

State of IDAHO



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025



Grangeville

On the cover: Stanley

Photos courtesy of David Wirzba
and Attorney Sluice, respectively

State of
IDAHO

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Brad Little
Governor

Brandon D Woolf
State Controller

Prepared by the Office of the State Controller

This document and related information are available at www.sco.idaho.gov



Brandon D Woolf, MBA
State Controller

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

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Thanks and appreciation to the Bureaus of Accounting Operations,
and Application Development in the Office of the State Controller.

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



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Introductory Section



Payette National Forest

Photo Courtesy of Porter Raab



May 21, 2026

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

As the State's Chief Fiscal Officer, I am pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, in accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-1001. This report represents Idaho's continued commitment to sound and effective fiscal management and responsible financial reporting based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

In accordance with Idaho Code Section 67-702, the Legislative Audits Division of the Idaho Legislature has audited the State's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The Independent Auditor's Report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

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

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

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The State of Idaho was admitted into the Union as 43rd state in 1890. The State covers 83,569 square miles and has a population of 2.03 million people.

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

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

The annual budgetary process serves as the foundation for the State's financial planning and control. Budgets are annually appropriated for the following governmental funds: general, special revenue, capital projects, and earnings of the permanent funds. The budget is generally appropriated by agency, fund, program, and account. Legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the same level of detail as appropriated. Budgetary controls are incorporated into the Luma ERP system to ensure expenditures do not exceed authorized appropriations. The expenditures of any fiscal year may not exceed anticipated revenues, ensuring a balanced budget. The budgetary process is further described in the note to the budgetary schedule on page 131.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Financial Policies

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

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

Fund and Idaho Code	FY25 End Balances	Dollar Change
Budget Stabilization (57-814)	\$ 931.5 M	\$ 54.0 M
Public Education Stabilization (33-907)	254.2 M	10.6 M
Higher Education Stabilization (33-3726)	23.6 M	7.5 M
Totals	<u>\$ 1,209.3 M</u>	<u>\$ 72.1 M</u>

Note 14 contains additional detailed information regarding reserve funds.

Economy

Idaho population is expected to grow around a steady 2.0 percent over the forecast period which would add about 38 thousand people to Idaho in 2026. National rents held steady in September, with Mountain Region cities, including Boise, seeing year-over-year declines as new housing supply is reducing rental costs. Some other significant Idaho News includes:

- Idaho agriculture hit a record \$11.3 billion in production in 2024, but rising input costs drove net farm income lower
- Idaho businesses paid an estimated \$41 million more in tariffs in early 2025 than in 2024, reflecting higher import costs
- Micron posted record quarterly revenue and profits on surging AI-chip demand and is continuing major Boise expansion plans, including a second fab supported by federal CHIPS Act funding and set to begin production in 2027
- Boise led the nation in rent growth in July 2025, with rising demand and limited housing supply driving a 1.5 percent monthly increase and highlighting ongoing affordability pressures
- Boise Airport has selected a contractor for a major expansion that will add up to 10 gates and upgrade key facilities, a \$700 million project funded by airport revenues to support continued

passenger growth

- The College of Western Idaho opened a new 60,000-square-foot Health and Science Center in Nampa, expanding capacity for healthcare training
- Boise State received a record \$7.4 million NSF grant to launch a semiconductor research and workforce center, supporting the state's growing microchip industry.

Long-Term Financial Planning

For the fiscal year, the General Fund collected \$5.55 billion. The expectation was for \$5.62 billion. This is a 1.3 percent miss for the fiscal year. Individual income taxes were 1.2 percent, or \$30 million behind forecast for the fiscal year. Total individual income taxes were \$2.42 billion versus \$2.45 billion. Sales tax was short by \$109.2 million compared to the forecast. Gross sales tax revenues compared to last fiscal year increased by 3.7 percent. Corporate income taxes were above forecast by \$22.5 million for the fiscal year, or 2.6 percent ahead of forecast.

In order to improve and maintain the State's system of roads and highways, the Legislature authorized the Idaho Transportation Board to issue Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds in 2006 and Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) bonds in 2022. These programs allow for the planning, designing, and building of more highway projects in less time than traditional funding methods. As of June 30, 2025, \$1.8 billion has been borrowed from issued bonds.

Major Initiatives

- The Department of Health and Welfare received an appropriation of \$6.0 billion in FY 26, an increase of 2.0 percent from the previous year. Medicaid spending represents 87.3 percent of the Department's total appropriation. Federal funding provided 64.4 percent of the Department's total appropriation. General Fund funding for Medicaid increased 2.0 percent.
- The Public Schools' appropriation is \$3.1 billion for FY 26, a General Fund increase of \$102.7 million and a \$185.0 million overall decrease from FY 25. Some of the highlights of the appropriation include:
 - Provided a 5 percent CEC for administrative, classified staff, teachers, and pupil service staff
 - Provided the Idaho Digital Learning Academy (IDLA) an additional \$4.4 million
 - Removed the direct appropriation for the School District facilities Fund and made this distribution continuously appropriated or "off-budget" with passage of HB 304 and HB 481. The FY 26 estimated distribution is \$246.5 million
 - The Legislature retained the ongoing funding and provided the necessary language to distribute the \$6,359 per eligible instructional staff that was added by the Legislature last session for

instructional staff compensation and retained \$23,472 per support unit for discretionary funds

- An additional \$1.2 million was provided for the Educational Services for the Deaf and the Blind that included 5 percent for CEC, career ladder equivalence funding, additional funding to recruit and retain hard to fill positions, and two new staff in the Outreach program to address rising caseloads in the Deaf and Hard of Hearing population.
- A total appropriation of \$400.7 million for the Department of Correction in FY 26 is an increase of 3.3 percent from the prior year.
- The \$5.6 billion spending blueprint adopted by the Legislature for FY 26 reflects a 6.8 percent increase over the original FY25 appropriation. The difference between projected revenues and appropriations is \$305.1 million. Like the past four years, the Legislature chose to spend some of this difference between revenues and appropriations with one time investments most notably \$275 million for transportation infrastructure and \$10 million for water infrastructure grants at DEQ.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Respectfully submitted,



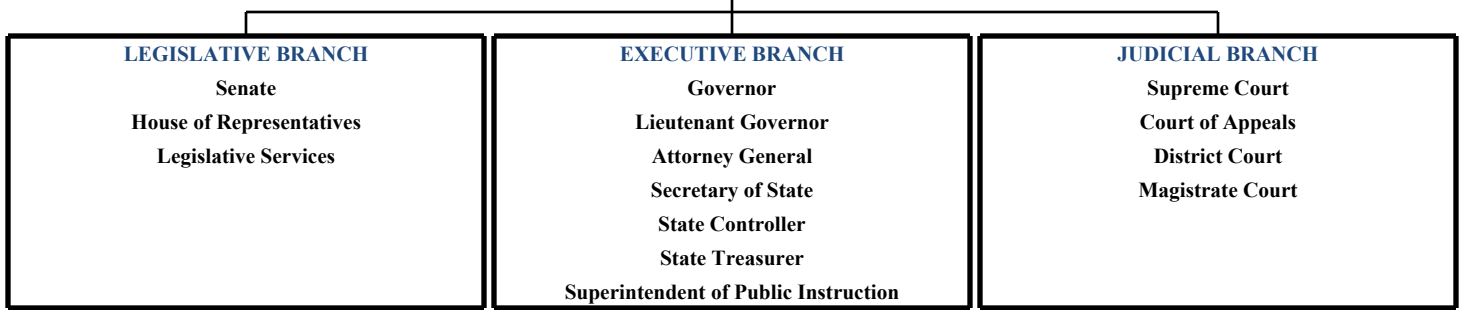
Brandon D Woolf
Idaho State Controller



State Government Organization

IDAHO

Citizens of Idaho



State Entities by Function

General Government	Education	Natural Resources	Economic Development
Board of Tax Appeals	Boise State University	Departments of:	Appellate Public Defender
Commissions:	Career and Technical Education	Environmental Quality	Bureau of Occupational Licenses
Aging	Idaho State University	Fish and Game	Commissions:
Arts	Lewis-Clark State College	Lands	Dairy Products
Blind and Visually Impaired	Public Broadcasting	Parks and Recreation	Hispanic Affairs
Idaho Code	Public Charter School Commission	Water Resources	Industrial
Tax	Public Schools Support	Endowment Fund	Libraries
Uniform Laws	State Board of Education	Investment Board	Lottery
Department of Administration	University of Idaho	Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Potato
Division of:	Vocational Rehabilitation	Lava Hot Springs Foundation	Public Defense
Financial Management		Wolf Control Board	Public Utilities
Human Resources			Soil and Water Conservation
Liquor			Wheat
Military			Departments of:
Offices of:			Agriculture
Administrative Hearings			Commerce
Drug Policy			Finance
Energy Resources			Insurance
Health and Social Services			Labor
Ombudsman			Transportation
Information Technology Services			Divisions of:
Performance Evaluations			Occupational and Professional
Species Conservation			Licenses
State Public Defender			Veterans Services
Public Employee			Historical Society
Retirement System			Workforce Development Council
State Bar			
State Building Authority			
STEM Action Center			



Statewide Elected Officials

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Brad Little
Governor



Phil McGrane
Secretary of State



Brandon D Woolf
State Controller



Scott Bedke
Lieutenant Governor



Julie A. Ellsworth
State Treasurer



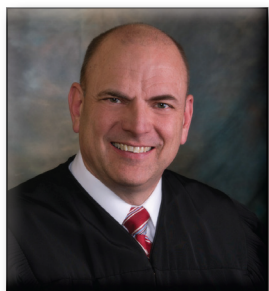
Raúl R. Labrador
Attorney General



Debbie Critchfield
*Superintendent of
Public Instruction*



Mike Moyle
*Speaker;
Idaho House of
Representatives*



G. Richard Bevan
*Chief Justice,
Idaho Supreme Court*



Kelly Arthur Anthon
*President
Pro Tempore,
Idaho State Senate*

Financial Section



Coeur d'Alene

Photo Courtesy of Matthew Lancaster



Terri Kondeff
Director

Legislative Services Office Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

Independent Auditor's Report

May 21, 2026

Honorable Brad Little, Governor
Honorable Senator Scott Grow, JFAC Co-Chair
Honorable Representative Josh Tanner, JFAC Co-Chair
Honorable Brandon D Woolf, State Controller

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information; and we were engaged to audit the aggregate discretely presented component units of the State of Idaho (State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Summary of Opinions

<u>Opinion Unit</u>	<u>Type of Opinion</u>
Governmental Activities	Qualified
Business-Type Activities	Qualified
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Unmodified
Governmental Fund General	Qualified
Governmental Fund Health and Welfare	Qualified
Governmental Fund Transportation	Qualified
Governmental Fund Land Endowments	Unmodified
Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus	Qualified
Enterprise Fund Colleges and Universities	Unmodified
Enterprise Fund Unemployment Compensation	Unmodified
Enterprise Fund Loan	Qualified
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Unmodified

Paul Headlee, Deputy Director
Legislative Services Office

Matt Drake, Manager
Research & Legislation

Keith Bybee, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Norma Clark, Manager
Information Technology

Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Governmental Fund General, Governmental Fund Health and Welfare, Governmental Fund Transportation, Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus, and Enterprise Fund Loan

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Governmental Fund General, Governmental Fund Health and Welfare, Governmental Fund Transportation, Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus, and Enterprise Fund Loan of the State of Idaho, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, Governmental Fund Land Endowments, Enterprise Fund Colleges and Universities, Enterprise Fund Unemployment Compensation, and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, Governmental Fund Land Endowments, Enterprise Fund Colleges and Universities, Enterprise Fund Unemployment Compensation, and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information of the State of Idaho, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The financial statements of the entities listed below were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for those entities, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Idaho State Bar	Idaho Lottery
Idaho Bond Bank Authority	Idaho Potato Commission
Idaho State Building Authority	Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho
Idaho Dairy Products Commission	Idaho State Treasurer – Assets Under
Idaho Endowment Fund Investment Board	Management
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Idaho Wheat Commission
Idaho Health Insurance Exchange	Lewis-Clark State College, and component unit
Idaho Small Employer Health Reinsurance	Boise State University, and component unit
Program	Idaho State University, and component unit
Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool	University of Idaho, and component unit
Idaho Housing and Finance Association, and	
component unit	

Those financial statements represent total assets and revenues of the government-wide financial statements and total assets and revenues of the fund financial statements as of June 30, 2025, as follows:

Opinion Unit	Percent of Assets	Percent of Revenues
Governmental Activities	45.3%	5.9%
Business-Type Activities	64.8%	69.4%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	100.0%	100.0%
General Fund	75.4%	3.4%
Health and Welfare Fund	47.4%	0.3%
Transportation Fund	78.4%	1.9%
Federal Stimulus Fund	91.4%	7.5%
Land Endowments Fund	97.8%	99.5%
College and University Fund	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployment Compensation Fund	18.5%	7.7%
Loan Fund	42.0%	44.6%
Aggregate Funds	98.3%	86.0%

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. The financial statements of Boise State University Foundation, Idaho State University Foundation, and University of Idaho Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

We are required to be independent of the State, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Governmental Fund General, Governmental Fund Health and Welfare, Governmental Fund Transportation, Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus, and Enterprise Fund Loan

Management implemented a new statewide accounting system in fiscal year 2024. As a result of the implementation, management has not maintained accurate records or supporting documentation for reporting Pooled Cash and Investments, Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents, and related equity accounts. Reconciliations were not performed to verify that Pooled Cash and Investments and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents amounts were supported by bank statements and correctly reported in the financial statements. As of June 30,

2025, reconciliations continue to be incomplete. Auditing standards require that the auditor perform procedures in response to the assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to error. We were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence on which to base the opinion for the Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Governmental Fund General, Governmental Fund Health and Welfare, Governmental Fund Transportation, Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus, and Enterprise Fund Loan, but the effects of undetected misstatements on the financial statements for Pooled Cash and Investments and the related equity accounts, if any, could be material. In addition, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence on which to base the opinion for the Governmental Activities and Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus but the effects of undetected misstatements on the financial statements for Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and the related equity accounts, if any, could be material.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2025, the State restated the prior-period financial statements due to changes in the financial reporting entity and to correct misstatements. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we do the following:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, except for the effects on the supplementary information as described in the above paragraph, Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Governmental Fund General, Governmental Fund Health and Welfare, Governmental Fund Transportation, Governmental Fund Federal Stimulus, and Enterprise Fund Loan, such information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will issue our report on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. That report will be issued under separate cover. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "April Renfro". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "April" and last name "Renfro" clearly distinguishable.

April Renfro, CPA
Legislative Auditor

INTRODUCTION

This section of the State's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2025. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter, which can be found on page vii of the Introductory Section, and the financial statements beginning on page 17.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Two schedules in the governmental fund financial statements (pages 24 and 28) reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (short-term focus) with governmental activities and balances reported on the appropriate government-wide statements (long-term focus). Comparing the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented in the government-wide financial statements may provide a better understanding of the

long-term impact of the State's near-term financing decisions.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements (beginning on page 42) provide additional information that is essential to an understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The notes to the financial statements are followed by required supplementary information that further supports the information in the financial statements. The Required Supplementary Information section begins on page 130 and includes the following:

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

Other Supplementary Information

Combining financial statements, starting on page 150, are presented to provide more detail for non-major special revenue, capital projects, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. The total columns of these combining financial statements agree with the applicable combined fund financial statement.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Net Position

Net position measures the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources versus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the State's financial position. The State's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$22.5 billion for the most recent fiscal year.

The State's combined net position decreased \$0.1 billion over the course of this fiscal year's operations. Net position of governmental activities decreased \$0.4 billion and business-type activities' net position increased \$244.4 million. Net position changes between the current and prior fiscal year are described in the governmental activities and business-type activities sections on page 12.

Net Position
June 30, 2025 and 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2025	2024*	2025	2024*	2025	2024*
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 13,086,822	\$ 13,016,517	\$ 3,884,040	\$ 3,632,126	\$ 16,970,862	\$ 16,648,643
Capital Assets	10,245,214	9,595,631	1,672,518	1,544,609	11,917,732	11,140,240
Total Assets	23,332,036	22,612,148	5,556,558	5,176,735	28,888,594	27,788,883
Deferred Outflows of Resources	311,772	440,064	79,903	111,324	391,675	551,388
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	23,643,808	23,052,212	5,636,461	5,288,059	29,280,269	28,340,271
Liabilities						
Other Liabilities	1,732,201	1,996,694	271,342	222,848	2,003,543	2,219,542
Long-Term Liabilities	3,521,518	2,336,048	802,210	744,653	4,323,728	3,080,701
Total Liabilities	5,253,719	4,332,742	1,073,552	967,501	6,327,271	5,300,243
Deferred Inflows of Resources	167,365	140,830	334,365	336,450	501,730	477,280
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,421,084	4,473,572	1,407,917	1,303,951	6,829,001	5,777,523
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,818,054	8,461,410	1,059,615	1,041,283	9,877,669	9,502,693
Restricted	6,090,570	5,581,131	2,736,074	2,572,828	8,826,644	8,153,959
Unrestricted	3,314,100	4,536,099	432,855	369,997	3,746,955	4,906,096
Total Net position	\$ 18,222,724	\$ 18,578,640	\$ 4,228,544	\$ 3,984,108	\$ 22,451,268	\$ 22,562,748

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

The largest component of the State's net position, 44.0 percent \$9.9 billion, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery, equipment, software, and capital assets in progress), net of accumulated depreciation and less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The State uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. These assets are not available for future spending.

Restricted net position is the next largest component, comprising 39.3 percent \$8.8 billion. These resources are not available for general use due to restrictions placed on them by external parties such as creditors, grantors, or contributors; or by state law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The remaining 16.6 percent \$3.7 billion of net position represents unrestricted net position, which may be used at the State's discretion but often has limitations on use based on state statutes.

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

Change in Net Position

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

Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>							
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percent Change
	2025	2024*	2025	2024*	2025	2024*	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$ 1,598,547	\$ 1,699,542	\$1,730,527	\$1,714,600	\$ 3,329,074	\$ 3,414,142	(2.5)
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,429,354	4,608,794	450,355	400,305	5,879,709	5,009,099	17.4
Capital Grants and Contributions	15,596	13,794	86,763	56,811	102,359	70,605	45.0
General Revenues							
Sales Tax	3,200,895	3,170,502			3,200,895	3,170,502	1.0
Individual and Corporate Taxes	3,186,674	3,306,866			3,186,674	3,306,866	(3.6)
Other Taxes	911,331	916,303			911,331	916,303	(0.5)
Other	175,316	529,271			175,316	529,271	(66.9)
Total Revenues	14,517,713	14,245,072	2,267,645	2,171,716	16,785,358	16,416,788	2.2
Expenses							
General Government	1,399,079	1,381,560			1,399,079	1,381,560	1.3
Public Safety and Correction	590,780	592,636			590,780	592,636	(0.3)
Health and Human Services	5,327,865	4,999,778			5,327,865	4,999,778	6.6
Education	4,684,658	3,593,928			4,684,658	3,593,928	30.3
Economic Development	1,689,246	1,726,125			1,689,246	1,726,125	(2.1)
Natural Resources	633,798	493,073			633,798	493,073	28.5
Interest Expense	136,339	62,963			136,339	62,963	116.5
College and University			1,550,390	1,470,347	1,550,390	1,470,347	5.4
Unemployment Compensation			126,174	108,726	126,174	108,726	16.0
Loan			34,814	23,936	34,814	23,936	45.4
State Lottery			326,157	339,994	326,157	339,994	(4.1)
State Liquor			260,323	258,684	260,323	258,684	0.6
Correctional Industries			10,819	22,117	10,819	22,117	(51.1)
Total Expenses	14,461,765	12,850,063	2,308,677	2,223,804	16,770,442	15,073,867	11.3
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	55,948	1,395,009	(41,032)	(52,088)	14,916	1,342,921	(98.9)
Transfers	(317,974)	(329,180)	317,974	329,180			
Change in Net Position	(262,026)	1,065,829	276,942	277,092	14,916	1,342,921	(98.9)
Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	18,484,750	17,465,866	3,951,602	3,690,763	22,436,352	21,156,629	6.0
Restatement for Error Correction		(46,945)		(4,991)		(51,936)	
Restatement for Change Within Reporting Entity				(11,262)		(11,262)	
Net Position - Beginning as Restated	18,484,750	17,418,921	3,951,602	3,685,772	22,436,352	21,104,693	
Net Position, End of Year	\$18,222,724	\$18,484,750	\$4,228,544	\$3,962,864	\$22,451,268	\$22,436,352	0.1

*Amounts in these columns have been restated.

The Total Percent Change column shows the percentage change in operation from fiscal year 2024 to 2025 for each line item. Readers should be cautious when using this column to evaluate the overall change in net position. Although a line may show a large percentage change (e.g., 45.4 percent increase for Loan of \$10.9 million), it may not have as significant of an effect on the overall change in net position as a change in a more material line item with a smaller percentage change (e.g., 1.0 percent increase for Sales Tax of \$30.4 million).

Governmental Activities

Revenues

The overall financial position for Governmental Activities decreased during the fiscal year, as evidenced by the 1.4 percent \$262.0 million decrease in net position. Individual and corporate income taxes revenue

decreased 3.6 percent \$120.2 million. Operating grant revenue increased 17.8 percent \$820.6 million, primarily due to increases in health and other federal grants and contributions. Decreased fair market value/investment

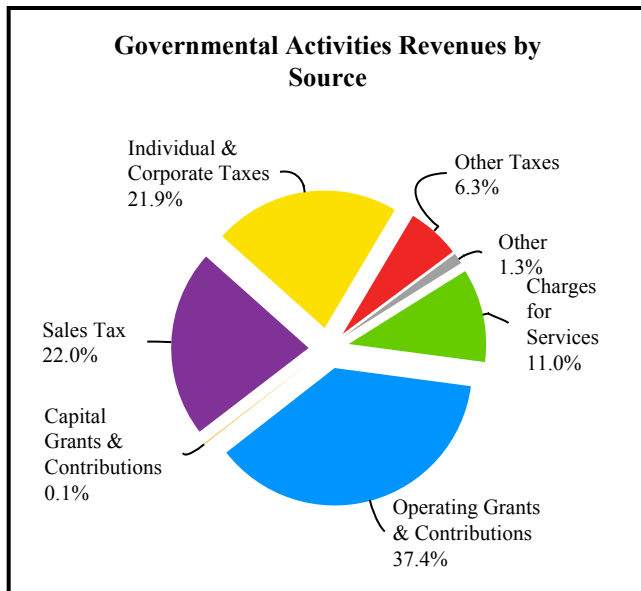
income and operating transfers in caused revenue from charges for services to fall 5.9 percent \$101.0 million. Sales Tax revenue improved by 1.0 percent \$30.4 million, and Other Tax revenue fell 0.5 percent \$(5.0) million.

Expenses

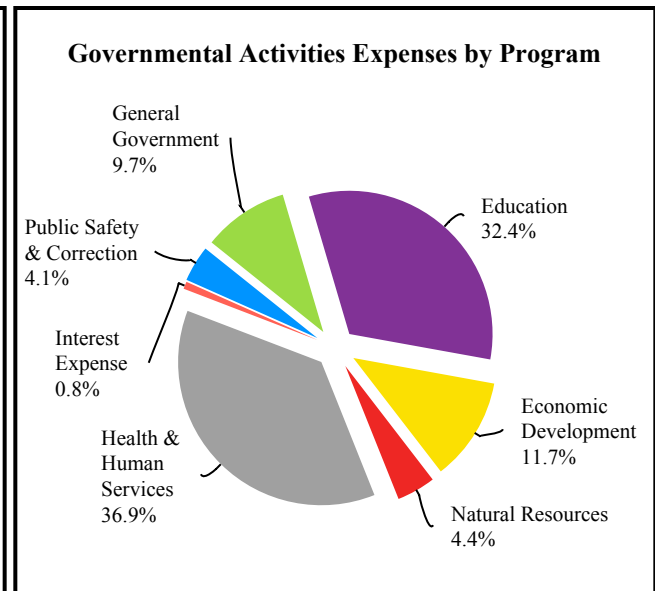
Overall expenses for the State increased 12.5 percent

\$1.6 billion. Education expenses rose 30.3 percent \$1.1 billion primarily due to increases in the distribution of public school funds. Expenses for economic development fell 2.1 percent \$36.9 million primarily due to a decrease in construction in progress expenses. Finally, health and human services expenses experienced a 6.6 percent \$328.1 million increase from the prior year primarily due to medical assistance payments.

The following charts depict revenues and expenses of the governmental activities for fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:



Total Revenues = \$14.5 billion



Total Expenses = \$14.5 billion

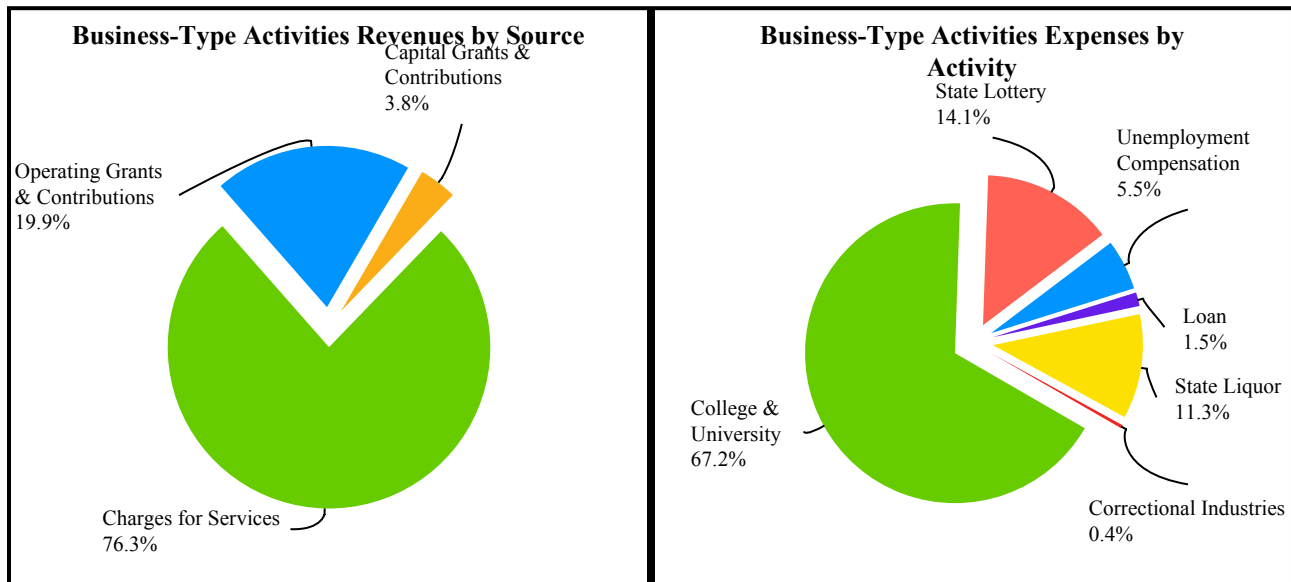
Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities' net position increased by 7.0 percent (\$276.9 million) during the fiscal year due to increased revenue from Operating Grants and Contributions. The largest changes were seen in the following funds:

- The College and University fund net position increased by 7.6 percent (\$106.0 million) from the prior year to \$1.5 billion. Expenses increased 5.4 percent (\$80.0 million) due to an increase in Personnel Costs.

- Unemployment Compensation fund net position improved 8.9 percent (\$118.2 million) due largely to increases in Assessments.

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



Total Revenues = \$2.3 billion

Total Expenses = \$2.3 billion

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

At the close of the fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10.6 billion, an increase of \$0.4 billion in comparison with fiscal year 2024. The governmental fund balance is classified as follows:

- *Nonspendable* either due to its form or legal constraints such as permanent trusts: \$2.6 billion (24.9 percent)
- *Restricted* for a specific purpose either by creditors, grantors, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation: \$3.4 billion (32.0 percent)
- *Committed* for specific purposes by the Legislature or for satisfying contractual requirements: \$3.0 billion (28.4 percent)
- *Assigned* for a specific purpose as that intent is expressed by the Legislature or by a governing body or official: \$202.6 million (1.9 percent)
- *Unassigned* is the General Fund balance that has not been designated for another fund and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund: \$1.3 billion (12.7 percent).

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

- The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. During the fiscal year the fund balance

decreased 3.3 percent (\$182.9) million) primarily due to a \$(218.1) million decrease in intergovernmental revenue sharing.

- The Health and Welfare fund balance increased 36.9 percent (\$201.1 million) during the fiscal year largely due to an increase in grants and contributions.
- The Transportation fund balance decreased 1.2 percent (\$8.6 million) during the fiscal year primarily due to decreased grants and contributions.
- The Federal stimulus fund is a major fund due to the Federal stimulus act and the state receiving \$1.3 billion of cash in FY 20 to allocate for COVID needs. The Fund balance increased \$17.5 million during the fiscal year with the largest decrease in expenditures focused on education.
- The Land Endowments fund balance increased 10.1 percent (\$336.2 million) from the prior year due to an increase in investment income and revenue generated from land assets.
- The Nonmajor Governmental fund balance increased 4.8 percent (\$54.1 million) during the fiscal year. Increases are largely due to rise in grants and contributions.

Proprietary Funds

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

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The State does not adopt a revenue budget; therefore, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule reflects budgeted revenues as being equal to actual revenues. General Fund revenues for the fiscal year were \$7.6 billion. Most of the General Fund revenue comes from various types of tax collections; these collections increased by 3.1 percent over 2024. The sum of the collections stem from three major revenue categories; individual income tax, sales tax, and corporate income tax. Individual income tax receipts (\$2.4 billion) was behind 1.2 percent of expectations. Corporate income tax receipts (\$890.0 million) was over the \$868.0 million predicted. Sales tax contributions (\$1.7 billion) fell short of the expected by \$109.2 million; the revenue miss was 5.9 percent. Product tax revenue (\$67.0 million) for the year was just behind the anticipated collections

(\$68.4 million) by 1.9 percent. Miscellaneous sources (\$421.4 million) surpassed the projected \$373.9 million by 12.7 percent (\$47.5 million). The cash balance carried over into fiscal year 2025 was \$364.5 million. Overall, General Fund receipts were \$291.2 million more in fiscal year 2025 than in fiscal year 2024.

The original expenditures budget amount on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule represents the original appropriation, prior year reappropriations, and continuous appropriations. The final budget amount includes the original budget plus supplemental (positive or negative) appropriations, Governor's holdbacks, Board of Examiners reductions, object transfers, activity transfers, and receipts to the appropriation. The variance between the final budget and actual spending was a favorable \$906.4 million (12.2 percent).

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2025 the State had \$11.9 billion (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, as can be seen in the table below. Depreciation expense for this fiscal year totaled \$262.5 million.

Capital Assets as of June 30, 2025 and 2024						
<i>(Net of depreciation, dollars in thousands)</i>						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2025	2024*	2025	2024*	2025	2024*
Land and Land Use Rights	\$ 1,551,779	\$ 1,494,486	\$ 165,973	\$ 176,391	\$ 1,717,752	\$ 1,670,877
Capital Assets in Progress	2,755,766	2,048,739	177,913	85,441	2,933,679	2,134,180
Infrastructure-not Depreciated	3,515,419	3,515,419			3,515,419	3,515,419
Historical Art and Collections	332	332	2,730	2,730	3,062	3,062
Buildings and Improvements	834,937	777,688	1,101,347	1,079,257	1,936,284	1,856,945
Improvements Other Than Buildings	138,824	126,244	35,566	30,063	174,390	156,307
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	305,112	306,241	118,222	104,216	423,334	410,457
Infrastructure-Depreciated	1,065,114	1,086,233			1,065,114	1,086,233
Intangible Right to Use Assets	77,931	103,267	70,767	56,464	148,698	159,731
Total	\$ 10,245,214	\$ 9,458,649	\$ 1,672,518	\$ 1,534,562	\$ 11,917,732	\$ 10,993,211

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

This year's major capital asset additions include \$688.3 million spent for infrastructure assets, which includes capital assets in progress (\$635.6 million) and rights-of-way (\$52.7 million).

The State uses the traditional method of depreciation for its 1,850 bridges, 28 rest areas, 11 ports of entry, and 10 weigh stations. The State adopted the modified approach for reporting roads, where certain maintenance and preservation costs are expensed, and depreciation expense is not reported. Approximately 12,228 lane miles of roads are accounted for under the modified approach. The State manages its roadway network using its

Pavement Management System to monitor road surface condition. The roadway surface condition is determined using three pavement condition data elements: International Roughness Index (IRI), rutting depth, and Overall Condition Index (OCI). Developed as part of refinements to the Transportation Asset Management System (TAMS), the OCI is unique to Idaho. Roadway surface is categorized as good, fair, or poor. The State's established condition level is to have no more than 30 percent of pavement in poor condition. The latest condition assessment rating showed that the State had 13.0 percent of its road surfaces in poor condition. During fiscal year 2025 the State spent \$206.0 million to

maintain Idaho's road surfaces. This amount is 25.4 percent (\$41.7 million) more than the estimated amount of \$164.3 million required to maintain Idaho's road surfaces. More detailed information about the State's capital assets is presented in Notes 1 and 6 to the financial statements and in the Required Supplementary Information.

Long-Term Debt

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

Idaho Code Title 40 addresses the increasing need for timely improvements to Idaho's highway infrastructure. The Idaho Transportation Board, with the approval of the

Legislature, can approve debt financing for transportation infrastructure projects utilizing future federal-aid highway revenues. Opinions have been received from the Office of the Attorney General, based on the Idaho Supreme Court decision in *Ada County v. Wright*, to the effect that this procedure does not create a liability of the State in violation of the Idaho Constitution.

During fiscal year 2025, the Idaho Housing Finance Association issued a new \$320.8 million Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) bond (2025 Series). The notes payable ending balance for highway projects was \$1,180.6 million.

Moody's Investors Service has affirmed the State of Idaho's issuer rating of Aaa. Idaho currently has no general obligation debt outstanding. During fiscal year 2025, Idaho State Treasurer did not issue a State of Idaho Tax Anticipation Note (TAN) to meet the anticipated cash flow requirements due to the time lag between when state revenue is received and when state expenses are incurred. More detailed information about the State's long-term debt is presented in Notes 1 and 13 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Idaho's unemployment rate was at 3.6 percent in December 2025. The State's labor force grew over the last year from 1,009,769 in December 2024 to 1,013,141 in December 2025. The national unemployment rate in December was 4.4 percent. Total state employment in December was 976,258 up from 971,433 in December 2024.

Revenue for fiscal year 2026 is expected to be \$5.6 billion via individual income tax (\$2.3 billion), sales tax (\$3.4 billion), and corporate tax (\$761.5 million). General fund revenue is expected to raise \$3.0 billion net in FY 26, quite similar to the net amount expected to be raised by the sales tax.

Miscellaneous revenue is somewhat constrained by the new distributions legislated on the tax relief fund. For FY 26, 20-percent of the online sales tax revenue deposited in that account is continuously redirected to the school district facilities fund rather than back to the general fund through a June transfer. There is also a \$139.0 million transfer from the tax relief fund to the

public defense fund in FY 26 per the Idaho Code, which is a \$100.0 million increase due to HB 304.

