Schedule 18 - Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
General Fund Accounts
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
REVENUES					
Sales Tax	$ 1,992,729	$ 4,583			
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,447,899	8,701			$ 738
Other Taxes	31,133	5,045			4,171
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	14,364				1,154
Sale of Goods and Services	451	258			3,881
Grants and Contributions	83				
Investment Income	(840)	3,424	$ (1,287)	$ 105,194	742
Tobacco Settlement				22,100	
Other Income	120,981	181	(47)		156
Total Revenues	4,606,800	22,192	(1,334)	127,294	10,842
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	177,165	17,286	38,312	214	127
Public Safety and Correction	372,209				1,926
Health and Human Services				18,483	7,944
Education	166,891		531		1,987,100
Economic Development	30,008				896
Natural Resources	22,158				
Capital Outlay	3,966	50,674			1,706
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	32,824			58	
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	1,583				
Interest and Other Charges	925	2,066			
Total Expenditures	807,729	70,026	38,843	18,755	1,999,699
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	3,799,071	(47,834)	(40,177)	108,539	(1,988,857)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Sale of Capital Assets	213	1			
Transfers In	5,059,451	156,642	287,662	37,106	2,156,000
Transfers Out	(8,271,153)	(38,051)	(605)	(37,106)	(156,529)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,211,489)	118,592	287,057	0	1,999,471
Net Change in Fund Balances	587,582	70,758	246,880	108,539	10,614
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	485,334	130,114	408,750	412,156	119,112
Fund Balances - End of Year	$ 1,072,916	$ 200,872	$ 655,630	$ 520,695	$ 129,726

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	General Account Transfer Eliminations	Total
$ 459,533	$ 7,037				$ 2,513		$ 2,466,395
	271,655				7,071		2,736,064
	16,872				5,989		63,210
		$ 50		$ 83	16,074		31,725
				37	27,827		32,454
					23,349		23,432
397		26			628		108,284
							22,100
		3,762	$ 1	6,623	42,080		173,737
459,930	295,564	3,838	1	6,743	125,531		5,657,401
			9,002	33	29,994		272,133
					7,835		381,970
		12,787			5,877		45,091
					63,458		2,217,980
				367	44,032		75,303
				28,540	11,208		61,906
				2	25,898		82,246
329,089	738			25	13,256		375,990
							1,583
							2,991
329,089	738	12,787	9,002	28,967	201,558		3,517,193
130,841	294,826	(8,949)	(9,001)	(22,224)	(76,027)		2,140,208
					62		276
		9,500	12,079	313	235,779	$ (7,594,258)	360,274
	(300,062)				(74,304)	7,594,258	(1,283,552)
0	(300,062)	9,500	12,079	313	161,537		(923,002)
130,841	(5,236)	551	3,078	(21,911)	85,510		1,217,206
73,173	40,059	4,232	2,187	58,224	237,461		1,970,802
$ 204,014	$ 34,823	$ 4,783	$ 5,265	$ 36,313	$ 322,971		$ 3,188,008

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	1,852,000
Highest Elevation Point	Mt. Borah
	12,662 Feet Above Sea Level
Lowest Elevation Point	Snake River at Lewiston
	770 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, 2021

Twenty Largest Communities in Idaho

	2010	2021
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 & 2021

Land Area and Use
(in square miles)

Land Area	83,569
Water Area	926
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, 2021

