#### A Reader's Guide

# Understanding Idaho's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

A basic understanding of the State's financial statements is essential for anyone interested in public finance. This brief guide is designed to help you understand and relate to the information provided in the CAFR, as well as enhance your ability to evaluate the State's financial and economic information. Following the overview of the major components of the CAFR, we have provided specific examples of ways you can use the CAFR to look for answers to questions that you may have. Finally, beginning on page 4 of this guide you will find illustrative financial statements with additional details about interpreting the CAFR.

# What is the purpose of the State of Idaho's financial statements?

State government operations differ from private-sector businesses. While private-sector businesses focus on maximizing profits for investors, governments focus on providing services to all citizens. In most cases, the State does not bill citizens directly for services received. Instead, Idaho primarily finances services with taxes, federal grants, and other fees applied generally to the public. Because citizens have little choice in paying taxes, and it is not always clear how the services received relate to the taxes paid, state government has an important responsibility to demonstrate fiscal accountability to the public. Financial statements are an important way to provide this accountability.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The first two financial statements in the CAFR are the government-wide financial statements—the Statement of Net Assets (CAFR pages 14-15) and the Statement of Activities (CAFR pages 16-17). The Statement of Net Assets contains information about what the State owns (assets), what the State owes (liabilities), and what is remaining after assets are used to satisfy liabilities (net assets) on the last day of the fiscal year (June 30). The Statement of Activities contains information about the costs of providing public services (expenses) and resources obtained to finance services (revenues) during the fiscal year. The government-wide statements provide comprehensive information about the entire government, which includes the following:

- 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. Revenues from taxes and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-Type Activities account for operations that function in a manner similar to private business, where all or a significant portion of their costs are recovered through user fees and charges to external customers.

Discretely presented component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially The State's discretely presented accountable. component units are reported in the following funds: the Idaho Housing and Finance Association fund includes the Association and its component unit, The Housing Company; the College and University Foundation fund includes the foundations of Boise State University, Eastern Idaho Technical College, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, and the University of Idaho; the Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund; the Health Reinsurance fund, which includes the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool and the Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program; and the Idaho Bond Bank Authority.

The government-wide statements do not include fiduciary funds, which account for resources the government manages on behalf of others and are not available to support the State's programs.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements provide a detailed look at the individual major funds of the State and total the remaining nonmajor governmental funds in a single column. Fund financial statements are comprised of the following:

- Governmental funds report the finances of the State's most basic services. Governmental funds focus on short-term assets and liabilities and do not include capital assets or long-term debt. The governmental fund financial statements include the Balance Sheet (CAFR pages 18-19) and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (CAFR pages 22-23). The governmental fund statements also include reconciliations that identify the differences between the fund and government-wide statements (CAFR pages 21 and 25).
- Proprietary funds report the activities the State operates like a business, where the cost of providing goods or services is primarily financed by fees charged to those who use the goods and services. Proprietary funds include enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds report activities that provide services or supplies to the general public; internal service funds report activities that provide services or supplies for the State's programs and activities. Proprietary fund financial statements include the Statement of Net Assets (CAFR pages 26-27); Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets (CAFR pages 28-29); and Statement of Cash Flows (CAFR pages 30-31).
- Fiduciary funds account for resources the State manages or holds on behalf of parties outside the State.
   Fiduciary fund financial statements include the

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets (CAFR page 32) and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets (CAFR page 33).

#### **Governmental Fund Balances**

On the governmental funds Balance Sheet (p. 8) you will notice multiple fund balance categories. Governmental resource providers impose restrictions on how resources can be used. When the federal government provides funding to the State for health and welfare initiatives, for example, certain strings are attached to how the money may be spent. Additionally, the Legislature and Governor approve an annual budget which directs how every dollar must be used. Because of these imposed restrictions, governmental *funds* were established to show proper stewardship of resources and compliance with regulations or limitations.

As illustrated on page eight of this guide, each fund is used to account for assets (government-owned resources available to provide services) and liabilities (amounts that must be paid to entities outside the government). A fund balance is the difference between fund assets and fund liabilities. Or in other words, a fund balance is what is left after considering what resources (assets) the government has available to provide services to its citizens and the debts (liabilities) the government must pay to entities outside the government in order to provide those services.

Prior to fiscal year 2011, governmental fund balances were categorized as either *reserved* or *unreserved*. The definitions of these categories were very broad and often interpreted differently. The fund balance components have been expanded and more explicitly defined to improve consistency, comparability, and usefulness. The categories are presented in descending order from most limited to least limited.

- Nonspendable fund balances consist of resources that cannot be spent because they are in nonspendable form, such as inventories, prepaid items, and long-term receivables; or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. An example of a legal or contractual requirement would be an endowment provided to the government with the stipulation that the money initially provided may only be invested and not spent; only the earnings on the invested amount may be spent.
- Restricted fund balances consist of amounts that are constrained by external parties (such as the federal government) or imposed by law through state constitutional provisions or legislative action. Restricted funds can only be used for specific stated purposes.
- Committed fund balances consist of amounts that are obligated 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.
- Assigned fund balances consist of amounts that are intended by the Legislature, an agency director, or a board to be used for specific purposes, and are neither restricted nor committed.
- The *Unassigned* fund balance is used to report any funds not required to be reported in any other category.
   These funds can be used for any purpose. However, only the General Fund may report a positive unassigned fund balance.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes to the financial statements (CAFR pages 38-102) provide detailed information about the government that is not included or readily apparent on the financial statements, such as the State's significant accounting methods and assumptions, investments, capital assets, major financial commitments, pension benefit costs, and long-term debt.

## **Supporting Financial Statement Information**

- An Independent Auditor's Report (CAFR pages 2-3) provides reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.
- Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A on CAFR pages 4-12) gives an easily readable and objective analysis of the State's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions.
- Required Supplementary Information (CAFR pages 104-109) provides the following information: budgetary comparison schedules that present original and final appropriated operating activities, actual operating activities, and fund balances on a budgetary basis; roadway infrastructure condition and maintenance information; and information on pension and postemployment benefits to certain employees.
- The Combining Financial Statements (CAFR pages 111-141) provide more detail for nonmajor governmental and enterprise, internal service, and fiduciary funds. The total columns of these combining financial statements tie to the applicable combined fund financial statement.
- The Statistical Section (CAFR pages 143-174) provides information that will help you understand the health of the State and the underlying economy. This section contains 10-year trend tables of financial, economic, and demographic data. The statistical section is often of interest to investors and creditors because the trends and non-financial factors it identifies can provide crucial insights to assess the State's creditworthiness.