The overall General Fund budget for fiscal year 2026 is \$5.6 billion (5.7 percent increase). Medicaid received \$994.0 million (7.9 percent increase); and the Department of Correction received \$352.6 million (2.8 percent increase). Contributions to the State's budget reserves increased by \$304.5 million during fiscal year 2025.

After nine years of increasing the the General Fund appropriation for education this year the Legislature has decreased the General Fund appropriation for education. The Legislature approved the following two General Fund appropriation increases and one decrease related to education:

- Public schools (K-12): 3.9 percent (\$102.7 million)
- Office of the State Board of Education: 1.7 percent (\$0.8 million)
- Department of Education: decreased 3.8 percent (\$0.5 million)

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

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

Basic Financial Statements



Mesa Falls

Photo Courtesy of Theresa Sander

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,435	\$ 1,171,742	\$ 1,181,177	\$ 120,138
Pooled Cash and Investments	4,904,829	613,323	5,518,152	246
Investments	4,613,822	717,235	5,331,057	3,504,528
Accounts Receivable, Net	303,556	242,864	546,420	188,694
Taxes Receivable, Net	663,274		663,274	
Internal Balances	11,232	(11,232)		
Due from Other Entities	506,079		506,079	27,149
Inventories and Prepaid Items	91,981	47,990	139,971	4,239
Due from Primary Government				1,229,480
Due from Component Unit		150,464	150,464	
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	94,369	668,551	762,920	1,011,907
Other Assets	134,043	73,955	207,998	163,379
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	943,540	164,143	1,107,683	597,695
Investments	810,662	45,005	855,667	518,506
Capital Assets:				
Nondepreciable	7,823,296	346,616	8,169,912	18,354
Depreciable, Net	2,421,918	1,325,902	3,747,820	131,109
Total Assets	23,332,036	5,556,558	28,888,594	7,515,424
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	311,772	79,903	391,675	986
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 23,643,808	\$ 5,636,461	\$ 29,280,269	\$ 7,516,410
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 372,037	\$ 106,892	\$ 478,929	\$ 11,361
Payroll and Related Liabilities	84,021	71,313	155,334	1,957
Medicaid Payable	185,287		185,287	
Due to Other Entities	177,277	9,945	187,222	
Unearned Revenue	613,505	60,485	673,990	61,021
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	90,997	1,745	92,742	339,483
Due to Primary Government				10,274
Due to Component Unit		284	284	
Other Accrued Liabilities	209,077	20,678	229,755	926,940
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	493,100	117,456	610,556	268,164
Due in More Than One Year	3,028,418	684,754	3,713,172	4,113,842
Total Liabilities	5,253,719	1,073,552	6,327,271	5,733,042
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	167,365	334,365	501,730	1,014
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,818,054	1,059,615	9,877,669	43,902
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments	62,834		62,834	
Debt Service	31,685		31,685	139,648
Transportation	430,727		430,727	
Regulatory	146,415		146,415	
Natural Resources and Recreation	538,261		538,261	
Unemployment Compensation		1,445,432	1,445,432	
Permanent Trust - Expendable	1,126,234	74,173	1,200,407	379,701
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable	3,175,635		3,175,635	576,207
Other Purposes	578,779	1,216,469	1,795,248	39,319
Unrestricted	3,314,100	432,855	3,746,955	603,577
Total Net Position	18,222,724	4,228,544	22,451,268	1,782,354
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 23,643,808	\$ 5,636,461	\$ 29,280,269	\$ 7,516,410

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



Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

		Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
	Expenses			
FUNCTIONS				
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
General Government	\$ 1,399,079	\$ 298,680	\$ 296,209	\$
Public Safety and Correction	590,780	66,961	22,831	
Health and Human Services	5,327,865	98,512	3,990,738	
Education	4,684,658	35,210	347,245	
Economic Development	1,689,246	446,151	656,711	15,596
Natural Resources	633,798	653,033	115,620	
Interest Expense	136,339			
Total Governmental Activities	14,461,765	1,598,547	5,429,354	15,596
Business-Type Activities				
College and University	1,550,390	697,262	431,414	86,763
Unemployment Compensation	126,174	262,624		
Loan	34,814	31,035	18,941	
State Lottery	326,157	402,525		
State Liquor	260,323	317,876		
Correctional Industries	10,819	19,205		
Total Business-Type Activities	2,308,677	1,730,527	450,355	86,763
Total Primary Government	\$16,770,442	\$ 3,329,074	\$ 5,879,709	\$ 102,359
Component Units				
Idaho Housing and Finance Association	\$ 409,525	\$ 366,664	\$ 98,775	\$ 1,889
College and University Foundation	139,238	22,627	211,407	
Health Reinsurance	141,589	31,749	90,574	
Bond Bank Authority	4,721	4,693		
Health Insurance Exchange	15,398	16,192		
Total Component Units	\$ 710,471	\$ 441,925	\$ 400,756	\$ 1,889

GENERAL REVENUES

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

Permanent Endowment Contributions**Special Item****Transfers****Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers****Change in Net Position****Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported****Restatement for Error Correction****Restatement for Change Within Reporting Entity****Net Position - Beginning as Restated****Net Position - End of Year**

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
\$ (804,190)		\$ (804,190)	
(500,988)		(500,988)	
(1,238,615)		(1,238,615)	
(4,302,203)		(4,302,203)	
(570,788)		(570,788)	
134,855		134,855	
(136,339)		(136,339)	
(7,418,268)		(7,418,268)	
	\$ (334,951)	(334,951)	
	136,450	136,450	
	15,162	15,162	
	76,368	76,368	
	57,553	57,553	
	8,386	8,386	
	(41,032)	(41,032)	
(7,418,268)	(41,032)	(7,459,300)	
			\$ 57,803
			94,796
			(19,266)
			(28)
			794
			134,099
3,200,895		3,200,895	
3,186,674		3,186,674	
400,060		400,060	
511,271		511,271	
19,246		19,246	
156,070		156,070	
(317,974)	317,974		
7,156,242	317,974	7,474,216	
(262,026)	276,942	14,916	134,099
18,531,695	3,967,855	22,499,550	1,630,707
(46,945)	(4,991)	(51,936)	17,548
	(11,262)	(11,262)	
18,484,750	3,951,602	22,436,352	1,648,255
\$ 18,222,724	\$ 4,228,544	\$ 22,451,268	\$ 1,782,354

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

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 57		\$ 5
Pooled Cash and Investments	3,273,573	\$ 45,238	519,075
Investments	711,346		191,145
Accounts Receivable, Net	15,642	205,956	11,131
Taxes Receivable, Net	585,303	166	69,964
Interfund Receivables	320,036	32	35
Due from Other Entities		332,075	77,841
Inventories and Prepaid Items	27,361	4,057	26,820
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	77,175	485	
Other Assets	16,714	(999)	2,931
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	297,223	19,446	61,854
Investments	598,206		
Total Assets	\$ 5,922,636	\$ 606,456	\$ 960,801
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 88,206	\$ 21,506	\$ 105,476
Payroll and Related Liabilities	34,895	14,473	8,461
Medicaid Payable		185,287	
Interfund Payables	3,099	312,652	2,251
Due to Other Entities	90,031		87,069
Unearned Revenue	94,568	555	40,015
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	68,567	19,258	
Other Accrued Liabilities	2,183	93,943	14,983
Total Liabilities	381,549	647,674	258,255
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	219,673	301,955	19,372
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			
Inventories and Prepaid Items	27,361	4,057	26,820
Noncurrent Receivables	25		
Restricted	954,245		403,433
Committed	2,436,851	63	252,921
Assigned	200,771		
Unassigned	1,702,161	(347,293)	
Total Fund Balances	5,321,414	(343,173)	683,174
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 5,922,636	\$ 606,456	\$ 960,801

Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		\$ 9,370	\$ 9,432
\$ 103,524	\$ 91,536	822,394	4,855,340
	3,574,171	79,180	4,555,842
170	8,334	60,598	301,831
		7,841	663,274
		3,764	323,867
1,511		94,652	506,079
2,772		26,157	87,167
		4,421	82,081
1,841	10,776	4,802	36,065
441,150		61,033	880,706
		212,457	810,663
\$ 550,968	\$ 3,684,817	\$ 1,386,669	\$ 13,112,347
\$ 38,831	\$ 15,791	\$ 100,905	\$ 370,715
152		22,612	80,593
			185,287
		10,151	328,153
		78	177,178
439,390		8,036	582,564
		3,172	90,997
		21,634	132,743
478,373	15,791	166,588	1,948,230
327		39,480	580,807
	2,542,792	9,110	2,551,902
2,772		26,157	87,167
		1,000	1,025
69,496	1,126,234	833,473	3,386,881
		319,185	3,009,020
		1,786	202,557
		(10,110)	1,344,758
72,268	3,669,026	1,180,601	10,583,310
\$ 550,968	\$ 3,684,817	\$ 1,386,669	\$ 13,112,347



Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$ 10,583,310

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	\$ 1,551,779	
Capital Assets in Progress	2,755,766	
Infrastructure	5,027,669	
Historical Art and Collections	282	
Buildings and Improvements	1,408,785	
Improvements Other Than Buildings	290,210	
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	1,094,093	
Intangible Right to Use Assets	178,156	
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,967,955)	
Accumulated Amortization	(113,267)	
Total Capital Assets		10,225,518

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 106,965

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	3,341	
Hedging Derivatives		
Pension Related Deferrals	160,217	
Pension Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	114,304	
OPEB Related Deferrals	18,133	
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,060	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		297,055

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. 112,601

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	(77,774)	
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable	(2,424,859)	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	(75,835)	
Claims and Judgments	(212,444)	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(741,321)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(3,532,233)

Deferred Inflows of Resources benefit future periods and are not reported in the funds.

The deferred inflows of resources consist of the following:

Unavailable Revenue	496,774	
Lease Related Deferrals	—	
Pension Related Deferrals	(50,349)	
OPEB Related Deferrals	(16,919)	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		429,506

Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ 18,222,722

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	\$ 3,032,148		\$ 117,484
Individual and Corporate Taxes	3,189,337		
Other Taxes	56,224	\$ 228,968	392,113
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	52,900	30,983	229,578
Sale of Goods and Services	47,176	80,834	11,258
Grants and Contributions	22,668	4,000,083	514,911
Investment Income (Loss)	200,696	6,212	28,893
Tobacco Settlement	19,246		
Other Income	37,629	9,008	2,839
Total Revenues	6,658,024	4,356,088	1,297,076
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	187,583	72	
Public Safety and Correction	497,853	4,616	
Health and Human Services	25,730	5,213,396	
Education	3,075,656	9	
Economic Development	110,710		256,157
Natural Resources	124,874	264	
Capital Outlay	443,855	3,096	624,550
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	717,160	71,554	424,185
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	10,976	3,200	56,043
Interest and Other Charges	1,690	569	75,807
Total Expenditures	5,196,087	5,296,776	1,436,742
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,461,937	(940,688)	(139,666)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			
Issuance of Refunding Bonds			
Premium on Bonds Issued			
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent			
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions	2,017	379	1,712
Sale of Capital Assets	2,050		14,981
Transfers In	339,528	1,158,180	121,263
Transfers Out	(1,988,383)	(16,800)	(6,896)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,644,788)	1,141,759	131,060
Net Change in Fund Balances	(182,851)	201,071	(8,606)
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported	5,504,463	(544,244)	691,780
Restatement for Error Correction	(198)		
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated	5,504,265	(544,244)	691,780
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 5,321,414	\$ (343,173)	\$ 683,174

Federal Stimulus	Land Endowments	Nonmajor Governmental	Total
		\$ 55,590	\$ 3,205,222
			3,189,337
		241,750	919,055
		249,066	562,527
	\$ 104,701	39,039	283,008
\$ 288,012		641,474	5,467,148
10,003	376,856	84,059	706,719
			19,246
1,181		48,721	99,378
299,196	481,557	1,359,699	14,451,640
1,784		84,119	273,558
5,270		73,658	581,397
1,502		2,153	5,242,781
33,928		1,529,867	4,639,460
6,724		296,542	670,133
72,525	51,292	220,254	469,209
43,096	7,975	491,076	1,613,648
137,966		106,847	1,457,712
		114,424	184,643
		23,130	101,196
302,795	59,267	2,942,070	15,233,737
(3,599)	422,290	(1,582,371)	(782,097)
		1,358,555	1,358,555
		92,782	92,782
		3,334	7,442
	17,418	3,143	37,592
21,054		1,542,369	3,182,394
	(103,472)	(1,363,707)	(3,479,258)
21,054	(86,054)	1,636,476	1,199,507
17,455	336,236	54,105	417,410
11,704	3,332,790	1,144,514	10,141,007
43,109		(18,018)	24,893
54,813	3,332,790	1,126,496	10,165,900
\$ 72,268	\$ 3,669,026	\$ 1,180,601	\$ 10,583,310

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



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, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 417,410
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	\$ 954,540	
Depreciation Expense	(155,531)	
		799,009
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.		
		(18,047)
Revenues reported in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		
		(62,525)
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	(1,358,555)	
Premium on Bonds Issued	(92,782)	
Right to Use	(7,442)	
		(1,458,779)
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	160,118	
Refunding Bond Payment		
Right to Use	24,525	
		184,643
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	(35,050)	
Compensated Absences	(8,337)	
Claims and Judgments	18,342	
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(76,894)	
		(101,939)
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.		
		(21,798)
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ (262,026)</u></u>

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation	Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 65,816	\$ 1,096,144		\$ 9,782
Pooled Cash and Investments	161,495	1,220	\$ 425,483	25,125
Investments	196,393			
Accounts Receivable, Net	159,077	78,185		5,602
Interfund Receivables	3,288	4,869		854
Inventories and Prepaid Items	19,080			28,910
Due from Component Unit	8,176			
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	4,192		26,084	
Other Current Assets	995	1	5,643	430
Total Current Assets	618,512	1,180,419	457,210	70,703
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,730		75,735	81,678
Investments	253,876	266,966		
Restricted Investments			45,005	
Due from Component Unit	142,288			
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	43,386		594,889	
Other Noncurrent Assets	65,250			1,636
Capital Assets, Net	1,604,570		39,306	28,642
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,116,100	266,966	754,935	111,956
Total Assets	2,734,612	1,447,385	1,212,145	182,659
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	74,846			5,057
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 2,809,458	\$ 1,447,385	\$ 1,212,145	\$ 187,716
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 85,957		\$ 401	\$ 20,529
Payroll and Related Liabilities	69,772		3	1,538
Interfund Payables				9,124
Due to Other Entities	567			9,381
Unearned Revenue	52,791		7,273	421
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	1,700	43		2
Due to Component Unit	284			
Other Accrued Liabilities	10,570	\$ 1,910	1	8,199
Compensated Absences Payable	33,356			1,156
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable	76,801			4,745
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations - Current	1,398			
Total Current Liabilities	333,196	1,953	7,678	55,095
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable	470,172			12,529
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Long-Term Obligations	189,423			12,630
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	659,595			25,159
Total Liabilities	992,791	1,953	7,678	80,254
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	333,180			1,185
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,008,940		39,306	11,369
Restricted for:				
Claims and Judgments		1,445,432		
Unemployment Compensation				
Permanent Trust - Expendable	74,173			
Other Purposes			1,121,561	94,908
Unrestricted	400,374		43,600	
Total Net Position	1,483,487	1,445,432	1,204,467	106,277
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 2,809,458	\$ 1,447,385	\$ 1,212,145	\$ 187,716

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 \$11,119 consolidation adjustment for internal service fund activities on the Government-wide statement.

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

		Governmental Activities
Total		Internal Service Funds
\$ 1,171,742	\$	3
613,323	\$	49,488
196,393		
242,864		1,725
9,011		4,399
47,990		4,814
8,176		
30,276		4,005
7,069		667
2,326,844		65,101
164,143		62,834
520,842		57,980
45,005		
142,288		
638,275		8,283
66,886		1,465
1,672,518		19,696
3,249,957		150,258
5,576,801		215,359
79,903		14,717
\$ 5,656,704	\$	230,076
\$ 106,887	\$	1,324
71,313		3,428
9,124		
9,948		99
60,485		30,941
1,745		
284		
20,680		499
34,512		3,419
81,546		1,133
		17,242
1,398		
397,922		58,085
482,701		591
		15,594
202,053		27,141
684,754		43,326
1,082,676		101,411
334,365		16,064
1,059,615		17,970
		62,834
1,445,432		
74,173		
1,216,469		29,630
443,974		2,167
4,239,663		112,601
\$ 5,656,704	\$	230,076

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

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

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation	Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Assessments		\$ 215,300		
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	\$ 561,995		\$ 4,519	\$ —
Scholarship Allowances	(148,246)			
Sale of Goods and Services	209,329		2,177	738,267
Grants and Contributions	242,767		18,941	
Other Income	36,101		2	187
Total Operating Revenues	901,946	215,300	25,639	738,454
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	950,773		90	28,260
Services and Supplies	371,997		21,598	222,710
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	85,823	124,721	109	272,891
Depreciation	97,583		286	6,164
Other Expenses	23,429	1,453	2,853	12,315
Total Operating Expenses	1,529,605	126,174	24,936	542,340
Operating Income (Loss)	(627,659)	89,126	703	196,114
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Gifts and Grants	188,647			
Investment Income (Loss)	28,728	47,324	24,337	1,079
Interest Expense	(17,848)			(632)
Intergovernmental Distributions			(9,878)	(54,317)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	(456)			61
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	9,355			2
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	208,426	47,324	14,459	(53,807)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(419,233)	136,450	15,162	142,307
Capital Contributions	86,763			
Transfers In	445,090		42,825	2
Transfers Out	(6,635)	(18,281)	(717)	(144,310)
Change in Net Position	105,985	118,169	57,270	(2,001)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	1,388,764	1,327,263	1,147,197	113,269
Restatement for Error Correction				(4,991)
Restatement for Change Within Reporting Entity	(11,262)			
Total Net Position - Beginning as Restated	1,377,502	1,327,263	1,147,197	108,278
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 1,483,487	\$ 1,445,432	\$ 1,204,467	\$ 106,277

The \$2,481 difference between the \$279,423 reported as Change in Net Position on this statement and the \$276,942 Change in Net Position reported as Business-Type Activity on the government-wide Statement of Activities is due to a consolidation adjustment for internal service fund activities on the government-wide statement.

		Governmental Activities	
Total		Internal Service Funds	
\$	215,300		
	566,514	\$	96
	(148,246)		
	949,773		614,067
	261,708		71
	36,290		2,129
	1,881,339		616,363
	979,123		61,374
	616,305		36,132
	483,544		517,728
	104,033		2,943
	40,050		23,349
	2,223,055		641,526
	(341,716)		(25,163)
	188,647		
	101,468		5,592
	(18,480)		(93)
	(64,195)		(96)
	(395)		(305)
	9,357		2
	216,402		5,100
	(125,314)		(20,063)
	86,763		
	487,917		1,899
	(169,943)		(23,007)
	279,423		(41,171)
	3,976,493		157,097
	(4,991)		(3,325)
	(11,262)		
	3,960,240		153,772
\$	4,239,663	\$	112,601

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Business-Type	
	College and University	Unemployment Compensation
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Assessments		\$ 254,409
Receipts from Customers	\$ 595,261	
Receipts from Interfund Services		4,869
Receipts from Grants and Contributions	234,971	
Payments to Employees	(928,100)	
Payments to Suppliers	(374,279)	(1,453)
Payments for Interfund Services		
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(92,972)	(163,418)
Other Receipts	106,587	21
Other Payments	(49,513)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(508,045)	94,428
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Gifts, Grants, and Endowments Received	191,763	
Intergovernmental Distributions		
Transfers In	445,090	
Transfers Out	(6,635)	(18,281)
Proceeds from Bonds, Notes, and Loans	21,428	
Repayments of Bonds, Notes, and Loans	(24,772)	
Interest Payments		
Other Receipts		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	626,874	(18,281)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital Grants and Contributions	7,697	
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes	72,753	
Principal Payments	(26,315)	
Interest Payments	(21,706)	
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	165	
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(118,824)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(86,230)	0
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	18,562	51,676
Purchase of Investments	(836,972)	(34,187)
Redemption of Investments	766,474	
Other Investing Activities	(1,828)	(9,211)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(53,764)	8,278
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(21,165)	84,425
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	255,206	1,012,939
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	\$ 234,041	\$ 1,097,364
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (627,659)	\$ 89,126
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	97,583	
Maintenance Costs Paid by Department of Public Works		
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(14,259)	5,836
Inventories and Prepaid Items	3,322	
Notes Receivable	586	
Other Assets	(14,062)	
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	16,791	
Unearned Revenue		
Compensated Absences	1,279	
Policy Claim Liabilities		
Other Accrued Liabilities	4,639	(534)
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	23,735	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (508,045)	\$ 94,428
Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):		

Investments increased in fair value by \$2,191 for colleges and universities, \$4,859 for Unemployment Compensation, \$1,384 for the Loan Fund, and \$1,212 for Internal Service funds. Colleges and universities acquired assets of \$81,872 through donations, \$1,218 through state capital appropriations, \$27,652 by lease and SBITA contracts, \$25,532 through amounts owed to state agencies and amortization of deferred amounts on refunding and bond premiums of \$1,711.

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

Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Loan	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
		\$ 254,409	
\$ 5,999	\$ 726,194	1,327,454	\$ 97,988
	8,965	13,834	521,798
18,943		253,914	71
(90)	(26,532)	(954,722)	(59,584)
(23,823)	(227,252)	(626,807)	(56,418)
	(6,715)	(6,715)	(956)
(109)	(271,983)	(528,482)	(522,959)
		106,608	
		(49,513)	
920	202,677	(210,020)	(20,060)
		191,763	
(9,878)	(53,453)	(63,331)	(96)
42,825	2	487,917	1,899
(717)	(143,416)	(169,049)	(23,007)
		21,428	
		(24,772)	
			(91)
			17
32,230	(196,867)	443,956	(21,278)
		7,697	
		72,753	
	(4,687)	(31,002)	1,878
	(632)	(22,338)	(2)
11,600	165	11,930	
	(1,600)	(120,424)	(7,863)
11,600	(6,754)	(81,384)	(5,987)
23,145	1,042	94,425	6,468
(94,499)		(965,658)	(2,065)
50,487		816,961	
(371)	(27)	(11,437)	(1,940)
(21,238)	1,015	(65,709)	2,463
23,512	71	86,843	(44,862)
477,706	116,514	1,862,365	157,187
\$ 501,218	\$ 116,585	\$ 1,949,208	\$ 112,325
\$ 703	\$ 196,114	\$ (341,716)	\$ (25,163)
286	6,164	104,033	(382)
	(3,327)	(11,750)	(2,720)
	(332)	2,990	949
		586	
309	132	(13,621)	(21)
322	2,210	19,323	999
(700)	(15)	(715)	9,560
	33	1,312	539
			(5,231)
	(1,716)	2,389	1,410
	3,414	27,149	
\$ 920	\$ 202,677	\$ (210,020)	\$ (20,060)

The Loan Fund had loan forgiveness in the amount of \$9,877. Nonmajor Enterprise funds acquired capital assets by lease for \$5,586, recorded an interfund payable of \$894 due on July 1, 2025, restated net position by \$4,991 due to a correction in capital assets, disposed of assets at a loss \$10. Internal Service funds disposed of assets at a loss of \$305 and restated net position by \$3,325 due to an error correction in receipts from customers.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Custodial
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 8,178			\$ 24,813
Pooled Cash and Investments	48,699		\$ 2,992	54,260
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	429,070	\$ 1,950,903		
Fixed Income Investments	6,026,124	3,748,075		417,936
Marketable Securities	15,174,977			
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	3,779,164			
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,868,731	80,167		
Other Investments			36,510	
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	54,821			
Contributions				
Interest and Dividends	93,229	8,227		450
Interfund Receivables				
Other Receivables	22,307		714	
Inventories and Prepaid Items				
Other Assets	107,408			
Capital Assets, Net	7,288		215	
Total Assets	27,619,996	5,787,372	40,431	497,459
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	2,682	27		10
Interfund Payables				
Due to Other Entities				1,384
Amounts Held in Trust for Others				485,964
Amounts Held for Project Beneficiaries				
Investments Purchased	140,732			
Policy Claim Liabilities	3,375		7,613	
Other Accrued Liabilities	21,073	20,118	113	(1,132)
Total Liabilities	167,862	20,145	7,726	486,226
NET POSITION				
Held in Trust For:				
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	26,652,591			
Net Position Restricted for OPEB	793,429			
External Investment Pool Participants		5,767,227		
Trust Beneficiaries	6,114		32,705	
Held on Behalf of Others				11,233
Total Net Position	\$ 27,452,134	\$ 5,767,227	\$ 32,705	\$ 11,233

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Pension Trust	Investment Trust	Private-Purpose Trust	Custodial
ADDITIONS				
Contributions				
Member	\$ 496,307			
Employer	673,166			
Transfers In from Other Plans	16,192			
Participant Deposits		\$ 8,868,602		
Total Contributions	1,185,665	8,868,602	0	0
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) In Fair Value of Investments	2,271,324	174,094	\$ 1,438	\$ (715)
Interest, Dividends, and Other	499,294	89,102		80
Less Investment Expense				
Investment Activity Expense	(70,770)	(324)		
Administrative Fees				
Net Investment Income	2,699,848	262,872	1,438	(635)
Funds Held on Behalf of Others				100
License, Permits, and Fees			2,978	216
Miscellaneous Income	1,546			17,625
Total Additions	3,887,059	9,131,474	4,416	17,306
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,562,822			
Transfers Out to Other Plans				
Policy Claims			2,927	
Administrative Expense	18,446			
Earnings Distribution		248,701		
Participant Withdrawals		7,693,338		
Liquidation Payments				
Disbursements to Others			1,556	356
Miscellaneous Deductions				17,412
Total Deductions	1,581,268	7,942,039	4,483	17,768
Change in Net Position:				
Held in Trust for:				
Employee Pension Benefits	2,248,201			
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	59,801			
External Investment Pool Participants		1,189,435		
Trust Beneficiaries	(2,211)		(67)	
Held on Behalf of Others				(462)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	25,146,343	4,577,792	32,772	11,695
Restatement for Error Correction				
Total Net Position - Beginning as Restated	25,146,343	4,577,792	32,772	11,695
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 27,452,134	\$ 5,767,227	\$ 32,705	\$ 11,233

Statement of Net Position

Component Units

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Health Reinsurance
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 81,790	\$ 10,777	\$ 17,223
Pooled Cash and Investments			
Investments	3,063,179	395,656	45,693
Accounts Receivable, Net	187,215		1,189
Due from Other Entities			27,149
Inventories and Prepaid Items	3,635	341	
Due from Primary Government	1,229,196	284	
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	784,826	50,781	
Other Assets	157,867	3,059	530
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	529,941	67,754	
Investments		518,506	
Capital Assets:			
Nondepreciable	16,762	711	
Depreciable, Net	123,758		
Total Assets	6,178,169	1,047,869	91,784
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflows	986		
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 6,179,155	\$ 1,047,869	\$ 91,784
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,206	\$ 7,955	\$ 142
Payroll and Related Liabilities	1,513		
Unearned Revenue	58,175	2,846	
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	328,319	11,164	
Due to Primary Government		10,274	
Due to Other Entities			
Other Accrued Liabilities	908,390	16,520	
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	199,758	3,000	52,323
Due in More Than One Year	3,950,792		
Total Liabilities	5,450,153	51,759	52,465
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows			
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	36,204		
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	139,648		
Permanent Trust - Expendable		379,701	
Permanent Trust - Nonexpendable		576,207	
Other Purposes			39,319
Unrestricted	553,150	40,202	
Total Net Position	729,002	996,110	39,319
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 6,179,155	\$ 1,047,869	\$ 91,784

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

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	\$ 10,348	\$ 120,138
\$ 246		246
		3,504,528
	290	188,694
		27,149
	263	4,239
		1,229,480
175,286	1,014	1,011,907
1,923		163,379
		597,695
		518,506
	881	18,354
	7,351	131,109
177,455	20,147	7,515,424
		986
\$ 177,455	\$ 20,147	\$ 7,516,410
	\$ 58	\$ 11,361
	444	1,957
		61,021
		339,483
		10,274
\$ 1,923	107	926,940
12,670	413	268,164
162,616	434	4,113,842
177,209	1,456	5,733,042
	1,014	1,014
	7,698	43,902
		139,648
		379,701
		576,207
		39,319
246	9,979	603,577
246	17,677	1,782,354
\$ 177,455	\$ 20,147	\$ 7,516,410

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

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

Component Units

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Health Reinsurance
EXPENSES			
Personnel Costs	\$ 38,026	\$ 8,093	
Services and Supplies	37,854	22,337	\$ 1,293
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	95,922	108,404	140,296
Interest Expense	223,653	79	
Depreciation	7,659		
Other Expenses	6,411	325	
Total Expenses	409,525	139,238	141,589
PROGRAM REVENUES			
Charges for Services:			
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	100,942		
Sale of Goods and Services	13,361	107	8,112
Investment Income (Loss)	241,942		2,524
Other Income	10,419	14,006	
Operating Grants and Contributions	98,775	211,407	90,574
Total Program Revenues	465,439	225,520	101,210
Net Revenues (Expenses)	55,914	86,282	(40,379)
GENERAL REVENUES			
Payments from State of Idaho			21,113
Total General Revenues	0	0	21,113
Capital Contributions	1,889		
Permanent Endowment Contributions		8,514	
Change in Net Position	57,803	94,796	(19,266)
Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	671,199	883,766	58,585
Restatement for Error Correction		17,548	
Restatement for Change Within Reporting Entity			
Net Position - Beginning as Restated	671,199	901,314	58,585
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 729,002	\$ 996,110	\$ 39,319

Bond Bank Authority	Health Insurance Exchange	Total
	\$ 6,664	\$ 52,783
	7,903	69,387
		344,622
\$ 4,682		228,414
	831	8,490
39		6,775
4,721	15,398	710,471
	14,984	115,926
	725	22,305
4,682	483	249,631
11		24,436
		400,756
4,693	16,192	813,054
(28)	794	102,583
		21,113
0	0	21,113
		1,889
		8,514
(28)	794	134,099
274	16,883	1,630,707
		17,548
274	16,883	1,648,255
\$ 246	\$ 17,677	\$ 1,782,354

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

During fiscal year 2025, the State implemented the following GASB Guidance:

- GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences
- GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures

The financial statements are presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, except for the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the Idaho State Bar, and the Idaho Dairy Products Commission (nonmajor special revenue funds); the Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, The Housing Company (THC), and the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, (discretely presented component units); whose statements are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. The Idaho Potato Commission (nonmajor special revenue fund) has a fiscal year that ended August 31, 2024.

A. Reporting Entity

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

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

Blended Component Unit

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

blended into the appropriate funds.

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

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

Discretely Presented Component Units

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

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

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

for the exclusive benefit of the respective colleges and universities.

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

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

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

University of Idaho Foundation, Inc.
<https://www.uidaho.edu/foundation/foundation-financial-reports>

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

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

The *Idaho Health Insurance Exchange* was created by Idaho Code Section 41-6104 with the purpose to establish a state-created, market-driven, health insurance exchange that will facilitate the selection and purchase of individual and employer health benefit plans. The Exchange is financially self-supporting and does not request financial support from the State. The Exchange is administered by a 19-member board with 17 total voting members. Of the 17 voting members, 14 are

appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Director of the Department of Insurance shall review and approve all bylaws for the regulation and conduct of business of the Exchange. Financial statements may be obtained from the following address: Your Health Idaho, P.O. Box 50143, Boise ID 83705.

Fiduciary Component Unit

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

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

Related Organizations

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

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Statements

The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* report information on non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Internal service funds are included with governmental activities in the government-wide statements and are included with the proprietary funds in the fund statements.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the State's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with assets. Assets and deferred outflows of resources are added while liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are subtracted to report the net position.

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

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

Fund Statements

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

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Health and Welfare* special revenue fund accounts for resources primarily from federal grants that are

used for public assistance, medical care, foster care, and other relief for eligible citizens of Idaho.

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

The *Federal Stimulus* special revenue fund accounts for resources from federal grants that are used for expenditures related to the COVID-19 Emergency, upgrading infrastructure, and premium pay for essential workers.

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

The State reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

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

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

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types

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

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

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

Proprietary Fund Types

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

Internal service funds account for a variety of independent operations that provide goods or services

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

to other state agencies or governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. Internal service fund activities of the State include health, disability, property, liability, and other types of insurance; data processing services; and other general services such as facilities rentals.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, and other employee benefits.

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

The *private-purpose trust fund* accounts for resources held in trust by the Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund (PCWTF); the principal and interest of the trust benefits individuals of the respective trust. Financial statements for PCWTF may be obtained from the following address: Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720.

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

Classification of Revenues and Expenses of Proprietary Funds

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

Reconciling Government-Wide Statements to the Fund Statements

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

The proprietary fund statements include a reconciliation

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

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

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

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

The State reports only enterprise funds as business-type activities. The business-type activities follow all current GASB pronouncements.

THC and the foundations of BSU, ISU, and Fish and Wildlife issue financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for not-for-

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

profit organizations. The Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund issues statutory basis financial statements. The financial statements and note disclosures of THC, these foundations, and the Idaho Petroleum Clean Water Trust Fund have been reformatted to comply with GASB requirements.

D. Financial Statement Elements***Assets******Cash and Cash Equivalents***

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

Pooled Cash and Investments

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

Investments

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

Receivables, Net

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

Internal Balances

Interfund receivables and payables consist of unpaid balances for goods and services provided by one fund to another and for certain statutorily required transfers due at year-end. Interfund goods and services provided are reported as revenues in seller funds and expenditures or

expenses in purchaser funds. These balances are generally short-term receivables and payables. See Note 4 for interfund schedules and any receivables not expected to be collected within one year. Interfund receivable and payable balances and activity have been eliminated from the government-wide Statement of Net Position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are shown as Internal Balances.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

Other Assets

Other assets include interest receivable, and other miscellaneous items.

Restricted Assets

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

Capital Assets, Net

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

Capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost, if actual cost is not available. In cases where historical cost is not available, assets are valued using comparable assets indexed forward or backward with the Consumer Price Index. Donated capital assets are reported at their acquisition value at the date of donation. Endowment land originally granted to the State by the federal government is reported at one dollar per acre.

Capital assets are depreciated or amortized with the exception of roads, rights-of-way, land, capital assets in

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

progress, historical art and collections, and certain intangible assets with an indefinite useful life. Depreciation and amortization are recorded as depreciation expense. For all depreciable major asset classes, depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

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

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

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

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

See Note 6 for more information on capital assets.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources consist of costs related to debt defeasance and decreases in the amortized value of

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

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

Liabilities

Payables

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

Unearned Revenue

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

Amounts Held in Trust for Others

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

Other Accrued Liabilities

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

Long-Term Liabilities

Government-wide and proprietary financial statements report long-term obligations as liabilities, with the portion payable within 12 months designated separately from the portion payable in more than 12 months. Long-term liabilities include the following:

Bonds and Notes Payable consists of bonds and notes issued for the construction or acquisition of facilities and for funding various projects. Bond premiums and

discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. See Note 13 for more information.

