

A Reader's Guide

Understanding Idaho's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

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 ACFR, as well as enhance your ability to evaluate the State's financial and economic information. Following the overview of the major components of the ACFR, we have provided specific examples of ways you can use the ACFR to look for answers to questions that you may have. Finally, beginning on page 5 of this guide, you will find illustrative financial statements with additional details about interpreting the ACFR.

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 rendered. 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 rendered 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 ACFR are the government-wide financial statements: the Statement of Net Position (ACFR page 14) and the Statement of Activities (ACFR pages 16-17). The Statement of Net Position contains information about what the State owns, what the State owes, and what is remaining 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 finance.
- *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

accountable. The State's discretely presented 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, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark State College, and the University of Idaho; the Health Reinsurance fund, which includes the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool and the Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program; the Idaho Bond Bank Authority; and the Idaho Health Insurance Exchange.

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 liabilities. The governmental fund financial statements include the Balance Sheet (ACFR pages 18-19) and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (ACFR pages 22-23). The governmental fund statements also include reconciliations that identify the differences between the fund and government-wide statements (ACFR 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 Position (ACFR pages 26-27); Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (ACFR pages 28-29); and Statement of Cash Flows (ACFR 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 Position (ACFR page 32) and the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (ACFR page 33).

Governmental Fund Balances

On the governmental funds Balance Sheet, illustrated on page 9 of this guide, you will notice multiple fund balance categories. Governmental resource providers impose restrictions on how resources can be used. For example, when the federal government provides funding to the State for health and welfare initiatives, certain restrictions are placed on 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 9 of this guide, each fund is used to account for *assets* (government-controlled resources available to provide services), *liabilities* (amounts that must be paid to entities outside the government), and *deferred inflows of resources* (an acquisition of resources by the government that is applicable to future reporting periods). *Fund balance* is the difference between (a) fund assets and (b) fund liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. In other words, fund balance is what is left after considering what resources (assets) the government has available to provide services to its citizens and the obligations (liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) the government must pay to entities outside the government in order to provide those services.

The fund balance components improve consistency, comparability, and usefulness. The categories are presented in descending order from funds with the most restrictions in place to those with the least restrictions.

- *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 or by a governing body or official 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 (ACFR pages 39-122) 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* (ACFR pages 2-4) provides reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.
- *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (MD&A on ACFR pages 5-12) gives an easily readable and objective analysis of the State's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions.
- *Required Supplementary Information* (ACFR pages 124-139) 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* (ACFR pages 141-167) 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* (ACFR pages 170-200) 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 ACFR, 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 \$2.5 billion for 2021 are presented on pages 16-17 of the ACFR. The MD&A has information about sales tax revenues on ACFR pages 8-9. Additional sales tax data may be found on Schedules 2, 4, 5, and 7 of the Statistical Section (ACFR pages 172-173, 176-179, and 182-183).
- **Individual and Corporate Income Tax Revenues** - Income tax revenues of \$2.6 billion for 2021, along with other state tax revenues, are presented on pages 16-17 of the ACFR. Income tax revenues increased \$461.0 million from the previous fiscal year. Additional data may be found on Schedules 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Statistical Section (ACFR pages 172-183).
- **Health and Human Services Spending** - Health and human services had \$4.1 billion in expenses in fiscal year 2021, an increase of \$616.7 million from the prior fiscal year. You can see health and human services revenues and expenses on ACFR pages 16-17 and 22. More information on health and human services expenses can be found in the MD&A (ACFR pages 8-10). The Department of Health and Welfare's budget is discussed in the transmittal letter (ACFR page viii).
- **Education** - Our policy makers debate education spending extensively each year. You can see on ACFR pages 16-17 that education expenses (for kindergarten through 12th grade only) were \$2.8 billion in fiscal year 2021. You can also see that colleges and universities spent \$1.1 billion. Looking a bit further, you can see that colleges and universities generated revenues (over \$857.1 million—primarily from fees and federal grants) that offset their expenses, leaving a net expense of \$278.2 million, which was supported by general revenues. K through 12 education had less capacity to generate revenues, approximately \$559.7 million in total revenues, leaving a net expense of \$2.3 billion to be supported by general revenues. More detailed college and university financial statements can be found on ACFR pages 26-31. Financial analysis of the college and university activity can be found in the MD&A on ACFR pages 9-10.

- **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 (ACFR pages 32-33 and 162-167). Net position for the pension trust funds increased \$4.4 billion in fiscal year 2021. You can see on ACFR pages 164-165 that additions to these funds came from a variety of sources, most significantly: employer contributions (\$491.1 million); member contributions (\$369.5 million); an increase in interest, dividends, and other (\$381.7 million) and an increase in fair value of investments (\$5.0 billion). Deductions were primarily for benefits and refunds paid to members (\$1.2 billion). At \$24.7 billion, the net position 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 (ACFR pages 79-87).