#### **How You Can Use the Financial Statements**

Now that you have a better understanding of the major components of the CAFR, we will show you how to use this report to analyze some of the issues that were important to Idahoans this past year.

- Sales Tax Revenue Sales tax revenues of \$1.2 billion for 2012 are presented on pages 16-17 of the CAFR. The MD&A has information about sales tax revenues on CAFR pages 7-8. Additional sales tax data may be found on Schedules 2, 4, 5, and 7 of the Statistical Section (CAFR pages 146-147, 150-153, and 156-157).
- Individual and Corporate Income Tax Revenues Income tax revenues of \$1.4 billion for 2012, along with other state tax revenues, are presented on pages 16-17 of the CAFR. Income tax revenues increased \$93.7 million from the previous fiscal year. Additional data may be found on Schedules 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Statistical Section (CAFR pages 146-147 and 150-157).
- Health and Human Services Spending Health and human services had \$2.4 billion in expenses in fiscal year 2012, a decrease of 7 percent over the prior fiscal year, due to a reduction in medical assistance payments for Medicaid and rehabilitation services. Medicaid assists those who are unable to pay for medical and dental services. You can see health and human services revenues and expenses on CAFR pages 16-17 and 22-23. More information on health and human services expenses can be found in the MD&A (CAFR pages 7-8 and 10). Health and Human Services generated revenues of \$1.9 billion (primarily from federal grants) leaving a net expense of \$538.9 million subsidized by general revenue. The Department of Health and Welfare's budget is discussed in the transmittal letter (CAFR page vii).
- Education Our policy makers debate education spending extensively each year. Education is important to us all, and it hits home with our children. You can see on CAFR pages 16-17 that education expenses (for kindergarten through 12th grade only) were \$1.7 billion in fiscal year 2012. You can also see that colleges and universities spent \$969.4 million. Looking a bit further, you can see that colleges and universities generated revenues (over \$756.9 million—primarily from fees and federal grants) that offset their expenses, leaving a net expense of \$212.6 million, which was supported by general revenues. K through 12 education had less

- capacity to generate revenues, approximately \$315.1 million, leaving a net expense of \$1.4 billion to be supported by general revenues. More detailed college and university financial statements can be found on CAFR pages 26-31. Financial analysis of the college and university activity can be found in the MD&A on CAFR page 9.
- **PERSI** If you are a public employer or public employee, you may be interested in the pension trust funds which are part of the fiduciary funds (CAFR pages 32-33 and 133-137). Net assets for the pension trust funds decreased \$16.8 million in fiscal year 2012. You can see on CAFR pages 136-137 that additions to these funds came from a variety of sources, most significantly: employer contributions (\$310.1 million); member contributions (\$222.4 million); and interest, dividends, and other (\$304.3 million). Deductions were primarily for benefits and refunds paid to members (\$690.9 million). At \$12.7 billion, the net assets balance of the pension trust funds is one of the largest balances in the financial statements. As stated earlier, fiduciary funds account for resources the State manages or holds on behalf of others, which are not available to support the State's programs. Additional details about the pension trust funds can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CAFR pages 76-81).
- Budgetary Compliance Idaho Constitution, Article VII, stipulates that agencies cannot spend more money than they have been appropriated, unless specifically authorized. Budgetary controls are incorporated into the statewide accounting and reporting system to ensure expenditures do not exceed authorized appropriations. You can compare Idaho's approved budget with the actual expenditures for the General, Health and Welfare, and Transportation funds on CAFR pages 104-105. In fiscal year 2012 the General Fund had a negative variance stemming from fire suppression deficiency warrants. This deficit is allowed by statute and will be funded with future appropriations. Required Supplementary Information about budgetary reporting can be found on CAFR pages 106-107. Comparisons between budget and actual amounts for the nonmajor governmental and major permanent funds are on CAFR pages 116-122. Complete details about the budget process can be found in the Legal Basis report available online at www.sco.idaho.gov. General Fund budgetary highlights can be found in the MD&A (CAFR pages 10-11).

# **Statement of Net Assets** June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

The Statement of Net Assets reports what the government owns (assets), owes (liabilities), and what is remaining after assets are used to satisfy liabilities (net assets) at a specific point in time (June 30, the fiscal year-end).

Governmental Activities cover traditional activities of state government such as public safety, health and human services, and education. They are financed through taxes, federal grants, and fees.

> **▼** Primary Governmental Activities

> > \$8,319

1,103,081

1,509,727

477,515

90,602

292,597

Assets are presented in order of how readily they can be converted to cash. Cash is the most liquid; capital assets are least liquid.

Internal balances consist of short-term receivables and payables for activities occurring within the State.

The changes in fair value of hedged derivative instruments to be recognized in a future period are reported as assets and liabilities as applicable, with offsetting balances reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows.

Most capital assets are shown at their original purchase/construction cost, less annual depreciation charges accumulated over time. However, land and roadways are not depreciated. More information on capital assets and depreciation can be found in the Notes and Required Supplementary Information sections.

Liabilities are shown in order of maturity or when cash is expected to be used to pay them.

Unearned revenues are resources received that have not yet met the criteria for being recorded as revenues.

The changes in fair value of hedged derivative instruments to be recognized in a future period are reported as assets and liabilities as applicable, with offsetting balances reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows.

The Notes provide information about the major types of long-term liabilities, purposes of liabilities, beginning and ending balances, and how major categories of liabilities have changed during the previous year.

Constraints on the use of net assets that are imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or state law through the Idaho Constitution or legislation are listed separately as "restricted" to show net assets that are not available to support primary government programs

Unrestricted net assets may be used at the State's discretion but often have limitations on

Total assets - total liabilities = total net assets \$10,236,984 - \$2,282,843 = \$7,954,141

→ ASSETS
PASSEIS
Cash :
Poole

ed Cash and Investments Investments Securities Lending Collateral Accounts Receivable, Net Taxes Receivable, Net

and Cash Equivalents

use based on state statutes.