Right to Use Payables consists of contracts that convey control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset or underlying IT asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. These contracts include leases, SBITAs and P3s. See Note 11 for more information.

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

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

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources consists of unavailable revenue, which is revenue that has been earned but is not available within 60 days of fiscal year end, government mandated nonexchange transactions, service concession arrangements, lease related deferrals which is measured at the value of the lease receivable plus any payments received at or before the commencement of the lease term that relate to future periods, and the State's proportionate share of the total pension and other postemployment benefit related deferred inflows of resources. See Notes 7, 8, 9, and 11 for more information.

E. Net Position / Fund Balance

Net Position

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

Net position is displayed in the following three categories:

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

Restricted Net Position results when third parties,

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

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

Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

See Note 14 for more information.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS, INVESTMENTS, AND RESTRICTED ASSETS**A. Deposits**

Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with various financial institutions. Legal provisions regarding deposits are found throughout Idaho Code Title 67. The State Treasurer's Office (STO) acts as the State's bank, receiving and disbursing all monies except for the following: college and university foundations, some of the colleges' and universities' accounts, the Dairy Products Commission, some of the endowment fund accounts, the Idaho Bond Bank Authority, the Idaho Housing and Finance Association, the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool, the Idaho State Building Authority, the Potato Commission, some of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho accounts, the State Bar, the Wheat Commission, and Your Health

Idaho. In accordance with Idaho Code Sections 67-1210 and 67-1210A the STO invests the pooled cash not needed to meet immediate obligations in various types of investments. The pool balances are available on demand to the participants. Interest received on the pooled cash and investments is paid into the General Fund, unless Idaho statute requires allocation of interest to specific funds. The weighted average maturity of pooled cash and investments held by the STO was 0.85 years.

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

Custodial Credit Risk at June 30, 2025*(dollars in thousands)*

	Governmental and Business- Type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units
Bank Value of Deposits	\$ 118,248	\$ 602,160	\$ 398,556
Uninsured and Uncollateralized Deposits	61,694	560,353	32,713
Uninsured Deposits Collateralized with Securities Held by the Pledging Financial Institution	40,702	23,386	

B. Investments**General Investment Policies**

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

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

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

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

Types of Investments

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

banking corporation and by the STO

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Retirement Board of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) has established a Statement of Investment Policy in accordance with Idaho Code Sections 68-501 through 68-514 and Sections 59-1301 through 59-1399. In addition to the investments mentioned above for the STO and the EFIB, types of investments approved for PERSI funds are as follows:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Fair Value of Investments

GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, defines the generally accepted accounting principles required for fair value reporting. Fair value is

the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following tables display the fair value of the state's investments at June 30, 2025:

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2025 (Except Endowment Funds and PERSI) (dollars in thousands)								
Investment Type	Quoted Price in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Amortized Cost	Not Rated	Total
<u>Debt Securities:</u>								
Money Market Funds	\$ 484	—	—	\$ 484	—	\$ 841	—	\$ 1,325
Certificates of Deposit*	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 10,000	10,000
Certificates of Deposit	259	\$ 62,005	—	62,264	—	—	—	62,264
Repurchase Agreements*	—	833,737	—	833,737	—	—	691,607	1,525,344
Commercial Paper	—	1,493,094	—	1,493,094	—	—	—	1,493,094
U.S. Gov't Obligations	3,706	6,412,935	—	6,416,641	—	—	408,264	6,824,905
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	34,785	2,571,664	—	2,606,449	—	—	—	2,606,449
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities*	—	433,987	—	433,987	—	—	—	433,987
Asset-Backed Securities*	—	612,383	—	612,383	—	—	—	612,383
Commercial Mortgages*	—	24,111	—	24,111	—	—	—	24,111
Corporate Obligations	31,636	541,133	—	572,769	—	—	—	572,769
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations	—	569	—	569	\$ 457	—	9,672	10,698
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	6,620	70,103	—	76,723	—	—	—	76,723
External Investment Pools*	—	10,952	—	10,952	—	—	—	10,952
Foreign Agencies	—	5,838	—	5,838	—	—	—	5,838
External Investment Pools	—	—	—	—	—	—	225,208	225,208
Total Debt Securities	77,490	13,072,511	0	13,150,001	457	841	1,344,751	14,496,050
<u>Other Investments:</u>								
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates	609	—	—	609	—	—	—	609
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds	618,516	22,711	—	641,227	—	—	—	641,227
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts	—	—	—	—	20,816	—	—	20,816
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts	—	60	—	60	—	—	—	60
Commodities	—	5,476	—	5,476	—	—	—	5,476
Total	\$ 696,615	\$13,100,758	\$ 0	\$13,797,373	\$ 21,273	\$ 841	\$1,344,751	\$ 15,164,238

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Endowment Funds Fair Value Measurements			
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value at June 30, 2025			
(dollars in thousands)			
	June 30, 2025 (value before accruals)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Investments by Fair Value Level			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
<u>Debt Securities:</u>			
Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 37,204		\$ 37,204
Bank Loans	—		
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	20,154		20,154
Corporate Bonds	211,243		211,243
Corporate Convertible Bonds	382		382
Funds - Corporate Bond	—		
Funds - Government Agencies	2,708		2,708
Funds - Other Fixed Income	5,265		5,265
Government Agencies	15,254		15,254
Government Bonds	270,178		270,178
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	246,111		246,111
Gov't-issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,639		3,639
Index Linked Government Bonds	1,441		1,441
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	5,443		5,443
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	12,095		12,095
Total Debt Securities	831,117		831,117
<u>Equity Securities:</u>			
Common Stock Funds	145,333	\$ 145,333	
Communication Services	164,066	164,066	
Consumer Discretionary	232,274	232,274	
Consumer Staples	107,275	107,275	
Energy	69,909	69,909	
Financials	384,221	384,221	
Health Care	178,066	178,066	
Industrials	342,940	342,940	
Information Technology	534,149	534,149	
Materials	79,940	79,940	
Miscellaneous	4	4	
Real Estate	29,799	29,799	
Utilities	47,560	47,560	
Funds-Equity ETFs	863	863	
Stapled Securities	523	523	
Total Equity Securities	2,316,922	2,316,922	
<u>Derivatives:</u>			
Swaps	—		
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—		
Options on Futures	—		
Total Derivative Instruments	—	—	
<u>Preferred Stock Securities:</u>			
Consumer Discretionary	554	554	
Consumer Staples	58	58	
Energy	1,047	1,047	
Financials	1,025	1,025	
Industrials	—		
Materials	226	226	
Utilities	—		
Total Preferred Stock Securities	2,910	2,910	
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	3,150,949	\$ 2,319,832	\$ 831,117
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost			
Money Market Fund	75,013		
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)			
Real Estate (private)	348,209		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 3,574,171		

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

EFIB equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The EFIB has three real estate funds, UBS TPI, CBRE, and DB RAR II, primarily invested in U.S. commercial real estate and reported at Net Asset Value (NAV). The fair value of the investment

in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, NCREIF Real Estate Information Standard, and market-based accounting rules where appropriate and applicable. NAV is based on the fund's gross asset value less the value of any debt or other outstanding liabilities, whether held directly or indirectly through another entity or entities, anticipated distributions and similar items, as determined by the Advisor at its discretion.

PERSI Fair Value Measurements					
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value at June 30, 2025					
(dollars in thousands)					
Investment Type	Fair Value at June 30, 2025	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Valuation Technique
<u>Fixed Income Securities:</u>					
U.S. Government	\$ 3,839,736	\$ 3,803,519	\$ 36,217		Market
Asset backed-Securitized	991,471		991,471		Market
Corporate	1,052,617		1,052,617		Market
Idaho Mortgages	900,527		900,527		Market
Non-U.S. Government	81,080		81,080		Market
Total Fixed Income Securities	6,865,431	3,803,519	3,061,912	—	
<u>Equities:</u>					
Domestic	8,664,740	8,664,740			Market
Developed Markets	3,540,294	3,540,294			Market
Emerging Markets	400,838	400,838			Market
Total Equities	12,605,872	12,605,872	—	—	
<u>Other Investments:</u>					
Preferred Securities	6,654	6,654			Market
Convertible or Exchangeable Securities	—				Market
Futures	—				Market
Mutual Funds-Defined Contribution Investment Options	179,363	179,363			Market
Total investments by fair value level*	\$ 19,657,320	\$ 16,595,408	\$ 3,061,912	\$ —	
* The Total Return Fund and Short Term Investment Portfolio are unitized Defined Contribution investment options included with the Equity and Fixed Income totals above and Private Equity Partnerships and Private Real Estate totals below.					
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	Fair Value at June 30, 2025	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice	
<u>Private Equity Partnerships:</u>					
Growth Equity	\$ 109,212	\$ 139,258			
Corporate Finance/Buyout	1,631,752	960,250			
Distressed Debt	27,821	7,286			
Co/Direct Investment	118,230	110,137			
Secondaries	76,417	105,193			
Venture Capital	41,141	48,521			
<u>Private Real Estate:</u>					
Prudential-Open Ended Commingled Insurance Company Separate Account	81,681				
Affordable Housing					
Multifamily Properties (Olympic)	86,753				
Value Added Apartments	210,433				
Value Added Offices	43				
Value Added Retail	75,350				
Office/Industrial Properties	82,353				
Core Office	36,071				
Industrial	410,177				
Development Properties	90,795				

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)	Fair Value at June 30, 2025	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice
<u>Collective Funds:</u>				
REIT Index Collective Fund	5,836		Daily	Daily
TIPS Index Collective Fund	6,327		Daily	Daily
US Broad Equity Market Index Collective Fund				
Emerging Equity Market Index Fund				
US Large Cap Equity Market Index Collective Fund	124,835		Daily	Daily
US Bond Market Index Collective Fund	13,839		Daily	Daily
International Equity Index Collective Fund	17,500		Daily	Daily
US Small/Midcap Equity Index Collective Fund	41,248		Daily	Daily
BNYM Mellon DB NSL Emerging Market Stock Index Fund - Non-DC	883,612		Daily	2 days
Sprucegrove Investment Management Ltd	450,743		Daily	Daily
WCM Focused Emerging Markets Fund	625,000		Daily	Daily
Wasatch Emerging Markets SM	546,819		Daily	Daily
JPM	515,253		Daily	Daily
<u>Utilitized Fund</u>				
Short Term Investment Portfolio Account	50,378		Daily	Daily
<u>Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Fund:</u>				
Russell 3000 Index Co-Mingled Fund	293,884		Daily	Same day
Government Credit Bond Index Co-Mingled Fund	362,441		Daily	1 day
MSCI ACWI Ex-US Strategy Co-mingled Fund	81,865		Daily	3 days
Total investments measured at the NAV	7,097,809			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 26,755,129	\$ 1,370,645		

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

- Private Equity Partnerships include limited partnerships invested in the following strategies: Growth Equity, Corporate Finance/Buyout, Distressed Debt, Co/Direct Investments, Secondaries, and Venture Capital. Fair value is obtained by using a valuation provided by the General Partner, adjusting for interim cash flows and rolling forward to the measurement date of the Plan. A gatekeeper is used to monitor values, cash flows, and provide due diligence for new investments. The fair values presented may differ from actual amounts realized from these investments.
- Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs) are publicly traded securities and are included with Equities: Domestic, level 1, as those securities are traded in an active market. Private Real Estate are investments owned directly or with other partnership interests and are in several general categories to include Affordable Housing, Multifamily properties, Value added apartments, Offices and retail, Core Office, Industrial, and Development Properties are listed with investments measured at the NAV. Each property in the Portfolio is externally appraised at a minimum every year. Appraisals are completed by third-party MAI certified appraisers. For properties not subject to

an external appraisal during a quarter, internal valuations are completed by AEW (the Plan's private real estate consultant) (or Pinnacle and reviewed by AEW), based on updated operational performance at the subject property and any relevant sale comparable. A discounted cash flow analysis is utilized to determine asset value. Prior to finalizing the values, Altus (an independent professional advisory with expertise in appraisals) reviews every valuation quarterly and communicates its questions/findings to AEW before approval. The valuation of the Affordable Housing properties is calculated by a third party valuation and accounting specialist in the affordable housing industry once a year at December 31st. Development properties are initially valued at their accumulated cost amounts until completion, upon which an appraisal is done. Prudential is an open ended co-mingled insurance company separate account comprised primarily of real estate investments either directly owned or through partnership interests and mortgage and other loans on income producing real estate. Fair value is generally determined through an appraisal process that is conducted by independent appraisers within a reasonable amount of time following acquisition and no less frequently than annual thereafter.

- Collective Trust Funds are eleven trust funds offered as investment options in the Defined Contribution Plan

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

and one Defined Benefit Plan. The collective funds are value based on the NAV of the underlying investments. Collective Trusts are regulated, but not registered investment vehicles. This year there were seven new investment managers and the two additional were collective trust funds.

- Co-Mingled Funds are the investment vehicle used for the Plan's Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Fund where funds are pooled from numerous plans. They are valued at net asset value of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Component Unit Fair Value of Investments at June 30, 2025								
(dollars in thousands)								
Investment Type	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Un- observable inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Amortized Cost	Not Rated	Total
Debt Securities:								
Money Market Funds	\$ 365,713	—	—	\$ 365,713	—	—	—	\$ 365,713
U.S. Gov't Obligations	317,669	\$ 10,445	—	328,114	—	—	—	328,114
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	2,007,661	59,570	—	2,067,231	—	—	—	2,067,231
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	210,624	—	—	210,624	—	—	—	210,624
Corporate Obligations	43,025	30,270	—	73,295	—	—	—	73,295
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations	1,700	2,384	—	4,084	—	—	—	4,084
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed- Income Securities	58,350	39,539	—	97,889	—	—	—	97,889
Total Debt Securities	3,004,742	142,208	0	3,146,950	0	0	0	3,146,950
Other Investments:								
Cash Equivalents included with Investments	—	—	—	—	\$ 131	—	—	131
Domestic Equities	161,601	—	—	161,601	—	—	—	161,601
Foreign Equities	67,698	—	—	67,698	33,821	—	—	101,519
Private Equities**	—	—	—	—	68,937	—	—	68,937
Investment Agreements	183,497	—	—	183,497	—	—	—	183,497
Preferred Securities without Maturity Dates	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	22
Equity and Income Mutual Funds	59,415	61,945	—	121,360	18,424	—	—	139,784
Mutual Funds	104,458	—	—	104,458	—	—	—	104,458
International Equity Funds	65,715	—	—	65,715	—	—	—	65,715
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts	22,897	118	\$ 17,660	40,675	6,397	—	—	47,072
Insurance Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commingled Funds**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps*	—	(326)	—	(326)	—	—	—	(326)
Land Held by Endowment**	—	2,147	—	2,147	1,522	—	—	3,669
Total	\$ 3,670,045	\$ 206,092	\$17,660	\$ 3,893,797	\$ 129,232	\$0	\$0	\$ 4,023,029
* Investment valued at proprietary pricing.								
**Investment valued at NAV.								

The private equity shown at NAV above are invested in real estate, venture funds, and international funds. The fair values have been determined using the NAV per share. The fair value of the private equity limited partnerships have no readily ascertainable market prices. Similar to real estate, costs closely approximate fair value of recent acquisitions. Therefore, the fair value of private

equity limited partnership investments are based on the valuations as presented in the funds' March 31st capital statements. Generally, the companies within a fund are valued by the general partner, taking into account many factors such as the purchase price, estimated liquidation value, significant events like initial public offerings, bankruptcies, additional rounds of financing, and other

relevant factors. The fair value may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed. Although these differences could be material to the individual values, private equity only represents 14 percent of total investments.

The commingled funds shown at NAV above are held in an investment trust that invests in debt securities. The trust's investment objective is to outperform the Barclays U.S. Government/Credit Index. The trust may invest in out-of-benchmark securities in order to provide value and diversification.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments

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

- The Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation does not have a formal policy that would limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Foundation has \$11.9 million in investments that were uninsured and held in the name of the counterparty.
- The Idaho Workers' Compensation Law (Idaho Code Title 72) requires sureties to maintain a security deposit with the STO in order to write workers' compensation insurance or to be self insured. The amount of sureties that are held by the bank in the name of the insurance company and subject to custodial credit risk was \$417.9 million.
- The PERSI investment policy mitigates custodial credit risk by requiring that investments, to the extent possible, be registered in the name of the PERSI and be delivered to a third-party custodian. Short-term investments are created through daily sweeps of excess cash. The PERSI had various short-term investments of \$1.5 million held by various counterparties, not in the PERSI's name.
- The University of Idaho Retiree Benefits (RBT) Trust does not have a formal policy to limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Trust had \$53.0 million in investments and at December 31, 2024, all investments were held by the RBT or its counterparty in the RBT's name.
- The Boise State University Foundation does not have a formal policy that would limit its exposure to custodial credit risk. The Foundation had various investments of \$257.7 million that were uninsured and held in the name of the broker.
- The University of Idaho Foundation minimizes exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring that investments, to the extent possible, be clearly marked as to Foundation ownership and further to the extent possible, be held in the Foundation's name. At June 30, all Foundation funds were held in the name of the counterparty for benefit of the Foundation.

Interest Rate Risk of Debt Securities

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

- The EFIB has adopted the policy that the fixed-income weighted average of the EFIB portfolio may range that of the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index from 2-8 years. The separate Endowment Funds Interest Rate Risk schedule quantifies the interest rate risk of EFIB fixed-income securities.
- The PERSI manages interest rate risk using the effective duration methodology, which takes into account the options on bonds and scales the risk of price changes on bonds depending upon the degree of change in rates and the slope of the yield curve. All of the PERSI fixed-income portfolios are managed in accordance with operational guidelines, which include an expected range of interest rate risk in the portfolio. Per the PERSI policy, these characteristics are established and monitored within each portfolio, with variances reported by the manager. The reporting of effective duration found in the separate schedule following the PERSI investments schedule quantifies the interest rate risk of the PERSI fixed-income assets. Some of the large durations are due to the use of options and forward foreign currency contracts.
- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has adopted bond indentures, bond resolutions, and trust resolutions that provide investment maturities based upon the cash requirements of the Association's accounts, as determined by authorized Association investment officers. The Association's investment maturities are presented as part of the Component Units Maturity of Debt Investments at June 30, 2025.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Investments and Maturities at June 30, 2025 (Except Endowment Funds and PERSI) (dollars in thousands)									
Investment Type	Less than 1 year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	More than 30 Years	Total Fair Value
<u>Debt Securities:</u>									
Money Market Funds ²	\$ 1,325								\$ 1,325
Certificates of Deposit ^{1,3}	10,706	\$ 61,558							72,264
Repurchase Agreements ^{1,4}	1,525,344								1,525,344
Commercial Paper	1,493,094								1,493,094
U.S. Gov't Obligations ⁵	5,218,976	1,553,300	\$ 51,232	\$ 486	\$ 97	\$ 334	\$ 480		6,824,905
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	1,265,962	1,338,604	1,717	86	16	64			2,606,449
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities ¹	325	21,944	410,175	1,544					433,988
Asset -Backed Securities ¹	298,939	313,444							612,383
Commercial Mortgages ¹	5,198	16,636	1,756		521				24,111
Corporate Obligations	190,973	355,202	26,593						572,768
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations ⁶	10,037	496	165						10,698
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	3,100	20,736	27,744	4,821	15,498	1,522	2,967	\$ 335	76,723
Foreign Agencies	3,767	2,071							5,838
External Investment Pools ^{1,7}	236,160								236,160
Total Debt Securities	\$10,263,907	\$3,683,991	\$ 519,382	\$ 6,937	\$ 16,132	\$ 1,920	\$ 3,447	\$ 335	14,496,050
<u>Other Investments:</u>									
Mutual Funds Without Maturity Dates									609
Equity Securities and Mutual Funds									638,474
Real Estate & Perpetual Trusts									20,876
Commodities									5,476
Domestic Equities									2,753
Total									\$ 15,164,238
¹ Securities are reported using weighted-average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.									
² \$1.2 million valued at cost									
³ \$10 million not rated									
⁴ \$692 million not rated									
⁵ \$408 million not rated									
⁶ \$0.5 million at NAV and \$10 million not rated									
⁷ Not rated									

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Endowment Funds Interest Rate Risk at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration In Years
<u>Debt Securities:</u>		
Asset Backed Securities	\$ 37,204	2.6
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	20,154	3.2
Corporate Bonds	211,243	5.5
Corporate Convertible Bonds	382	2.3
Funds - Government Agencies	2,708	0.0
Funds - Other Fixed Income	5,265	0.0
Government Agencies	15,254	4.8
Government Bonds	270,178	7.5
Government Mortgage Backed Securities	246,111	6.9
Gov't-issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3,639	5.0
Index Linked Government Bonds	1,441	13.6
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	5,443	6.7
Non-Government Backed C.M.Os	12,095	4.2
Total Endowment Fund Debt Securities	831,117	
<u>Other Investments:</u>		
Equity Investments	2,545,624	
Money Market Funds	18,092	
Real Estate Investment Trust (Private)	173,272	
Total Other Endowment Fund Investments	2,736,988	
<u>Unsettled Trades:</u>		
Receivable for Investments Sold	(6,270)	
Payable for Investments Purchased	12,335	
Total Endowment Fund Investments	\$ 3,574,170	

PERSI Investments at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value
Domestic Fixed-Income	\$ 5,646,316
Commingled Domestic Fixed-Income	362,441
Idaho Commercial Mortgages	852,425
Short-Term Domestic Investments	429,070
Real Estate	1,016,306
Domestic Equities	11,911,193
Commingled Domestic Equity	293,884
International Equities	2,888,036
Commingled International Equity	81,865
Private Equity	1,897,499
Mutual, Collective, and Unitized Funds	1,838,986
Total PERSI Investments	\$ 27,218,021

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

PERSI Effective Duration of Fixed Income Assets by Security Type at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Domestic Securities		International Securities		Total Fair Value
	Fair Value	Effective Duration in Years	Fair Value	Effective Duration in Years	
Asset -Backed Securities	\$ 46,239	2.42			\$ 46,239
Mortgages	47,261	2.55			47,261
Mortgages	28	*			28
Commercial Paper	228,161	0.12			228,161
Corporate Bonds	1,196,546	7.08			1,196,546
Corporate Bonds	740	*			740
Government Agencies	227,093	7.63			227,093
Government Bonds	1,523,219	7.12			1,523,219
Government Mortgage-Backed Securities	601,198	5.54			601,198
Pooled Investments	120,201				120,201
Pooled Investments-SLIRF Domestic Fixed Income	362,441	*			362,441
Private Placements	288,247	3.82			288,247
Private Placements	7,223	*			7,223
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	2,334,284	9.13			2,334,284
Idaho Mortgages	900,527	*			900,527
Total PERSI Fixed Income Securities	\$ 7,883,408		\$ —		\$ 7,883,408

* Duration calculations for some securities are not available.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Component Units Maturity of Debt Investments at June 30, 2025									
(dollars in thousands)									
Investment Type	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	More than 30 Years	Total Fair Value
<u>Debt Securities:</u>									
Money Market Funds	\$ 365,713								\$ 365,713
Certificates of Deposit									—
Commercial Paper									—
U.S. Gov't Obligations	81,550	\$ 237,866	\$ 7,058	\$ 92	\$ 206	\$ 1,157	\$ 185		328,114
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	3,977	48,793	10,351	3,818	3,004	11,564	1,920,317	\$ 65,407	2,067,231
U.S. Gov't Mortgage-Backed Securities	210,624								210,624
Corporate Obligations	6,601	45,696	16,916	2,730	217	399	736		73,295
Municipal Obligations	881	1,250	186	67		700	1,000		4,084
Bond Mutual Funds	19,297	6,205	27,009	43,964	377		980	57	97,889
Total Debt Securities	\$ 688,643	\$ 339,810	\$ 61,520	\$ 50,671	\$ 3,804	\$ 13,820	\$1,923,218	\$ 65,464	3,146,950
<u>Other Investments:</u>									
Cash Equivalents included with Investments									131
Domestic Equities									161,601
Foreign Equities									101,519
Private Equities**									68,937
Investment Agreements									183,497
Corporate Obligations Without Maturity Dates									22
Preferred Securities Without Maturity Dates									—
Equity and Income Mutual Funds									139,783
Mutual Funds									104,459
International Equity Funds									65,715
Real Estate and Perpetual Trusts									47,072
Commingled Funds**									—
Interest Rate Swaps*									(326)
Land Held by Endowment**									3,669
Component Units Investments									\$ 4,023,029
* Investment valued at proprietary pricing.									
** Investments valued at NAV.									

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

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

- The State Board of Education policy allows colleges and universities to invest in corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities of A grade or better and commercial paper of prime or equivalent grade without prior Board approval.
- The EFIB investment policy states that the average credit quality of the fixed income portfolio must be investment grade or higher. Individual fixed income securities may be rated below investment grade, and money market funds shall contain securities with an

absolute minimum of investment grade by Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's.

- The PERSI has no strict limitations for credit risk exposures. Each PERSI portfolio is managed in accordance with operational guidelines that outline expected portfolio characteristics which usually, but not always, include credit quality and exposure levels. Per the PERSI policy, these characteristics are established and monitored within each portfolio, with variances reported by the manager.
- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association policies permit investments for each bond issue in accordance with the various bond indentures, bond resolutions, and trust resolutions adopted by the Association. Program account investments are restricted to those allowed by Idaho Code Section 67-6215B or by federal regulations. The Association has adopted resolutions as policy for authorized investments in the Affordable Housing Investment Trust and the Loan Guaranty Trust. The Association has not adopted a formal policy related to the Association's business operations investments.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Securities at June 30, 2025**(Except Endowment Funds and PERSI)***(dollars in thousands)*

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	C	A1-P1	NP	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds ¹	\$ 845									\$ 480	\$ 1,325
Certificates of Deposit ²	58,147		\$ 808	\$ 1,845						11,464	72,264
Repurchase Agreements ³										1,525,344	1,525,344
Commercial Paper								\$ 1,493,094			1,493,094
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	13,297	\$ 1,668,280	488					538,017		391,245	2,611,327
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities		433,987									433,987
Asset-Backed Securities	541,503							70,846		34	612,383
Commercial Mortgages	11,767	11,823								521	24,111
Corporate Obligations	79,028	112,201	374,300	7,240							572,769
Municipal and Public Entity Obligations ⁴	180	571	154							9,793	10,698
Bond Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Fixed-Income Securities	14,417	55,127	2,375	3,917	\$ 379	\$ 125	\$ 366			17	76,723
External Investment Pools ⁵										236,160	236,160
Foreign Agencies		2,071	3,767								5,838
Total	\$ 719,184	\$ 2,284,061	\$ 381,892	\$ 13,002	\$ 379	\$ 125	\$ 366	\$ 2,101,957	\$ —	\$ 2,175,058	\$ 7,676,024

¹ \$1.2 million valued at cost² \$10 million valued at cost³ \$692 million not rated⁴ \$0.5 million at NAV and \$10 million not rated⁵ Not rated

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Endowment Funds
Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Investments at June 30, 2025
(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	>B	Agy	Not Rated	Fair Value
Asset Backed Securities	\$ 20,853	\$ 1,990	\$ 2,673	\$ 6,475	\$ 1,175		\$ 2,935		\$ 1,104	\$ 37,205
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	11,520	3,385	1,571	1,799	512		4		1,362	20,153
Corporate Bonds	1,855	7,673	68,603	105,252	19,181	\$ 6,096	1,323		1,261	211,244
Corporate Convertible Bonds					191	190				381
Funds - Government Agencies								\$ 2,708		2,708
Funds - Other Fixed Income					5,265					5,265
Government Agencies	5,915	3,141	567	750	311	4,355		20	195	15,254
Government Bonds	94	231,959	577	5,019	187			32,341		270,177
Government Mortgage Backed Securities								246,036	75	246,111
Gov't-issued Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities								3,639		3,639
Index Linked Government Bonds		1,441								1,441
Municipal/Provincial Bonds	218	3,197	2,029							5,444
Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s	2,683	274	1,211	1,787			4,283		1,857	12,095
Total	\$ 43,138	\$ 253,060	\$ 77,231	\$ 121,082	\$ 26,822	\$ 10,641	\$ 8,545	\$ 284,744	\$ 5,854	\$ 831,117

PERSI Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed-Income Securities at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

S & P Rating Level	Investment Type		Fair Value
	Domestic Securities	International Securities	
A-1+	\$ 34,618		\$ 34,618
A-1	100,905		100,905
A-2	72,697		72,697
AAA	125,229		125,229
AA*	820,722		820,722
A	475,089		475,089
BBB	770,285		770,285
BB**	18,576		18,576
B*	832		832
Not Rated	226,629		226,629
Total	\$ 2,645,582	\$ —	\$ 2,645,582

* Includes US Government Agencies implicitly guaranteed by US Government

** Active bond managers are allowed to invest a portion of their portfolios in non-investment grade securities. These positions are monitored on a regular basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Component Units Credit Quality Ratings of Debt Securities at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Investment Type	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B	Caa	C	D	A1/ P1	Unrated	Fair Value
Money Market Funds	\$ 365,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 365,713
U.S. Gov't Agency Obligations	—	\$2,060,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,060,468
U.S. Gov't Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	210,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210,624
Corporate Obligations	2,036	9,792	\$ 37,952	\$ 22,674	\$ 123	—	\$ 17	—	—	—	\$ 701	73,295
Municipal Obligations	505	3,084	495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,084
Bond Mutual Funds	3,129	50,033	13,598	6,080	11,465	\$ 1,701	700	—	—	—	11,183	97,889
Total	\$ 582,007	\$2,123,377	\$ 52,045	\$ 28,754	\$11,588	\$ 1,701	\$ 717	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 11,884	\$2,812,073

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

- The State and the colleges and universities have not adopted a formal policy to address concentration of credit risk.
- The STO investment policy limits the amount that

can be invested in any one issuer. The policy may be obtained from their website at <http://sto.idaho.gov>.

- The Idaho Housing and Finance Association places no limit on the amount the Association may invest in one issuer.
- The Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool's policy provides that no more than 10 percent of the short-term fund balance may be invested in the securities of any one issuer. The policy exempts the following types of investments: obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, federally insured certificates of deposit, mutual funds, and money market mutual funds.

Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds Concentration of Credit Risk at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Portfolio	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Idaho State Bar:	Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 199	10.1
STO IDLE Pool:	Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)	772,809	12.4
	Daiwa Capital	691,607	11.1
	Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. (FAMC)	375,192	6.0
	Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	20,235	22.7
Idaho State University:	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	3,246	7.8
	Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp (FFCB)	6,939	7.9
	Federal National Mortgage Association	7,367	10.3
Petroleum Clean Water Trust:	Federal National Mortgage Association	3,147	8.6
Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Vanguard FTSE Developed	545	5.0
	Vanguard FTSE Emerging	625	5.0

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Component Unit Concentration of Credit Risk at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Component Unit	Issuer	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Investments
Health Reinsurance:	Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	\$ 18,334	40.1
	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp (FHLMC)	15,428	33.8
	Federal Farm CR BKS (FFCB)	11,931	26.1
Idaho Housing and Finance Association:	Federal National Mortgage Association	210,727	6.9
	Fidelity	365,141	11.9
	Ginnie Mae	1,750,000	57.1
	Natixis	183,550	6.0

Foreign Currency Denominated Investments

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

- The EFIB investment policy statement permits investments in international securities.
- The PERSI investment policy provides individual manager guidelines, which outline at a minimum, a range of currency exposure. Each portfolio is

monitored for currency exposure. Managers are required to report variances.

- The Lewis-Clark State College Foundation investment policy permits investments in equities and debt securities denominated in foreign currencies. The policy limits the investments in international equities to no more than 10.0 percent of the Foundation's total investment portfolio.
- The University of Idaho Foundation investment policy limits the exposure to foreign investment holdings in the portfolio.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Endowment Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Australian Dollar	Equities	\$ 6,760
Brazilian Real	Equities	4,132
Canadian Dollar	Equities	29,170
Chilean Peso	Equities	167
Chinese Yuan (HK)	Equities	350
Danish Krone	Equities	9,162
Euro	Equities	187,214
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	39,393
Hungarian Forint	Equities	2,389
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	477
Israeli Shekel	Equities	1
Japanese Yen	Equities	84,192
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	853
Mexican Peso	Equities	1,566
Norwegian Krone	Equities	3,222
Philippines Peso	Equities	695
Polish Zloty	Equities	462
Singapore Dollar	Equities	4,454
South African Rand	Equities	2,640
South Korean Won	Equities	19,111
Swedish Krona	Equities	4,022
Swiss Franc	Equities	31,324
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	16,342
Thailand Thai Baht	Equities	1,394
U.K. Pound	Equities	109,417
Total		\$ 558,909

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

PERSI Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type			Fair Value of Currency in U.S. Dollars
	Short-Term Investments	Equities	Fixed Income	
Australian Dollar	\$ (7)	\$ 31,524		\$ 31,517
Brazilian Real		32,957		32,957
Canadian Dollar	165	25,077		25,242
Danish Krone	2,402	143,186		145,588
Euro	12,218	1,288,020		1,300,238
Hong Kong Dollar	18	156,963		156,981
Indonesian Rupiah		9,618		9,618
Israeli Shekel	4	1,470		1,474
Japanese Yen	576	378,581		379,157
Malaysian Ringgit		5,512		5,512
Mexican Peso	(2)	13,142		13,140
New Taiwan Dollar		64,542		64,542
New Zealand Dollar	4	500		504
Norwegian Krone	64	1,669		1,733
Polish Zloty	7			7
Pound Sterling	1,256	655,624		656,880
Russian Ruble			\$ 193	193
Singapore Dollar	3	18,849		18,852
South Korean Won		59,791		59,791
Swedish Krona	361	65,169		65,530
Swiss Franc	9,226	194,170		203,396
Total	\$ 26,295	\$ 3,146,364	\$ 193	\$ 3,172,852

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

College and University Foundations
Foreign Currency Risk at June 30, 2025
(dollars in thousands)

Currency	Investment Type	Fair Value in U.S. Dollars
Australian Dollar	Equities	\$ 520
Brazilian Real	Equities	41
Canadian Dollar	Equities	982
Chilean Peso	Equities	7
Chinese Yuan	Equities	142
Czech Koruna	Equities	1
Danish Krone	Equities	619
Euro	Equities	6,697
Hong Kong Dollar	Equities	272
Hungarian Forint	Equities	2
Indian Rupee	Equities	108
Indonesian Rupiah	Equities	11
Israeli Shekel	Equities	17
Japanese Yen	Equities	2,767
Malaysian Ringgit	Equities	9
Mexican Peso	Equities	43
New Zealand Dollar	Equities	24
Norwegian Krone	Equities	12
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	Equities	4
Philippine Peso	Equities	8
Polish Zloty	Equities	9
Singapore Dollar	Equities	293
South African Rand	Equities	18
South Korean Won	Equities	64
Swedish Krona	Equities	277
Swiss Franc	Equities	1,366
Taiwan Dollar	Equities	103
Thai Baht	Equities	6
Turkish Lira	Equities	4
U.K. Pound	Equities	2,188
Other	Equities	108
Total		\$ 16,722

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

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

the modified duration method used by the EFIB and the PERSI.