Idaho Commodity Rankings

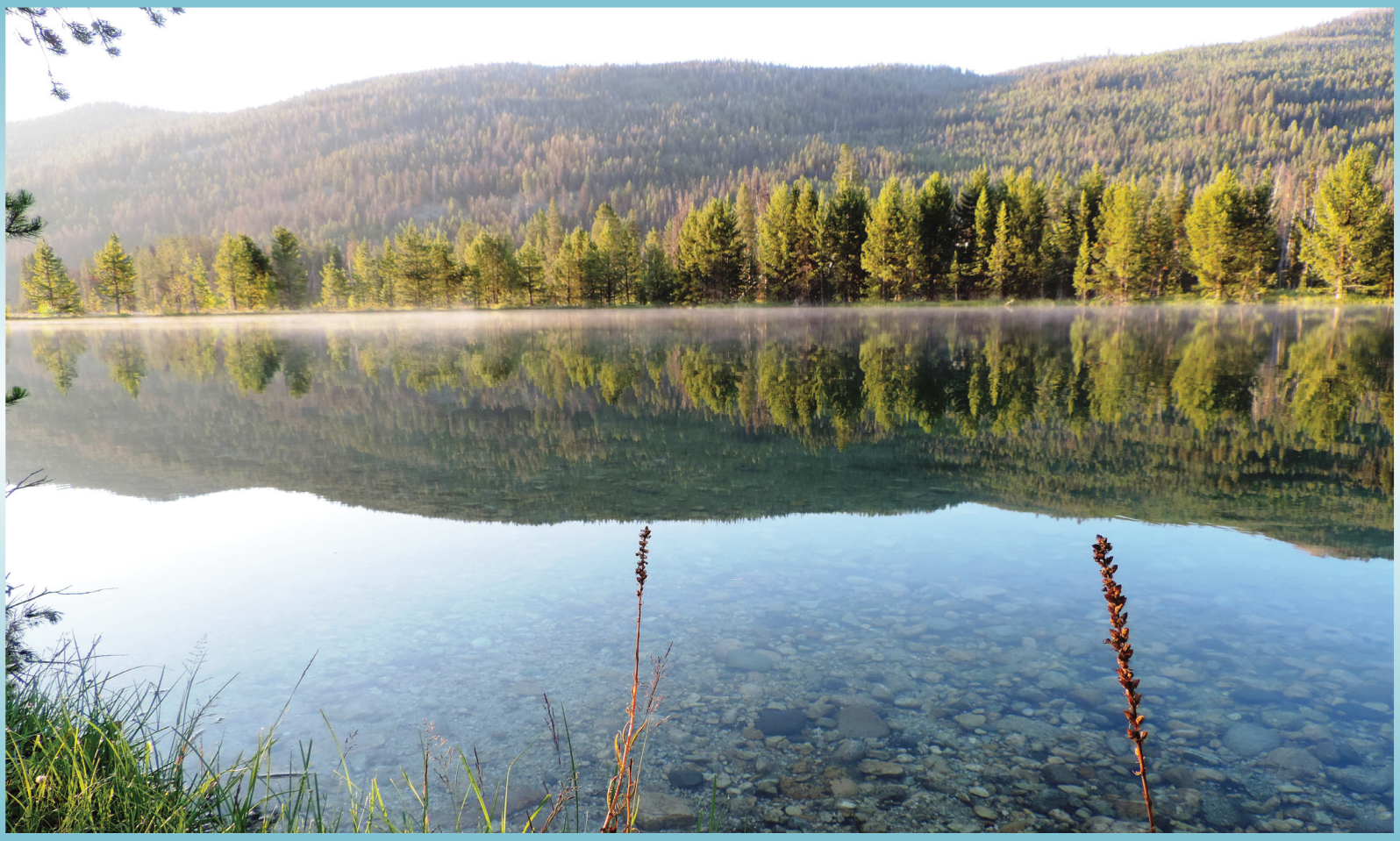
Commodity	U.S. Rank	U.S. %
Potatoes	1	31
Peppermint Oil	1	37
Barley	1	32
Sugarbeets	2	23
Hops	2	15
Hay, Alfalfa	3	8
Onion (Dry)	4	13
Spring Wheat	4	7
Lentils	4	7
Dry Edible Beans	5	5
Dry Edible Peas	5	2
Haylage	6	6
All Wheat	6	5
Corn Silage	7	5
Winter Wheat	7	5
All Hay	9	4

Source: Idaho Agriculture Facts, 2020



Esther Simplot Park
Photo by Brad Swann

On the back cover:
Sulphur Creek
Photo by Greg Schenk



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