Internal Balances	14,945
Due from Other Entities	296,130
Inventories and Prepaid Items	59,684
Due from Primary Government	
Due from Component Unit	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	8,179
Deferred Outflows	9,282
Other Assets	8,745
Restricted Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	153,827
Investments	164,156
➤ Capital Assets:	
Nondepreciable	4,438,845
Depreciable, Net	1,601,350
Total Assets	\$10,236,984
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$408 905

Accounts Payable \$408,905 Payroll and Related Liabilities 40.900 Medicaid Payable 96,809 Due to Other Entities 69,221 Unearned Revenue 56,999 Amounts Held in Trust for Others 25,917 Due to Primary Government

Due to Component Unit Obligations Under Securities Lending 477,515 ▶ Deferred Inflows 9,282 Other Accrued Liabilities 41,695 Long-Term Liabilities: Due Within One Year 256,808

Total Liabilities NET ASSETS

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for:

Due in More Than One Year

Claims and Judgments

Debt Service Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing Transportation Regulatory Natural Resources and Recreation **Unemployment Compensation** Permanent Trust - Expendable Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable

Other Purposes ▲ Unrestricted

► Total Net Assets **Total Liabilities and Net Assets**  2,282,843 5,287,342

798,792

28,212 5.193 19,121 235,426 68,103 130,662

191,670 1,236,842 220,033 531,537

7,954,141 \$10,236,984 Business-Type Activities provide services that are primarily financed by charging a fee directly to the users of the service such as Universities, State Lottery, and Unemployment Compensation.

**Business-Type** Component **Activities** Units **Total** \$322,857 \$331,176 \$63,838 117,564 1,220,645 798 289,342 968,087 1,799,069 72,058 549,573 205,998 296,600 22,524 292,597 (14,945)140 296,270 25,221 84,905 2,285 754,912 78,535 78,535 358,975 367,154 1,355,349 9,282 116,976 15,405 24,150 18,438 73,513 227,340 20,248 69,280 233,436 3,363 190,426 5,442 4,629,271 969,769 2,571,119 37,782 \$2,774,138 \$13,011,122 \$3,370,042 \$25,938 \$434,843 \$2,745 44,604 85,504 453 96,809 7,045 76,266 45,575 18,421 102,574 2,441 28,358 33,138 78,535 577 577 72,058 549,573 9,282 21,069 62,764 233,507 342,049 85,241 283,670 2,140,144 617,727 1,416,519 922,275 3,205,118 2,790,613 698,601 5,985,943 18,357 28,212 553 5,746 145,448 19,121 235,426 68,103 440,843 571,505 286,702 286,702 45,426 237,096 123,617 74,859 1,311,701 211,642 53,077 1,398 273,110 251,802 783,339 78,967

1,851,863

\$2,774,138

9,806,004

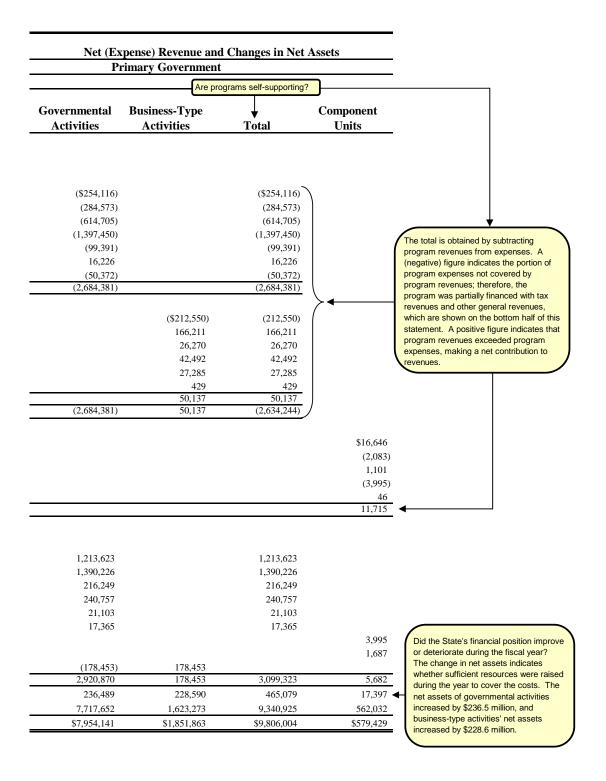
\$13,011,122

Component Units, which are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable, are presented in a column separate from the Primary Government. For more information regarding component units, see CAFR pages 34-37 and 39-40.

579,429

\$3,370,042

The Statement of Activities contains information about costs of Program revenues display the extent to which programs are self-funded. Program providing services (expenses) and resources obtained to finance revenues are categorized as charges for services and grants and contributions services (revenues) during the current fiscal year. Program revenues reduce the net expense of functions/programs. State of Idaho **Statement of Activities** For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012 (dollars in thousands) Program Revenues This column shows the full **Operating** Capital cost of the program Charges for **Grants and Grants and** Expenses Contributions Services **Contributions** FUNCTIONS **Primary Government** Governmental Activities General Government \$413,832 \$97.411 \$62,272 \$33 Public Safety and Correction 335,493 33.502 17.386 32 Health and Human Services 2,396,437 70,603 1.711.129 Education 1,712,567 14,150 300,714 253 452,860 1,959 Economic Development 820,530 266,320 Natural Resources 264,080 159,633 120,382 291 Functions Interest Expense 50,372 show the major Total Governmental Activities 5,993,311 641,619 2,664,743 2,568 programs Business-Type Activities for which 969,419 436,208 295,717 24,944 College and University the State spends Unemployment Compensation 358,283 351,781 172,713 esources 7,112 16,035 17,347 134,055 176,547 State Lottery 150,941 State Liquor 123,656 8,030 Correctional Industries 8.459 Total Business-Type Activities 1,600,555 1,139,971 485,777 **Total Primary Government** \$7,593,866 \$1,781,590 \$3,150,520 \$27,512 **Component Units** Idaho Housing and Finance Association \$188,907 \$149,880 \$55,673 College and University Foundation 60,954 1,977 56,894 Petroleum Clean Water Trust 3,229 2,128 Health Reinsurance 12,129 7,109 1,025 Bond Bank Authority 11,645 11,691 **Total Component Units** \$275,763 \$173,886 \$113,592 \$0 An example of how this statement works: The total cost of the State's General Revenues Health and Human Services activities was \$2,396.4 million. The State raised \$70.6 million from charges for services, and received \$1,711.1 Sales Tax million from operating grants and contributions, most in the form of Individual and Corporate Taxes federal aid. When program revenues are subtracted from expenses for Fuel Tax Health and Human Services, a net expense of \$614.7 million is left. This Other Taxes is the portion of Health and Human Services costs financed with taxes and other general revenues, rather than being financed by the revenues Tobacco Settlement generated by the services themselves. Unrestricted Investment Earnings Payment from State of Idaho General revenues include taxes and other revenues the State uses to **Permanent Endowment Contributions** finance the net expense of the functions above. General revenues are **Transfers** categorized to enhance comparability among financial statements for Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers different years. Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning of Year, as Restated Transfers are shown separately from general revenues, allowing you to Net Assets - End of Year determine if common annual revenues were sufficient to cover net expenses.



# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet serves a purpose similar to the Statement of Net Assets. This statement reports what is owned or controlled and what is owed by governmental funds. However, the focus is on short-term, rather than long-term, assets and liabilities.

Governmental funds present current financial resources which do not include capital assets or long-term debt. Current financial resources are generally turned into cash or consumed within a year.

	Health and General Welfare		
	General	wenare	
SSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$578		
Pooled Cash and Investments	681,177	\$45,667	
Investments	13,582		
Securities Lending Collateral	390,032	1,566	
Accounts Receivable, Net	17,091	30,798	
Taxes Receivable, Net	275,391	134	
Interfund Receivables	12,332	9	
Due from Other Entities	5	204,221	
Inventories and Prepaid Items	8,787	3,656	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	1,711		
Other Assets	93	18	
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,618	7,780	
Investments	142,740	4,007	
Cotal Assets	\$1,553,137	\$297,856	
JABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
iabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$279,159	\$19,620	
Payroll and Related Liabilities	14,028	8,292	
Medicaid Payable		96,809	
Interfund Payables	1,652	467	
Due to Other Entities	41,297		
Deferred Revenue	119,910	123,993	
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	18,735	4,224	
Obligations Under Securities Lending	390,032	1,566	
Other Accrued Liabilities	1,661	1,286	
otal Liabilities	866,474	256,257	
und Balances			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			
Inventories and Prepaid Items	8,787	3,656	
Noncurrent Receivables	50	2,000	
Restricted	184,434	37,892	
		51,652	
Committed	185.098		
Committed Assigned	185,098 57,271	51	

686,663

\$1,553,137

41,599

\$297,856

Fund balance is the difference between assets and liabilities. The definitions of the five fund balances can be found on page 2 of this document. Additional information about the nature and purpose of these fund balances can be found on CAFR pages 97-98.

**Total Fund Balances** 

**Total Liabilities and Fund Balances** 

This statement presents the State's most To see the detail of the different funds that significant or 'major' funds individually and make up Nonmajor Governmental, turn to aggregates nonmajor funds in a single the combining financial statements on CAFR pages 112-113. column. Land Nonmajor **Transportation Endowments** Governmental **Total** \$7 \$7,734 \$8,319 97,305 \$1,181 239,944 1,065,274 117,199 67,302 1,276,032 1,474,115 45,808 26,191 463,597 2,720 24,458 15,502 90,569 14,350 2,722 292,597 2,356 14,697 26,826 65,078 296,130 26,285 6,520 11,990 57,238 282 8,084 6,091 531 4,083 1,017 5,742 33,447 74,770 125,615 17,409 164,156 \$364,760 \$1,312,274 \$538,106 \$4,066,133 \$27,632 \$31,142 \$50,881 \$408,434 5,147 12,789 40,256 96,809 658 3,795 6,572 27,924 69,221 15,636 39,254 298,793 176 2,782 25,917 45,808 26,191 463,597 6,356 2,045 11,348 129,337 31,142 137,737 1,420,947 1,082,942 2,942 1,085,884 26,285 6,520 11,990 57,238 1,411 1,461 206,969 191,670 298,884 919,849

2,169

235,423

\$364,760

1,281,132

\$1,312,274

82,904

2,238

400,369

\$538,106

270,222

59,509 251,023

2,645,186

\$4,066,133



## **Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet**

# To the Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

This reconciliation shows the reasons that total fund balances on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet differ from total net assets for governmental activities on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets

#### **Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds** \$2,645,186 Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets 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: The largest difference between \$1,073,299 Land the government-Capital Assets in Progress 967,816 wide and Infrastructure 3,277,169 governmental fund statements is that Historical Art and Collections 72 fund statements do **Buildings and Improvements** 913,874 not report capital Improvements Other Than Buildings 97,015 assets, such as Machinery, Equipment, and Other 516,730 land, buildings, etc. (822,803) Accumulated Depreciation **Total Capital Assets** 6,023,172 Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are 6,829 not reported in the funds. Some of the State's revenue will be collected after year-end but is not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, is deferred in the funds. 255,319 Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in 87,259 governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets. Bond issue costs are reported as current expenditures in the funds. However, these costs are deferred on the Statement of Net Assets. 2,250 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: The government-(28,675) Capital Leases Payable wide Statement of (61,938)Compensated Absences Payable Net Assets reports long-term liabilities; Bonds and Notes Payable (728,858)the Governmental Accrued Interest on Bonds (30,194)Funds Balance (178, 173)Claims and Judgments Sheet does not. Other Long-Term Liabilities (38.036)Total Long-Term Liabilities (1,065,874)**Net Assets - Governmental Activities** \$7,954,141

The governmental funds total fund balance of \$2,645.2 million (see CAFR page 19) reconciles to the \$7,954.1 million total of the governmental activities net assets reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets (see CAFR page 14). The difference between these numbers can be seen on this reconciliation which primarily shows that the governmental funds report short-term financial information, whereas the government-wide statements report both short-term and long-term information.

This statement and other similar operating statements (such as the Statement of Activities) contain information for the fiscal year; by contrast, balance sheets and net asset statements contain data as of a single point in time--the end of the fiscal year.

Health and

2,698

2,292,492

50,565

43,437

#### State of Idaho

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances **Governmental Funds**

### For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

This statement shows the flow of short-term resources into and out of the State In governmental funds, revenues are included only if cash is received during the year or within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Revenues are reported by major source.

Expenditures generally

are recorded when the

State has received the

goods or services and

expenditures are listed

payment is due and

by major functional category.

payable. The

	General	Welfare
REVENUES		
Sales Tax	\$1,209,691	
Individual and Corporate Taxes	1,389,291	
Other Taxes	60,096	\$62,806
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	21,018	20,964
Sale of Goods and Services	26,957	66,151
Grants and Contributions	16,010	1,698,755
Investment Income	14,173	461
Tobacco Settlement	24,922	
Other Income	56,458	1,190
Total Revenues	2,818,616	1,850,327

#### **EXPENDITURES**

Current:

	Public Safet
1	Health and l
	Education
	Economic D
K	Natural Res
	Capital Outlay
17	Intergovernmen
/	Debt Service:
_	Principal Re

General Government 108,025 ty and Correction 241,561 **Human Services** 37,356 1,403,893 38,046 Development 27,914 sources 25,199 199,769 ntal Revenue Sharing . . . .