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 ACFR pages 124-125. In fiscal year 2021, 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 ACFR pages 127-128. Comparisons between budget and actual amounts for the nonmajor governmental and major permanent funds are on ACFR pages 146-152. 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 (ACFR page 11).



Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

The Statement of Net Position reports what the government owns, owes, and what is remaining 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.

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.

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.

Deferred outflows of resources consist of costs related to debt defeasance and decreases in the fair value of hedging derivative instruments to be recognized in a future period. Pension contributions made subsequent to the actuarially-determined pension liability measurement date and the State's proportionate share of the total pension-related deferred outflows of resources are also included in this item.

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 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 year.

Deferred inflows of resources consists of unavailable revenue, which is revenue that has been earned but is not available within 60 days, government mandated nonexchange transactions, the State's proportionate share of the total pension-related deferred inflows of resources, and increases in the fair value of hedging derivative instruments to be recognized in a future period.

Constraints on the use of net position 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 position may be used at the State's discretion but often have limitations on use based on state statutes.

Total assets + total deferred outflows of resources - total liabilities - total deferred inflows of resources = total net position \$17,878,718 + \$219,833 - \$3,540,257 - \$70,844 = \$14,487,450.

ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 28,472
Pooled Cash and Investments	3,221,915
Investments	3,535,760
Securities Lending Collateral	
Accounts Receivable, Net	189,705
Taxes Receivable, Net	443,053
Internal Balances	22,524
Due from Other Entities	545,097
Inventories and Prepaid Items	75,790
Due from Primary Government	
Due from Component Unit	
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	2,866
Other Assets	106,023
Restricted Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,021,867
Investments	670,204
Capital Assets:	
Nondepreciable	5,870,867
Depreciable, Net	2,144,575
Total Assets	17,878,718

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Outflows	219,833
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 18,098,551

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$ 297,435
Payroll and Related Liabilities	50,110
Medicaid Payable	189,033
Due to Other Entities	131,941
Unearned Revenue	987,905
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	28,379
Due to Primary Government	
Due to Component Unit	
Other Accrued Liabilities	62,969
Long-Term Liabilities:	
Due Within One Year	390,327
Due in More Than One Year	1,402,158
Total Liabilities	3,540,257

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Inflows	70,844
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NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,144,977
Restricted for:	
Claims and Judgments	35,792
Debt Service	9,177
Transportation	316,496
Regulatory	111,786
Natural Resources and Recreation	439,336
Unemployment Compensation	
Permanent Trust - Expendable	1,304,365
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable	2,387,416
Other Purposes	478,456
Unrestricted	2,259,649
Total Net Position	14,487,450

Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

	\$ 18,098,551
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This statement can be found in the ACFR on page 14.

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.

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 ACFR pages 34-37 and 39-40.

Primary Government

Business-Type Activities		Total	Component Units	
\$	893,692	\$ 922,164	\$	90,455
	324,092	3,546,007		343
	641,791	4,177,551		953,543
	149,815	339,520		89,821
	(22,524)	443,053		
		545,097		
	36,608	112,398		878
				518,138
	2,070	2,070		
	452,408	455,274		906,757
	51,794	157,817		331,150
	151,435	1,173,302		558,512
	110,931	781,135		405,882
	328,987	6,199,854		10,931
	1,045,155	3,189,730		75,910
	4,166,254	22,044,972		3,942,320
	74,469	294,302		23,264
\$	4,240,723	\$ 22,339,274	\$	3,965,584
\$	46,580	\$ 344,015	\$	4,330
	50,977	101,087		1,679
		189,033		
	18,270	150,211		
	63,518	1,051,423		24,750
	2,405	30,784		231,093
				8,717
	295	295		
	19,682	82,651		656,648
	58,025	448,352		179,602
	819,369	2,221,527		1,466,460
	1,079,121	4,619,378		2,573,279
	92,277	163,121		5,630
	901,676	8,046,653		38,848
		35,792		
		9,177		185,750
		316,496		
		111,786		
		439,336		
	1,047,348	1,047,348		
	73,642	1,378,007		283,622
		2,387,416		442,645
	787,460	1,265,916		394,302
	259,199	2,518,848		41,508
	3,069,325	17,556,775		1,386,675
\$	4,240,723	\$ 22,339,274	\$	3,965,584

This statement can be found in the ACFR on page 14.

The Statement of Activities contains information about costs of providing services (expenses) and resources obtained to finance services (revenues) during the current fiscal year.

Program revenues display the extent to which program are self-funded. Program revenues are categorized as charges for services and grants and contributions. Program revenues reduce the net expense of functions/programs.

State of Idaho
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
(dollars in thousands)

This column shows the full cost of the program.