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) are fixed-income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury that pay a fixed coupon rate plus an adjustment for subsequent inflation. The PERSI and EFIB had investments in TIPS with a fair value of \$2.3 billion.

IHFA is invested in pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps. The Association pays fixed rate payments between 3.7 percent and 5.0 percent and receives variable rate payments based on the Securities Industry and

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) indices.

Repurchase Agreements

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

STO is permitted to participate in repurchase agreements per the Idaho Code 67-1210 and 67-1210A. Repurchase agreements are secured by collateral which is held by a third party in the name of the STO in the amount of \$691.6 million, \$654.0 million, and \$206.6 million for IDLE, LGIP, and DBF respectfully.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

C. Restricted Assets

A portion of cash and investments are classified as restricted assets for governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units on the Statement of

Net Position. The breakout of purpose and amount are as follows:

Primary Government and Component Units	
Restricted Assets at June 30, 2025	
(dollars in thousands)	
Purpose	Amount
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
Restricted Cash:	
Bond Covenants	—
Debt Service	\$ 93,394
Donations for Various Projects	19,496
Group Insurance Reserves	62,834
Juvenile Corrections Social Security Benefits	—
Legislation and Donations	438,532
Matching Fund Contributions	1,486
Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund	7,309
Petroleum Violation Escrow	1,130
Pollution Clean Up	7,395
The Idaho State Bar Client Assistance Fund	794
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) & CARES Act-COVID 19	310,235
Federal Grant	934
Restricted Investments:	
Donations for Various Projects	3,448
Legal Settlements	4,742
Legislation and Donations	67,230
Millennium Permanent Endowment Fund	594,502
Pollution Clean Up	140,740
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,754,202
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	
Restricted Cash:	
Debt Service	\$ 6,730
Idaho Lottery Dividends Payout	81,678
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program	75,735
Restricted Investments:	
Wastewater Facility Loan Program and Drinking Water Systems Loan Program	45,006
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 209,148
<u>Component Units:</u>	
Restricted Cash:	
Donations for the College and University Foundations	\$ 67,753
Bond Indentures and Escrow and Reserve Deposits	529,941
Restricted Investments:	
Donations for the College and University Foundations	518,506
Total Component Units	\$ 1,116,201

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 3. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

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

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has entered into multiple interest rate swap agreements to reduce the Association's overall cost of borrowing long-term capital and protect against the risk of rising interest rates. The fair value of the swaps was a negative \$(0.2) million and reported in other accrued liabilities on the Statement of

Net Position. The Association has determined that a substantial portion of its interest rate swaps effectively hedge against changes in variable interest rates. Changes in fair value for hedge swaps are reported on the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows of resources of \$1.0 million. A portion of the interest rate swaps are considered non-effective for hedging purposes and are reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position at \$(0.3) million. The Association has the following interest rate swap agreements:

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Hedging Derivative Instruments							
Interest Rate Swap Agreements at June 30, 2025							
(dollars in thousands)							
Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Terms	
						Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received
2015A	\$ 435	\$ (5)	\$ 1	11/6/2008	1/1/2026	4.52%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2015A			2	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	3.78%	100% 1W SIFMA + 20 bp
2014A	195	(1)	4	11/6/2008	7/1/2025	4.84%	100% 1W SIFMA + 20 bp
2016A			8	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	100% 1W SIFMA + 20 bp
2016A	355	(2)	(3)	7/6/2016	1/1/2026	4.03%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A		(14)	13	7/6/2016	1/1/2027	4.37%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A			9	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A	1,730	(33)	(30)	7/6/2016	1/1/2028	3.85%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A	2,025	(51)	(36)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.90%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2009A			(35)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2009A			(34)	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A	2,000	(47)	(37)	7/6/2016	7/1/2028	3.87%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2016A	2,105	(54)	(39)	7/6/2016	1/1/2029	3.93%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A			(44)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A			62	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A	130	(3)	10	11/7/2008	7/1/2025	4.35%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A			12	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.36%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A			14	11/7/2008	1/1/2025	4.45%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2013A		(14)	11	7/3/2017	7/1/2026	5.03%	100% 1M LIBOR + 45 bp
	<u>\$ 8,975</u>	<u>\$ (224)</u>	<u>\$ (112)</u>				

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments							
Interest Rate Swap Agreements at June 30, 2025							
(dollars in thousands)							
Series	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Change in Fair Value	Inception Date	Termination Date	Terms	
						Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received
2015A	\$ 10			11/6/2008	7/1/2025	3.78%	100% 1W SIFMA + 20 bp
2016A	195	\$ (1)	\$ (7)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.53%	100% 1W SIFMA + 20 bp
2016A	825	1	(20)	7/6/2016	1/1/2027	4.37%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2016A	260	(1)	(9)	7/6/2016	7/1/2025	4.33%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2009A	1,855	(68)	8	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.99%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2009A	1,910	(63)	2	11/7/2008	7/1/2028	3.73%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<3.5%) +20
2009A	2,285	(97)	7	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2009A	2,340	(96)	(95)	11/7/2008	1/1/2029	4.10%	68% 1M (or SIFMA 1M<4.0%) +20
2013A	960	(1)	(29)	7/3/2017	7/1/2026	5.03%	100% 1M LIBOR + 45 bp
	<u>\$ 10,640</u>	<u>\$ (326)</u>	<u>\$ (143)</u>				

The Association is exposed to a negligible amount of counterparty credit risk on certain outstanding swaps due to their positive fair values. The Association's counterparty has a current rating of A+ (Fitch), A1 (Moody's), and AA- (S&P).

All but twenty-two of the Association's swaps have a dual basis: 68 percent of Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Index plus 20 basis points when the one-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) Index is less than either 3.5 percent or 4.0 percent (depending on the bond series). Four non-dual basis swaps have a basis of the SIFMA Index plus 20 basis points, two have a basis of SOFR plus 76 basis points, three have a basis of SOFR plus 75 basis points, three have a basis of SOFR plus 71 basis points, five have a basis of SOFR plus 45 basis points, and five have a basis SOFR plus 5 basis points. The Association is exposed to basis risk on dual basis swaps when variable payments received are based on SOFR and do not offset the variable rate paid on bonds, which is based on SIFMA. On June 30, 2025, SIFMA was 1.92 percent and one-month SOFR was 4.45 percent.

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

The Association or Barclays Capital may terminate an interest rate swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If any of the swaps are

terminated, the associated variable rate bonds would no longer carry synthetic fixed interest rates and the Association would be exposed to changing interest rates and incurring interest rate risk. The risk may be offset by identifying a suitable counter party willing to enter into identical swap contracts at the termination date.

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

At June 30, 2025, and 2024, the Association had \$492.5 million and \$250.0 million, respectively, in forward sales contracts ("To Be Announced" or "TBA" contracts) to issue GNMA securities in order to lock in the sales price for the securitization of single-family loans. These securities represent pools of qualified first mortgage loans originated by Association-approved lenders and brokers. Under this program, the Association periodically enters into forward contracts to sell GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities to investors before the securities are

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

ready for delivery. The Association enters into TBA mortgage-backed security contracts to hedge the interest rate risk for loan commitments made to originating mortgage lenders. These contracts are considered investment derivatives and are not rated.

Idaho Housing and Finance Association - Investment Derivative Instruments

TBA Forward Contracts at June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Contract	Notional Amount	Fair Value	Coupon Rate	Counterparty Credit Rating
August, 2025	\$ 3,000	\$ (58)	5.50%	BBB
August, 2025	1,000	(19)	6.00%	BBB+
August, 2025	1,000	(19)	6.50%	BBB+
July, 2025	1,000		6.00%	AA+
July, 2025	1,000		5.00%	AA+
July, 2025	2,000		5.50%	AA+
July, 2025	1,000	(43)	6.00%	AA+
July, 2025	1,000		6.50%	A-
July, 2025	3,000	(58)	6.50%	BBB
July, 2025	1,000	(19)	4.50%	BBB
July, 2025	2,000		4.50%	A+
July, 2025	3,000		5.00%	BBB+
July, 2025	1,500	(29)	5.00%	BBB+
July, 2025	8,500	141	5.50%	BBB+
July, 2025	1,000		6.00%	A-
July, 2025	2,000	(39)	6.50%	BBB+
July, 2025	7,000	(136)	6.50%	BBB+
September, 2025	7,000	1	6.00%	AA+
September, 2025	2,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	17	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	17	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(19)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	99	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(39)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	99	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,500	25	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(19)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	500	(21)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	(58)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,500	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	17	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	500		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(43)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(43)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	8,000	113	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	5	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(85)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(36)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	4	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	42	5.50%	BBB

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

September, 2025	4,500	5	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(43)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(18)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	7	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	9,000	127	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	55	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	(272)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(36)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,500	(27)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(18)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	28	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	5	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	56	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	28	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	3	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	70	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	7,000	8	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	5	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	15,000	16	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	21,000	295	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	(108)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	(72)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(85)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	16,000	(288)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	22,000	24	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	70	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	28	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	14,000	197	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	(54)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	5	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	42	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	56	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(36)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	11,000	12	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	9,500	134	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	(352)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	14	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	3	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	(108)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	(128)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	10,000	(180)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	4	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	7,000	8	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	28	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,500	(63)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,500	(81)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	70	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	83	5.50%	BBB

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

September, 2025	3,000	3	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(18)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(18)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,500	35	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	32	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	32	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	47	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	32	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(1)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,500	24	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000		5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	32	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	16	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	7,000	93	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	4	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	40	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	40	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	6,000	80	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	141	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	(18)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	53	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	27	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	66	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	5,000	66	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	4,000	53	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	3,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	27	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	2	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	27	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	1	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	25	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	27	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	(36)	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	27	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	2,000	61	5.50%	BBB
September, 2025	1,000	15	5.50%	BBB
	<u>\$ 492,500</u>	<u>\$ 375</u>		

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 4. INTRAENTITY TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Balances

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

		Interfund Payables					
		General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total
Interfund Receivables	General Fund		\$311,668	\$ 29	\$ 130	\$ 8,209	\$320,036
	Health & Welfare	\$ 32					32
	Transportation	35					35
	Nonmajor Governmental	26		291	2,532	915	3,764
	College and University	669	426	17	2,176		3,288
	Unemployment				4,869		4,869
	Nonmajor Enterprise	45		809			854
	Internal Service	2,292	558	1,105	444		4,399
	Total	\$ 3,099	\$312,652	\$ 2,251	\$ 10,151	\$ 9,124	\$337,277

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

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

B. Interfund Transfers

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

Transfers Out	Transfers In								
	General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental	College and University	Loan	Internal Service	Total
	General Fund	\$1,155,450	\$121,254		\$243,110	\$435,819	\$31,000	\$1,750	\$1,988,383
	Health and Welfare	\$16,800							16,800
	Transportation	2,550			4,346				6,896
	Federal Stimulus								—
	Land Endowments	94,301				9,171			103,472
	Nonmajor Governmental	135,357		9	1,216,267	100	11,825	149	1,363,707
	College and University	6,635							6,635
	Unemployment Comp.				18,281				18,281
Loan	717							717	
Nonmajor Enterprise	81,215	2,730			60,365			144,310	
Internal Service	1,953			21,054				23,007	
Total	\$339,528	\$1,158,180	\$121,263	\$21,054	\$1,542,369	\$445,090	\$42,825	\$1,899	\$3,672,208

Interfund transfers are primarily performed for two reasons:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

During fiscal year 2025, the following non-routine transfers were made:

- \$21.1 million from the Employee Group Insurance Fund to the ARPA State Recovery Fund.
- \$7.9 million from the Finance Administration Account to the General Fund per Idaho Code 67-2702.
- \$3.3 million from the Cooperative Welfare Fund to the Medicaid Budget Stabilization Fund.

C. Significant Transactions With Related Parties

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

- The Transportation fund has notes payable in the amount of \$1.2 billion to the IHFA for bonds issued on their behalf for transportation infrastructure projects.

During fiscal year 2025 the Idaho Health Insurance Exchange (IHIE) received assessment fees from Blue Cross of Idaho, represented on the IHIE Board, of \$8.8 million.

The Housing Company, a component unit of the IHFA, owes the IHFA \$7.1 million for notes payable secured by real property.

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association (IHFA) is holding a \$8.03 million bond for the construction of the Sunset Landing multi-family project in Caldwell, Idaho on behalf of The Housing Company (THC).

During fiscal year 2025 the Idaho Individual High Risk Reinsurance Pool received premium tax funds from the State, in accordance to Idaho Code Section 41-406(1)(d), in the amount of \$21.1 million to offset costs of the Pool.

During fiscal year 2025 the college and university foundations distributed \$108.1 million to the respective colleges and universities for support of academic and athletic programs.

During fiscal year 2025 the State purchased workers compensation insurance coverage from the State Insurance Fund, a related party, in the amount of \$14.2 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 5. NONCURRENT RECEIVABLES

The Accounts Receivable, Taxes Receivable, Due from Other Entities, Due from Primary Government, and Loans, Notes, Right to Use and Pledges Receivable line items on the government-wide Statement of Net Position contain aggregated current and noncurrent receivable

balances net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The following tables disaggregate the noncurrent receivables balances for the primary government and component units.

Noncurrent interfund receivables are discussed in Note 4.

Noncurrent Receivables - Primary Government							
(dollars in thousands)							
	Governmental Activities					Business-Type Activities	
	General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental	Internal Service Fund	College and University	Loan
Accounts Receivable	\$ 164			\$ 3,915			
Taxes Receivable	10,464		\$ 267	35			
Leases Receivable	72,159	\$ 405			\$ 8,283	\$ 33,470	
Loans and Notes Receivable				3,666		2,443	\$ 594,888
Interfund Receivable	30			524			
Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships Receivable						8,233	
Total Noncurrent Receivables	82,817	405	267	8,140	8,283	44,146	594,888
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts							
Accounts Receivable	(164)			(2,274)			
Taxes Receivable	(487)		(2)				
Leases Receivable							
Loans and Notes Receivable						(760)	
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 82,166</u>	<u>\$ 405</u>	<u>\$ 265</u>	<u>\$ 5,866</u>	<u>\$ 8,283</u>	<u>\$ 43,386</u>	<u>\$ 594,888</u>

Noncurrent Receivables - Component Units				
(dollars in thousands)				
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association	College and University Foundation	Idaho Health Insurance Exchange	Idaho Bond Bank Authority
Annuity Receivable		\$ 117		
Due from Primary Government	\$ 1,165,798			
Pledges Receivable		40,896		
Leases Receivable			\$ 469	
Loans and Notes Receivable	727,707			\$ 162,616
Total Noncurrent Receivables	1,893,505	41,013	469	162,616
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts				
Due from Primary Government				
Pledges Receivable		(8,924)		
Loans and Notes Receivable	(17,658)			
Total Noncurrent Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 1,875,847</u>	<u>\$ 32,089</u>	<u>\$ 469</u>	<u>\$ 162,616</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Primary Government	Balances at July 1, 2024 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2025
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	\$ 1,494,486	\$ 57,533	\$ (240)	\$ 1,551,779
Capital Assets in Progress	2,048,739	795,251	(88,224)	2,755,766
Infrastructure	3,515,419			3,515,419
Historical Art and Collections	332			332
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	7,058,976	852,784	(88,464)	7,823,296
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,346,416	86,681	(2,358)	1,430,739
Improvements Other Than Buildings	273,290	22,105	(1,447)	293,948
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	1,088,644	79,562	(56,124)	1,112,082
Infrastructure	1,512,249			1,512,249
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	4,220,599	188,348	(59,929)	4,349,018
Intangible Right to Use Assets:				
Land	347	573		920
Buildings and Improvements	84,051	2,711	(3,033)	83,729
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	8,004	1,712	(208)	9,508
Subscription-Based IT Arrangements	90,048	4,604	(5,503)	89,149
Total Intangible Right to Use Assets	182,450	9,600	(8,744)	183,306
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(568,728)	(28,549)	1,475	(595,802)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(147,046)	(9,612)	1,534	(155,124)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(782,403)	(65,678)	41,111	(806,970)
Infrastructure	(426,016)	(21,119)		(447,135)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,924,193)	(124,958)	44,120	(2,005,031)
Less Accumulated Amortization for Intangible Right to Use Assets	(79,183)	(33,518)	7,326	(105,375)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	2,399,673	39,472	(17,227)	2,421,918
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 9,458,649	\$ 892,256	\$ (105,691)	\$ 10,245,214

* Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments and reclassifications.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 34,613
Public Safety and Correction	21,812
Health and Human Services	23,985
Education	2,411
Economic Development	49,328
Natural Resources	23,384
In addition, depreciation on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets	2,943
Total Accumulated Depreciation Increase for Governmental Activities	\$ 158,476

	Balances at July 1, 2024 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2025
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land and Land Use Rights	\$ 176,391	\$ 1,182	\$ (11,600)	\$ 165,973
Capital Assets in Progress	85,441	132,988	(40,516)	177,913
Historical Art and Collections	2,730			2,730
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	264,562	134,170	(52,116)	346,616
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,990,785	75,073	(1,626)	2,064,232
Improvements Other Than Buildings	95,790	9,567		105,357
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	519,845	40,355	(13,340)	546,860
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,606,420	124,995	(14,966)	2,716,449
Intangible Right to Use Assets				
Land	330		(1)	329
Buildings and Improvements	54,009	21,260	(1,181)	74,088
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	2,204	725	(1,115)	1,814
Subscription-Based IT Arrangements	33,296	14,276	(1,280)	46,292
Total Intangible Right to Use Assets	89,839	36,261	(3,577)	122,523
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(911,528)	(52,912)	1,555	(962,885)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(65,727)	(4,067)	3	(69,791)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(415,629)	(25,198)	12,189	(428,638)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,392,884)	(82,177)	13,747	(1,461,314)
Less Accumulated Amortization for Intangible Right to Use Assets				
	(33,375)	(21,856)	3,475	(51,756)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	1,270,000	57,223	(1,321)	1,325,902
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,534,562	\$ 191,393	\$ (53,437)	\$ 1,672,518

* Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments and reclassifications.

Interest incurred during construction is capitalized in enterprise funds. The total cost of interest incurred during the fiscal year was \$17.8 million, of that \$0 million was capitalized.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Component Units:	Balances at July 1, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2025
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 16,323	\$ 1,289		\$ 17,612
Capital Assets in Progress	6,460	449	\$ (6,179)	730
Intangible Assets	12			12
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	22,795	1,738	(6,179)	18,354
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	164,056	28,898	(409)	192,545
Improvements Other Than Buildings	1,210	137		1,347
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	62,246	985	(623)	62,608
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	227,512	30,020	(1,032)	256,500
Intangible Right to Use Assets				
Buildings and Improvements	3,479	1,006	(2,758)	1,727
Machinery, Equipment, and Other				
Subscription-Based IT Arrangements	1,023			1,023
Total Intangible Right to Use Assets	4,502	1,006	(2,758)	2,750
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(61,473)	(6,570)	212	(67,831)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(687)	(63)		(750)
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	(58,227)	(1,260)	670	(58,817)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(120,387)	(7,893)	882	(127,398)
Less Accumulated Amortization for Intangible Right to Use Assets	(2,918)	(597)	2,772	(743)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	108,709	22,536	(136)	131,109
Component Unit Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 131,504	\$ 24,274	\$ (6,315)	\$ 149,463

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

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

See Note 3 for further details regarding derivative-related deferrals, Note 8 for pension-related deferrals, Note 9 for OPEB-related deferrals, and Note 11 for lease and Public-Public and Public-Private Partnerships related deferrals.

The following tables disaggregate the deferrals:

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

	Primary Government		Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Debt Defeasance	\$ 3,341	\$ 5,487	
Hedging Derivative Instruments			
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Amortized			\$ 372
Interest Rate Swap Contracts - Fair Value			614
Pension-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	118,961	19,003	
Proportionate Share	169,967	24,046	
OPEB-Related			
Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	1,082	981	
Proportionate Share	18,421	23,739	
Asset Retirement Obligation		6,647	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 311,772	\$ 79,903	\$ 986

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

	Primary Government		Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Debt Defeasance		\$ 2,969	
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue	\$ 2,656		
Nonexchange Transactions		476	
Pension-Related			
Proportionate Share	50,982	8,572	
OPEB-Related			
Proportionate Share	17,167	36,992	
Public-Public and Public-Private Partnerships		244,136	
Lease Related Deferrals	96,559	32,363	\$ 1,014
Unavailable Revenue	1,000		
Other Deferred Inflows		8,857	0
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 167,365	\$ 334,365	\$ 1,014

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

	Governmental Funds				
	General	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental
Imposed Nonexchange Revenue					\$ 2,656
Lease Related Deferrals	\$ 80,832	\$ 544			
Unavailable Revenue	138,841	301,411	\$ 19,372	\$ 327	36,824
Total	\$ 219,673	\$ 301,955	\$ 19,372	\$ 327	\$ 39,480

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS**A. Summary of Plans Administered by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho****General**

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) administers the PERSI Base Plan, the Judges' Retirement Fund (JRF), the Firefighters' Retirement Fund (FRF), and two defined contribution retirement plans. A retirement board appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate manages the PERSI, which includes selecting the funding agents, establishing funding policy, and setting contribution rates. The PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, which can be found on their website: (<http://www.persi.idaho.gov/news>). The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective Pension Amounts' for the Base Plan and the FRF, which can be found on their website: (<http://www.persi.idaho.gov/employers-1/gasb/>).

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Investments are presented at fair value. Purchases and sales are recorded at the trade date. The fair value of investments is based on published market prices and quotations from major investment brokers when available. Mortgages have been valued on the basis of their future principal and interest payments discounted at prevailing interest rates for similar instruments of matching duration. The fair value of real estate investments is based on industry practice. For recent acquisitions, cost closely approximates fair value. The fair value of longer-term real estate holdings is estimated based on the PERSI's consultant assessments and/or independent appraisals. Short-term investments are reported at fair value when published market prices and quotations are available, or at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. The fair values of private equity limited partnership investments by their nature

have no readily ascertainable market prices. Similar to real estate, cost closely approximates fair value for recent acquisitions. Thereafter, the fair values of limited partnership funds are based on the valuations as presented by the general partner, approved by the funds' advisory committee, and reviewed by consultants. Investments of the PERSI Base Plan, JRF, and FRF are pooled for investment purposes.

The aggregate pension related amounts for the primary government consist of a net pension liability of \$857.0 million, deferred outflows of resources of \$332.4 million, deferred inflows of resources of \$59.6 million, and pension expense of \$238.0 million.

Actuarial Assumptions

The last actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2024, for the Base Plan, and FRF; and as of July 1, 2025, for the JRF.

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

	Base Plan	JRF
Inflation	2.30 %	2.40 %
Salary increases including inflation	3.05 %	3.15%*
Investment rate of return**	6.35 %	6.55 %
Cost of Living (COLA) Adjustments	1.00 %	
Post-Retirement Allowance Adjustment (PAA)		***
*3.15 percent or 1.00 percent depending on whether the member was hired on or before July 1, 2012 and by whether the judge (if it was an option available) made an irrevocable election to use the PERSI PAA		
**Net of investment fees		
***There is an additional component of assumed salary grown (on top of the 3.15%) that varies for each individual member based on years of service		

There were no changes in assumptions for the Base Plan since the prior measurement date.

Mortality Rates

Economic assumptions for the Base Plan were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2015 through 2020. Economic assumptions for the FRF and JRF were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2020 through 2024. Demographic assumptions, including mortality, for the Base Plan were studied for the period 2015 through 2020. Demographic assumptions, including mortality, for FRF were studied for the period 2020 through 2024. Demographic

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

assumptions, including mortality, for JRF were studied for the period 2018 through 2023.

Several different sets of mortality rates were used in the valuation for contributing members, members retired for service and beneficiaries. These rates were adopted for the valuation dated July 1, 2021:

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries - Base Plan and FRF Members

General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Males	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Females	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Teachers - Males	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
Teachers - Females	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Males*	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Females*	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members - Males	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members - Females	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

*5% of Fire and Police active member deaths are assumed to be duty related. This assumption was adopted July 1, 2021.

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

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries - Judicial Members

Males - Pre-Commencement	General Pub-2010 Above Median tables for male employees
Males - Post-Commencement	General Pub-2010 Above Median tables for male healthy annuitants
Females - Pre-Commencement	General Pub-2010 Above Median tables for female employees
Females - Post-Commencement	General Pub-2010 Above Median tables for female healthy annuitants

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The PERSI used the 2021 Callan Associates capital market assumptions for the Base Plan. The PERSI used the January 1, 2025 Callan Associates capital market assumptions for the JRF in analyzing asset allocation. The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. Long-term expected rates of return on investments are shown below:

Base Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Cash	0.00%	0.00%
Large Cap	18.00%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11.00%	4.70%
International Equity	15.00%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10.00%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20.00%	(0.25)%
TIPS	10.00%	(0.30)%
Real Estate	8.00%	3.75%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.00%

JRF Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation*	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)**
Large Cap US Equity	S&P 500	22.00 %	4.75 %
Small/Mid Cap US Equity	Russell 2500	10.00 %	4.95 %
Developed ex-US Equity	MSCI World ex USA	11.00 %	4.75 %
Emerging Markets Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets	11.00 %	4.95 %
Core US Fixed	Bloomberg Aggregate	20.00 %	2.25 %
TIPS	Bloomberg TIPS	10.00 %	2.05 %
Core Real Estate	NCREIF ODCE	8.00 %	3.75 %
Private Equity	Cambridge Private Equity	8.00 %	6.00 %
Portfolio 10-Year Projected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses			4.71 %
Portfolio Standard Deviation			12.57 %

Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board

Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	4.15 %
Assumed Inflation	2.40 %
Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	6.55 %

* PERSI strategic policy

** Net of investment expenses

Discount Rate

The actuary used a discount rate of 6.35 percent (no change from the prior measurement date) to measure the total pension liability for the Base Plan and a discount rate of 6.55 percent (a 0.20% increase from the prior measurement date) to measure the total pension liability for the JRF plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the Base Plan's and JRF's net positions were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

1. PERSI Base Plan**Plan Description***Organization and Purpose*

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

Membership

State agencies, school districts, cities, counties, highway districts, water and sewer districts, and other political subdivisions contribute to the PERSI Base Plan. Participation is mandatory for state employees who normally work 20 or more hours a week for 5 or more consecutive months. The number of participating employer units were 865 and 862 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Benefits

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6 percent, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1 percent minimum is subject to approval by the Legislature.

Funding Policy

Funding and Contributions

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

Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the entry age normal cost method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The PERSI Base Plan amortizes any net pension liability (asset) based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period permitted under Idaho Code Section 59-1322 is 25 years.

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

Contribution rates for the year:

Employee Group	Employer	Employee
General	11.18%	6.71%
Police and Fire	13.26%	9.83%

Employer contributions required and paid were \$138.4 million and \$123.0 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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

Vesting

After five years of credited service (five months for elected or appointed officials), members become fully vested in retirement benefits earned to date. Upon termination of employment, accumulated member contributions plus interest are refundable. The interest was compounded monthly per annum and accrued at 8.20 percent from January 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, and at 1.00 percent from July 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. Withdrawal of such accumulated contributions results in forfeiture of the member's accrued benefit; however, state law does include provisions for reinstatement of forfeited service upon repayment of the accumulated contributions plus interest.

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

At June 30, 2025, the total net pension liability (asset) amount for all employers that contributed to the Base Plan was \$3.7 billion. At June 30, 2025, the State recognized a \$839.6 million liability (asset) (22.4 percent proportion of the collective net pension liability (asset)), measured at June 30, 2024, a 1.0 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2023. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2024. The State also recognized a \$232.4 million pension expense (expense offset).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The State recognized the following deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

PERSI Base Plan As of June 30, 2025 (dollars in thousands)		
	Deferred Outflows of Resources*	Deferred Inflows of Resources*
Difference between expected & actual experience	\$ 133,675	
Changes of assumptions	33,261	
Changes in proportion	21,684	\$ 39,996
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	—	15,240
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	138,405	
Total	\$ 327,025	\$ 55,236

*For fiscal year 2025, the total deferred outflows and total deferred inflows in this table do not tie to the pension deferred outflows and deferred inflows in Note 7. This is primarily due to timing differences between the information for this table that comes from the PERSI, and the information in Note 7 that, in part, comes from the Dairy Products Commission, the Potato Commission, and the State Bar. Those entities report on a different year-end than the PERSI and the State.

The \$138.4 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Amortized Deferrals	
Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)
2026	\$ 34,653
2027	152,106
2028	(31,903)
2029	(21,472)
2030	
Total	\$ 133,384

Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the State calculated using the expected discount rate of 6.35 percent and discount rates based upon a 1 percent discount rate lower and a 1 percent discount rate higher (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
\$ 1,595,531	\$ 839,615	\$ 222,225

2. Judges' Retirement Fund

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

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

Membership and Vesting

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

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

The JRF has 118 retired members or beneficiaries collecting benefits, 2 terminated member entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits, and 49 active members.

Benefits

The benefit structure is based on each member's years of service and compensation. In addition, benefits are

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

provided for disability or death, and to survivors of eligible members. The benefit payments for the JRF are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature, effective July 1, 2000. Members serving prior to July 1, 2000 and who were receiving benefits from the judges' retirement fund before July 1, 2000, for such service, and members who assumed office on or after July 1, 2012, and attained both the age of 55 years and a minimum service of 15 years, are paid under Option A. Other members serving on or after July 1, 2000, who meet one of the remaining eligibility requirements referenced earlier, may choose between two benefit payment options, A or B. Both options are based upon current annual compensation of the highest office in which the member served, with benefits for Option A accumulating as follows:

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

In addition to the above benefits, Option B includes:

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Contribution Requirements

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

JRF.

Members and the Department contribute to the JRF during the members' first 20 years of employment. Member and Department contributions are a percentage of member compensation as defined by state law. The JRF policy provides for Department and member contributions at 62.5 percent and 11.6 percent, respectively, of annual covered payroll. The payroll for members covered by the JRF was approximately \$9.3 million for the fiscal year.

Investments

Policies and Procedures

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

Rate of Return

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses, was 10.81% percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amount actually invested.

Net Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferrals

Net Pension Liability

Net pension liability components as of the measurement date of June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total Pension Liability	\$ 144,850
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(127,465)
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 17,385</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	88.0 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 9,276
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	187.4 %

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes in net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Beginning Balances	\$ 135,125	\$ 117,795	\$ 17,330
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	3,726		3,726
Interest*	8,519		8,519
Benefit Changes			
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	8,926		8,926
Assumptions Changes	(1,918)		(1,918)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(9,529)	(9,529)	
Contributions - Employer		5,800	(5,800)
Contributions - Employee		993	(993)
Net Investment Income		12,525	(12,525)
Other Income			
Administrative Expense		(119)	119
Net Changes	9,724	9,670	54
Ending Balances	<u>\$ 144,849</u>	<u>\$ 127,465</u>	<u>\$ 17,384</u>

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

Changes in assumptions were from changes adopted by the Board during the 2025 PERSI experience study. The assumption changes from that study relevant to this plan are: increasing the investment return assumption (net of investment and administrative expenses) from 6.30% to 6.50% and increasing the salary inflation assumption from 3.05% to 3.15%.

Pension Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized a \$5.6 million pension expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience	\$ 5,372	
Changes of assumptions	32	\$ 1,151
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings		3,185
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	<u>\$ 5,404</u>	<u>\$ 4,336</u>

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

Year	Expense (Revenue)
2026	\$ 4,409
2027	(749)
2028	(1,566)
2029	(1,027)
2030	
	<u>\$ 1,067</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Discount Rate Sensitivity

The following presents the net pension liability of the JRF calculated using the discount rate of 6.55 percent, as well as what the employer's liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower or 1 percent higher than the current rate as of June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

1% Decrease (5.55%)	Current Discount Rate (6.55%)	1% Increase (7.55%)
\$ 31,714	\$ 17,385	\$ 5,113

3. Firefighters' Retirement Fund**Plan Description**

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

4. Defined Contribution Retirement Plans**Plan Description***Organization and Purpose*

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

Membership

The 401(k) plan is open to all active PERSI Base Plan members. Eligibility for the 414(k) gain sharing requires 12 months of active PERSI membership as defined in Idaho statutes and PERSI rules. The plans have 865 employer units eligible to have participating employees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Funding Policy*Contributions*

Employees in the 401(k) plan can make tax-deferred contributions up to 100 percent of their gross salary, less deductions, and subject to the IRS annual contribution limit; employees are immediately vested. Participants direct their investment mix with limited restrictions and may elect to change their salary deferrals. Additionally, the 401(k) plan is open to some voluntary employer matching contributions at rates determined by the employers. Employers (participants) in the plans contributed \$11.8 (\$88.3) million, \$10.7 (\$83.5) million, and \$9.6 (\$80.1) million during fiscal years 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

B. Other State-Sponsored Retirement Plans**1. College and University Optional Retirement Plan****Plan Description***Organization and Purpose*

Effective July 1, 1990, the State Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Education to establish the Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), a defined contribution plan for college and university faculty and exempt employees. The ORP is governed by Idaho Code Sections 33-107A and 33-107B and administered by the Idaho State Board of Education. Vendor options include the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF), Corebridge, and Fidelity Investments. Effective with the first pay period on or after December 2, 2024, all new contributions will be sent to Fidelity. TIAA and Corebridge will remain Fund Sponsors only for historical amounts that cannot be transferred to Fidelity by the Board and for amounts that are not voluntarily transferred by the Participants. TIAA, Corebridge, and Fidelity Investments may be reached at (877) 554-1004, (800) 448-2542, and (800) 343-3548 respectively.

Membership

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

Nonclassified employees hired by the office of the state board of education on or after July 1, 2024, with previous credited service in the public employee retirement system of Idaho may make a onetime irrevocable election to remain a member of the public employee retirement system of Idaho. Such election shall be made in writing within sixty (60) days of initial hire or appointment and filed with the administrative officer of the employing institution or agency.

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Funding Policy

Contributions and Vesting

The employee contribution requirement for the ORP is based on a percentage of total payroll. Employer contributions are determined by the State. The contribution requirement and amount paid for the fiscal year was \$75.8 million, which consisted of \$41.9 million from the colleges and universities and \$33.9 million from employees.