Capital Outlay shows the purchase, construction, and improvement of capital assets. This amount is different than that of the governmentwide statements, which adds the cost to capital assets on the Statement of Net Assets and subtracts the cost over the useful life of the asset in the form of depreciation expense.

Principal Retirement	1,013	
Interest and Other Charges	12,210	3
Total Expenditures	2,094,986	2,389,195
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	723,630	(538,868)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Bonds and Notes Issued		
Premium on Bonds Issued		
Payment to Refunded Bond Excrow Agent		
Sale of Capital Assets	357	1,519
Transfers In	161,952	610,871
Transfers Out	(864,560)	(171)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(702,251)	612,219
Net Change in Fund Balances	21,379	73,351
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated	665,284	(31,752)
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$686,663	\$41,599
•		

Several funds make up the Nonmajor Governmental column. To see greater detail of the individual funds summarized in this column, turn to the combining financial statements on CAFR pages 114 and 115.

		▼		
	Land	Nonmajor		
Transportation	Endowments	Governmental	Total	
		¢4.000	¢1.214.401	
		\$4,800	\$1,214,491	
\$200 7 <i>CE</i>		125 052	1,389,291	
\$208,765		125,053	456,720	
126,702 7,209	¢ (	142,144	310,828	
7,209 349,379	\$65,551	32,570 574,426	198,438 2,638,570	
6,169	12,889	17,572	51,264	
0,109	12,009	17,372	24,922	
3,669	8,743	31,768	101,828	
701,893	•			
/01,893	87,183	928,333	6,386,352	
		49,258	157,283	
		58,550	302,809	
		20,220	2,329,848	
		283,191	1,687,084	
166,349		187,847	392,242	
,	28,081	159,359	215,354	
333,428		92,330	501,522	
132,863		77,730	453,799	
19,957		26,984	47,954	
26,908		11,683	50,804	
679,505	28,081	946,932	6,138,699	
22,388	59,102	(18,599)	247,653	
		146,219	146,219	
		7,219	7,219	
		(88,044)	(88,044)	All funds had positive changes in fund
13,051	525	1,419	16,871	balances (revenues and other financi
		42,218	815,041	sources exceeded expenditures and
(15,610)	(46,425)	(69,047)	(995,813)	other financing uses).
(2,559)	(45,900)	39,984	(98,507)	
19,829	13,202	21,385	149,146	
215,594	1,267,930	378,984	2,496,040	These fund balances appear on the
\$235,423	\$1,281,132	\$400,369	\$2,645,186	Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.



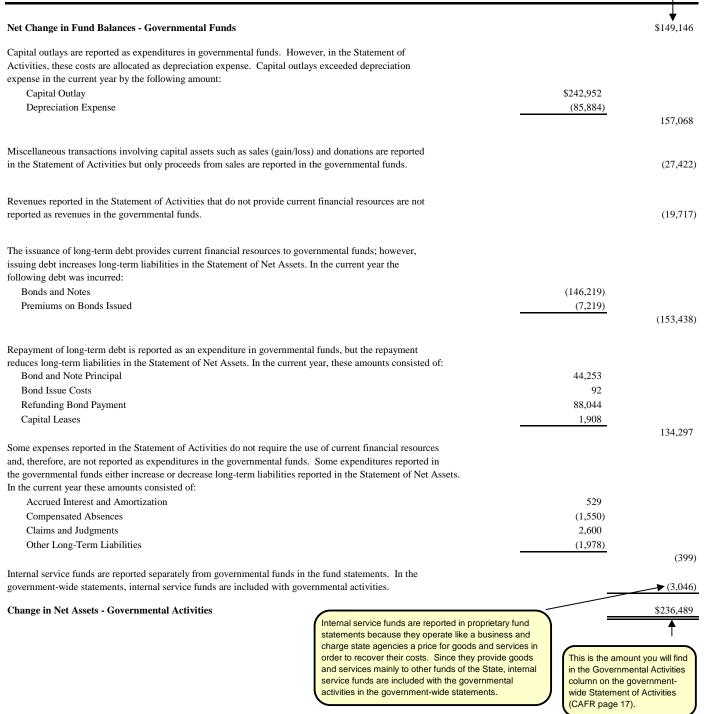
This reconciliation shows the reasons that the net changes in fund balances on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance differ from the change in net assets for governmental activities on the government-wide Statement of Activities.

#### State of Idaho

# 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, 2012

The net change in fund balances comes from the total column of governmental funds on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (CAFR page 23).

(dollars in thousands)



#### Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

Proprietary funds account for operations that function in a manner similar to private business, where the cost of providing goods or services is primarily financed through user charges. Two types of proprietary funds are reported: enterprise and internal service. Enterprise funds account for goods or services provided outside of state government; internal service funds provide goods or services to state agencies on a cost-reimbursement basis. Enterprise funds and business-type activities on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets are synonymous.

The State is prohibited from using restricted assets for operating purposes. Sources of restrictions include laws and regulations, donor restrictions, and agreements connected with outstanding debt.

Additional details on capital assets and infrastructure can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CAFR pages 44 and 74-76) and the Required Supplementary Information (CAFR pages 107-108).

Additional details on noncurrent (longterm) liabilities can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CAFR pages 45 and 90-97).

	<b>Business-Type ActivitiesEnterprise Funds</b>		
	College and	Unemployment	
	University	Compensation	Loan
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$91,263	\$228,048	\$634
Pooled Cash and Investments	81,858	949	17,992
Investments	53,359		
Securities Lending Collateral		45,685	26,373
Accounts Receivable, Net	63,507	136,905	165
Interfund Receivables	2,953		
Due from Other Entities	10.750		140
Inventories and Prepaid Items	10,758		
Due from Component Unit	3,676		11.045
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	3,662		11,845
Other Current Assets	823	411.505	6,917
Total Current Assets	311,859	411,587	64,066
Noncurrent Assets	2.541		20.005
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,541	116 007	30,905
Investments	119,096	116,887	67.476
Restricted Investments	1,804		67,476
Due from Component Unit	74,859		221 004
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	21,564		321,904
Other Noncurrent Assets	7,580		22.042
Capital Assets, Net	1,110,965	116 997	32,943
Total Noncurrent Assets Total Assets	1,338,409	116,887	453,228 \$517,204
LIABILITIES	\$1,650,268	\$528,474	\$517,294
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$16,747		
Payroll and Related Liabilities	43,842		
Interfund Payables	7,025		
Due to Other Entities	7,023		
Unearned Revenue	29,199		\$16,376
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	2,441		Ψ10,070
Due to Component Unit	577		
Obligations Under Securities Lending	577	\$45,685	26,373
Other Accrued Liabilities	8,441	8,517	206
Compensated Absences Payable	21,904		
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	18,730	43,425	400
Policy Claim Liabilities	-,	-, -	
Total Current Liabilities	148,906	97,627	43,355
Noncurrent Liabilities	·	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable Policy Claim Liabilities	454,389	144,145	2,940
Other Long-Term Obligations	15,782		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	470,171	144,145	2,940
Total Liabilities	619,077	241,772	46,295
NET ASSETS			,
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for:	652,857		29,603
Claims and Judgments			
Debt Service			553
Unemployment Compensation		286,702	
Permanent Trust - Expendable	45,426		
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable	74,859		
Other Purposes	, .,		440,843
Unrestricted	259 040		440,043
Total Net Assets	258,049	286,702	470,999
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	1,031,191 \$1,650,268	\$528,474	\$517,294
	φ1,030,400	φυ <b>∠</b> 0, <del>4</del> 74	ψJ11,474