Program Revenues

- FUNCTIONS**
- Primary Government**
 - Governmental Activities
 - General Government
 - Public Safety and Correction
 - Health and Human Services
 - Education
 - Economic Development
 - Natural Resources
 - Interest Expense
 - Total Governmental Activities
 - Business-Type Activities
 - College and University
 - Unemployment Compensation
 - Loan
 - State Lottery
 - State Liquor
 - Correctional Industries
 - Total Business-Type Activities
 - Total Primary Government**
 - Component Units**
 - Idaho Housing and Finance Association
 - College and University Foundation
 - Petroleum Clean Water Trust
 - Health Reinsurance
 - Bond Bank Authority
 - Health Insurance Exchange
 - Total Component Units**

Functions show the major programs for which the State spends resources.

Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
\$ 1,400,519	\$ 237,939	\$ 637,611	\$ 24
518,530	173,264	12,223	
4,051,255	73,459	3,011,535	
2,817,353	77,457	482,193	
1,144,246	384,718	506,479	10,532
364,495	294,272	806,346	
44,117			
<u>10,340,515</u>	<u>1,241,109</u>	<u>5,456,387</u>	<u>13,743</u>
1,135,298	489,276	350,122	17,706
680,883	154,228	544,081	
19,840	11,868	14,693	
300,784	372,750		
241,387	291,967		
10,985	8,998		
<u>2,389,177</u>	<u>1,329,087</u>	<u>908,896</u>	<u>17,706</u>
<u>\$ 12,729,692</u>	<u>\$ 2,570,196</u>	<u>\$ 6,365,283</u>	<u>\$ 31,449</u>
\$ 243,350	\$ 290,537	\$ 73,638	
53,071	3,391	219,044	
20,161	20,615		
9,035	9,121		
9,554	10,145,000		
<u>\$ 335,171</u>	<u>\$ 333,809</u>	<u>\$ 292,682</u>	

An example of how this statement works: The total cost of the State's Health and Human Services activities was \$4.1 billion. The State raised \$73.5 million from charges for services, and received \$3.0 billion from operating grants and contributions, most in the form of federal aid. When program revenues are subtracted from expenses for Health and Human Services, a net expense of \$966.3 million is left. This is the portion of Health and Human Services costs financed with taxes and other general revenues, rather than being financed by the revenues generated by the services themselves

General revenues include taxes and other revenues the State uses to finance the net expenses of the functions above. General revenues are categorized to enhance comparability among financial statements for different years.

Transfers are shown separately from general revenues, allowing you to determine if common annual revenues were sufficient to cover net expenses.

- 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**
 - Transfers**
 - Change in Net Position**
 - Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated**
 - Net Position - End of Year**

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 16 and 17.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Primary Government

Are programs self-supporting?

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)	
<u>(3,629,276)</u>		<u>(3,629,276)</u>	
	\$ (278,194)	(278,194)	
	17,426	17,426	
	6,721	6,721	
	71,966	71,966	
	50,580	50,580	
	(1,987)	(1,987)	
	<u>(133,488)</u>	<u>(133,488)</u>	
<u>\$ (3,629,276)</u>	<u>\$ (133,488)</u>	<u>\$ (3,762,764)</u>	
		\$ 120,825	
		169,364	
		454	
		86	
		591	
		<u>291,320</u>	
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	
<u>(487,434)</u>	<u>487,434</u>	<u>5,847,083</u>	
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
<u>\$ 14,487,450</u>	<u>\$ 3,069,325</u>	<u>\$ 17,556,775</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,675</u>

The total is obtained by subtracting program revenues from expenses. A (negative) figure indicates the portion of program expenses not covered by program revenues; therefore, the program was partially financed with tax revenues and other general revenues, which are shown on the bottom half of this statement. A positive figure indicates that program revenues exceeded program expenses, making a net contribution to revenues.

Did the State's financial position improve or deteriorate during the fiscal year? The change in net position indicates whether sufficient resources were raised during the year to cover the costs. The net position of governmental activities increased by \$1.7 billion, and business-type activities' net position increased by \$354.6 million.

This statemtn can be found in the ACFR on pages 16 and 17.

State of Idaho

**Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2021**

(dollars in thousands)

The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet serves a purpose similar to the Statement of Net Position. 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 liabilities. Current financial resources are generally turned into cash or consumed within a year.

Fund balance is the difference between assets and deferred outflow of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources. 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 ACFR pages 113-114.

	General	Health and Welfare
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 598	
Pooled Cash and Investments	2,337,972	\$ 58,754
Investments	164,074	
Accounts Receivable, Net	25,115	64,664
Taxes Receivable, Net	404,877	150
Interfund Receivables	52,760	
Due from Other Entities		392,720
Inventories and Prepaid Items	17,660	9,034
Loans, Notes, and Pledges Receivable, Net	394	
Other Assets	6,505	283
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,915	9,957
Investments	457,338	5,004
Total Assets	\$ 3,475,208	\$ 540,566
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 23,902	\$ 20,843
Payroll and Related Liabilities	19,373	9,545
Medicaid Payable		189,033
Interfund Payables	1,273	2,579
Due to Other Entities	80,361	
Unearned Revenue	22,129	
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	13,420	11,618
Obligations Under Securities Lending		
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,159	12,158
Total Liabilities	162,617	245,776
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows	124,583	237,612
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable:		
Permanent Trusts		
Inventories and Prepaid Items	17,660	9,034
Noncurrent Receivables	26	
Restricted	757,800	48,096
Committed	574,759	48
Assigned	71,181	
Unassigned	1,766,582	
Total Fund Balances	3,188,008	57,178
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 3,475,208	\$ 540,566

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 18 and 19.