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

2. Department of Labor Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Organization and Purpose

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

Membership

As of September 30, 2024, the number of Idaho Department of Labor retired members and beneficiaries are as follows:

Currently Receiving Lifetime Benefits	212
Currently Receiving Guaranteed Payments Only	0
Total Currently Receiving Benefits	212

Benefits

Retirement benefit payments are calculated using a benefit formula established in the Plan. This monthly benefit is payable for life, through an annuity purchased for each retired employee from Prudential Insurance Company, with 120 payments guaranteed to the annuitant or their survivor. Upon the purchase of an annuity, Prudential assumes the risk for the insured benefit and has guaranteed to pay benefits in the event the trust funds are depleted. The Plan provides that the contributions paid by the employer to Prudential are in complete discharge of the employer's financial obligation under the Plan. At September 30, 2024, the last actuarial valuation date, no unfunded liability existed. The normal service retirement allowance is the average annual salary for the highest three consecutive years times 2 percent for each year of credited service.

As of September 30, 2024, the present value of future retirement benefits is \$74.4 million. The actuary assumed a 3.5 percent average rate of return in determining the actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits. Net position available for benefits (at fair value) is \$172.9 million.

Funding Policy

Contributions

Since September 30, 1997, plan assets have exceeded the actuarial present value of future benefit payments for all members. In accordance with plan requirements, employees continued to contribute 7 percent of payroll even though contributions were not actuarially needed to finance future benefits. However, in August 1999, the U.S. Department of Labor approved a plan change to allow the plan actuary to determine the employee contribution rate. Employee contributions have since been suspended through September 30, 2024, consistent with recent actuarial valuations. The current valuation certified that the total contribution rate should remain at zero through September 30, 2026. Total employer contribution for federal fiscal year 2025 was zero.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 9. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

A. Summary of Plans

The Department of Administration administers other post-employment benefits (OPEB) for healthcare, disability, and life insurance for retired or disabled employees of State agencies, public health districts, community colleges, and other political subdivisions that participate in the plans. The Retiree Healthcare, Retiree Life, and Long-Term Disability plans are reported as multiple-employer defined benefit plans. Idaho Code Sections 67-5760 to 67-5768 and 72-1335 establish the benefits and contribution obligations. The plans do not issue publicly available financial reports. The most recent actuarial valuation is as of July 1, 2024. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4; these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The costs of administering the plans were financed by a surcharge to employers on all active employees of \$0.08 and \$0.05 per person per month for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively. The rate is reviewed annually.

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

The University of Idaho administers a single-employer defined benefit plan which provides medical, dental, and life insurance. The benefits may be amended by the University or the State Board of Education. The University issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information for these benefits. The report may be obtained by writing to Office of the General Counsel, University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive, MS 3158, Moscow, ID 83844-3158. The most recent actuarial valuation is as of December 31, 2024. The University established a trust to fund the medical and dental portions of these benefits. The trust statements are for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

The aggregate OPEB related amounts for the primary government consist of an OPEB liability (asset) of \$86.4 million and a net OPEB liability (asset) of \$(157.6) million for SLIRF and the University of Idaho plan, deferred outflows of resources of \$44.2 million, deferred inflows of resources of \$55.7 million, and OPEB expense (expense offset) of \$(0.4) million.

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

Classes of Employees and Number of Participating Employers			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan
Active Employees	6,064	22,632	5,599
Retired/Disabled Employees	528	57	1,713
Number of Participating Employers	54	26	2

1. State OPEB Plans

Plan Descriptions and Funding Policy

Retiree Healthcare Plan

A retired officer or employee of a state agency, department, institution, or other political subdivision, including an elected official, who receives monthly retirement benefits from the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) may elect to purchase retiree health insurance coverage for themselves and eligible dependents. Additionally, the retiree must be under age 65, receiving monthly PERSI pension benefits at the time of retirement, and must have 10 or more years (20,800 or more hours) of credited service. An officer or employee must have been an active employee on or before

June 30, 2009, and must retire directly from state service. Retirees eligible for medical health insurance pay the majority of the premium cost; however, the retiree plan costs are subsidized by the active employee plan. The benefit is at least \$1,860 per retiree per year. The retired plan members contribution percentage of the total premium cost increased from 82.1 percent in 2024 to 82.9 percent in 2025. In 2025, employers were charged \$3.68 per active employee per month towards the retiree premium cost, or 17.1 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan, compared to \$5.06 per active employee per month or 17.9 percent of the total cost of the retiree plan in 2024.

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Long-Term Disability Plan

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

For up to 6 months following the date of disability an employee may continue healthcare coverage under this plan. The employer's share of the premium is paid from the Office of Group Insurance reserve. The employee is required to pay the normal active employee contribution to the plan and rate category for which the employee is enrolled. In fiscal years 2024 and 2025, employers were not charged to fund the reserve, as the medical continuation premiums were paid from the excess reserve.

The plan provides long-term disability income benefits to active employees who become disabled, generally up to a maximum age of 70. The gross benefit equals 60 percent of monthly pre-disability salary or \$6,000, whichever is less. The benefit does not increase with inflation and may be offset by benefits from Social Security, Workers' Compensation, or PERSI. Effective July 1, 2020, employees disabled prior to July 1, 2003 who were included in previous valuations will no longer be included due to a change from self-insured to insured. As of July 1, 2020, all employees have an insured benefit. Premium payments are made before a disabled member's separation from employment. The amount of the contribution is based on active claims and the number of insured individuals.

Principal Life Insurance Company insures employees disabled on or after July 1, 2003, and the obligation for the payment of income benefits has been effectively transferred. The employer pays 100 percent of the cost of the premiums; the contribution rate for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 was 0.290 percent of payroll. The employers' current-year OPEB expense/expenditure was \$4.1 million and \$4.3 million in fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively. This portion of the long-term disability income benefit is not included in the actuarial estimate as this is considered an insured benefit.

The plan also provides basic life insurance and dependent life insurance to disabled employees, generally up to a maximum age of 70. The life insurance benefit amount is

generally 100 percent of annual salary, but not less than \$20,000. The amount of life insurance will be reduced to 75% after the date the employee turns age 70, and will be reduced to 50% after the date the employee turns age 75. In addition, the plan provides a \$2,000 life insurance benefit for spouses and a \$1,000 life insurance benefit for dependent children of all certified officials who are in active status and who are elected members of Legislature (Class A), as well as all police officer members of the Idaho State Police (Class C) as defined in Section 59-1303(3) of Idaho Code. The plan provides a \$10,000 life insurance benefit for spouses and a \$5,000 life insurance benefit for dependent children of all other certified officials (Class B), not included in Class A, and certified employers in active status except for those individuals included in Class C. These benefits do not increase with inflation. Prior to July 1, 2020, the State was self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2012; the employer paid 100 percent of the cost. Effective July 1, 2020, employees disabled prior to July 1, 2012 who were included in previous valuations will no longer be included due to a change from self-insured to insured. As of July 1, 2020, all employees have an insured benefit. Premium payments are made before a disabled member's separation from employment.

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

Retiree Life Insurance Plan

Boise State University, Idaho State University, and Lewis-Clark State College provide basic life insurance to certified retired employees. An employee of Boise State University must have completed at least 30 years of credited service with the University or be age 64 with 15 years of credited service with the University, or their age and years of credited service with the University must total at least 80. An employee of Idaho State University must retire from the University and the retiree's age and years of credited service with the University must total at least 80. An employee of Lewis-Clark State College must retire from the College and have worked 30 years for the College, or their age and years of credited service with the College must total at least 80. Eligible retirees receive basic life insurance coverage equal to 100 percent of their annual salary at retirement. Employees will have 75 percent of the benefit amount after age 65 and 50 percent after age 70.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

The Department of Labor provides basic life insurance to all certified employees of the Department who retired before July 1, 2021. Eligible retirees receive insurance equal to 50 percent of their annual salary at retirement, not to exceed \$5,000.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The last actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2024. Actuarial valuations are performed biennially as of July 1 for accounting purposes only.

There have been significant changes on and after the July 1, 2024 valuation date:

Effective September 1, 2022, school districts may participate in the retiree medical program with the same provisions as described in Appendix B of the June 30, 2024 Milliman Financial Reporting Valuation. A set of school districts participated in the plan effective September 1, 2024. The estimated impact on the Total OPEB Liability if this set of school districts were included would have been an additional \$834,000 for retiree healthcare.

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024 was based on the 2021 PERSI Experience study for demographic assumptions. The economic and OPEB specific assumptions were based on the July 1, 2024 OPEB valuation.

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

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan
Inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.05% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.05% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.05% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity
Discount Rate	3.93%	3.93%	3.93%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	N/A	6.7% claims from year ending June 30, 2025 to year ending June 30, 2026, grading to an ultimate rate of 3.7% after fiscal year ending June 30, 2073	N/A
Retirees' Share of Benefit- Related Costs	82.1% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees	N/A	N/A

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates for the Retiree Healthcare, Long-Term Disability Healthcare, and the Retiree Life Insurance plans were based on the Pub-2010 Mortality for Employees, Healthy and Disabled Retirees with generational projection and adjustments.

Discount Rate

The actuary used a discount rate of 3.93 percent to measure the total OPEB liability. The discount rate was based on 20 year Bond Buyer Go Index.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Total OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferrals*Total OPEB Liability*

The ending balance in the following table represents the State's total OPEB liability as of the measurement date of June 30, 2024 and recorded in fiscal year 2025. The State's proportionate share of the liability of the collective total OPEB liability for the Retiree Healthcare plan and the Long-Term Disability plans is 74.4 percent, a 2.0 percent decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2023. The State's proportionate share of the collective

total OPEB liability for the colleges and universities portion of the Retiree Life Insurance plan is 99.0 percent, a 0.0 percent from its proportion measured at June 30, 2023. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of benefit payments as of June 30, 2024.

The table illustrates the changes in total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
Beginning Balances	\$ 5,633	\$ 787	\$ 78,984	\$ 85,404
Effects of Change in Proportion	(152)	(21)	(7)	(180)
Adjusted Beginning Balances	5,481	766	78,977	85,224
Changes for the Year				
Service Cost	184	183	2,743	3,110
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	190	32	2,949	3,171
Effect of Plan Changes	—	—	—	—
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	(426)	(29)	2,635	2,180
Effect of Assumptions Changes or Inputs	(44)	(16)	(4,336)	(4,396)
Expected Benefit Payments	(944)	(148)	(1,849)	(2,941)
Net Changes	(1,040)	22	2,142	1,124
Ending Balances	<u>\$ 4,441</u>	<u>\$ 788</u>	<u>\$ 81,119</u>	<u>\$ 86,348</u>

Changes in assumptions resulted from an update to LTD healthcare trends based on updates to Milliman's trend model as of July 1, 2024; effective July 1, 2023, the retiree medical plan was restructured so that there is a \$155 per contract monthly explicit subsidy and no implicit subsidy, and this benefit no longer requires claim cost assumptions; and the discount rate was updated from 3.65% to 3.93% at the July 1, 2024 measurement date.

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The State recognized the following OPEB expense and deferrals for the year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
OPEB Expense	\$ (247)	\$ 178	\$ 5,509	\$ 5,440

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Increase (Decrease)*			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
Deferred Outflows				
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	\$ 1,702	\$ 155	\$ 7,660	\$ 9,517
Changes of Assumptions	724	23	9,654	10,401
Changes in Proportion	539	54	4,065	4,658
Benefit Payments Subsequent to the Measurement Date	894	27	1,122	2,043
Total Deferred Outflows	\$ 3,859	\$ 259	\$ 22,501	\$ 26,619
Deferred Inflows				
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	\$ 2,327	\$ 71	\$ 4,690	\$ 7,088
Changes of Assumptions	798	297	19,583	20,678
Changes in Proportion	1,845	193	3,675	5,713
Total Deferred Inflows	\$ 4,970	\$ 561	\$ 27,948	\$ 33,479
*For fiscal year 2025, the total deferred outflows and total deferred inflows in this table do not tie to the OPEB deferred outflows and deferred inflows in Note 7. This is primarily due to State Bar, the Dairy Commission, and the Potato Commission reporting on a different year-end than the State.				

The total of \$2.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported

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

Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)			
	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
2026	\$ (1,209)	\$ (43)	\$ (305)	\$ (1,557)
2027	(141)	(77)	(249)	(467)
2028	(406)	(76)	(692)	(1,174)
2029	(161)	(72)	(789)	(1,022)
2030	(87)	(43)	(1,440)	(1,570)
Thereafter		(19)	(3,095)	(3,114)
	\$ (2,004)	\$ (330)	\$ (6,570)	\$ (8,904)

Discount Rate Sensitivity

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the

State calculated using the discount rate of 3.93 percent, as well as what the State's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (2.93%) or 1 percent higher (4.93%) than the current rate (*dollars in thousands*):

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan	Total
1% Decrease 2.93%	\$ 4,598	\$ 868	\$ 98,192	\$ 103,658
Discount Rate 3.93%	4,443	788	81,122	86,353
1% Increase 4.93%	4,286	722	67,942	72,950

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the State calculated using the current healthcare cost trend

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

	Retiree Healthcare Plan*	Long-Term Disability Healthcare	Retiree Life Insurance Plan*	Total
1% Decrease		\$ 725		\$ 725
Current Trend Rate		788		788
1% Increase		863		863

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

2. University of Idaho OPEB Plan***Plan Description***

The University of Idaho administers an OPEB plan for permanent full-time general employees. Management of the OPEB is overseen by University of Idaho Administration. The University established the Retiree Benefits Trust (RBT) in 2008 to provide funding for the University's actuarially determined liability associated with retiree health benefits. The Trust is administered through a governing board that oversees investment of trust assets and payment of retiree claims; however, the University retains ultimate responsibility for the plan's design, benefits, and funding. Accordingly, the RBT is reported as a fiduciary activity of the University. Funding and payment of the annual, ongoing retiree medical and pharmaceutical benefits through the University's Health Benefits Trust (HBT) apply toward the ongoing annual funding required of the RBT. The HBT is administered by a board of trustees who are members of the University's active staff and faculty. This trust account is maintained under the sole control of the HBT board of trustees. The University as employer retains authority for establishing and amending benefits under this self-insured health plan.

The University plan provides medical benefits to eligible retirees, disabled employees, spouses, and survivors; life insurance is provided only to eligible retirees. In general,

the employee must have completed at least 30 years of credited service or the sum of his/her age and years of credited service must total at least 80 to qualify for these benefits. The University pays a portion of the coverage for retirees and disabled employees; the retiree or disabled employee pays the remainder. Spouses and survivors are required to pay 100 percent of the cost for the medical benefits. Employees hired on or after January 1, 2002 are not eligible for this benefit.

Employees hired after January 1, 2002, but before June 30, 2020 are eligible to participate in the University's health insurance plan; however, the employee pays the entire cost of the premiums. For employees eligible to retire by January 1, 2021, once they reach Medicare age, the benefit phases out between 2021 and 2024. Employees are eligible to convert 50 percent of unused accrued sick time, up to 600 hours, to pay for their medical premiums.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

The employer contributed \$3.9 million to the plan in fiscal year 2025.

The University's plan membership at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Medical	Life	Sick-Leave
Retired members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	705	470	71
Active members	443	7	1,203
Total	1,148	477	1,274

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was measured by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

	University of Idaho Plan
Inflation	2.50 %
Salary Increases	3.50%, including inflation
Discount Rate	5.75 %
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	
Non-Medicare Medical & Prescription Drugs	8.25% graded to 4.50% over 10 years
Medicare Medical	6.50% graded to 4.50% over 10 years
Medicare Prescription Drugs Tier I	11.00% graded to 4.50% over 10 years
Medicare Prescription Drugs Tiers II & III	6.00% for 8 years, then 5.80% graded to 4.50% over 2 years

Mortality Rates

Healthy	PUB-2010 General Healthy Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables, projected generationally with Scale MP-2021 from 2010
Disabled	PUB-2010 Disabled Retiree Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables, projected generationally with Scale MP-2021 from 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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

of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and subtracting expected investment expenses and a risk margin.

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

University of Idaho Plan Long-Term Expected Rate of Return			
Asset Class	Allocation at December 31, 2024	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Money Weighted Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	37.50 %	6.00 %	2.25 %
International Equity, Developed Markets	10.00 %	6.10 %	0.61 %
International Equity, Emerging Markets	2.50 %	7.30 %	0.18 %
Fixed Income, Core	49.00 %	1.80 %	0.88 %
Short-term Governmental Money Market	1.00 %	1.00 %	0.01 %
Total	100.00 %		3.93 %
Money weighted real rate of return			3.94 %
Inflation			2.50 %
Investment Rate of Return (Gross)			6.44 %
Investment Expenses			(0.25)%
Investment Rate of Return (Net)			6.19 %
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return Used in Valuation			5.75 %

Discount Rate

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the University's contributions would be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 5.75% on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the Total OPEB Liability.

*Net OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferrals**Net OPEB Liability*

The reporting date for the University under GASB Statement No. 75 is June 30, 2025 and under GASB Statement No. 74 is December 31, 2024. The Net OPEB Liability (Asset) was measured as of December 31, 2024.

Plan Fiduciary Net Position (plan assets) was valued as of the measurement date and the Total OPEB Liability was determined from actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2024 using standard actuarial techniques.

The University's net OPEB liability (asset) components as of the measurement date of December 31, 2024 (*dollars in thousands*):

Total OPEB Liability	\$ 38,093
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(53,683)
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ (15,590)</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	(140.93)%
Covered Payroll	\$ 132,388
Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(11.78)%

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes in net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Beginning Balances	\$ 38,057	\$ 49,654	\$ (11,597)
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	128		128
Interest	2,084		2,084
Change of Benefit Terms			
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	1,100		1,100
Change of Assumptions	664		664
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)			
Contributions - Employer		3,886	(3,886)
Contributions - Employee			
Net Investment Income		4,228	(4,228)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(3,940)	(3,940)	
Administrative Expense		(146)	146
Other*			
Net Changes	36	4,028	(3,992)
Ending Balances	\$ 38,093	\$ 53,682	\$ (15,589)

*Includes Death Benefits

Valuation assumption changes decreased the Net OPEB Liability by \$4.0 million, resulting in the Net OPEB Liability of \$15.6 million.

OPEB Expense and Deferrals

The University recognized a (\$2.5) million OPEB expense and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected & actual experience	\$ 1,509	\$ 2,129
Changes of assumptions	2,361	4,743
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	551	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		
Total	\$ 4,421	\$ 6,872

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expense (Revenue)</u>
2026	\$ (956)
2027	(145)
2028	(1,644)
2029	(514)
2030	221
Thereafter	588
	<u>\$ (2,450)</u>

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the University as well as what the University's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (4.75%) or 1 percent higher (6.75%) than the current rate (*dollars in thousands*):

<u>1% Decrease (4.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (5.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.75%)</u>
\$ (12,327)	\$ (15,590)	\$ (18,442)

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

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

<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
\$ (17,981)	\$ (15,590)	\$ (12,895)

3. Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Funds**Plan Description**

The PERSI administers the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund (SLIRF), cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that provides payments of eligible postretirement insurance premiums on behalf of retired state and public school district employees, based on accumulated unused sick leave at the time of retirement.

The SLIRF is classified as a trust fund. For State and school employers, unused sick leave benefits are subject

to the guidance of Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, and GASB Statement 85, Omnibus 2017.

The PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The PERSI also provides a 'Schedule of Employer Allocations and Collective OPEB Amounts' for the SLIRF. This information is publicly available and can be found by utilizing the search function on their website at <http://www.persi.idaho.gov>.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The number of participating employers and membership in the State SLIRF as of June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Active	22,587
Retirees and Beneficiaries	7,312
Total	29,899
Number of Participating Employers	14

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

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

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

Contributions for employers and the net OPEB liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting. Contribution percentages are based on the number of days of paid sick leave earned during the contract year. The PERSI Board approved an 18 month Sick Leave employer contribution holiday effective January 1, 2020 with an original end date of June 30, 2021. The PERSI Board extended the rate holiday for employer contributions for State Funds to June 30, 2031. Minimal contributions received were from internal audits for delinquent contributions. Employer contributions required and paid were \$0 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2024. Actuarial

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

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

Actuarial Assumptions	
Inflation	2.30 percent
Salary Increases Including Inflation	3.05 percent
Investment Rate of Return (Net of OPEB plan investment expenses)	5.45 percent
Healthcare Trend Rate	N/A*
*Healthcare trend rate is not applicable as the benefit is based on the unused sick leave hours at retirement, and is calculated as a fixed dollar amount that can be applied to premiums.	

There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on State OPEB Fund investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025, the annual money-weighted rate of return on SLIRF investments, net of investment expense was 12.1 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

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

The real rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation of 2.30% to expected long-term geometric returns.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Capital market assumptions is as follows:

SLIRF Long-Term Expected Rate of Return			
Capital Market Assumptions from Callan			
Asset Class	Index	Target Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return
Broad US Equity	Russell 3000	39.00 %	4.90 %
Global EX US Equity	MSCI ACWI ex USA	11.00 %	4.75 %
Fixed Income	Bloomberg Gov't/Credit	50.00 %	0.50 %

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability (asset) was 5.45 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from Fund employers will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB Fund's net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Fund investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of OPEB plan investment expense but without reduction for OPEB plan administrative expense.

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

At June 30, 2025, the total net OPEB liability (asset) for all employers that contributed to the State's SLIRF was \$(159.7) million. At June 30, 2025, the State recognized a \$(142.0) million liability (asset) (88.9 percent proportion of the collective net OPEB liability (asset)), measured at June 30, 2024, no change from its proportion measured at June 30, 2023. Employer proportionate shares were determined utilizing a single-period measure of contributions as of June 30, 2020 as there were no contributions during fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, and it was determined that June 30, 2020 continues to be a reasonable allocation method based on the activity of the Fund. The components of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of the measurement date of June 30, 2024 (*dollars in thousands*):

Plan Total OPEB Liability	\$ 124,249
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	283,970
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u><u>\$(159,721)</u></u>
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (142,024)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	228.55 %

The State recognized a \$(3.3) million expense (expense offset) and the following deferrals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 (*dollars in thousands*):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	\$ 6,104	\$ 1,768
Changes of Assumptions	6,567	8,407
Changes in Proportion	520	769
Net difference between projected & actual investment earnings	0	4,427
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1	
Total	<u><u>\$ 13,192</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,371</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The \$0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease (increase) of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense (revenue) as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year	Expense (Revenue)
2026	\$ (2,369)
2027	4,802
2028	(4,225)
2029	(2,042)
2030	720
Thereafter	934
	\$ (2,180)

The State net OPEB liability (asset) is calculated using a discount rate of 5.45%, which is the expected rate of return on investments reduced by investment expenses.

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

The following presents the State net OPEB liability (asset) of the Fund's employers calculated using the discount rate of 5.45% as well as what the employers' liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate (*in thousands*):

1% Decrease (4.45%)	Current Discount Rate (5.45%)	1% Increase (6.45%)
\$ (132,109)	\$ (142,024)	\$ (150,860)

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Group Insurance fund is used to account for and finance life, health, and disability insurance programs which are experience rated and fully insured. However, when the claims exceed 100 percent of the annual premium paid to the insurer, the State is responsible for up to an additional 10 percent of the annual premiums for medical, 10 percent for dental, and is not responsible for any claims exceeding premium payments for life and disability coverage. The insurance carrier assumes the risk of loss for claims above the contractual ceilings. Policy claim liabilities are composed of the amounts required to fund any additional payments of life, health, and disability premiums. The liabilities include an estimate for claims that have been incurred but not reported and are net of any contractual adjustments and coordination of benefits. The fiscal year 2025 refunds from the Group Insurance carriers reflect favorable claims experience. Unpaid claim liabilities at fiscal year-end of \$10.3 million for Group Insurance are not discounted. The State maintains program and premium stabilization balances; these amounts are included with the restricted net position in the Group Insurance fund.

The Risk Management fund manages property and general liability risk. The Fund also finances and accounts for other risks not covered by Group Insurance and various outside entity insurance providers. General liability claims are self-insured up to the Idaho Tort Claims Act maximum of \$500 thousand for each occurrence. Property damage claims are commercially insured up to \$500.0 million for all risk (subject to various sub-limits), limited to \$5.0 million for owned fine art and \$1.0 thousand for fine art of others, and are subject to an overall \$1.0 million per occurrence deductible. Energy systems are commercially insured up to \$500.0 million for equipment breakdown, are subject

to various sublimits, and are subject to an overall \$1.0 million per occurrence deductible. Employee bond/crime is commercially insured up to \$10.0 million for public employee dishonesty, \$10.0 million for computer fraud, \$10.0 million for wire transfer fraud, \$1.0 million for theft, disappearance and destruction, \$1.0 million for faithful performance, and \$1.0 million for robbery and safe burglary, and is subject to a \$250 thousand per occurrence deductible. Cyber liability is self-insured up to \$500 thousand. Physical damages to covered vehicles are self-insured for actual cash value. Physical damages to covered inland marine are self-insured for replacement value at \$5.0 thousand or less. The State purchases commercial insurance for claims not self-insured by the above coverages and for other identified risks of loss, including workers' compensation insurance.

Estimated liabilities for Risk Management include claims that have been incurred but not reported; incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims; claim adjustment costs, both allocated and unallocated; and any anticipated subrogation receipts. The State records its Risk Management premium liability using discounted amounts provided by actuaries. The discounted liabilities take into account anticipated investment income. At fiscal year-end, \$24.6 million of unpaid claim liabilities for Risk Management are recorded at the present value of \$22.6 million, using a 3.5 percent discount interest rate.

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

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

	Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claims (Payments) Refunds	Ending Balance
Group Insurance	2024	\$ 5,271	\$ 6,083	\$ 7,634	\$ 18,988
	2025	18,988	(28,713)	19,988	10,264
Risk Management	2024	18,928	11,016	(10,864)	19,080
	2025	19,080	16,709	(13,217)	22,572

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 11. LEASES, SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND PUBLIC-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS**A. State as Lessee**

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

Leases Payable

The State has entered into leases that are, in substance, financings of the right to use an underlying asset. At the commencement of the lease term the assets are valued on

the balance sheet at the present value of the future minimum lease payments, plus any payments made before the start of the lease term and initial direct costs, minus any lease incentives. Lease assets, interest liability, and lease liabilities are recorded in the respective funds. Amortization of the lease assets may be combined with depreciation expense related to capital assets for financial reporting purposes, but is disclosed separately from other capital assets in the schedule below.

The State entered into lease agreements for land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and other with various lease terms ranging from a couple years to 30 or more. The interest rates for each lease vary ranging from 0.5-19.0%.

Right-to-use assets under lease are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Asset Class	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Units
Land	\$ 920	\$ 330	\$ 1,250	
Buildings and Improvements	83,753	74,088	157,841	\$ 1,727
Machinery, Equipment, and Other	9,484	1,813	11,297	
Accumulated Amortization	(51,343)	(26,039)	(77,382)	(681)
Total Assets under Lease	\$ 42,814	\$ 50,192	\$ 93,006	\$ 1,046

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

Fiscal Year	Leases Payable							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Component Units	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 13,376	\$ 1,828	\$ 9,564	\$ 1,660	\$ 22,940	\$ 3,488	\$ 601	\$ 31
2027	11,319	1,125	9,181	1,364	20,500	2,489	450	8
2028	10,248	731	7,743	1,070	17,991	1,801	10	
2029	4,873	363	6,002	895	10,875	1,258		
2030	1,556	279	2,011	757	3,567	1,036		
2031-2035	4,734	543	2,368	3,396	7,102	3,939		
2036-2040	2,839	107	2,481	3,131	5,320	3,238		
2041-2045	78	10	3,303	2,751	3,381	2,761		
2046-2050	19	1	4,707	1,799	4,726	1,800		
2051-2055			2,024	979	2,024	979		
2056-2060			1,523	746	1,523	746		
2061-2065			2,195	435	2,195	435		
2066-2070			761	59	761	59		
Total Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 49,042	\$ 4,987	\$ 53,862	\$ 19,042	\$ 102,905	\$ 24,029	\$ 1,061	\$ 39

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

B. State as Lessor

Leases Receivable

The State recognized a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources at the beginning of the lease term. The lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term, and the deferred inflow is measured at the value of the lease receivable plus any payments received at or before the start of the lease term.

The State leases land, buildings, machinery, and other with various lease terms ranging from a couple years to 50 or more. The interest rates for each lease vary ranging from 0.5-5.47%. In FY25, under Governmental

Activities 1.9 million was recognized for interest revenue and 10.7 million was recognized for lease revenue. For Business-type Activities 0.9 million was recognized for interest revenue and 3.0 million for lease revenue.

Component Units

Idaho Health Insurance Exchange is the only component unit of the State with a lease receivable. They lease office and storage space in their building under various long term lease arrangements. The total lease receivable recognized for the year was 1.0 million. Interest revenue was 0.1 million and lease revenue was 0.7 million for the year.

C. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

The State recognized a subscription liability and a subscription asset at the commencement of the subscription term. The liability is measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term, and the subscription

asset is measured at the value of the subscription liability plus any payments received at or before the subscription term and any capitalizable initial implementation costs.

The State has entered into multiple SBITA arrangements with terms ranging from 1.5 years to 15 years, and the interest rates range from .25-5.96%.

Right-to-use subscription assets are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Asset Class	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Units
Subscription Assets	\$ 89,602	\$ 46,292	\$ 135,894	\$ 1,023
Accumulated Amortization	(53,931)	(25,694)	(79,625)	(63)
Total Subscription Assets	\$ 35,670	\$ 20,598	\$ 56,269	\$ 960

Future minimum SBITA commitments are as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Fiscal Year	Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements							
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government		Component Units	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 18,024	\$ 1,817	\$ 9,917	\$ 438	\$ 27,941	\$ 2,255	\$ 178	\$ 8
2027	10,241	1,170	3,983	254	14,224	1,424	181	10
2028	4,607	741	3,194	127	7,801	868	173	10
2029	3,152	592	780	32	3,932	624		
2030	2,580	120	192	8	2,772	128		
2031-2035	917	183			917	183		
2036-2040	346	23			346	23		
Total Present Value of Minimum Subscription Payments	\$ 39,867	\$ 4,647	\$ 18,066	\$ 858	\$ 57,933	\$ 5,505	\$ 532	\$ 28

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

D. Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships (P3s)

Service Concession Arrangement - BSU

Boise State University entered into a public/private partnership agreement with Greystar Real Estate Partners, LLC (formerly Education Realty Trust) in 2015 to develop and operate a residential Honors College and Sawtooth Hall, a freshman housing facility. The \$37 million project was funded with developer equity and is on land owned by the University and leased to Greystar for a 50-year term. At the conclusion of the agreement, the building reverts to the University. Greystar pays fixed annual rent and a share of the project's gross rental revenue to the University. Greystar is responsible for the daily operations and maintenance of the facility and the University is responsible for campus life programming. The 236,000 square foot facility is located in the center of campus across from the Student Union Building and includes 656 beds, Honors College offices and classrooms, student common areas, and an approximately 15,000 square foot food service facility. The table below displays the current capital asset, lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources for the year ended June 30, 2025. (dollars in thousands):

Value of Assets and Deferred Inflows Related to the Honors College			
	Capital Asset	Lease Receivable	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Honors College, net of depreciation	\$ 29,588		
Receivable for ground lease		\$ 8,433	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			\$ 36,397

Total future minimum lease payments under SCA lease agreements are as follows:

Future Minimum Lease Payments To Be Received Under SCA Lease Agreements			
As of June 30, 2025			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
Year			
2026		\$	200
2027			200
2028			200
2029			200
2030			200
2031-2068			7,433
Total minimum SCA lease receipts		\$	8,433

P3 State as Transferor - U of I

On November 2, 2020, the University's Board of Regents approved the University entering into a 50-year agreement, a public-private partnership (P3) with Sacyr Plenary Utility Partners Idaho LLC (SPUPI), and grant it the right to provide utility services to the University of Idaho campus and the exclusive right to operate the University of Idaho utility system. On December 30, 2020, the University received an upfront payment of \$225.0 million. The upfront payment is reported as Deferred inflows related to public private partnership and Is being amortized to lease income on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement. Deferred inflows related to the P3 are \$204.8 million in FY25.

Under the agreement, SPUPI operates, maintains, and makes capital investments in the utility system and charges the University a Utility Fee, which includes fixed, variable, and operating and maintenance (O&M) components. SPUPI capital investments in the utility system are recognized as capital assets and a related long-term payable to the concessionaire. As of June 30, 2025, no capital improvements had been made in connection with the P3; however, construction in progress related to the agreement totaled \$12.0 million.

The University pays SPUPI a utility fee that includes fixed, variable, and operations and maintenance (O&M) components. The fixed and O&M components are recognized as operating expenses. The variable component is recognized as interest expense and as a reduction of the long-term payable to the concessionaire. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the University recognized fixed and O&M utility fee expenses of \$12.2 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 12. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association utilizes short-term borrowing in the form of commercial paper to provide funds to purchase single-family mortgage loans on an interim basis and to finance multi-family construction loans. As of June 30, 2025, the Association has \$197.9 million of commercial paper outstanding, maturing within 62 to 92 days from date of issue, with a weighted average interest rate of 0.04 percent.

The borrowings at PNC Bank and Zions Bank are not backed by collateral. As of June 30, 2025, the Association had \$60.0 million of borrowings outstanding with PNC Bank maturing in April 2027 with a variable

interest rate equal to the Bank Index Rate, which means a per annum rate of interest equal to the sum of Daily 1M SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) and sixty hundredths of a percent (0.60%). As of June 30, 2025, the Association had \$145.0 million of borrowings outstanding with Zions Bank maturing in June 2027, with a variable interest rate equal to the Bank Index Rate which means a per annum rate of interest equal to the sum of the Lender's Term SOFR 1 Month and and sixty-four hundredths and thirty six of a percent (0.6436%). As of June 30, 2025, the Association had \$27.6 million of borrowings outstanding with Royal Bank of Canada, with a variable interest rate equal to the Bank Index Rate, which means for Daily Simple SOFR Rate loans, a per annum rate of interest equal to the sum of Daily Simple SOFR and seventy hundredths of a percent (0.70%) and for term SOFR Rate loans, a per annum rate of interest equal to the sum of the TERM SOFR and seventy hundredths of a percent (0.70%).

The borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank are collateralized with pledged securities. As of June 30, 2025, the Association had \$178.5 million of borrowings outstanding with FHLB maturing in August 2025 with a weighted average interest rate of 4.5 percent.

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

Component Units	Balances at July 1, 2024	Issued/Draws	Redeemed/ Repayments	Balances at June 30, 2025
Commercial Paper	\$ 157,850	\$ 100,000	\$ (60,000)	\$ 197,850
Other Short Term Borrowings	\$ 119,964	\$ 983,513	\$ (692,463)	\$ 411,014

NOTE 13. BONDS, NOTES, AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**A. Compensated Absences*****Primary Government***

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

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

B. Revenue Bonds***Primary Government***

The Idaho State Building Authority is authorized by Idaho Code Title 67 Chapter 64 to issue bonds to finance construction, restoration, or acquisitions of facilities for lease to state agencies per prior legislative approval. Bonds are direct obligations of the Authority payable from and secured by a pledge of lease revenues and other funds and reserves held under the bond resolutions. Pursuant to the power of the Authority to issue bonds for the Idaho State Department of Education (SDE) to fund grants by SDE to school districts in Idaho for modernization of school facilities (School Grants), the Authority issued its Sales Tax Revenue Education Bonds Series 2024A in October 2024 and Sales Tax Revenue Education Bonds Series 2025A making available a total of \$1.1 billion for School Grants. The Authority distributed the funds to SDE in six installments as school districts were qualified by SDE with the entire available funds being distributed to SDE on July 1, 2025. Debt service and related expenses are paid to the Authority from the School Modernization Facilities Fund created by section 33-912, Idaho Code, funded by \$125 million of state sales tax continually appropriated annually in accordance with section 63-3638(19), Idaho Code. There

is no debt service reserve requirements at June 30, 2025 for any of the outstanding bonds.