The amount reported for total net assets on this statement differs from the amount reported for Business-Type Activities on the government-wide Statement of Net Assets because of a \$6,247 consolidation adjustment for internal service fund activities on the government-wide statement.

Several funds make up the Nonmajor Enterprise Funds column. To see greater detail of the individual funds included in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR pages 123-124).

Governmental Activities Nonmajor Internal **Enterprise Funds Service Funds Total** \$2,912 \$322,857 16,765 117,564 \$37,807 53,359 72,058 13,918 5,421 205,998 33 214 3,167 617 140 14,463 25.221 2,446 3,676 15,507 74 7,814 165 39,849 827,361 54,986 40,067 73,513 28,212 235,983 35,612 69,280 74,859 95 343,468 11 7,591 6 17,023 16,287 1,160,195 56,365 1,964,889 80,948 \$96,214 \$2,792,250 \$135,934 \$9,191 \$25,938 \$560 762 44,604 644 4,840 11,865 44 7,045 7,045 45,575 13,436 2,441 577 72,058 13,918 3,905 21,069 153 744 22,648 837 38 62,593 284 7,043 36,919 26,525 316,413 107 601,581 3,069 8,407 280 11,756 471 617,727 26,996 934,140 48,675 16,141 698,601 13,675 28,212 553 286,702 45,426 74,859 53,077 493,920 42,618 258,049 2,754 69,218 1,858,110 87,259

\$96,214

\$2,792,250

Internal service funds are included with governmental activities in the government-wide statements. To see greater detail of the individual funds included in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR pages 127-128).

As a general rule, current assets and liabilities on the proprietary fund statements are those assets and liabilities expected to mature within one year of the end of the fiscal period (June 30). Noncurrent assets and liabilities are those assets and liabilities expected to mature in more than one year from the end of the fiscal period.

Restricted assets are generally not included as part of current assets because of constraints placed on their use. Assets are reported as restricted when restrictions on asset use are imposed by law or external parties, and the constraints change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the assets. Likewise, liabilities to be repaid from restricted assets are not included as part of current liabilities.

This total net assets amount is typically the same amount for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets (CAFR page 14) and the ending net assets shown on the Statement of Activities (CAFR page 17). See the bottom of page 16 for an explanation as to why the amounts are not equal.

The total net assets amount is the same as the ending net assets shown on the Statement of Revenues Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Assets (CAFR page 29).

\$135,934

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

# **Proprietary Funds**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

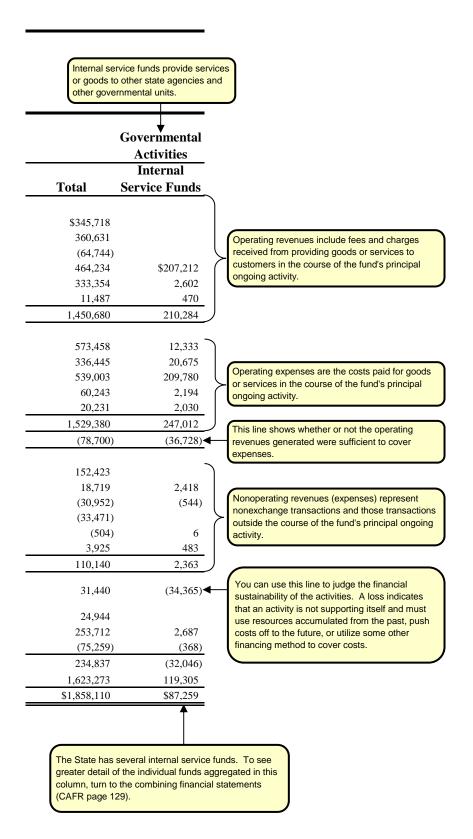
individuals.

(dollars in thousands)

Proprietary funds report activities the State operates similar to a business. Proprietary activities charge a fee to users that covers most of the cost of providing the service.

financial statements (CAFR page 125).

	Enterprise funds account for goods of services provided to those outside of		<u></u>			
	state government.	J		siness-Type Activ	itiesEnterpri	se Funds
			College and	Unemployment		Nonmajor
			University	Compensation	Loan	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>
OPERATING REVI	ENUES					
Assessments				\$345,718		
Licenses, Permits,	and Fees		\$359,363		\$1,266	\$2
Scholarship Allow	rances		(64,744)			
Sale of Goods and	Services		126,725		2,090	335,419
Grants and Contrib	butions		<b>→</b> 158,126	157,881	17,347	
Other Income			11,256			231
<b>Total Operating Rev</b>	venues		590,726	503,599	20,703	335,652
OPERATING EXPE	ENSES					
Personnel Costs			559,331			14,127
Services and Supp	lies		227,690		1,338	107,417
Benefits, Awards,			81,841	348,300		108,862
Depreciation			58,509		208	1,526
Other Expenses			14,579		2	5,650
Total Operating Exp	oenses		941,950	348,300	1,548	237,582
Operating Income (I			(351,224)	155,299	19,155	98,070
-	REVENUES (EXPENSES)		(881,221)	100,2>>	15,100	,,,,,
Gifts and Grants	REVERGES (EM ENGES)	$\vdash$	137,591	14.832		
Investment Income	2		59	6,063	12,302	295
Interest Expense			(20,728)	*	(238)	
Intergovernmental	Distributions		(20,720)	(5,555)	(5,326)	` '
C	le of Capital Assets		(494)		(=,===,	(10)
	g Revenues (Expenses)		3,549		377	(1)
*	Revenues (Expenses)		119,977	10,912	7,115	(27,864)
Total Monoperating	Revenues (Expenses)		117,777	10,712	7,113	(27,004)
Income (Loss) Before	e Contributions and Transfers		(231,247)	166,211	26,270	70,206
Capital Contributions	Capital contributions are		24,944			
Transfers In	allibuilts received for		► 250,384		3,328	
Transfers Out	purchasing or building capital assets or the		(364)	(10,172)	3,326	(64,723)
Change in Net Assets	receipt of a capital asset		43,717	156,039	29,598	5,483
Ü			*	*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
	eginning of Year, as Restated		987,474	130,663	441,401	63,735
Total Net Assets - Er			\$1,031,191	\$286,702	\$470,999	\$69,218
*	between the \$234,837 reported as Ch	1 ~			, 0	-
	y on the government-wide Statement	of Ac	tivities is due to a c	onsolidation adjustmen	t for internal servi	ce fund activities on
the government-wide	/				1 1 2 2 2	
	While most proprietary fur fees charged for goods ar				unds make up the No	onmajor Enterprise or detail of the individual
	subsidies from other funds				•	turn to the combining
	individuals	, ,,	,		tatements (CAFR n	



### Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

This statement shows how the proprietary funds met or did not meet their cash needs.

**Business-**

Operating activities
relate to providing
services and the
production and sales of
goods.

Noncapital financing activities relate to grants, transfers, and borrowing money for purposes other than buying or building capital assets.

Capital and related financing activities relate to receipt and use of cash for purchase or construction of capital assets.

Investing activities relate to the sale, purchase, and earnings from investments.

The reconciliation explains the differences between the flows of cash described here and the operating income (loss) reported on an accrual basis on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets for proprietary funds.

Noncash transactions are not reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets or in the Statement of Cash Flows.

	College and
	University
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from Assessments	
Receipts from Customers	\$414,816
Receipts from Interfund Services	
Receipts from Grants and Contributions	155,640
Payments to Suppliers	(232,654)
Payments to Employees	(549,471)
Payments for Interfund Services	
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(78,412)
Other Receipts (Payments)	2,120
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(287,961)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Gifts, Grants, and Endowments Received	135,627
Intergovernmental Distributions	100,027
Transfers In	250,020
Transfers Out	200,020
Proceeds from Bonds, Notes, and Loans	216,246
Repayments of Bonds, Notes, and Loans	(212,529)
Interest Payments	(===,==>)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	389,364
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Capital Grants and Contributions	10.641
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes	19,641
	43,787
Principal Payments Interest Payments	(38,529) (19,960)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	(19,900)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(94,492)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(89,524)
	(0),324)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2.115
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	3,117
Purchase of Investments	(351,625)
Redemption of Investments	300,967
Other Investing Activities	(45.541)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(47,541)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(35,662)
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	211,324 \$175,662
	\$173,002
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$351,224)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	
Depreciation and Amortization	58,509
Maintenance Costs Paid by Department of Public Works	3,532
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(2,208)
Inventories and Prepaid Items	1,198
Notes Receivable	(64)
Other Assets	(755)
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	(3,106)
Unearned Revenue	
Compensated Absences	457
Policy Claim Liabilities	
Other Accrued Liabilities	5,700

➤ Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands): Investments decreased in fair value by \$2,106 for colleges and universities and by \$1,094 for the Loan Fund. Investments increased in fair value by \$1,573 for Unemployment Compensation and by \$386 for internal service funds. Colleges and universities acquired assets of \$468 through capital leases, \$4,498 through donations, and through state transfers in the amount of \$1,618. The Loan fund forgave loans in the amount of \$5,326. Nonmajor enterprise funds recorded an interfund payable of \$3,175 due on July 1, 2012, acquired capital assets by capital lease for \$87, and disposed of capital assets at a loss of \$11. Internal service funds Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims decreased by \$5,176 due to a decrease in a prior period, acquired capital assets by capital lease for \$58, disposed of capital assets at a loss of \$1, and eliminated capital assets of \$594 in a prior period.

Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities

Several funds make up the Nonmajor Enterprise Funds column. To see greater detail of the individual funds aggregated in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR page 126).

Type Activities F	Type ActivitiesEnterprise Funds   Governmental Activities					
Unemployment	prise ru	Nonmajor		Internal .		
Compensation	Loan	Enterprise Funds	Total	Service Funds		
Compensation	Luan	Enterprise runus	Total	Service Fullus		
¢240,450			¢240,450			
\$340,459	¢2.727	¢221.724	\$340,459	¢11 440		
	\$3,727	\$331,734	750,277	\$11,448		
157 001	17 247	3,304	3,304	193,073		
157,881	17,347	(111.664)	330,868	2,602		
	(1,425)	(111,664)	(345,743)	(19,833)		
	(10)	(14,047)	(563,518)	(12,089)		
(252 719)	(18)	(410)	(428)	(2,980)		
(352,718)	(140)	(110,429)	(541,559) 1,980	(208,199)		
145,622	19,491	98,488	(24,360)	(35,978)		
143,022	17,471	70,400	(24,500)	(55,710)		
14,832			150 450			
14,632		(27, 202)	150,459			
	2 220	(27,202)	(27,202)	2.697		
(10.172)	3,328	(67 000)	253,348	2,687		
(10,172)		(67,898)	(78,070)	(368)		
187,570			403,816			
(202,402)			(414,931)	(252)		
(8,804)	3,328	(95,100)	(8,804)	(352) 1,967		
(18,976)	3,326	(93,100)	278,616	1,907		
			19,641			
		70	43,857			
	(380)	(45)	(38,954)	(321)		
	(220)	(3)	(20,183)	(180)		
		1	30	7		
	(1)	(4,162)	(98,655)	(571)		
	(601)	(4,139)	(94,264)	(1,065)		
			4.5.00.5			
4,490	9,923	295	17,825	2,027		
	(38,671)		(390,296)	(578)		
	17,311		318,278	3,405		
	(39)		(39)	(20)		
4,490	(11,476)	295	(54,232)	4,834		
131,136	10,742	(456)	105,760	(30,242)		
97,861	38,789	60,200	408,174	96,261		
\$228,997	\$49,531	\$59,744	\$513,934	\$66,019 ◀		
\$155,299	\$19,155	\$98,070	(\$78,700)	(\$36,728)		
	200	1.506	60.242	2.104		
	208	1,526	60,243	2,194		
			3,532			
(9,341)	1,068	(622)	(11,103)	104		
(7,341)	1,006	(342)	(11,103) 856	(690)		
		(342)	(64)	(090)		
		(3,090)	(3,845)	(1)		
	(103)	(3,090)	(3,843)	645		
	(697)	3,047	(697)	(3,263)		
	(097)	49	506	(3,203)		
		47	300	1,581		
(336)	(140)	(152)	5,072	50		

The State has several internal service funds. To find greater detail of the individual funds aggregated in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR pages 130-131).