This statement presents the State's most significant or 'major' funds individually and aggregates nonmajor funds in a single column.

To see the detail of the different funds that make up Nonmajor Governmental, turn to the combining financial statements on ACFR pages 142-143.

Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
\$ 6			\$ 27,868	\$ 28,472
254,789		\$ 112,501	388,034	3,152,050
114,758		3,117,670	85,973	3,482,475
17,216		50,760	31,570	189,325
32,253			5,773	443,053
45,222	\$ 27,808		1,378	54,266
20,885			79,347	545,097
58			20,995	70,248
1,091	1,314	6,960	2,414	2,866
48,293	878,675		3,449	19,602
			41,235	986,075
			207,862	670,204
<u>\$ 534,571</u>	<u>\$ 909,599</u>	<u>\$ 3,287,891</u>	<u>\$ 895,898</u>	<u>\$ 9,643,733</u>
\$ 68,853	\$ 39,876	\$ 74,445	\$ 68,835	\$ 296,754
5,630			14,289	48,837
930	6		36,843	189,033
51,481			99	41,631
24,493	912,442		9,362	131,941
			3,341	968,426
9,000	9	2	6,895	28,379
<u>160,387</u>	<u>952,333</u>	<u>74,447</u>	<u>139,664</u>	<u>30,223</u>
21,326	837		24,164	1,735,224
		1,909,079	8,488	408,522
20,885			20,995	1,917,567
				70,248
291,713		1,304,365	603,535	26
40,260			127,620	3,005,509
			257	742,687
			(28,825)	71,438
<u>352,858</u>	<u>(43,571)</u>	<u>3,213,444</u>	<u>732,070</u>	<u>1,692,512</u>
<u>\$ 534,571</u>	<u>\$ 909,599</u>	<u>\$ 3,287,891</u>	<u>\$ 895,898</u>	<u>\$ 9,643,733</u>

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 18 and 19.

State of Idaho

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet

To the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

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

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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> The largest difference between the government-wide and governmental fund statement is that fund statements do not report capital assets, such as land, buildings, etc. </div>
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	<u>(1,631,137)</u>	
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	<u>1,995</u>	
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)	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports long-term liabilities; the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet does not. </div>
Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases Payable	(890,071)	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(32,723)	
Claims and Judgments	(310,122)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	<u>(499,636)</u>	
Total Long-Term Liabilities	(1,793,696)	

Deferred Inflows of Resources benefit future periods.

The deferred inflows of resources consist of the following:

Unavailable Revenue	406,359	
Pension Related Deferrals	(42,744)	
OPEB Related Deferrals	<u>(24,995)</u>	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	338,620	

Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ 14,487,450

The governmental funds total fund balance of 7.5 billion (see ACFR page 19) reconciles to the \$14.5 billion total of the governmental activities net position reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position (see ACFR 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 reconciliation can be found in the ACFR on page 21.



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 position statements contain data as of a single point in time—the end of the fiscal year.

State of Idaho

**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
REVENUES		
Sales Tax	\$ 2,466,395	
Individual and Corporate Taxes	2,736,064	
Other Taxes	63,210	\$ 32,942
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,725	24,085
Sale of Goods and Services	32,454	76,771
Grants and Contributions	23,432	2,983,425
Investment Income	108,284	(64)
Tobacco Settlement	22,100	
Other Income	173,737	3,161
Total Revenues	5,657,401	3,120,320
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	
Natural Resources	61,906	
Capital Outlay	82,246	16,211
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	375,990	113,761
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	1,583	147
Interest and Other Charges	2,991	39
Total Expenditures	3,517,193	3,955,326
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,140,208	(835,006)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Bonds and Notes Issued		
Sale of Capital Assets	276	116
Transfers In	360,274	923,600
Transfers Out	(1,283,552)	(61,231)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(923,002)	862,485
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,217,206	27,479
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated	1,970,802	29,699
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 3,188,008	\$ 57,178

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.

REVENUES
Sales Tax
Individual and Corporate Taxes
Other Taxes
Licenses, Permits, and Fees
Sale of Goods and Services
Grants and Contributions
Investment Income
Tobacco Settlement
Other Income

Expenditures generally are recorded when the State has received the goods or services and payment is due and payable. Then expenditures are listed by major functional category.

Total Revenues
EXPENDITURES
Current:
General Government
Public Safety and Correction
Health and Human Services
Education
Economic Development
Natural Resources
Capital Outlay
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing
Debt Service:
Principal Retirement
Interest and Other Charges

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

Total Expenditures
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)
Bonds and Notes Issued
Sale of Capital Assets
Transfers In
Transfers Out
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)
Net Change in Fund Balances
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year, as Restated
Fund Balances - End of Year

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 22 and 23.