The State's colleges and universities have a number of outstanding bonds for the primary purpose of funding various construction projects. University bonds are secured by student fees, the sale of goods and services, grants, contributions, and certain other revenues. The colleges and universities issued \$558.9 million in bonds between 2006 and 2025. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 6.6 percent of the revenues.

The total principal and interest payments remaining on the bonds are \$621.4 million, payable through 2054. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were \$35.4 million and \$536.6 million, respectively.

Component Units

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association is authorized to issue and sell revenue bonds under provisions of Idaho Code Sections 67-6201 through 67-6227. The Association issued bonds to finance various single and multi-family housing developments and the construction of highway transportation projects. The bonds are either special or general obligations of the Association and do not constitute a debt of the State or any of its political subdivisions. The bonds have been issued in a variable-rate mode. The bulk of the bonds are re-marketed on a weekly basis at the prevailing interest rates. The multi-family housing bonds are limited obligations of the Association and are secured by the respective mortgages on each development as well as a lien on all revenues as defined in each respective bond indenture. The transportation bonds are secured by principal and interest payments from the Idaho Transportation Department.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	Nonmajor Special Revenue		College and University			
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 87,890	\$ 51,052	\$ 17,978	\$ 18,616	\$ 105,868	\$ 69,668
2027	92,295	46,938	18,132	17,437	110,427	64,375
2028	96,975	42,432	18,161	16,639	115,136	59,071
2029	101,700	37,709	18,099	15,863	119,799	53,572
2030	106,830	32,745	18,628	15,085	125,458	47,830
2031-2035	493,225	79,808	104,784	61,169	598,009	140,977
2036-2040	49,570	12,794	95,560	37,494	145,130	50,288
2041-2045	15,925	5,805	58,050	20,907	73,975	26,712
2046-2050	10,765	2,576	42,015	9,455	52,780	12,031
2051-2055	3,765	907	15,529	1,755	19,294	2,662
2056-2060	905	28,000			\$ 905	\$ 28
Total	\$ 1,059,845	\$ 312,794	\$ 406,936	\$ 214,420	\$ 1,466,781	\$ 527,214
Interest Rate	1.7% to 5.98%		1.53% to 5.26%			

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Component Units					
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association		Idaho Bond Bank Authority		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 144,899	\$ 183,899	\$ 12,670	\$ 6,317	\$ 157,569	\$ 190,216
2027	159,256	175,950	13,140	5,752	172,396	181,702
2028	175,952	166,715	13,260	5,171	189,212	171,886
2029	175,700	156,686	12,705	4,606	188,405	161,292
2030	163,030	148,170	12,955	4,055	175,985	152,225
2031-2035	716,358	628,324	62,645	12,428	779,003	640,752
2036-2040	638,811	457,686	24,555	4,455	663,366	462,141
2041-2045	597,011	307,651	7,895	1,363	604,906	309,014
2046-2050	674,809	137,555	3,810	190	678,619	137,745
2051-2055	262,475	15,050			262,475	15,050
2056-2060	370	—			370	
Total	\$ 3,708,671	\$ 2,377,686	\$ 163,635	\$ 44,337	\$ 3,872,306	\$ 2,422,023
Interest Rate	2.96% to 6.35%		1.25% to 5.00%			

C. Advance and Current Refundings

Primary Government

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

In the current year, ISBA defeased certain other bonds by placing funds into an irrevocable trust that are sufficient to provide for all future debt payments on these bonds. Consequently, the related liabilities was appropriately

removed from the financial statements in the year of defeasance. The remaining outstanding debt payable as of June 30, 2025 for the defeased bond totals \$137.1 million.

Component Units

In November 2024, the Idaho Housing and Finance Association issued the 2024C Single Family Mortgage Bonds in furtherance of the Single-Family Mortgage Program and to assist other state housing finance agencies in other states to finance the purchase or servicing of housing by low income persons. In March 2025, the Association issued the 2025A Single Family

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Mortgage Bonds in furtherance of the Single-Family Mortgage Program and to assist other state housing finance agencies in other states to finance the purchase or servicing of housing by low income persons. In June 2025, the Association issued the 2025B Single Family Mortgage Bonds in furtherance of the Single-Family Mortgage Program and to assist other state housing finance agencies in other states to finance the purchase or servicing of housing by low income persons.

The Idaho Bond Bank Authority had no advanced refundings for fiscal year 2025. The remaining outstanding debt payable as of June 30, 2025 for the defeased bond totals is \$1.4 million.

The bond defeasance appropriation for each defeased debt issue is as follows (*dollars in thousands*):

Issuer	Debt Issue	Amount Defeased
Idaho Bond Bank Authority	2014 Series C Bonds	1,690
	2017 Series A Bonds	410

D. Notes Payable

Primary Government

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) financed the improvement of various roads and related infrastructure within the State through borrowings from the Idaho Housing and Finance Association in the amount of \$1.02 billion of a possible \$1.02 billion of bonds issued. The notes are related to GARVEE bonds issued by the Association and will be repaid by grant revenues received by the Department from the Federal Highway Administration and by matching state funds. Annual principal and interest payments on the notes are expected to require 9.5 percent of the revenues. The total principal and interest payments remaining on the notes are \$631.1 million, payable through 2040. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were \$62.4 million and \$406.6 million, respectively. The amount of the balance owing does not equal the amount of the receivable recorded by the Association due to the timing of principal and interest payments.

The Idaho Legislature has authorized the issuance of Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) bonds financed through borrowings from the Idaho Housing and Finance Association. TECM bonds are used for projects to expand the state system to address the improvement of traffic flow and mitigation of traffic times and transportation congestion. The TECM bonds have a final maturity date of 2050. Per Idaho Code Section 63-3638(16), the TECM bonds are to be repaid from up to \$80 million in continuously appropriated annual sales tax revenues. Total par amount for the bonds issued are \$1.2 billion of which \$699.6 million has been borrowed by ITD. The total principal and interest payments remaining on the notes are \$1.2 billion, payable

through 2050. Annual principal and interest payments on the notes are expected to require 3.1 percent of the revenues. For the current year, principal and interest payments and total pledged revenues were \$62.9 million and \$2.0 billion, respectively.

The University of Idaho entered into a \$42.4M interim bridge financing arrangement, recorded as a note payable at June 30, 2025, to provide funding in advance of the closing of the University’s General Revenue Bonds, Series 2025. The Series 2025 bonds closed on September 10, 2025, and the proceeds were used to retire the bridge financing in full.

Component Units

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

The BSU Foundation issued a \$3.0 million note payable to a large healthcare organization. The proceeds were invested, and the investment earnings will generate scholarships for health science students.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the ISU Foundation entered into an agreement with the University to refinance its note payable to a commercial lender in the amount of \$3.5 million. After a subsequent agreement, the note payable was reduced to \$3.0 million. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, the Foundation and University amended the agreement so that the \$3.0 million debt and related \$2.3 million of advances on pledges asset could be removed from the

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Foundation's books. In addition, the Foundation agreed to pay \$0.53 million and \$0.51 million to the University, for use in advancement activities, in quarterly payments for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2026, respectively.

The Foundation has accrued these future payments to Idaho State University totaling \$1.8 million as of June 30, 2025.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	Transportation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 63,398	\$ 79,184	\$ 63,398	\$ 79,184
2027	67,691	62,662	67,691	62,662
2028	72,633	57,586	72,633	57,586
2029	77,126	54,331	77,126	54,331
2030	72,109	50,845	72,109	50,845
2031-2035	241,374	209,612	241,374	209,612
2036-2040	309,475	94,916	309,475	94,916
2041-2045	183,249	33,513	183,249	33,513
2046-2050	93,521		93,521	
Total	\$ 1,180,576	\$ 642,649	\$ 1,180,576	\$ 642,649
Interest Rate	2.11% to 4.73%			

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Component Units					
	Idaho Housing and Finance Association*		College and University Foundations		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 22,018	\$ 7,597		\$ 30	\$ 22,018	\$ 7,627
2027	8,789	7,058	\$ 3,000	30	11,789	7,088
2028	6,308	6,779			6,308	6,779
2029	6,598	6,542			6,598	6,542
2030	7,571	6,287			7,571	6,287
2031-2035	41,271	27,111			41,271	27,111
2036-2040	52,754	18,548			52,754	18,548
2041-2045	49,154	8,516			49,154	8,516
2046-2050	11,856	2,816			11,856	2,816
2051-2055	17,508	2,028			17,508	2,028
2056-2060	5,309	1,005			5,309	1,005
2061-2065	3,260	690			3,260	690
Total	\$ 232,396	\$ 94,977	\$ 3,000	\$ 60	\$ 235,396	\$ 95,037
Interest Rate	0.00% to 6.75%		1%			

*IHFA netted unamortized debt issuance costs of \$2.9 million against their debt service requirements; however, the costs are not included in changes in Long-Term Liabilities schedule on page 112.

E. Claims and Judgments***Primary Government***

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

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

The Department of Health and Welfare estimates Medicaid claims incurred in fiscal year 2025 but not reported at year end in the amount of \$207.4 million.

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) experienced contractor claims for reimbursement of additional expenses incurred for the performance of construction contract requirements. The State recorded a liability of \$3.1 million.

The Department of Environmental Quality entered into a contract with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in April 1995 for the purpose of environmental remediation within the Bunker Hill Superfund Site. Federal Superfund law requires the State to match 10 percent of federal funds spent on actual remediation work and to meet all costs of future site operation and maintenance costs. As of June 30, 2025 the amended remediation cost estimate was \$137.9 million, which was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The State's share was \$13.8 million. The State has expended \$17.2 million toward the required match leaving an overpayment of the match liability of \$3.4 million. The overpayment can be used to meet match requirements in the Coeur d'Alene Basin Superfund site. The contract work was completed during fiscal year 2008. The State has taken ownership of 1,400 acres of remediated and unremediated land with approximately 400 additional acres yet to be transferred from the EPA to the State. The land's value has not been established and has development limitations which may reduce property values.

In August 2002, the federal government, Idaho, Washington, and tribal officials signed a memorandum of agreement to create the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission, which will direct cleanup of the Coeur d'Alene Basin in Idaho. The EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) in September 2002. The State and federal government signed the Coeur d'Alene Basin Superfund contract on October 2, 2003. The original estimate of the remediation cost was \$310.0 million. In 2012, an amended ROD was released with a revised estimated cleanup costs of \$635.0 million. The State has not agreed to match any additional cost. Idaho's match is 10 percent or \$31.0 million, which was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The State has expended \$4.3 million toward the required match, leaving a liability of \$5.3 million. Washington State will match the remainder of the liability. Work began in 2003 and will take 30 years to complete. Environmental liability estimates are subject to amendment due to changes in prices, technology, laws, regulations, and other factors. The State does not anticipate any recovery from other parties for the Coeur d'Alene Basin project.

Component Units

The component units recorded the following claims and judgments:

The Idaho Individual High-Risk Reinsurance Pool had policy claim liabilities of \$52.3 million for unpaid claims.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

F. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

Long-Term Liabilities	Balances at July 1, 2024 As Restated*	Increases	Decreases	Balances at June 30, 2025	Amounts Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	165,711	999,075	(104,940)	1,059,846	87,890
(Premiums)/Discounts/Other	4,621	92,782	(151)	97,252	
Notes Payable	876,124	\$ 359,480	(55,027)	1,180,577	63,397
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	1,046,456	1,451,337	(160,118)	2,337,675	151,287
Right-to-Use Payables	107,019	9,500	(27,611)	88,908	31,394
Compensated Absences	72,317	83,461	(74,585)	81,193	81,193
Policy Claim Liabilities	38,067	(12,002)	6,771	32,836	17,242
Claims and Judgments	230,787	210,511	(228,854)	212,444	211,984
Net Pension Liability	816,956	6,147	(82,245)	740,858	
Total OPEB Liability	24,495	4,018	(909)	27,604	
Total Governmental Activity	<u>\$ 2,336,097</u>	<u>\$ 1,752,972</u>	<u>\$ (567,551)</u>	<u>\$ 3,521,518</u>	<u>\$ 493,100</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 398,227	\$ 47,400	\$ (38,692)	\$ 406,935	\$ 17,978
(Premiums)/Discounts	43,668	3,957	(4,683)	42,942	1,645
Notes Payable	3	\$ 42,440	(3)	42,440	42,440
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	441,898	93,797	(43,378)	492,317	62,063
Right-to-Use Payables	55,892	35,571	(19,535)	71,928	19,483
Compensated Absences	32,515	3,074	(1,077)	34,512	34,512
Net Pension Liability	133,756		(17,613)	116,143	
Total OPEB Liability	60,919	18	(2,169)	58,768	
Other Long-Term Obligations	19,673	9,531	(616)	28,542	1,398
Total Business-Type Activity	<u>\$ 744,653</u>	<u>\$ 141,991</u>	<u>\$ (84,388)</u>	<u>\$ 802,210</u>	<u>\$ 117,456</u>
Component Units:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,023,276	\$ 1,538,270	\$ (831,089)	\$ 3,730,457	\$ 162,291
(Premiums)/Discounts	210,656	(16,847)	41,581	235,390	26,932
Notes Payable	228,774	26,162	(36,401)	218,535	24,117
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	3,462,706	1,547,585	(825,909)	4,184,382	213,340
Right-to-Use Payables	1,378	1,006	(791)	1,593	779
Compensated Absences	1,434	2,736	(2,448)	1,722	1,722
Policy Claim Liabilities	36,952	140,295	(124,924)	52,323	52,323
Claims and Judgments	122		(64)	58	
Other Long-Term Obligations	164,357	42	(22,471)	141,928	
Total Component Unit Activity	<u>\$ 3,666,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,691,664</u>	<u>\$ (976,607)</u>	<u>\$ 4,382,006</u>	<u>\$ 268,164</u>

*Beginning balances were restated due to prior period adjustments. For FY25, the total OPEB and Pension liabilities in this table do not tie to the OPEB and Pension liabilities in Note 8, Note 9, and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. This is primarily due to State Bar, the Dairy Commission, and the Potato Commission reporting on a different year-end than the State.

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, \$3.4 million of compensated absences, \$32.8 million of policy claim liabilities, \$27.0 million of net pension liability, and \$0.1 million of net OPEB liabilities were included in the governmental activities for internal service fund liabilities.

In the past, the compensated absences liability attributable to governmental activities has been liquidated by the General Fund, special revenue funds, and internal service funds. Primarily, the same funds that have been used in prior years will be used to liquidate the following other governmental activity long-term liabilities: policy claim liabilities will be liquidated through the State's

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Group Insurance and Risk Management funds; claims and judgments will be liquidated by the Health and Welfare and Transportation special revenue funds and nonmajor special revenue funds; the net pension liability will be liquidated by the General Fund; the net OPEB liability will be liquidated by the General Fund, Health and Welfare and Transportation special revenue funds, nonmajor special revenue funds, and internal service funds.

G. Conduit Debt***Primary Government***

The Idaho Water Resource Board has outstanding revenue bonds for the promotion, construction, rehabilitation, and repair of water projects. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from revenue of the projects. Upon payment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the entity served by the bond issuance. Such bonds do not constitute a debt or obligation of the State or any political subdivision, agency thereof, or of the Board except to the extent of the revenues pledged under the indenture.

Accordingly, these bonds are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. Seven series of Water Resource bonds that qualified as conduit debt are outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of \$25.3 million.

Component Unit

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has outstanding bonds to provide financial assistance to entities for the construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying investments. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the constructed facilities transfers to the individuals served by the bond issuance. The Association is not obligated in any manner for repayment of these bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as Association liabilities. Seventy-eight series of bonds that meet the description of conduit debt obligations are outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of \$920.2 million.

NOTE 14. EQUITY

A. Adjustments to and Restatements of Beginning Balances

Changes within the Financial Reporting Entity:

The College and University Foundation had a structure change that moved a blended component unit to a discreetly presented component unit. The effects of the change within the reporting entity is shown in the table below.

Correction of an Error in Previously Issued Financial Statements:

Two General Fund accounts had an error correction in fund balance of a decrease of \$1.3 million and an increase of \$1.1 million. The federal stimulus fund balance increased by \$43.1 million due to an accounting error. The nonmajor governmental fund balance had a decrease of \$18.0 million due to accounting errors. The internal service fund balance decreased \$3.3 billion due

to a billing error. Two nonmajor enterprise funds had errors in capital asset reporting of \$5.0 million.

The government-wide Statement of Activities includes the above restatements in the Governmental and Business-Type Activities columns. In addition, Governmental Activities beginning net position increased by \$36.7 million due to adjustments to infrastructure and construction-in-progress and decreased by \$105.2 million due to an error in accounting for certain capital assets.

The College and University Foundation, a component unit, increased by \$17.5 million due to correction of applying different reporting standards.

The effects of the error corrections are shown in the table below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

During fiscal year 2025, changes to or within the financial reporting entity and error corrections resulted in adjustment to and restatements of beginning net position and fund net position, as follows (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2024 As Previously Reported	Change Within Reporting Entity	Error Correction	June 30, 2025 As Restated
Government Wide				
Governmental Activities	\$ 18,531,695		\$ (46,945)	\$ 18,484,750
Business-Type Activities	3,967,855	\$ (11,262)	(4,991)	3,951,602
Total Primary Government	\$ 22,499,550	\$ (11,262)	\$ (51,936)	\$ 22,436,352
Governmental Funds				
General Fund	\$ 5,504,463		\$ (198)	\$ 5,504,265
Health and Welfare	(544,244)			(544,244)
Transportation	691,780			691,780
Federal Stimulus	11,704		43,109	54,813
Land Endowments	3,332,790			3,332,790
Nonmajor Funds	1,144,514		(18,018)	1,126,496
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 10,141,007	\$	\$ 24,893	\$ 10,165,900
Proprietary Funds				
College and University	\$ 1,388,764	\$ (11,262)		\$ 1,377,502
Unemployment Compensation	1,327,263			1,327,263
Loan	1,147,197			1,147,197
Nonmajor Funds	113,269		\$ (4,991)	108,278
Total Proprietary Funds	\$ 3,976,493	\$ (11,262)	\$ (4,991)	\$ 3,960,240
Internal Service Funds	157,097		(3,325)	153,772
Fiduciary Funds				
Pension Trust	\$ 25,146,343			\$ 25,146,343
Investment Trust	4,577,792			4,577,792
Private-Purpose Trust	32,772			32,772
Custodial Funds	11,695			11,695
Total Fiduciary Funds	\$ 29,768,602	\$	\$	\$ 29,768,602
Component Units				
Idaho Housing and Finance Association	\$ 671,199			\$ 671,199
College and University Foundation	883,766		\$ 17,548	901,314
Health Reinsurance	58,585			58,585
Bond Bank Authority	274			274
Health Insurance Exchange	16,883			16,883
Total Component Units	\$ 1,630,707	\$	\$ 17,548	\$ 1,648,255

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

B. Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation

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

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reported restricted net position of \$6.1 billion for governmental activities, \$2.7 billion for business-type activities, and \$1.1 billion for component units. These amounts include \$1.2 billion of net position restricted by enabling legislation for governmental activities and \$1.5 billion of net position restricted by enabling legislation for business-type activities.

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

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

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

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

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

The following schedule presents the nature and purpose of these fund balances at June 30, 2025:

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Restricted, Committed, and Assigned Governmental Fund Balances (dollars in thousands)				
Funds	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Total
General				
Courts	\$	2,304	\$	2,304
Economic Development	\$ 50	22,187	\$ 8,851	31,088
Education	466	492,810	106,890	600,166
Environmental Quality		44,321	(1,484)	42,837
Fire Suppression			62,379	62,379
General Government Administrative Costs	2,607	56,224	27,587	86,418
Health and Human Services	422	565	2,673	3,660
Millennium Endowment Fund	626,560			626,560
Municipal Revenue Sharing	269,783			269,783
Natural Resources			4,270	4,270
Opportunity College Scholarships		4,831		4,831
Public Safety			8,665	8,665
School Building Maintenance and Repair		59,331		59,331
State Building Construction and Maintenance		1,004,092		1,004,092
Transportation Projects		747,995		747,995
Veterans Recognition		62		62
Other Purposes	54,357	2,129	(19,060)	37,426
Total	\$ 954,245	\$ 2,436,851	\$ 200,771	\$ 3,591,867
Health and Welfare				
Health and Human Services	\$	63	\$	63
Total	\$ 0	\$ 63	\$ 0	\$ 63
Transportation and Transportation Infrastructure				
GARVEE Debt Service	\$ 48,966		\$	48,966
TECM Debt Service	13,105			13,105
Transportation Programs	341,362	\$ 252,921		594,283
Total	\$ 403,433	\$ 252,921	\$ 0	\$ 656,354
Federal Stimulus				
Economic Development	\$ 69,496		\$	69,496
Total	\$ 69,496	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 69,496
Land Endowments				
Endowment Fund Beneficiaries	\$ 1,126,234		\$	1,126,234
Total	\$ 1,126,234	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,126,234
Nonmajor Special Revenue				
Agricultural Programs	\$ 56,755		\$	56,755
Corrections	(1,539)	\$ 1,564		25
Courts	2,746	8,102		10,848
Economic Development	3,281			3,281
Education	2,035	11,818		13,853
Employment Administration and Training Programs	39,579	39,282		78,861
Environmental Quality	156,351	149,269	\$ 1,786	307,406
Professional Licensing and Monitoring	146,364			146,364
Public Recreation	86,547	76,416		162,963
Public Safety	17,295	32,427		49,722
State Building Debt Service	34,476			34,476
State Land Management	48,937			48,937
Tourism and Promotion	24,166			24,166
Transportation Infrastructure - Capital Projects	474			474
Wildlife Management	158,262			158,262
Workers Compensation	32,045			32,045
Other Purposes	25,699	307		26,006
Total	\$ 833,473	\$ 319,185	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,154,444

D. Budget Stabilization and Minimum Fund Balance

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

- The *Higher Education Budget Stabilization Fund* can only be used for the maintenance, use, and support of the colleges and universities subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Idaho Code Section 33-3726 requires interest earnings from the College and University Fund and other amounts provided for by law to be transferred into the Higher Education Budget Stabilization Fund. As of June 30, 2025, the fund balance was \$23.6 million.
- The *Budget Stabilization Fund* was created to cover General Fund revenue shortfalls, expenses incurred because of a major disaster declared by the Governor, or to provide any appropriated one-time tax relief payments to the citizens of Idaho. Idaho Code Section 57-814 requires that receipts to the General Fund for the fiscal year just ending that have exceeded the previous fiscal year's receipts by more than 4 percent be transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund. The transfers should not be more than 1 percent of actual General Fund receipts for the prior fiscal year. A concurrent resolution by the majority of the Legislature can require the State Controller to reduce the transfer. Idaho Code requires the money in the Budget Stabilization Fund shall not exceed 15 percent of the total General Fund receipts for the fiscal year just ending. Appropriations from the Budget Stabilization Fund are limited to 50 percent after the fund balance has reached the 10 percent of General Fund receipts for the fiscal year just ending. Idaho

Code Section 57-814A authorizes the Board of Examiners to transfer unencumbered moneys from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Fund, should General Fund moneys be insufficient to meet General Fund appropriations for that same fiscal year. Such transfers are limited to the amount of the insufficiency or one-half of 1 percent, whichever is less. As of June 30, 2025, the fund balance was \$931.5 million.

- The *Public Education Stabilization Fund* may be used to offset declining distributions from the public school earnings reserve, declining endowment distributions, and shortfalls in discretionary funding as spelled out in Idaho Code Section 33-1018. According to Idaho Code Sections 33-1018A and 33-1018C, the fund may also be used to cover any proportional share of the public schools' General Fund budgetary holdbacks, for state matching funds for the School District Building Fund, or for other purposes as stated in appropriation bills. Per Idaho Code Section 33-907, any accumulated balances in the fund that are in excess of fifteen percent (15%) of the current fiscal year's total appropriation of state funds for public school support shall be transferred to the school district facilities fund. Additions to the Public Education Stabilization Fund are from interest, transfers, and appropriations. As of June 30, 2025, the fund balance was \$254.2 million.
- Idaho Code Section 26-31-110 requires that the *Mortgage Recovery Fund*, part of the Regulatory nonmajor special revenue fund, maintain a minimum balance of \$1.5 million. The Mortgage Recovery Fund account, as defined in Idaho Code Section 26-31-109, is used to reimburse persons who have been awarded damages resulting from violations of the Idaho Residential Mortgage Practices Act.

NOTE 15. DONOR-RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS***Primary Government***

The Land Endowments fund has a non-expendable permanent corpus and an earnings reserve account; the earnings reserve is used to receive earnings and to pay beneficiaries and expenses. The Endowment Fund Investment Board (EFIB) invests the revenues generated from the management and/or sale of endowment lands. The Board of Land Commissioners (Land Board) and the EFIB spend the net appreciation and other revenues in accordance with Idaho Code Title 57 Chapter 7 and Title 67 Chapter 16. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, net appreciation on investments of the donor-restricted endowments available for expenditure for the Land Endowments fund was \$74.1 million, which is included in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Land Board has set the current distribution policy for the endowments at 5 percent of the three-year rolling average permanent fund balances. The EFIB may adjust the distributions depending on the amount in the earnings reserve accounts, transfers to the permanent funds, and other factors.

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

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a \$2.2 million donor-restricted endowment for the preservation, operation, and management of the Ritter Island Unit of the Thousand Springs Complex. The Department of Parks and Recreation also has a \$4.7 million donor-restricted endowment for the management of the Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes. Only earnings from investments may be expended by the Idaho Parks and Recreation Board, although no less than 3 percent of the total value of the endowment shall be designated as earnings, even if such designation temporarily reduces the principal. The Board maintains sole discretion in determining the amount of earnings to be distributed to the Department of Parks and Recreation and to be deposited to increase the principal of the endowment. For the fiscal year ended, net appreciation available for expenditure was \$3.6 million, which is reported in net position restricted for other purposes.

Component Units

Endowments for the Boise State University Foundation, Idaho State University Foundation, Lewis-Clark State College Foundation, and University of Idaho Foundation are managed in accordance with Idaho Code Title 33 Chapter 50 and rules adopted by their boards as specified below. The Boise State University Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net appreciation of \$20.2 million during the fiscal year for expenditure. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation has set a "total return" spending policy that specifies 4 percent of the twelve-quarter rolling average of the ending market value of each individual account be made available for expenditure toward the established purpose.

The Idaho State University Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net appreciation of \$4.1 million during the fiscal year. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. Donor-imposed restrictions requiring earnings to be contributed back to the corpus are not formally complied with by the Foundation. The Foundation addresses this indirectly through the strategy established through its investment and spending policies. The Foundation has a policy of appropriating for annual distribution 4 percent of its endowment fund's average fair value over the prior 12 quarters through the calendar year-end proceeding the current fiscal year.

The Lewis-Clark State College Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the College. The endowments had a net appreciation of \$1.8 million during the fiscal year for expenditures. Accumulated earnings are reported in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation established a spending rate of 4 percent of the five-year rolling average of the market value of each endowment account as of December 31 for each fiscal year. This amount may be reduced if an account has insufficient accumulated earnings to cover the payout.

The University of Idaho Foundation receives certain gift assets that are to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the University. The endowments had net appreciation of \$35.9 million during the fiscal year for expenditure. Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) is included in net position restricted for permanent trust-expendable. The Foundation Board of Directors establishes an annual spending rate. For fiscal year 2025, the spending rate was set at 4.2 percent of the thirty-six-month rolling average of the endowment's monthly fair market value.

NOTE 16. LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS, AND ENCUMBRANCES**A. Litigation and Contingencies*****Primary Government***

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

Idaho Code Section 33-5303 requires the State to guarantee the bonds of any school district qualified by the State Treasurer. If the State is required to make the bond payment of any school district, the State will redirect distributions normally made to the school district to reimburse the State. As of June 30, 2025, the principal amount of qualified school district bonds outstanding was \$893.3 million, and the interest amount outstanding was \$251.4 million.

Idaho Code Section 67-8716 requires the State to guarantee the bonds of any municipality qualified by the State Treasurer. If the State is required to make the bond payment of any municipality, the State will redirect distributions normally made to the municipality to reimburse the State. As of June 30, 2025, the Idaho Bond Bank Authority had a principal amount of qualified municipal bonds outstanding of \$163.6 million, and the interest amount outstanding was \$44.3 million. One water district, two hospital districts, and two fire districts do not have distributions to intercept in the event they are unable to make the bond payments. If the State is required to pay the obligation, the State will pursue legal action to recover the amount paid. The total principal outstanding for these districts is \$13.1 million, payable through 2047.

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

Revenue from federal grants includes amounts for the recovery of overhead and other costs. The State may be

required to make refunds of federal reimbursements as a result of audits. The State's opinion is that these refunds, if any, will not have a significant effect on the financial position of the State.

B. Commitments***Primary Government***

The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) has a total of \$1.3 billion in outstanding commitments for infrastructure and \$30.5 million for other capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end. In addition, the ITD has a commitment to repay the Idaho Housing and Finance Association principal and interest related to Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds and the Transportation Expansion and Congestion Mitigation (TECM) program for construction costs to improve and enhance the State's highway infrastructure. To date, the ITD has borrowed \$1.8 billion against the total; of that amount, \$571.6 million has been repaid, resulting in a \$1.2 billion liability being recorded. Details can be found in Note 13.

The Department of Administration has a total of \$586.2 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The colleges and universities estimate costs of \$182.4 million to complete a variety of capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Fish and Game has a total of \$17.9 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Health and Welfare had the following commitments at year-end:

- A contract with Snake River Family Services for residential treatment for foster care services. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$5.6 million, and an amount remaining of \$5.4 million, with four years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$1.4 million.
- A contract with Canopy Village, Inc for residential treatment services to children in need of assistance with co-occurring behavioral, emotional and psychiatric disorders. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$6.4 million, and an amount remaining of \$6.4 million, with four years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$1.6 million.
- A contract with Northwest Childrens Home, Inc for residential treatment services with qualified residential treatment programs. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$16.0 million, and an amount remaining of \$8.0 million, with two years

Notes to the Financial Statements**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025**

remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$5.3 million.

- A contract with East Idaho Youth Homes, LLC for residential treatment services with qualified residential treatment programs. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$12.0 million, and an amount remaining of \$8.3 million, with two years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$4.9 million.
- A contract with NTT Data State Health Consulting, LLC for system integrator technical advisory (SITA) and professional services to support the procurement and integration of the next Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$12.0 million, and an amount remaining of \$9.7 million, with two years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$5.1 million.
- A contract with Telligen, Inc for quality improvement organization and reporting requirements for Medicaid. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$16.1 million, and an amount remaining of \$10.4 million, with one year remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$10.4 million.
- A contract with Myers and Stauffer, LLC for Medicaid audit services. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$15.5 million, and an amount remaining of \$10.5 million, with two years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$6.5 million.
- A contract with Riester Mountain, LLC for media and marketing services. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$20.0 million, and an amount remaining of \$17.4 million, with just over one year remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$13.4 million.
- A contract with Magellan Healthcare, Inc for a behavioral health plan. The Department has a proposed contract amount of \$2.0 billion, and an amount remaining of \$1.6 billion, with two years remaining. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$715.0 million.

The Department of Transportation has a total of \$1.4 billion in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has a total of \$65.1 million in outstanding commitments for capital asset-related construction projects underway at year-end.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) administers two revolving loan funds. The funds provide

financing sources for the construction of publicly owned wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities. The Clean Water Loan fund had loan commitments of \$438.2 million and the Drinking Water Loan fund had commitments of \$160.3 million. These loan commitments will be funded either from new capitalization grants, generally 80 percent federal funds and 20 percent state matching dollars, or from accumulated repayments and investment revenues, which are perpetually appropriated for this purpose.

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

- A contract with CoreCivic for a 1200-bed maximum prison facility. The Department has committed to pay daily per diems based on offender count. The estimated cost for fiscal year 2026 is \$18.2 million.
- Medical services contract with Centurion Healthcare, Inc. had estimated costs for fiscal year 2026 of \$72.9 million.
- Connection and intervention stations contract with GEO Reentry Stations had estimated costs for fiscal year 2026 of \$8.0 million.
- Offender food services contract with Sysco had estimated costs for fiscal year 2026 of \$9.8 million.
- Offender housing contracts with County jails throughout the state had estimated costs of \$21.8 million for fiscal year 2026.
- Concessions contract with Keefe Group. The estimated annual contract value for fiscal year 2026 was \$3.5 million minimum annual guarantee for commissary sales to \$6.2 million, and forty percent of all sales over \$6.2 million.

The Dairy Products Commission has entered into a contract for services with the Dairy and Food Nutrition Council of the Southeast, Inc. dba Dairy West, a jointly governed organization, for Dairy West to provide dairy program and administrative services for the Commission. The Commission's 2025 payment is \$17.0 million.

The State Lottery negotiated a 10 year contract with INTRALOT, Inc. through October 1, 2027 to pay an all-in price based on a percentage of sales, which is 2.3 percent of Total Net Sales. The State Lottery also has purchased prize annuities in the name of the individual winners, but is still liable in the event the insurance companies default on payments. The amount of payments for the year ended June 30, 2025 is \$7.3 million.

The Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho has a total of \$1.4 billion in outstanding commitments for investments to private equity partnerships.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The Idaho State Tax Commission entered into a Software maintenance and Configuration Assistance Agreement to maintain the Commission's GENTAX application. The agreement is effective through June 30, 2030, with a remaining cost of \$18.1 million.

The University of Idaho has \$8.3 million in outstanding commitments for investments.

Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO)

GASB Statement No.83 Certain Asset Retirement Obligations requires recognition of the obligation occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. This liability is reported based on the best estimate using all available evidence of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred.

Idaho State University (ISU) has ARO's related to radioactive material licenses and nuclear research

facilities. The University has identified several legally enforceable liabilities associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets due to nuclear decommissioning requirements. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Nuclear Radiation Center) requires a decommissioning report valuing the cost of decommissioning the nuclear radiation centers.

As of June 30, 2025, the University has recorded an asset retirement obligation of \$8.2 million. The remaining useful life of the assets with retirement obligations are: nuclear reactor 44 years, EAMES building 35.9 years, CAES building 33.5 years, and Idaho Accelerator Center 24.5 years.

Asset Retirement Obligations (in thousands)	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2024	Additions	Reductions	Balances Outstanding June 30, 2025	Due within 1 year
Idaho State University	\$ 8,166			\$ 8,166	

Component Unit

The Idaho Housing and Finance Association has commitments to purchase \$1.1 billion of single-family mortgages. The Association has commitments to sell or secure \$228.4 million of single-family mortgages.