This amount includes both unrestricted and restricted cash on the Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Assets.

# Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

The Investment Trust fund reports the portion of the State's investment pools that belongs to other governments, allowing localities to earn income from spare cash until it is needed. To learn more about the different funds combined in this column, turn to the Notes to the Financial Statements (CAFR pages 64-71) and the combining financial statements (CAFR page 138).

Fiduciary funds account for resources the State manages or holds on behalf of others. Fiduciary funds are not available to support the State's programs.	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	College Savings Private-Purpose Trust	
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,133		\$293	\$9,068
Pooled Cash and Investments	2,777			20,003
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	420,342	\$436,734	11,313	
Fixed Income Investments	3,018,933	967,912		263,285
Marketable Securities	6,732,730			
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	1,592,083		213,388	
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,017,829	73,270		
Other Investments	3,490		6,103	
Securities Lending Collateral		619,957		
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	673,448			
Contributions	4,081			
Interest and Dividends	39,600	3,124	1	
Interfund Receivables	1,575			
Other Receivables	136			
Other Assets	50,866			
Capital Assets, Net	2,915			
Total Assets	13,561,938	2,100,997	231,098	\$292,356
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	495	2,278	144	
Interfund Payables	1,575			
Due to Other Entities				\$757
Amounts Held in Trust for Others				291,599
Obligations Under Securities Lending		619,957		
Investments Purchased	866,217		46	
Other Accrued Liabilities	10,048	616		
Total Liabilities	878,335	622,851	190	\$292,356
NET ASSETS				<u> </u>
Held in Trust for:				Agency funds contain
Employee Pension Benefits	12,400,085			resources held on a
Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	283,518			temporary, purely
External Investment Pool Participants	200,010	1,478,146		custodial basis. Every
Trust Beneficiaries		-,,	230,908	resource held by these funds is due to be passed
Total Net Assets	\$12,683,603	\$1,478,146	\$230,908	along to the individuals of
	<b></b>			organizations to which it
				belongs; therefore, assets equal liabilities at all times
Pension Trust funds report resources held in trust f and beneficiaries of employee benefit plans. To let the different funds combined in this column, turn to Financial Statements (CAFR pages 76-81) and the financial statements (CAFR pages 133-135).	the Notes to the	College Savings Priv Laccounts for the act ge Savings Program iduals save for highe	ivities of the Idaho , which helps	and the fund has no net assets. To learn more about the different funds combined in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR page 140).

# **Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Funds**

## For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

(dollars in thousands)

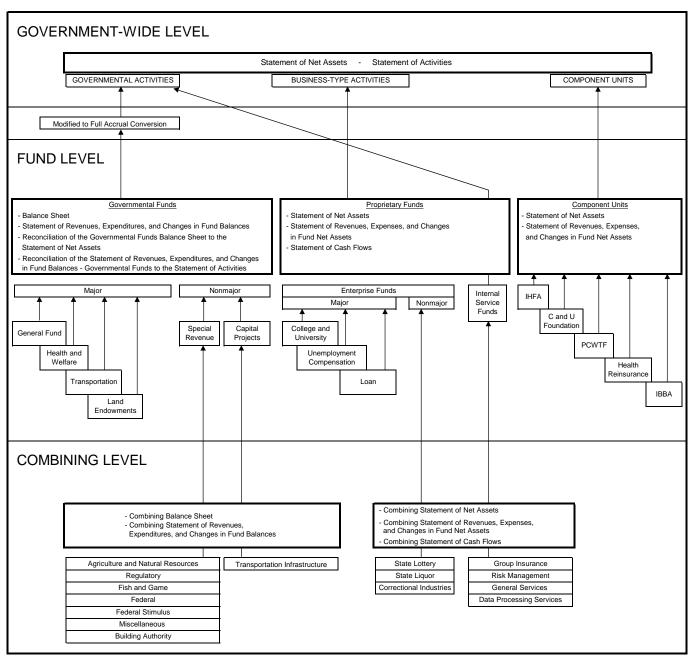
Agency Funds are not included in this statement because they do not have net assets.	Pension	Investment	College Savings
·	Trust	Trust	Trust
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member	\$222,425		
Employer	310,081		
Transfers In from Other Plans	19,158		
Participant Deposits		\$3,073,823	\$35,059
Total Contributions	551,664	3,073,823	35,059
Investment Income:			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	(105,526)	(12,309)	434
Interest, Dividends, and Other	304,297	20,462	5,647
Securities Lending Income		1,673	
Less Investment Expense:			
Investment Activity Expense	(42,522)	(752)	
Securities Lending Interest Expense		(1,202)	
Net Investment Income	156,249	7,872	6,081
Miscellaneous Income	1,594		
Total Additions	709,507	3,081,695	41,140
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	690,862		
Transfers Out to Other Plans	14,943		
Administrative Expense	6,345		1,396
Earnings Distribution		6,101	
Participant Withdrawals	13,917	2,895,498	19,992
Total Deductions	726,067	2,901,599	21,388
Change in Net Assets Held in Trust for:			
Employee Pension Benefits	(25,118)		
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	8,346		
External Investment Pool Participants		180,096	
Trust Beneficiaries			19,752
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	12,700,375	1,298,050	211,156
Net Assets - End of Year	\$12,683,603	\$1,478,146	\$230,908

Additions increase the net assets of a fiduciary fund and include contributions from employers, contributions from employees, and investment earnings.

Deductions reduce net assets and primarily take the form of benefit payments, distributions to participants, and general administrative costs.

With the data in this statement, as well as the Notes (CAFR pages 76-81) and the Required Supplementary Information (CAFR page 109), you can begin to assess the fiscal health of the pension plan. Are the assets growing or declining? How much are the earnings from investments? Is the State making the necessary contributions as an employer? This column includes several Pension Trust funds. To find greater detail of the individual funds aggregated in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (CAFR pages 136-137).

#### **CAFR Fund Structure**



IHFA - Idaho Housing and Finance Association, including its component unit, The Housing Company

C and U Foundation - College and University Foundation

PCWTF - Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund

Health Reinsurance - Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool and Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program

IBBA - Idaho Bond Bank Authority