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 ACFR pages 142 and 143.

Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
\$ 20,902			\$ 6,240	\$ 2,493,537
				2,736,064
361,842			185,299	643,293
213,367			214,550	483,727
8,406	\$	120,872	62,550	310,370
409,335	\$ 714,170		583,599	4,713,961
(304)	3,005	717,030	43,983	871,934
				22,100
2,324	64,652	(8)	47,311	291,177
1,015,872	791,144	837,894	1,143,532	12,566,163
	66,262		97,099	435,494
			76,231	470,705
				3,868,516
	270,324		297,792	2,786,096
240,410	21,016		238,052	574,781
		79,734	187,183	330,115
458,270	102		131,147	687,976
272,349	404,539		75,850	1,242,489
34,654			18,564	54,948
26,848			14,695	44,573
1,032,531	774,296	79,734	1,136,613	10,495,693
(16,659)	16,848	758,160	6,919	2,070,470
			47,293	47,293
12,170		11,755	2,899	27,216
51,200	11,055		63,865	1,409,994
(20,817)		(84,771)	(114,082)	(1,890,416)
42,553	(314,908)	(73,016)	(25)	(405,913)
25,894	(298,060)	685,144	6,894	1,664,557
326,964		2,528,300	725,176	5,835,430
\$ 352,858	\$ (43,571)	\$ 3,213,444	\$ 732,070	\$ 7,499,987

General fund, Health & Welfare, Transportation, Land Endowments, and Nonmajor Governmental had positive changes in fund balances (revenues and other financing sources exceeded expenditures and other financing uses). Federal Stimulus had negative changes in fund balance (expenditures and other financing uses exceeded revenues and other financing sources).

These fund balances appear on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 22 and 23.

This reconciliation shows the reasons 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 position 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, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

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 (ACFR page 25).

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

Reduction in note principal not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds

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

Internal service funds are reported in proprietary fund statements because they operate like a business and charge state agencies a price for goods and services in order to recover their costs. Since they provide goods and services mainly to other funds of the State, internal service funds are included with the governmental activities in the government-wide statements.

This is the amount you will find in the Governmental Activities column on the government-wide Statement of Activities (ACFR page 17).

\$ 1,729,710

This statement can be found in the ACFR on page 25.



State of Idaho
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2021
(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 bases. Enterprise funds and business-type activities on the government-wide Statement of Net Position are synonymous.

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

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 (ACFR pages 44 and 75-76) and the Required Supplementary Information (ACFR pages 128-130)

Additional details on noncurrent (long-term) liabilities can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements (ACFR pages 44-45 and 106-112).

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.

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 26 and 27.

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 (ACFR page 154-156).

		Governmental Activities	
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds	
\$ 2,973	\$ 893,692		
45,932	324,092	\$ 69,865	
	116,861		
4,201	149,815	380	
77	3,297	1,251	
23,614	36,608	5,541	
	2,070		
	24,838		
364	6,823	447	
77,161	1,558,096	77,484	
74,816	151,435	35,792	
	524,930	53,285	
	110,931		
	427,570		
1,447	44,971	1,465	
10,613	1,374,142	13,153	
86,876	2,633,979	103,695	
164,037	4,192,075	181,179	
3,698	74,469	5,703	
\$ 167,735	\$ 4,266,544	\$ 186,882	
\$ 14,348	\$ 46,580	\$ 672	
935	50,977	1,273	
17,052	17,183		
17,331	18,270		
	63,518	19,479	
	2,405		
	295		
6,848	19,682	23	
880	27,534	1,803	
96	22,562	425	
		7,645	
	7,929		
57,665	276,935	31,320	
222	430,332	228	
		11,879	
8,378	389,037	9,532	
8,600	819,369	21,639	
66,265	1,096,304	52,959	
930	92,277	942	
10,292	901,676	12,500	
		35,792	
	1,047,348		
	73,642		
90,248	787,460	72,773	
	267,837	11,916	
100,540	3,077,963	132,981	
\$ 167,735	\$ 4,266,544	\$ 186,882	

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 Statements (ACFR page 158-160).

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 position amount is typically the same amount for business-type activities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position (ACFR page 14) and the ending net position shown on the Statement of Activities (ACFR page 17). See the bottom of ACFR, page 26 for an explanation as to why the amounts are not equal.

The Total net position amount is the same as the ending net position shown on the Statement of Revenues Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Position (ACFR page 29).

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 26 and 27.

State of Idaho

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

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(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.

Enterprise fund account for goods or services provided to those outside of state government.