The University of Idaho Foundation has \$44.2 million in outstanding commitments for investments.

C. Encumbrances

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

	General Fund	Health and Welfare	Transportation	Federal Stimulus	Nonmajor Governmental
Encumbrances	\$ 84,564	\$ 7,553	\$ 76,862	\$ 9,829	\$ 58,041

NOTE 17. TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2025, the State of Idaho provides tax incentives under four programs which meet the definition of tax abatements as provided in GASB Statement No. 77: Tax Reimbursement Incentives (TRI), Idaho Business Advantage, Broadband Income Tax Credit, and Sales Tax Rebates.

Tax Reimbursement Incentives (TRI)

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

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

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

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

Idaho Business Advantage

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

The following incentives are available through this program: an enhanced investment tax credit of 3.75 percent up to \$750,000 or 62.5 percent of corporate

income tax liability in any one year, a new jobs tax credit from \$1,500-\$3,000 for new jobs paying \$24.04 per hour or more, and a 2.5 percent real property improvement corporate income tax credit up to \$125,000 in any one year along with a 25 percent rebate on sales and use tax paid on construction materials for the new facilities.

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

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

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

Broadband Income Tax Credit

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

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

Sales Tax Rebate

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

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

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

To obtain the rebate provided by Idaho Code Section 63-3641, the developer of a retail complex shall file a written claim within two (2) years of the developer's last

expenditure on approved transportation improvements, with the state tax commission. The claim shall:

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

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

The following table displays the total amount of taxes abated per program for the year ended June 30, 2025:

Tax Abatement Program	Taxes Abated (In Dollars)
Tax Reimbursement Incentive	\$ 3,646,606
Idaho Business Advantage	2,193,022
Broadband Income Tax Credit	2,945,941
Sales Tax Rebate	6,534,519

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE 18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2025, the following events occurred:

Primary Government

In fiscal year 2025, Boise State University informed the Mountain West Conference ("MWC") of its plans to exit the MWC and join the PAC 12 athletic conference in 2026. As a result, the MWC alleges the University owes the MWC an exit fee. In response, the University is one of three plaintiffs in Colorado State University et al. v. Mountain West Conference et al., Colorado District Court Case No. 2024CV33874. The lawsuit seeks a ruling that, among other things, the exit fee constitutes an unenforceable penalty in violation of public policy and an illegal restraint of trade under Colorado law. At this time, the University is unable to predict the outcome of the lawsuit or estimate what, if any, exit fee may be owed. Therefore, the University has not recorded a liability related to the exit fee.

On August 15, 2025, Governor Brad Little signed an Executive Order, Executive Order 2025-05 or "The Idaho Act". The executive order creates lasting efficiencies in state government by ordering state executive branch agencies to take actions in Fiscal Year 2026. This act includes a 3% reduction in general fund spending. On March 16, 2026 Governor Brad Little signs additional budget cuts of 1% for a total of 4% for Fiscal Year 2026. On March 10, 2026 the Idaho Senate approved budget cuts of 5% for Fiscal Year 2027.

On September 10, 2025, the University of Idaho closed the Series 2025 bonds and the proceeds were used to retire the bridge financing in full.

On September 10, 2025, the University of Idaho issued \$137,500,000 in 20-year general revenue bonds with interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 5.5%. Interest will be paid semi-annually on October 1 and April 1. The bonds were issued above par and will mature on April 1, 2047. The proceeds from the issuance are intended to be used to fund the housing project. This transaction occurred subsequent to the June 30, 2025 fiscal year-end and, accordingly, is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. This issuance will increase the University's outstanding long-term debt by \$137.5 million and will be reported as such in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

Component Units

On July 1, 2025, the Idaho Housing Finance Association (IHFA) had special redemptions in the following:

Single-Family Mortgage Bonds

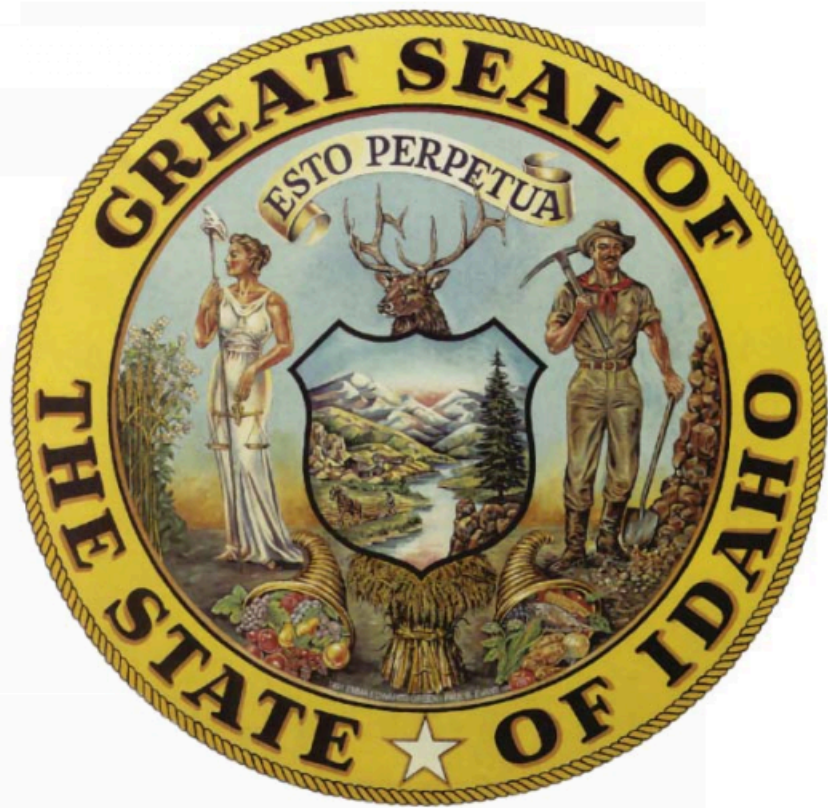
- 2000 indenture, \$1.0 million
- 2003 indenture, \$2.7 million
- 2009 indenture, \$34.2 million

Required Supplementary Information



Sun Valley

Photo Courtesy of Drew Bernard



Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	General			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	\$ 3,043,229	\$ 3,043,229	\$ 3,043,229	
Individual and Corporate Taxes	4,109,083	4,109,083	4,109,083	
Other Taxes	58,130	58,130	58,130	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	54,731	54,731	54,731	
Sale of Goods and Services	40,310	40,310	40,310	
Grants and Contributions	36,211	36,211	36,211	
Investment Income	204,340	204,340	204,340	
Tobacco Settlement	19,246	19,246	19,246	
Other Income	70,246	70,246	70,246	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 7,635,526</u>	<u>\$ 7,635,526</u>	<u>7,635,526</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	\$ 2,158,832	\$ 2,185,049	1,976,276	\$ 208,773
Public Safety and Correction	537,572	575,230	558,095	17,135
Health and Human Services	43,424	44,305	30,978	13,327
Education	3,598,530	3,773,856	3,546,899	226,957
Economic Development	588,698	707,790	279,039	428,751
Natural Resources	142,376	143,455	131,954	11,501
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 7,069,432</u>	<u>\$ 7,429,685</u>	<u>6,523,241</u>	<u>\$ 906,444</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>1,112,285</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions			2,017	
Sale of Capital Assets			2,050	
Transfers In			339,528	
Transfers Out			(1,988,383)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>(1,644,788)</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>(532,503)</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(977,502)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			1,327,154	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			5,504,463	
Restatement for Error Correction			<u>(198)</u>	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>5,504,265</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 5,321,414</u>	

continued

Health and Welfare				Transportation			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
				\$ 117,484	\$ 117,484	\$ 117,484	
\$ 228,970	\$ 228,970	\$ 228,970		400,697	400,697	400,697	
32,312	32,312	32,312		228,697	228,697	228,697	
502,925	502,925	502,925		11,233	11,233	11,233	
3,689,468	3,689,468	3,689,468		507,612	507,612	507,612	
4,021	4,021	4,021		25,646	25,646	25,646	
12,472	12,472	12,472		16,401	16,401	16,401	
<u>\$ 4,470,168</u>	<u>\$ 4,470,168</u>	<u>4,470,168</u>		<u>\$ 1,307,770</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,770</u>	<u>1,307,770</u>	
\$ 100	\$ 100	98	2000				
5,804	5,831	4,637	\$ 1,194				
5,411,542	5,865,005	5,512,472	352,533				
350	350	28	322	\$ 1,499,328	\$ 1,864,712	1,436,926	\$ 427,786
106	106	107	(1)				
<u>\$ 5,417,902</u>	<u>\$ 5,871,392</u>	<u>\$ 5,517,342</u>	<u>\$ 354,048</u>	<u>\$ 1,499,328</u>	<u>\$ 1,864,712</u>	<u>1,436,926</u>	<u>\$ 427,786</u>
		(1,047,174)				(129,156)	
		379				1,712	
						14,981	
		1,158,180				121,263	
		(16,800)				(6,896)	
		<u>1,141,759</u>				<u>131,060</u>	
		94,585				1,904	
		(114,080)				(10,694)	
		220,566				184	
		(544,244)				691,780	
		<u>(544,244)</u>				<u>691,780</u>	
		<u>\$ (343,173)</u>				<u>\$ 683,174</u>	

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Federal Stimulus			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Individual and Corporate Taxes				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees				
Sale of Goods and Services				
Grants and Contributions	\$ 121,940	\$ 121,940	\$ 121,940	
Investment Income	26,070	26,070	26,070	
Tobacco Settlement				
Other Income	(8,919)	(8,919)	(8,919)	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 139,091</u>	<u>\$ 139,091</u>	<u>139,091</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	\$ 46,256	\$ 49,937	30,675	\$ 19,262
Public Safety and Correction		16,222	9,234	6,988
Health and Human Services	1,000	6,757	2,468	4,289
Education	104,147	143,580	75,552	68,028
Economic Development	6,301	167,903	41,364	126,539
Natural Resources	153,799	303,600	144,571	159,029
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 311,503</u>	<u>\$ 687,999</u>	<u>303,864</u>	<u>\$ 384,135</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>(164,773)</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions				
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In			21,054	
Transfers Out				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>21,054</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>(143,719)</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			160,105	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			1,069	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			11,704	
Restatement for Error Correction			<u>43,109</u>	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>54,813</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 72,268</u>	

NOTE TO BUDGETARY REPORTING**Budgetary Process and Control**

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

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

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

extraordinary sessions as provided by Article IV Section 9 of the Idaho Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

basis and GAAP.

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

INFRASTRUCTURE – MODIFIED APPROACH REPORTING

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

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

The State of Idaho has chosen to use the modified approach in reporting the roadway network, which consists of approximately 12,228 lane miles.

Measurement Scale

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

The International Roughness Index (IRI) is a primary indicator of pavement serviceability or the ability of a pavement to meet the demands and

expectations of motorists. IRI is measured in inches per mile. With IRI, the higher the value, the rougher the pavement.

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

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

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

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

Each distress type is quantified based on both the extent and severity. These values are then input, for each distress type, into an equation that yields an Individual Distress Index (IDI). When each individual distress type has been calculated, all of the IDI values are then input into the Overall Condition Index formula to compute the OCI for the pavement section. For each pavement type, two additional indices are computed with the

methodology. Rigid pavement has the Slab Index and the Joint Index computed, while flexible pavements have the Structural Distress Index and the Non-Structural Index computed. The main function of these values is to assist in Pavement Management System (PMS) decision tree configuration and treatment selection. A copy of the AgileAssets PMS Engineering Configuration Document is available upon request.

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

Idaho Pavement Measures			
Pavement Rating	International Roughness Index (IRI)	Overall Condition Index (OCI)	Rutting Asphalt
Good	< 95	≥ 80	< 0.20 inches
Fair	95 - 170	79 - 60	0.20 - 0.40 inches
Poor	> 170	< 60	> 0.40 inches

Established Condition Level

Beginning in calendar year 2018, the ITD changed the rating system they use to measure surface condition, which included combining Poor and Very Poor categories. The effect of the change in the rating system served to make the evaluations more conservative and improves consistency and reduces variance due to interpretation and judgment. The new rating system was used to determine the condition assessments for 2018, as well as the estimated costs to preserve and maintain the roads at, or above, the established condition level for fiscal year 2025.

The ITD has established the condition level that no more than 30 percent of pavement shall be in poor condition. In calendar year 2024, the assessed level was maintained at 13.0 percent. Infrastructure preservation and restoration is a priority for the State. As a result of this focus, the ITD has provided all available funds to meet these goals.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Assessed Condition Ratings of State Roadways

Most Recent Five Complete Condition Assessments										
Percent of Total Lane Miles per Pavement Condition										
	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
Good	5,684	41.0 %	4,683	39.0 %	4,413	36.0 %	4,807	39.4 %	5,709	46.9 %
Fair	5,041	46.0 %	5,730	47.0 %	6,387	52.0 %	6,025	49.5 %	4,838	39.8 %
Poor	1,503	13.0 %	1,763	14.0 %	1,476	12.0 %	1,355	11.1 %	1,618	13.3 %
Total Lane Miles	12,228	100 %	12,176	100 %	12,276	100 %	12,187	100 %	12,165	100 %

Estimated and Actual Costs to Maintain

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

	FY2026	FY2025	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022	FY2021	FY2020
Estimated	\$ 186,347	\$ 164,305	\$ 237,724	\$ 225,331	\$ 137,758	\$ 114,875	\$ 134,408
Actual		\$ 206,029	\$ 219,004	\$ 142,237	\$ 101,458	\$ 94,469	\$ 124,559



PENSION

PERSI Base Plan

Schedule of Net Pension Liability (Asset) Proportionate Share*					
(dollars in thousands)					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of Net Pension Liability (NPL) / (Asset (NPA))	25.8 %	25.5 %	25.8 %	24.8 %	24.5 %
Proportionate Share of NPL (NPA)	\$ 339,548	\$ 517,254	\$ 405,168	\$ 365,199	\$ 280,128
Covered Payroll**	719,692	743,014	795,738	792,275	828,356
Proportionate Share of NPL (NPA) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll**	47.2 %	69.6 %	50.9 %	46.1 %	33.8 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 13,956,663	\$ 13,884,164	\$ 15,296,682	\$ 16,274,830	\$ 17,239,461
Plan Total Pension Liability	15,273,500	15,911,317	16,868,511	17,749,848	18,380,934
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total Pension Liability	91.4 %	87.3 %	90.7 %	91.7 %	93.8 %
*As of the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability					
**Revised based on updated information					

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Schedule of Net Pension Liability (Asset) Proportionate Share*

(dollars in thousands)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of Net Pension Liability (NPL) / (Asset (NPA))	24.1 %	(23.3)%	23.1 %	23.4 %	22.4 %
Proportionate Share of NPL (NPA)	\$ 559,462	\$ (16,881)	\$ 909,557	\$ 933,380	\$ 839,615
Covered Payroll**	855,430	864,987	906,842	990,335	1,026,528
Proportionate Share of NPL (NPA) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll**	65.4 %	(2.0)%	100.3 %	94.2 %	81.8 %
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 17,392,061	\$ 21,770,659	\$ 19,349,485	\$ 20,695,842	\$ 22,131,763
Plan Total Pension Liability	19,714,193	21,691,681	23,288,243	24,686,513	25,872,408
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total Pension Liability	88.2 %	100.4 %	83.1 %	83.8 %	85.5 %

*As of the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability

**Revised based on updated information

Schedule of Contributions

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Statutorily Determined Contribution	(b) Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Determined Contribution	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll*	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll* (b) : (d)
2016	\$ 84,555	\$ 84,555	\$ —	\$ 743,014	11.38%
2017	90,555	90,555	—	795,738	11.38%
2018	90,161	90,161	—	792,275	11.38%
2019	94,267	94,267	—	828,356	11.38%
2020	102,566	102,566	—	855,430	11.99%
2021	103,712	103,712	—	864,987	11.99%
2022	108,730	108,730	—	906,842	11.99%
2023	118,741	118,741	—	990,335	11.99%
2024	122,978	122,978	—	1,026,528	11.98%
2025	138,405	138,405	—	1,073,743	12.89%

*Revised based on updated information

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

Notes to PERSI Base Plan RSI Schedules:

There were no changes in assumptions for the Base Plan since the prior measurement date.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Judges' Retirement Fund

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Net Pension Liability										
(dollars in thousands)										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Pension Liability										
Service Cost	\$ 3,111	\$ 3,179	\$ 2,963	\$ 3,178	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,490	\$ 3,835	\$ 3,817	\$ 3,874	\$ 3,726
Interest	6,889	7,056	7,329	7,502	7,930	8,127	7,728	7,964	8,339	8,519
Benefit Changes										
Economic/ Demographic Gains (Losses)	(1,648)	266	(890)	(829)	(962)	(106)	552	2,993	51	8,926
Assumption Changes			489	3,456		2,490			102	(1,918)
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)	(7,680)	(8,167)	(8,611)	(9,240)	(9,529)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	2,377	4,328	3,199	6,139	2,672	6,321	3,948	6,163	3,126	9,724
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	96,852	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895	115,567	121,888	125,836	131,999	135,125
Total Pension Liability - Ending (a)	99,229	103,557	106,756	112,895	115,567	121,888	125,836	131,999	135,125	144,849
Plan Net Position										
Contributions - Employer	3,371	3,947	4,279	4,689	4,879	5,067	5,120	5,439	5,542	5,800
Contributions - Employee	624	630	715	779	846	876	909	924	939	993
Net Investment Income	1,094	9,157	6,938	6,937	2,536	25,477	(11,162)	9,445	9,658	12,525
Other Income				13	13					
Transfer In										
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(5,975)	(6,173)	(6,692)	(7,168)	(7,640)	(7,680)	(8,167)	(8,611)	(9,240)	(9,529)
Administrative Expense	(133)	(74)	(105)	(121)	(127)	(104)	(106)	(116)	(121)	(119)
Net Change in Plan Net Position	(1,019)	7,487	5,135	5,129	507	23,636	(13,406)	7,081	6,778	9,670
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	76,468	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200	93,707	117,343	103,937	111,018	117,796
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	75,449	82,936	88,071	93,200	93,707	117,343	103,937	111,018	117,796	127,466
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ 23,780	\$ 20,621	\$ 18,685	\$ 19,695	\$ 21,860	\$ 4,545	\$ 21,899	\$ 20,981	\$ 17,329	\$ 17,383
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	76.04 %	80.09 %	82.50 %	82.55 %	81.08 %	96.27 %	82.60 %	84.11 %	87.18 %	88.00 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 6,097	\$ 6,162	\$ 6,178	\$ 6,732	\$ 7,802	\$ 8,103	\$ 8,188	\$ 8,698	\$ 8,863	\$ 9,276
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	338.22 %	334.63 %	302.44 %	292.58 %	280.21 %	56.11 %	267.47 %	241.24 %	195.54 %	187.42 %

Schedule intended to show information for 10 years.

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Schedule of Employer Contributions					
(dollars in thousands)					
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contribution	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2016	3,463	3,371	92	6,097	55.29%
2017	3,604	3,947	(343)	6,162	64.05%
2018	3,273	4,279	(1,006)	6,178	69.26%
2019	3,307	4,689	(1,382)	6,732	69.65%
2020	3,897	4,879	(982)	7,802	62.54%
2021	4,033	5,067	(1,034)	8,103	62.53%
2022	3,368	5,120	(1,752)	8,188	62.53%
2023	4,906	5,439	(533)	8,698	62.53%
2024	5,542	5,542	—	8,863	62.53%
2025	5,800	5,800	—	9,276	62.53%

Schedule of Investment Returns										
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual Money Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	1.5 %	12.4 %	8.5 %	8.0 %	2.8 %	27.6 %	(9.6)%	9.2 %	8.9 %	10.8 %

Schedule intended to show information for 10 years.

Note to the Judges' Retirement Fund Schedules:

Assumptions Used to Calculate Actuarially Determined Contributions	
Valuation Date	June 30, 2025
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Projected Payroll - Open
Amortization Period	9.2 Years
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Market Value
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return - Net of Investment Expenses	6.55%
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.15%
Post-retirement Cost of Living Allowance Increases	1.00% or 3.15%
Implied Price Inflation Rate	2.40%
Discount Rate	6.55%



Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
Plans Administered by the Idaho Department of Administration

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability Retiree Healthcare Plan <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020	2021
Service Cost	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,292	\$ 738	\$ 1,161
Interest	1,166	1,142	780	1,001
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(145)		(16,644)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(10,711)	8,967	5,064
Expected Benefit Payments	(2,842)	(3,012)	(2,250)	(2,986)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(412)	(11,434)	8,235	(12,404)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,326	20,666	28,772
Effects of Change in Proportion		(226)	(129)	143
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	32,738	32,100	20,537	28,915
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 32,326</u>	<u>\$ 20,666</u>	<u>\$ 28,772</u>	<u>\$ 16,511</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,007,857	\$1,004,716	\$1,097,044	\$1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	3.21 %	2.06 %	2.62 %	1.44 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability Retiree Healthcare Plan <i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2022	2023	2024	2025
Service Cost	\$ 641	\$ 802	\$ 141	\$ 184
Interest	360	414	177	190
Effect of Plan Changes		(9,658)		
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	3,313	(294)	1,367	(426)
Effect of Assumption Changes	139	(1,933)	(22)	(44)
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,561)	(1,828)	(1,715)	(944)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	2,892	(12,497)	(52)	(1,040)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	16,511	19,291	6,771	5,633
Effects of Change in Proportion	(112)	(23)	(1,086)	(152)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	16,399	19,268	5,685	5,481
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 19,291</u>	<u>\$ 6,771</u>	<u>\$ 5,633</u>	<u>\$ 4,441</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,157,363	\$1,224,822	\$1,487,540	\$1,593,099
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	1.67 %	0.55 %	0.38 %	0.28 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	91.11 %	91.00 %	76.41 %	74.35 %

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020	2021
Service Cost	\$ 199	\$ 203	\$ 172	\$ 193
Interest	101	65	57	41
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		774		(144)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(392)	14	67
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,515)	(1,042)	(874)	(244)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(1,215)	(392)	(631)	(87)
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,143	1,736	1,094
Effects of Change in Proportion		(15)	(11)	5
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	3,358	2,128	1,725	1,099
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 2,143</u>	<u>\$ 1,736</u>	<u>\$ 1,094</u>	<u>\$ 1,012</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,007,857	\$1,004,716	\$1,097,044	\$1,147,186
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.21 %	0.17 %	0.10 %	0.09 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	92.50 %	91.85 %	91.28 %	91.73 %

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

Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability	2022	2023	2024	2025
Service Cost	\$ 183	\$ 191	\$ 183	\$ 183
Interest	25	25	29	32
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	3	177		(29)
Effect of Assumption Changes	3	(509)	(4)	(16)
Expected Benefit Payments	(128)	(167)	(99)	(148)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	86	(283)	109	22
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	1,012	1,091	807	787
Effects of Change in Proportion	(7)	(1)	(129)	(21)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	1,005	1,090	678	766
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 1,091</u>	<u>\$ 807</u>	<u>\$ 787</u>	<u>\$ 788</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$1,157,363	\$1,224,822	\$1,487,540	\$1,593,099
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.09 %	0.07 %	0.05 %	0.05 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	91.11 %	91.00 %	76.41 %	74.35 %

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability
Retiree Life Insurance Plan
(dollars in thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,411
Interest	2,114	2,178	2,377	2,435
Effect of Plan Changes				
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		(659)		(6,706)
Effect of Assumption Changes		(2,303)	4,701	18,794
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,136)	(1,210)	(1,293)	(1,402)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	3,075	119	7,843	15,532
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	60,589	59,430	67,863
Effects of Change in Proportion		(1,278)	590	(11)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	57,514	59,311	60,020	67,852
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 60,589</u>	<u>\$ 59,430</u>	<u>\$ 67,863</u>	<u>\$ 83,384</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 325,265	\$ 319,806	\$ 336,776	\$ 356,961
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	18.63 %	18.58 %	20.15 %	23.36 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	100.00 %	98.25 %	98.56 %	98.54 %

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 3,709	\$ 3,893	\$ 2,765	\$ 2,743
Interest	1,914	1,975	2,789	2,949
Effect of Plan Changes	(895)			
Effect of Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)		6,702		2,635
Effect of Assumption Changes	987	(22,777)	(1,678)	(4,336)
Expected Benefit Payments	(1,134)	(1,241)	(1,733)	(1,849)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	4,581	(11,448)	2,143	2,142
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	83,384	88,072	76,732	78,984
Effects of Change in Proportion	107	108	109	(7)
Adjusted Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	83,491	88,180	76,841	78,977
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	<u>\$ 88,072</u>	<u>\$ 76,732</u>	<u>\$ 78,984</u>	<u>\$ 81,119</u>
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 345,863	\$ 370,369	\$ 423,584	\$ 445,132
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	25.46 %	20.72 %	18.65 %	18.22 %
State's Proportion of Total OPEB Liability	98.70 %	98.86 %	99.05 %	99.68 %

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

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

For the above OPEB plans administered by the Idaho Department of Administration, no assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4; these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Notes to Plans Administered by the Idaho Department of Administration:

There have been significant changes on and after the July 1, 2024 valuation date: Effective September 1, 2022, school districts may participate in the retiree medical program with the same provisions as described in Appendix B of the June 30, 2024 Milliman Financial Reporting Valuation. A set of school districts participated in the plan effective September 1, 2024. The estimated impact on the Total OPEB Liability if this set of school districts were included would have been an additional \$834,000 for retiree healthcare.

Changes in assumptions resulted from an update to LTD healthcare trends based on updates to Milliman's trend model as of July 1, 2024; effective July 1, 2023, the retiree medical plan was restructured so that there is a \$155 per contract monthly explicit subsidy and no implicit subsidy, and this benefit no longer requires claim cost assumptions; and the discount rate was updated from 3.65% to 3.93% at the July 1, 2024 measurement date.

University of Idaho Plan

Schedule of Employer Contributions

University of Idaho Plan

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	(a) Actuarially Determined Contributions	(b) Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contributions	(c) Contributions Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)
2016	2,711	2,751	(40)	150,995	1.82%
2017	3,321	3,157	164	152,999	2.06%
2018	3,537	3,592	(55)	157,589	2.28%
2019	3,451	2,937	514	162,317	1.81%
2020	3,285	3,048	237	172,651	1.77%
2021	2,151	3,179	(1,028)	155,573	2.04%
2022	(442)	N/A	N/A	139,110	N/A
2023	(1,203)	N/A	N/A	128,516	N/A
2024	(855)	N/A	N/A	126,134	N/A
2025	(1,265)	N/A	N/A	126,612	N/A

For years prior to the year ended June 30, 2017, the Actuarial Determined Contribution (ADC) was assumed to be equal to the Annual Required Contribution (ARC) as reported under GASB Statement No. 45 for each applicable year.

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Net OPEB Liability				
University of Idaho Plan				
(dollars in thousands)				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 145	\$ 132	\$ 125	\$ 128
Interest	2,494	2,283	2,007	2,084
Benefit Changes				
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	(798)	(1,914)	360	1,100
Assumption Changes	(1,151)	(2,357)	2,425	664
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(2,445)	(2,643)	(3,235)	(3,940)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(1,755)	(4,499)	1,682	36
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	42,630	40,875	36,376	38,058
Total OPEB Liability - Ending (a)	40,875	36,376	38,058	38,094
Plan Net Position				
Contributions - Employer	2,557	2,766	3,175	3,886
Contributions - Employee				
Net Investment Income	4,999	(7,974)	6,299	4,228
Transfer In				
Benefit Payments, Including Refunds	(2,445)	(2,643)	(3,235)	(3,940)
Administrative Expense	(137)	(133)	(150)	(146)
Other*			—	—
Net Change in Plan Net Position	4,974	(7,984)	6,089	4,028
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	46,576	51,550	43,566	49,655
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	51,550	43,566	49,655	53,683
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) - Ending (a) - (b)	\$ (10,675)	\$ (7,190)	\$ (11,597)	\$ (15,589)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	126.12 %	119.77 %	130.47 %	140.92 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 137,069	\$ 133,814	\$ 133,963	\$ 132,388
Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(7.79)%	(5.37)%	(8.66)%	(11.78)%
*Includes Death Benefits				

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

Required Supplementary Information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Notes to University of Idaho Plan Schedules:

Assumptions Used to Calculate Actuarially Determined Contributions

Valuation Date	Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported
Measurement Date	June 30, 2025
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, Level Percentage of Payroll
Amortization Method	Level Dollar, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period:	18 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2019 17 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2020 16 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2021 15 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2022 14 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2023 13 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2024 12 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2025 11 years remaining for the year ending June 30, 2026
Asset Valuation Method	The Market Value of assets as of December 31, 2024 projected to the measurement date

Valuation assumption changes decreased the Net OPEB Liability by \$4.0 million, resulting in the Net OPEB Liability of \$15.6 million.

Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund

Schedule of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Proportionate Share*

(dollars in thousands)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	89.0 %	88.4 %	88.3 %	88.9 %	88.9 %	88.9 %	88.9 %	88.9 %
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (84,677)	\$(101,454)	\$(111,192)	\$(125,513)	\$(161,793)	\$(125,792)	\$(127,278)	\$(142,024)
Covered Payroll	\$ 977,312	\$ 973,898	\$1,018,146	\$1,229,613	\$ 976,352	\$ 998,981	\$1,240,301	\$1,334,620
Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(8.7)%	(10.4)%	(10.9)%	(10.2)%	(16.6)%	(12.6)%	(10.3)%	(10.6)%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 186,498	\$ 206,260	\$ 225,186	\$ 234,449	\$ 286,193	\$ 244,503	\$ 258,822	\$ 283,970
Plan Total OPEB Liability	\$ 91,368	\$ 91,490	\$ 99,214	\$ 93,297	\$ 104,239	\$ 103,036	\$ 115,684	\$ 124,249
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Plan Total OPEB Liability	204.1 %	225.4 %	227.0 %	251.3 %	274.6 %	237.3 %	223.7 %	228.5 %

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

Required Supplementary Information
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Schedule of Employer Contributions (dollars in thousands)						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	(a) Statutorily Determined Contribution	(b) Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Determined Contribution	(c) Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a) - (b)	(d) Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b) : (d)	
2017	\$ 6,353	\$ 6,353	\$ —	\$ 977,312	0.65%	
2018	6,330	6,330	—	973,898	0.65%	
2019	6,618	6,618	—	1,018,146	0.65%	
2020	3,996	3,996	—	1,229,613	0.33%	
2021	(1)	(1)	—	976,352	—%	
2022	—	—	—	998,981	—%	
2023	(1)	(1)	—	1,240,301	—%	
2024	(3)	(3)	—	1,334,620	—%	
2025	1	1	—	1,432,671	—%	

*The PERSI Board approved a sick leave holiday effective January 1, 2020 with an end date of June 30, 2021. In the November 2021 Board Meeting, the PERSI Board extended the rate holiday for employer contributions for the State to June 30, 2031. There were no contributions received in the current fiscal year because of the holiday. Any contributions shown during the holiday are due to adjustments made by PERSI.

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

Notes to SLIRF RSI Schedules:

There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.



Combining Financial Statements



Idaho Falls

Photo Courtesy of Lori Stevens

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS include nonmajor special revenue funds. The following provides a brief description of the nonmajor governmental funds.

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS account for specific revenues that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

The Agriculture and Natural Resources Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the maintenance, preservation, and regulation of the State's parks, water, air, and agricultural resources. The major sources of funding are dedicated user fees, taxes, and federal grants.

The Regulatory Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with various professional licensing and monitoring functions. The major sources of funding are taxes and license fees.

The Fish and Game Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with enforcing and administering the fish and game laws in Idaho and perpetuating and managing the State's wildlife resources. The major sources of funding are dedicated user fees and federal grants.

The Federal Fund accounts for a portion of the financial position and operations associated with federal grants received by the State. Some federal grants are included in other funds of the State.

The Miscellaneous Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with general government services. The major sources of funding are provided by the sale of goods and services, miscellaneous taxes and fees, and other revenues.

The Building Authority accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the construction and financing of facilities, such as office buildings and parking garages to be used by the State. The major sources of funding are the sale of goods and services and bonds issued. The Building Authority is a blended component unit.

THE CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND accounts for specific revenues that are restricted, committed, or assigned to finance construction of capital assets.

The Transportation Infrastructure Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the construction and financing of roads, bridges, and rest areas. The major sources of funding are provided by federal highway funds and notes issued.