Business-Type Activities--Enterprise

	College and University	Unemployment Compensation	Loan
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
Grants and Contributions	164,556	544,081	14,693
Other Income	13,264	3,541	
Total Operating Revenues	645,392	690,048	19,985
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel Costs	725,879		
Services and Supplies	230,790	5	5,498
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	83,928	680,582	
Depreciation	65,667		187
Other Expenses	14,566	277	9,334
Total Operating Expenses	1,120,830	680,864	15,019
Operating Income (Loss)	(475,438)	9,184	4,966
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Gifts and Grants	185,566		
Investment Income	6,665	8,261	6,575
Interest Expense	(14,046)		
InterOS Detail Distributions			(4,821)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	(279)		
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,775		
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	179,681	8,261	1,754
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(295,757)	17,445	6,720
Capital Contributions	17,706		
Transfers In	353,051		54,668
Transfers Out	(2,737)	(5,678)	(1,559)
Special Item - See Note 4	663		
Change in Net Position	72,926	211,767	59,829
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year, as Restated	1,108,357	835,581	688,963
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 1,181,283	\$ 1,047,348	\$ 748,792

Capital contributions are amounts received for purchasing or building capital assets or the receipt of a capital asset.

While most proprietary funds are self-supported by fees charged for goods and services, some rely on subsidies from other funds, governments, entities, or individuals.

Internal service funds provide services or goods to other state agencies and other governmental units.

Funds	Governmental Activities		
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
	\$	142,426	
		469,078	
		(87,145)	
\$	673,369	764,300	\$ 389,861
		723,330	339
	208	17,013	16,294
	673,577	2,029,002	406,494
	21,218	747,097	27,922
	208,387	444,680	35,464
	252,891	1,017,401	321,515
	2,292	68,146	1,376
	13,926	38,103	19,376
	498,714	2,315,427	405,653
	174,863	(286,425)	841
		185,566	
	110	21,611	183
	(30)	(14,076)	(17)
	(54,430)	(59,251)	
	43	(236)	(11)
	(15)	1,760	18
	(54,322)	135,374	173
	120,541	(151,051)	1,014
		17,706	
		607,719	1,769
	(110,311)	(120,285)	(8,780)
	10,230	354,089	(5,997)
	90,310	2,723,211	138,978
\$	100,540	\$ 3,077,300	\$ 132,981

Operating revenues include fees and charges received from providing goods or services to customers in the course of the funds' principal ongoing activity.

Operating expenses are the costs paid for goods or services in the course of the funds' principal ongoing activity.

This line shows whether or not the operating revenues generated were sufficient to cover expenses.

Nonoperating revenues (expenses) represent nonexchange transactions and those transactions outside the course of the funds' principal ongoing activity.

You can use this line to judge the financial sustainability of the activities. A loss indicates that an activity is not supporting itself and must use resources accumulated from the past, push costs off to the future, or utilize some other financing method to cover costs.

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 (ACFR pages 154-156).

The State has several internal service funds. To see greater detail of the individual funds aggregated in this column, turn to the combining financial statements (ACFR page 158-160).

State of Idaho

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

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

	Business- College and University
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from Assessments	
Receipts from Customers	\$ 462,406
Receipts from Interfund Services	
Receipts from Grants and Contributions	166,527
Payments to Employees	(720,059)
Payments to Suppliers	(232,520)
Payments for Interfund Services	
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(69,754)
Other Receipts	236,299
Other Payments	(8,635)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(165,736)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Gifts, Grants, and Endowments Received	193,098
Intergovernmental Distributions	
Transfers In	353,051
Transfers Out	(2,737)
Proceeds from Bonds, Notes, and Loans	80,590
Repayments of Bonds, Notes, and Loans	(76,442)
Interest Payments	
Other Receipts	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	547,560
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
Purchase of Investments	(837,300)
Redemption of Investments	624,238
Other Investing Activities	(3,668)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(213,262)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	24,149
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	256,404
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	\$ 280,553
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (475,438)
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
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
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(12,965)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (165,736)

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 related to receipt and use of cash for purchase or construction of capital assets.

Investing activities related 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 Position for proprietary funds.

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

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.

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 30 and 31.

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 (ACFR page 156).

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 (ACFR page 160).

Type Activities—Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities	
Unemployment Compensation	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	
547,622	14,693	(19,791)	728,842	339	
(5)	(5,475)	(228,423)	(739,850)	(26,062)	
	(39)	(1,626)	(1,665)	(48,988)	
(718,762)		(250,115)	(1,038,631)	(3,740)	
	11		236,709	(319,482)	
	(9,319)	(2,433)	(20,664)	1,308	
(25,647)	4,473	170,897	(16,013)	(5,516)	
			193,098		
	(4,821)	(48,466)	(53,287)		
	54,668		607,719	1,738	
(5,678)	(1,559)	(104,302)	(114,276)	(8,749)	
			80,590		
			(76,442)		
				1	
194,322	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)	
		(1,163)	(145,576)	(2,108)	
12,389	8,209	61	24,127	1,263	
(3,174)	(63,505)		(903,979)	(872)	
3,087	56,693		684,018		
			(3,668)	(41)	
12,302	1,397	61	(199,502)	350	
180,977	54,158	17,027	276,311	(1,681)	
625,210	104,600	106,694	1,092,908	107,338	
\$ 806,187	\$ 158,758	\$ 123,721	\$ 1,369,219	\$ 105,657	
\$ 9,184	\$ 4,966	\$ 174,863	\$ (286,425)	\$ 841	
	187	2,292	68,146	1,376	
			305		
1,258	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	
(36,089)		3,438	217,268	1,581	
		(1,861)	(14,826)		
\$ (25,647)	\$ 4,473	\$ 170,897	\$ (16,013)	\$ 7,087	

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

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

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.

This statement can be found in the ACFR on pages 30 and 31.

State of Idaho

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2021

(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 (ACFR page 47) and the combining financial statements (ACFR page 167).

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	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
Interfund Receivables				
Other Receivables			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		
Interfund Payables				
Due to Other Entities				\$ 2,569
Amounts Held in Trust for Others				396,408
Amounts Held for Project Beneficiaries				
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	(7,989)
Total Net Position	\$ 24,668,831	\$ 3,743,458	\$ 33,549	\$ (7,989)

Pension Trust funds report resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of employee benefit plans. To learn more about the different funds combined in this column, turn to the Notes to the Financial Statements (ACFR pages 79-87) and the combining financial statements (ACFR pages 162-163).

The Private-Purpose Trust Fund provides pollution liability insurance for eligible owners and operators of petroleum storage tanks.

Custodial funds contain resources held on a temporary, purely custodial basis. Every resource held by these funds is due to be passed along to the individuals or organizations to which it belongs; therefore, assets equal liabilities at all times and the fund has no net assets.

This statement can be found in the ACFR on page 32.

State of Idaho

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

(dollars in thousands)

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

ADDITIONS

Contributions:

Member	\$	369,529			
Employer		491,113			
Transfers In from Other Plans		17,153			
Participant Deposits			\$	6,147,616	

Total Contributions

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

Funds Held on Behalf of Others		5,337,043	6,693	1,491		(385)
License, Permits, and Fees					2,615	138
Miscellaneous Income		389				(12)

Total Additions

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

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

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

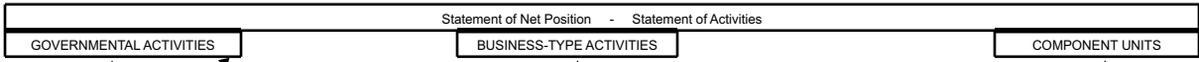
Net Position - End of Year

		19,689,680	3,337,921	32,623		2,311
	\$	24,668,831	\$	3,743,458	\$	33,549
					\$	(7,989)

With the data in this statement, as well as the Notes (ACFR pages 79-87) and the Required Supplementary Information (ACFR pages 130-133), 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 (ACFR pages 162-163).

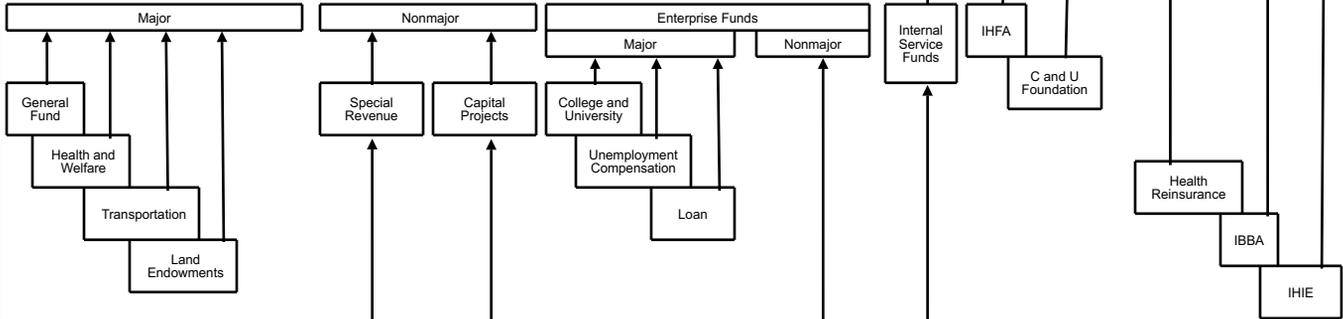
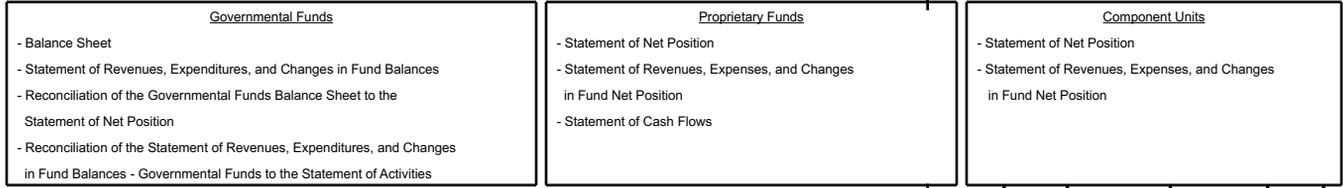
ACFR Fund Structure

GOVERNMENT-WIDE LEVEL

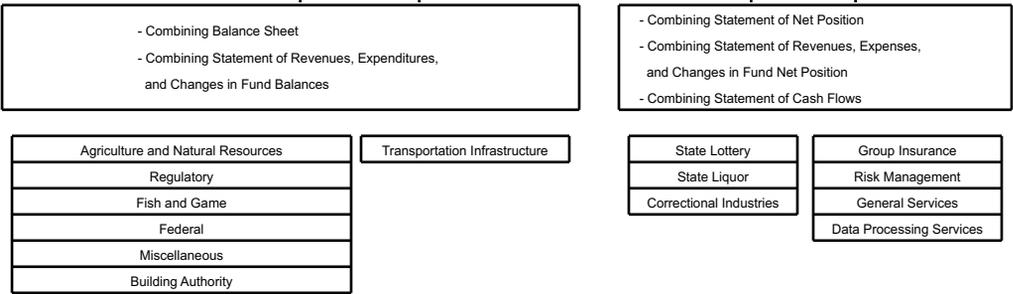


Modified to Full Accrual Conversion

FUND LEVEL



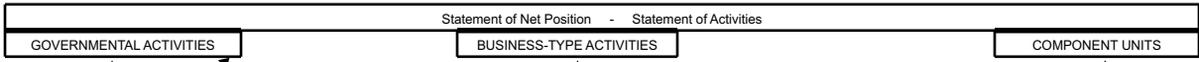
COMBINING LEVEL



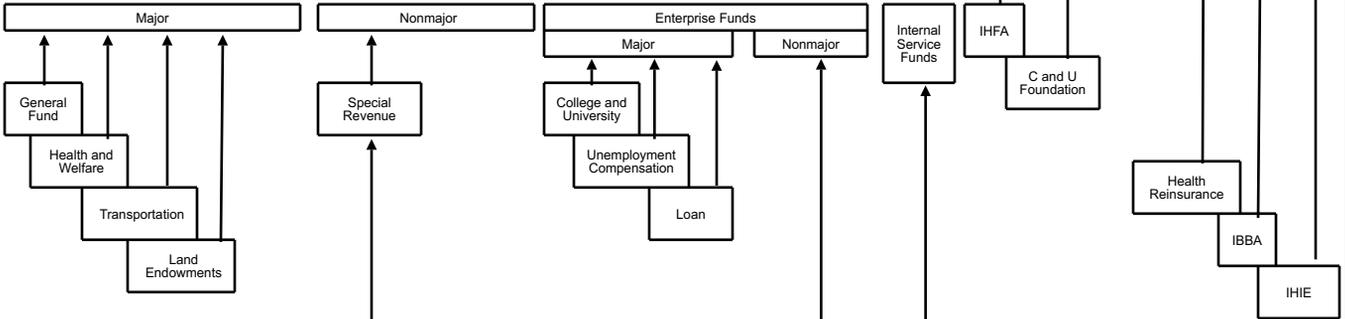
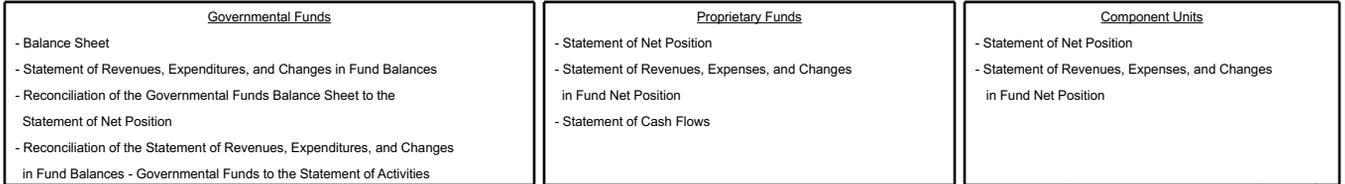
IHFA - Idaho Housing and Finance Association, including its component unit, The Housing Company
 C and U Foundation - College and University Foundation
 Health Reinsurance - Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool and Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance Program
 IBBA - Idaho Bond Bank Authority
 IHIE - Idaho Health Insurance Exchange

ACFR Fund Structure

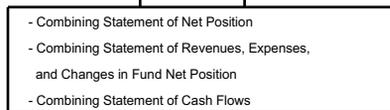
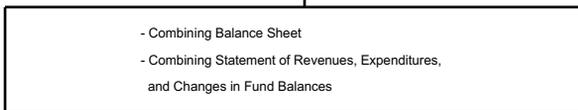
GOVERNMENT-WIDE LEVEL



FUND LEVEL



COMBINING LEVEL



Agriculture and Natural Resources
Regulatory
Fish and Game
Federal
Miscellaneous
Building Authority

State Lottery
State Liquor
Correctional Industries

Group Insurance
Risk Management
General Services
Data Processing Services

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