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Regulatory	Fish and Game
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,680	\$ 1,082	\$ 2,217
Pooled Cash and Investments	395,363	128,930	61,693
Investments	20,330	26,140	14,888
Accounts Receivable, Net	7,948	3,210	4,144
Taxes Receivable, Net	4,118		
Interfund Receivables	1,126		867
Due from Other Entities	8,196		11,910
Inventories and Prepaid Items	4,825	51	18,233
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net	4,411		10
Other Assets	1,606	626	310
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,111	794	15,023
Investments	145,225		67,232
Total Assets	\$ 606,939	\$ 160,833	\$ 196,527
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,981	\$ 982	\$ 4,081
Payroll and Related Liabilities	5,045	2,626	3,832
Interfund Payables	418	601	249
Due to Other Entities	78		
Unearned Revenue	4,334	1,469	39
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	3,151	16	5
Other Accrued Liabilities	9,751	5,973	1,784
Total Liabilities	26,758	11,667	9,990
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows	322	2,751	599
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Trusts			9,110
Inventories and Prepaid Items	4,825	51	18,233
Noncurrent Receivables	1,000		
Restricted	346,563	146,364	158,595
Committed	225,685		
Assigned	1,786		
Unassigned			
Total Fund Balances	579,859	146,415	185,938
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 606,939	\$ 160,833	\$ 196,527

Capital Projects				
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure	Total
\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 3,365		\$ 9,370
\$ 9,171	\$ 226,748		\$ 489	822,394
	17,822			79,180
\$ 5,433	11,027		28,836	60,598
	3,723			7,841
294	1,477			3,764
74,546				94,652
1,019	2,029			26,157
				4,421
80	2,151		29	4,802
2,420		31,685		61,033
				212,457
\$ 92,989	\$ 264,977	\$ 35,050	\$ 29,354	\$ 1,386,669
\$ 57,961	\$ 4,490	\$ 574	\$ 28,836	\$ 100,905
6,818	4,291			22,612
3,926	4,913		44	10,151
				78
2,194				8,036
				3,172
4,053	73			21,634
74,952	13,767	574	28,880	166,588
27,128	8,680			39,480
				9,110
1,019	2,029			26,157
				1,000
	147,001	34,476	474	833,473
	93,500			319,185
				1,786
(10,110)				(10,110)
(9,091)	242,530	34,476	474	1,180,601
\$ 92,989	\$ 264,977	\$ 35,050	\$ 29,354	\$ 1,386,669

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**Nonmajor Governmental Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Special Revenue		
	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Regulatory	Fish and Game
REVENUES			
Sales Tax	\$ —		
Individual and Corporate Taxes			
Other Taxes	45,644	\$ 150,639	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	65,642	83,981	\$ 65,619
Sale of Goods and Services	9,785	838	2,303
Grants and Contributions	24,059		76,788
Investment Income (Loss)	16,448	1	9,370
Other Income	8,818	815	3,353
Total Revenues	170,396	236,274	157,433
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	272	4,589	
Public Safety and Correction		3,946	
Health and Human Services	14		
Education			
Economic Development	61,868	94,853	100
Natural Resources	92,081	797	121,649
Capital Outlay	33,104	1,912	18,271
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	21,625		129
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	4,109	343	2,581
Interest and Other Charges	272		1,046
Total Expenditures	213,345	106,440	143,776
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(42,949)	129,834	13,657
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds and Notes Issued			
Issuance of Refunding Bonds			
Premium on Bonds Issued			
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent			
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions	215	65	
Sale of Capital Assets	527	246	2,104
Transfers In	39,332	1	17
Transfers Out	(15,000)	(131,458)	(180)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	25,074	(131,146)	1,941
Net Changes in Fund Balances	(17,875)	(1,312)	15,598
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported	597,734	147,727	170,340
Restatement for Error Correction	—	—	—
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated	597,734	147,727	170,340
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 579,859	\$ 146,415	\$ 185,938

		Capital Projects			
Federal	Miscellaneous	Building Authority	Transportation Infrastructure	Total	
	\$ 55,590			\$ 55,590	
				—	
	45,467			241,750	
\$ 3,416	30,408			249,066	
321	13,467	\$ 12,325		39,039	
542,263	(1,636)			641,474	
2,419	6,896	8,235	\$ 40,690	84,059	
10,125	23,365	2,245		48,721	
558,544	173,557	22,805	40,690	1,359,699	
68,008	6,966	4,284		84,119	
11,304	58,408			73,658	
2,139				2,153	
292,408	1,237,459			1,529,867	
76,420	63,300		1	296,542	
5,698	29			220,254	
28,108	8,271	1,592	399,818	491,076	
64,344	20,749			106,847	
2,811	390	104,190		114,424	
210	29	21,573		23,130	
551,450	1,395,601	131,639	399,819	2,942,070	
7,094	(1,222,044)	(108,834)	(359,129)	(1,582,371)	
		999,075	359,480	1,358,555	
		92,782		92,782	
2,691	363			3,334	
66	200			3,143	
265	1,378,795	123,959		1,542,369	
(804)	(124,661)	(1,091,595)	(9)	(1,363,707)	
2,218	1,254,697	124,221	359,471	1,636,476	
9,312	32,653	15,387	342	54,105	
(385)	209,877	19,089	132	1,144,514	
(18,018)	—			(18,018)	
(18,403)	209,877	19,089	132	1,126,496	
\$ (9,091)	\$ 242,530	\$ 34,476	\$ 474	\$ 1,180,601	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**Budget and Actual****Nonmajor Governmental Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Special Revenue			
	Agricultural and Natural Resources			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Other Taxes	45,659	45,659	45,659	
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	65,010	65,010	65,010	
Sale of Goods and Services	9,698	9,698	9,698	
Grants and Contributions	26,436	26,436	26,436	
Investment Income	10,353	10,353	10,353	
Other Income	12,737	12,737	12,737	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 169,893</u>	<u>\$ 169,893</u>	<u>169,893</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	\$ 786	\$ 786	289	\$ 497
Public Safety and Correction				
Health and Human Services				
Education				
Economic Development	76,890	77,132	66,050	11,082
Natural Resources	179,022	285,652	146,644	139,008
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 256,698</u>	<u>\$ 363,570</u>	<u>212,983</u>	<u>\$ 150,587</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>(43,090)</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Issuance of Refunding Bonds				
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions			215	
Sale of Capital Assets			527	
Transfers In			39,332	
Transfers Out			(15,000)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>25,074</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>(18,016)</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			503	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(362)	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			597,734	
Restatement for Error Correction				
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>597,734</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 579,859</u>	

continued

Special Revenue							
Regulatory				Fish and Game			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 158,541	\$ 158,541	\$ 158,541					
83,979	83,979	83,979		\$ 65,620	\$ 65,620	\$ 65,620	
838	838	838		2,303	2,303	2,303	
(42)	(42)	(42)		85,216	85,216	85,216	
2,110	2,110	2,110		4,105	4,105	4,105	
1,276	1,276	1,276		4,719	4,719	4,719	
<u>\$ 246,702</u>	<u>\$ 246,702</u>	<u>246,702</u>		<u>\$ 161,963</u>	<u>\$ 161,963</u>	<u>161,963</u>	
\$ 4,866	\$ 4,866	4,866	\$ —				
4,476	4,505	4,175	330				
100,409	100,639	115,824	(15,185)	\$ 100	\$ 100	100	
1,886	1,886	780	1,106	159,413	176,862	146,830	30,032
<u>\$ 111,637</u>	<u>\$ 111,896</u>	<u>125,645</u>	<u>\$ (13,749)</u>	<u>\$ 159,513</u>	<u>\$ 176,962</u>	<u>146,930</u>	<u>\$ 30,032</u>
		<u>121,057</u>				<u>15,033</u>	
		65					
		246				2,104	
		1				17	
		(131,458)				(180)	
		<u>(131,146)</u>				<u>1,941</u>	
		(10,089)				<u>16,974</u>	
		(10,428)				(4,530)	
		19,205				3,154	
		147,727				170,340	
		<u>147,727</u>				<u>170,340</u>	
		<u>\$ 146,415</u>				<u>\$ 185,938</u>	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**Budget and Actual****Nonmajor Governmental Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Special Revenue			
	Federal			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	\$ 3,416	\$ 3,416	\$ 3,416	
Sale of Goods and Services	212	212	212	
Grants and Contributions	582,633	582,633	582,633	
Investment Income	644	644	644	
Other Income	9,931	9,931	9,931	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 596,836</u>	<u>\$ 596,836</u>	<u>596,836</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	\$ 140,982	\$ 181,717	114,190	\$ 67,527
Public Safety and Correction	20,926	22,560	16,680	5,880
Health and Human Services				
Education	309,859	333,065	310,234	22,831
Economic Development	345,413	566,007	112,232	453,775
Natural Resources	28,878	35,580	14,723	20,857
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 846,058</u>	<u>\$ 1,138,929</u>	<u>568,059</u>	<u>\$ 570,870</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>28,777</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued				
Issuance of Refunding Bonds				
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions			2,691	
Sale of Capital Assets			66	
Transfers In			265	
Transfers Out			(804)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>2,218</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>30,995</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(38,292)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			16,609	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			<u>(385)</u>	
Restatement for Error Correction			<u>(18,018)</u>	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>(18,403)</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ (9,091)</u>	

*continued***Special Revenue**

Miscellaneous				Building Authority			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 58,912	\$ 58,912	\$ 58,912					
42,310	42,310	42,310					
30,330	30,330	30,330					
13,701	13,701	13,701		\$ 12,325	\$ 12,325	\$ 12,325	
1,918	1,918	1,918					
7,104	7,104	7,104		8,235	8,235	8,235	
26,248	26,248	26,248		2,245	2,245	2,245	
<u>\$ 180,523</u>	<u>\$ 180,523</u>	<u>180,523</u>		<u>\$ 22,805</u>	<u>\$ 22,805</u>	<u>22,805</u>	
\$ 9,082	\$ 9,082	8,897	\$ 185	\$ 131,639	\$ 131,639	131,639	
76,492	85,493	69,877	15,616				
1,428,300	1,428,300	1,361,553	66,747				
107,074	118,173	79,943	38,230				
39	39	8	31				
<u>\$ 1,620,987</u>	<u>\$ 1,641,087</u>	<u>1,520,278</u>	<u>\$ 120,809</u>	<u>\$ 131,639</u>	<u>\$ 131,639</u>	<u>131,639</u>	
		(1,339,755)				(108,834)	
						999,075	
						92,782	
		363					
		200					
		1,378,795				123,959	
		(124,661)				(1,091,595)	
		<u>1,254,697</u>				<u>124,221</u>	
		(85,058)				<u>15,387</u>	
		(6,966)					
		124,677					
		209,877				19,089	
		<u>209,877</u>				<u>19,089</u>	
		<u>\$ 242,530</u>				<u>\$ 34,476</u>	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**Budget and Actual****Nonmajor Governmental Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Capital Projects			
	Transportation Infrastructure			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sales Tax				
Other Taxes				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees				
Sale of Goods and Services				
Grants and Contributions				
Investment Income	\$ 40,222	\$ 40,222	\$ 40,222	
Other Income				
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 40,222</u>	<u>\$ 40,222</u>	<u>40,222</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Public Safety and Correction				
Health and Human Services				
Education				
Economic Development	\$ 399,824	\$ 399,824	399,823	\$ 1
Natural Resources				
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 399,824</u>	<u>\$ 399,824</u>	<u>399,823</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>(359,601)</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds and Notes Issued			359,480	
Issuance of Refunding Bonds				
Premium on Bonds Issued				
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions				
Sale of Capital Assets				
Transfers In				
Transfers Out			(9)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>359,471</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>(130)</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			468	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			4	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			132	
Restatement for Error Correction				
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>132</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 474</u>	

Total			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 58,912	\$ 58,912	\$ 58,912	
246,510	246,510	246,510	
248,355	248,355	248,355	
39,077	39,077	39,077	
696,161	696,161	696,161	
72,773	72,773	72,773	
57,156	57,156	57,156	
<u>\$ 1,418,944</u>	<u>\$ 1,418,944</u>	<u>1,418,944</u>	
\$ 287,355	\$ 328,090	259,881	\$ 68,209
101,894	112,558	90,732	21,826
1,738,159	1,761,365	1,671,787	89,578
1,029,710	1,261,875	773,972	487,903
369,238	500,019	308,985	191,034
<u>\$ 3,526,356</u>	<u>\$ 3,963,907</u>	<u>3,105,357</u>	<u>\$ 858,550</u>
		(1,686,413)	
		1,358,555	
		92,782	
		3,334	
		3,143	
		1,542,369	
		(1,363,707)	
		<u>1,636,476</u>	
		(49,937)	
		(59,245)	
		163,287	
		1,144,514	
		(18,018)	
		<u>1,126,496</u>	
		<u>\$ 1,180,601</u>	

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**Budget and Actual****Major Permanent Fund****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Land Endowments			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Sale of Goods and Services	\$ 104,701	\$ 104,701	\$ 104,701	
Investment Income	377,709	377,709	377,709	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 482,410</u>	<u>\$ 482,410</u>	<u>482,410</u>	
EXPENDITURES				
Natural Resources	\$ 51,850	\$ 56,295	41,967	\$ 14,328
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 51,850</u>	<u>\$ 56,295</u>	<u>41,967</u>	<u>\$ 14,328</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures			<u>440,443</u>	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of Capital Assets			17,418	
Transfers In				
Transfers Out			(103,472)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			<u>(86,054)</u>	
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under)			<u>354,389</u>	
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses				
Reconciling Items				
Changes Affected by Accrued Revenues			(853)	
Changes Affected by Accrued Expenditures			(17,300)	
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported			3,332,790	
Restatement for Error Correction				
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated			<u>3,332,790</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 3,669,026</u>	

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS account for those funds that provide goods or services to the general public and finance their operations primarily through user charges. The following provide brief descriptions of the nonmajor enterprise funds.

The State Lottery Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with lottery games. Established by the Legislature in 1988, the State Lottery's purpose is to adopt rules and regulations governing the establishment and operation of lottery games, to oversee lottery operations, and to maximize the net income of the lottery for the benefit of the State. Annually, on July 1, the State Lottery's surplus net income is distributed as follows: 3/8 of its net income to the permanent building account, 3/8 of its net income to the school district building account, and 1/4 of its net income to the bond levy equalization fund as dictated by Idaho Code Section 67-7434.

The State Liquor Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with the distribution, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Per Idaho Code Section 23-404, after deducting administrative and operating costs for the Liquor Division, distributions are made to cities, counties, the General Fund, and various other funds of the State.

The Correctional Industries Fund accounts for the financial position and operations associated with employment for inmates of the Department of Correction. Correctional Industries manufactures and sells a variety of items including license plates, furniture, highway signs, printing services, and other products and services.

Combining Statement of Net Position

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,815		\$ 6,967	\$ 9,782
Pooled Cash and Investments		\$ 21,559	3,566	25,125
Accounts Receivable, Net	3,988	60	1,554	5,602
Interfund Receivables			854	854
Inventories and Prepaid Items	133	26,690	2,087	28,910
Other Current Assets		418	12	430
Total Current Assets	6,936	48,727	15,040	70,703
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	81,678			81,678
Other Noncurrent Assets	303	1,079	254	1,636
Capital Assets, Net	1,561	20,419	6,662	28,642
Total Noncurrent Assets	83,542	21,498	6,916	111,956
Total Assets	90,478	70,225	21,956	182,659
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows	927	3,390	740	5,057
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 91,405	\$ 73,615	\$ 22,696	\$ 187,716
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,617	\$ 18,509	\$ 403	\$ 20,529
Payroll and Related Liabilities	309	1,020	209	1,538
Interfund Payables		8,708	416	9,124
Due to Other Entities		9,381		9,381
Unearned Revenue			421	421
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	2			2
Other Accrued Liabilities	8,032		167	8,199
Compensated Absences Payable	265	680	211	1,156
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable	440	4,104	201	4,745
Total Current Liabilities	10,665	42,402	2,028	55,095
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable	812	11,272	445	12,529
Other Long-Term Obligations	2,402	8,363	1,865	12,630
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,214	19,635	2,310	25,159
Total Liabilities	13,879	62,037	4,338	80,254
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows	138	928	119	1,185
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	309	5,044	6,016	11,369
Restricted for:				
Other Purposes	77,079	5,606	12,223	94,908
Total Net Position	77,388	10,650	18,239	106,277
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 91,405	\$ 73,615	\$ 22,696	\$ 187,716

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Licenses, Permits, and Fees		\$ —		\$ —
Sale of Goods and Services	\$ 402,383	316,861	\$ 19,023	738,267
Grants and Contributions				
Other Income	127		60	187
Total Operating Revenues	402,510	316,861	19,083	738,454
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Personnel Costs	4,900	19,636	3,724	28,260
Services and Supplies	47,132	170,941	4,637	222,710
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	272,891			272,891
Depreciation	532	5,412	220	6,164
Other Expenses	654	9,521	2,140	12,315
Total Operating Expenses	326,109	205,510	10,721	542,340
Operating Income (Loss)	76,401	111,351	8,362	196,114
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income (Loss)		1,013	66	1,079
Interest Expense	(48)	(486)	(98)	(632)
Intergovernmental Distributions		(54,317)		(54,317)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	15	(10)	56	61
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		2		2
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(33)	(53,798)	24	(53,807)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	76,368	57,553	8,386	142,307
Transfers In		2		2
Transfers Out	(84,000)	(60,310)		(144,310)
Change in Net Position	(7,632)	(2,755)	8,386	(2,001)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	85,020	14,468	13,781	113,269
Restatement for Error Correction		(1,063)	(3,928)	(4,991)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Restated	85,020	13,405	9,853	108,278
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 77,388	\$ 10,650	\$ 18,239	\$ 106,277

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	State Lottery	State Liquor	Correctional Industries	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 400,307	\$ 316,908	\$ 8,979	\$ 726,194
Receipts from Interfund Services			8,965	8,965
Payments to Employees	(4,526)	(18,556)	(3,450)	(26,532)
Payments to Suppliers	(47,553)	(175,966)	(3,733)	(227,252)
Payments for Interfund Services		(2,478)	(4,237)	(6,715)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(271,983)			(271,983)
Other Receipts				
Other Payments				
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	76,245	119,908	6,524	202,677
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Intergovernmental Distributions		(53,453)		(53,453)
Transfers In		2		2
Transfers Out	(84,000)	(59,416)		(143,416)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(84,000)	(112,867)	0	(196,867)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING				
Proceeds from Bonds and Notes				
Principal Payments	(433)	(3,930)	(324)	(4,687)
Interest Payments	(48)	(486)	(98)	(632)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	106	2	57	165
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(91)	(701)	(808)	(1,600)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(466)	(5,115)	(1,173)	(6,754)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipt of Interest and Dividends		943	99	1,042
Other Investing Activities			(27)	(27)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	—	943	72	1,015
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(8,221)	2,869	5,423	71
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	92,714	18,690	5,110	116,514
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	\$ 84,493	\$ 21,559	\$ 10,533	\$ 116,585
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 76,401	\$ 111,351	\$ 8,362	\$ 196,114
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by				
Depreciation and Amortization	532	5,412	220	6,164
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	(2,203)		(1,124)	(3,327)
Inventories and Prepaid Items		(157)	(175)	(332)
Other Assets	223	(65)	(26)	132
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	1,027	2,175	(992)	2,210
Unearned Revenue			(15)	(15)
Compensated Absences		7	26	33
Other Accrued Liabilities	(13)	(1,641)	(62)	(1,716)
Net Changes in Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	278	2,826	310	3,414
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 76,245	\$ 119,908	\$ 6,524	\$ 202,677

Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):

State Lottery acquired capital assets by lease of \$231. State Liquor recorded an interfund payable of \$894 due on July 1, 2025, acquired capital assets by lease for \$4,721, disposed of assets at a loss of \$10 and had an error correction in capital assets of \$1,063. Correctional Industries restated net position by \$3,928 due to a correction in capital assets and acquired capital assets by lease for \$634.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS account for those funds which provide goods or services to state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The following provide brief descriptions of operations included in the internal service funds.

The Group Insurance Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-5771, accounts for health insurance for all state employees and optional coverage for dependents and retirees. The fund also provides life insurance and short and long-term disability coverage.

The Risk Management Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-5776, accounts for insurance coverage and loss prevention to all state agencies. Coverage is provided using a combination of self-insurance and insurance purchased from commercial carriers.

The General Services Fund, created by Idaho Code Sections 67-5703, 67-5744, and 67-3516, accounts for statewide auditing, human resources, treasury, surplus property redistribution and sale, copying, purchasing, mail, and voice and data communication services.

The Data Processing Services Fund, created by Idaho Code Section 67-1021, accounts for data processing services provided by the Office of the State Controller to the various state agencies.

Combining Statement of Net Position

Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents			\$ 3		\$ 3
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 23,321	\$ 3,765	\$ 16,423	\$ 5,979	\$ 49,488
Accounts Receivable, Net		3	1,722		1,725
Interfund Receivables		89	3,714	596	4,399
Inventories and Prepaid Items			3,760	1,054	4,814
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net			4,005		4,005
Other Current Assets	560	62	25	20	667
Total Current Assets	23,881	3,919	29,652	7,649	65,101
Noncurrent Assets					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	62,834				62,834
Investments	48,375	9,605			57,980
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net			8,283		8,283
Other Noncurrent Assets	32	39	990	404	1,465
Capital Assets, Net		1	18,672	1,023	19,696
Total Noncurrent Assets	111,241	9,645	27,945	1,427	150,258
Total Assets	135,122	13,564	57,597	9,076	215,359
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows	123	169	12,812	1,613	14,717
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 135,245	\$ 13,733	\$ 70,409	\$ 10,689	\$ 230,076
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	4	2	\$ 1,147	\$ 171	\$ 1,324
Payroll and Related Liabilities	\$ 43	\$ 46	3,026	\$ 313	3,428
Interfund Payables					
Due to Other Entities	99				99
Unearned Revenue	26,878		50	4,013	30,941
Other Accrued Liabilities	1		498		499
Compensated Absences Payable	24	38	2,999	358	3,419
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable			745	388	1,133
Policy Claim Liabilities	10,264	6,978			17,242
Total Current Liabilities	37,313	7,064	8,465	5,243	58,085
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Bonds, Notes, and Right to Use Payable			217	374	591
Policy Claim Liabilities		15,594			15,594
Other Long-Term Obligations	294	372	22,634	3,841	27,141
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	294	15,966	22,851	4,215	43,326
Total Liabilities	37,607	23,030	31,316	9,458	101,411
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	9	(17)	15,463	609	16,064
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		1	17,710	259	17,970
Restricted for:					
Claims and Judgments	62,834				62,834
Other Purposes	34,795	(9,281)	3,753	363	29,630
Unrestricted			2,167		2,167
Total Net Position	97,629	(9,280)	23,630	622	112,601
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 135,245	\$ 13,733	\$ 70,409	\$ 10,689	\$ 230,076

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position**Internal Service Funds****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
OPERATING REVENUES					
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	\$ —		\$ 96		96
Sale of Goods and Services	\$ 478,096	\$ 18,597	\$ 108,365	\$ 9,009	\$ 614,067
Grants and Contributions			71		71
Other Income		996	1,131	2	2,129
Total Operating Revenues	478,096	19,593	109,663	9,011	616,363
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel Costs	753	850	53,904	5,867	61,374
Services and Supplies	523	10,671	22,140	2,798	36,132
Benefits, Awards, and Premiums	504,512	13,216			517,728
Depreciation		64	2,159	720	2,943
Other Expenses	10	56	23,253	30	23,349
Total Operating Expenses	505,798	24,857	101,456	9,415	641,526
Operating Income (Loss)	(27,702)	(5,264)	8,207	(404)	(25,163)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Investment Income (Loss)	4,768	832	(149)	141	5,592
Interest Expense		(1)	(45)	(47)	(93)
Intergovernmental Distributions				(96)	(96)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets			(273)	(32)	(305)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			2		2
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	4,768	831	(465)	(34)	5,100
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(22,934)	(4,433)	7,742	(438)	(20,063)
Capital Contributions					
Transfers In	149		1,750		1,899
Transfers Out	(21,054)		(1,953)		(23,007)
Change in Net Position	(43,839)	(4,433)	7,539	(438)	(41,171)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	141,468	(4,847)	19,416	1,060	157,097
Restatement for Error Correction			(3,325)		(3,325)
Total Net Position - Beginning as Restated	141,468	(4,847)	16,091	1,060	153,772
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 97,629	\$ (9,280)	\$ 23,630	\$ 622	\$ 112,601

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(dollars in thousands)

	Group Insurance	Risk Management	General Services	Data Processing Services	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	\$ 86,225	\$ 909	\$ 10,854	\$ —	\$ 97,988
Receipts from Interfund Services	399,349	18,693	92,666	11,090	521,798
Receipts from Grants and Contributions			71		71
Payments to Employees	(698)	(802)	(52,732)	(5,352)	(59,584)
Payments to Suppliers	(440)	(10,640)	(43,041)	(2,297)	(56,418)
Payments for Interfund Services	(89)	(85)	(190)	(592)	(956)
Payments for Benefits, Awards, and Claims	(513,236)	(9,723)			(522,959)
Other Receipts					
Other Payments					
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(28,889)	(1,648)	7,628	2,849	(20,060)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Intergovernmental Distributions				(96)	(96)
Transfers In	149		1,750		1,899
Transfers Out	(21,054)		(1,953)		(23,007)
Interest Payments		(1)	(43)	(47)	(91)
Other Receipts			17		17
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(20,905)	(1)	(229)	(143)	(21,278)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Principal Payments			1,954	(76)	1,878
Interest Payments			(2)		(2)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets					
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(64)	(7,174)	(625)	(7,863)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing	0	(64)	(5,222)	(701)	(5,987)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Receipt of Interest and Dividends	4,481	715	1,125	147	6,468
Purchase of Investments	(1,720)	(345)			(2,065)
Redemption of Investments					
Other Investing Activities	(588)	(82)	(1,270)		(1,940)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	2,173	288	(145)	147	2,463
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	(47,621)	(1,425)	2,032	2,152	(44,862)
Beginning Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	133,776	5,190	14,394	3,827	157,187
Ending Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Pooled Cash	\$ 86,155	\$ 3,765	\$ 16,426	\$ 5,979	\$ 112,325
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (27,702)	\$ (5,264)	\$ 8,207	\$ (404)	\$ (25,163)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided					
Depreciation and Amortization		64	(1,166)	720	(382)
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Accounts Receivable/Interfund Receivables	15	9	(2,739)	(5)	(2,720)
Inventories and Prepaid Items			1,181	(232)	949
Other Assets			(8)	(13)	(21)
Accounts Payable/Interfund Payables	4	2	822	171	999
Unearned Revenue	7,463			2,097	9,560
Compensated Absences	8	2	490	39	539
Policy Claim Liabilities	(8,724)	3,493			(5,231)
Other Accrued Liabilities	47	46	841	476	1,410
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (28,889)	\$ (1,648)	\$ 7,628	\$ 2,849	\$ (20,060)
Noncash Transactions (dollars in thousands):					

Investments increased in fair value by \$1,011 for Group Insurance and by \$201 for Risk Management. General Services had an error correction in receipts from customers of \$3,325 and a disposed assets at a loss of \$273. Data Processing Services disposed of assets at a loss of \$32.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and therefore cannot be used to support the State's own programs. The following provide brief descriptions of the State's fiduciary funds.

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS account for resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, deferred compensation plans, and other postemployment benefit plans. The State's pension trust funds include the following:

The PERSI Base Plan and the Firefighters' Retirement Fund are cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit retirement plans that provide benefits based on member's years of service, age, and highest average salary. In addition, benefits are provided for disability, for death, and to eligible members' beneficiaries.

The Judges' Retirement Fund is a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides retirement benefits to retired justices, judges, and eligible administrative directors. The Fund also provides allowances to surviving spouses.

The 414(k) Plan and the 401(k) Plan are defined contribution retirement plans that consist of gain sharing allocations, voluntary employee contributions, rollover contributions, and some employer matching contributions.

The Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State Fund and the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-Schools Fund provide payment of health insurance premiums on behalf of retired employees based on accumulated unused sick leave at the time of retirement.

The University of Idaho Retiree Benefit Trust Fund provides medical and dental benefits to eligible University of Idaho retirees, disabled employees, spouses, and survivors. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2002, are eligible to participate in this plan.

The University of Idaho Health Benefit Trust Fund provides medical, mental health, dental, and vision benefits to active and retired University of Idaho employees.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS account for assets invested by the State on behalf of other governmental entities. The following provide brief descriptions of the State's investment trust funds:

The Local Government Investment Pool is an external investment pool sponsored by the State Treasurer's Office for Local Government Investment Pool participants. The purpose of the Pool is to provide a safe liquid vehicle for investing monies not needed to meet immediate operating obligations and to obtain the best interest rate available at the time of investment.

The Diversified Bond Fund is an external investment pool sponsored by the State Treasurer's Office for Diversified Bond Fund participants. The purpose of the Fund is to provide an investment vehicle with a reasonable level of current income and potential capital appreciation as measured on a long-term basis.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Defined Contribution 414(k)
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 914	\$ 20		\$ 134
Pooled Cash and Investments	45,848	995	\$ 253	
Investments:				
Pooled Short Term	416,928	9,048	2,203	
Fixed Income Investments	5,497,946	119,317	29,054	
Marketable Securities	14,410,342	312,734	76,152	
Mutual Funds and Private Equities	1,847,637	40,098	9,764	59,457
Mortgages and Real Estate	1,819,625	39,490	9,616	
Other Investments				
Receivables:				
Investments Sold	53,289	1,249	282	
Contributions				
Interest and Dividends	85,735	2,009	454	146
Interfund Receivables				
Other Receivables	20,764		594	8
Other Assets	107,408			
Capital Assets, Net	7,288			
Total Assets	24,313,724	524,960	128,372	59,745
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	1,575	35		
Interfund Payables				
Unearned Revenue				
Investments Purchased	136,986	3,022	724	
Policy Claim Liabilities				
Other Accrued Liabilities	19,819	340	183	6
Total Liabilities	158,380	3,397	907	6
NET POSITION				
Held in Trust for:				
Net Position Restricted for Pensions	24,155,344	521,563	127,465	59,739
Net Position Restricted for OPEB				
Trust Beneficiaries				
Total Net Position	\$ 24,155,344	\$ 521,563	\$ 127,465	\$ 59,739

Defined Contribution 401(k)	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-Schools	U of I Retiree Benefits Trust	U of I Death Benefits Trust	U of I Health Benefits Trust	Total
\$ 3,070			\$ 650		\$ 3,390	\$ 8,178
	\$ 474	\$ 1,129				48,699
891						429,070
	151,705	210,736	10,353		7,013	6,026,124
	157,728	218,021				15,174,977
1,779,528			42,680			3,779,164
						1,868,731
1						54,821
4,831					54	93,229
837					104	22,307
						107,408
						7,288
1,789,158	309,907	429,886	53,683	0	10,561	27,619,996
					1,072	2,682
						140,732
					3,375	3,375
678	19	28				21,073
678	19	28			4,447	167,862
1,788,480						26,652,591
	309,888	429,858	53,683			793,429
					6,114	6,114
\$ 1,788,480	\$ 309,888	\$ 429,858	\$ 53,683	0	\$ 6,114	\$ 27,452,134

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	PERSI Base Plan	Firefighters' Retirement	Judges' Retirement	Define Contribution 414(k)
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Member	\$ 399,578		\$ 993	
Employer	621,830	\$ 4,544	5,800	
Transfers In from Other Plans				
Total Contributions	1,021,408	4,544	6,793	
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	1,980,616	42,772	10,423	\$ 5,893
Interest, Dividends, and Other	456,553	9,859	2,418	202
Less Investment Expense:				
Investment Activity Expense	(64,915)	(1,449)	(342)	(9)
Net Investment Income	2,372,254	51,182	12,499	6,086
Miscellaneous Income	1,500		25	
Total Additions	3,395,162	55,726	19,317	6,086
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefits and Refunds Paid to Plan Members	1,374,980	19,611	9,528	4,603
Administrative Expense	10,977	46	119	228
Participant Withdrawals				
Total Deductions	1,385,957	19,657	9,647	4,831
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:				
Employee Pension Benefits	2,009,205	36,069	9,670	1,255
Employee Postemployment Healthcare Benefits				
Trust Beneficiaries				
Net Position - Beginning of Year	22,146,139	485,494	117,795	58,484
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 24,155,344	\$ 521,563	\$ 127,465	\$ 59,739

Defined Contribution 401(k)	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve-State	Sick Leave Insurance Reserve- Schools	U of I Retiree Benefits Trust	U of I Death Benefits Trust	U of I Health Benefits Trust	Total
\$ 88,278					\$ 7,458	\$ 496,307
11,850	\$ 1	\$ 5		\$ —	29,136	673,166
16,192						16,192
116,320	1	5	0	—	36,594	1,185,665
151,573	31,318	43,602	\$ 4,380		747	2,271,324
30,262						499,294
(3,810)	(110)	(135)				(70,770)
178,025	31,208	43,467	4,380	0	747	2,699,848
	6	15				1,546
294,345	31,215	43,487	4,380	—	37,341	3,887,059
99,911	5,237	13,548	200		35,204	1,562,822
2,432	60	84	152		4,348	18,446
102,343	5,297	13,632	352	—	39,552	1,581,268
192,002						2,248,201
	25,918	29,855	4,028			59,801
					(2,211)	(2,211)
1,596,478	283,970	400,003	49,655		8,325	25,146,343
\$ 1,788,480	\$ 309,888	\$ 429,858	\$ 53,683	0	\$ 6,114	\$ 27,452,134

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**Investment Trust Funds****June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Equivalents	\$ —		\$ —
Investments:			
Pooled Short Term	\$ 1,882,996	\$ 67,907	\$ 1,950,903
Fixed Income Investments	3,667,209	80,866	3,748,075
Mortgages and Real Estate		80,167	80,167
Receivables:			
Interest and Dividends	7,059	1,168	8,227
Other Receivables	—		—
Total Assets	5,557,264	230,108	5,787,372
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	24	3	27
Other Accrued Liabilities	19,387	731	20,118
Total Liabilities	19,411	734	20,145
NET POSITION			
Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	5,537,853	229,374	5,767,227
Total Net Position	\$ 5,537,853	\$ 229,374	\$ 5,767,227

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Investment Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	Local Government Investment Pool	Diversified Bond Fund	Total
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Participant Deposits	\$ 8,857,406	\$ 11,196	\$ 8,868,602
Total Contributions	8,857,406	11,196	8,868,602
Investment Income:			
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	169,448	4,646	174,094
Interest, Dividends, and Other	80,907	8,195	89,102
Less Investment Expense:			
Investment Activity Expense	(287)	(37)	(324)
Net Investment Income	250,068	12,804	262,872
Miscellaneous Income	—		—
Total Additions	9,107,474	24,000	9,131,474
DEDUCTIONS			
Earnings Distribution	240,640	8,061	248,701
Participant Withdrawals	7,687,639	5,699	7,693,338
Total Deductions	7,928,279	13,760	7,942,039
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for:			
External Investment Pool Participants	1,179,195	10,240	1,189,435
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	4,358,658	219,134	4,577,792
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 5,537,853	\$ 229,374	\$ 5,767,227

Statistical Section



Sawtooth Range

Photo Courtesy of Perry Kibler

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Note: The schedules presented in the Statistical Section are not audited, and component unit data is not included.

Schedule 1 - Net Position by Component**Fiscal Years 2016-2025***(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Governmental Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 5,777,987	\$ 6,018,594	\$ 6,215,298	\$ 6,538,568	\$ 6,904,302	\$ 7,163,909
Restricted ¹	3,043,809	3,406,489	3,767,494	3,849,071	4,338,210	5,070,282
Unrestricted ^{2,5}	947,045	1,122,934	1,229,977	1,277,840	1,515,228	2,260,043
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$ 9,768,841	\$ 10,548,017	\$ 11,212,769	\$ 11,665,479	\$ 12,757,740	\$ 14,494,234
Business-Type Activities						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 758,031	\$ 772,823	\$ 804,989	\$ 837,745	\$ 854,731	\$ 903,315
Restricted ³	1,353,036	1,449,554	1,544,643	1,675,978	1,627,971	1,908,450
Unrestricted ⁴	303,825	239,141	237,345	204,554	232,014	259,441
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	\$ 2,414,892	\$ 2,461,518	\$ 2,586,977	\$ 2,718,277	\$ 2,714,716	\$ 3,071,206
Primary Government						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 6,536,018	\$ 6,791,417	\$ 7,020,287	\$ 7,376,313	\$ 7,759,033	\$ 8,067,224
Restricted	4,396,845	4,856,043	5,312,137	5,525,049	5,966,181	6,978,732
Unrestricted	1,250,870	1,362,075	1,467,322	1,482,394	1,747,242	2,519,484
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 12,183,733	\$ 13,009,535	\$ 13,799,746	\$ 14,383,756	\$ 15,472,456	\$ 17,565,440

¹In fiscal year (FY) 2016-2017, net position increased primarily due to the increase in fair market value of investments, primarily related to the Land Endowment fund.

²Large fluctuations in governmental activities unrestricted net position balances occurred primarily as income tax and sales tax revenues increased and decreased due to significant changes in economic conditions.

³Increases and decreases of business-type activities restricted net position were primarily due to increases in unemployment compensation assessment collections and/or decreases in unemployment claims related to changes in economic conditions.

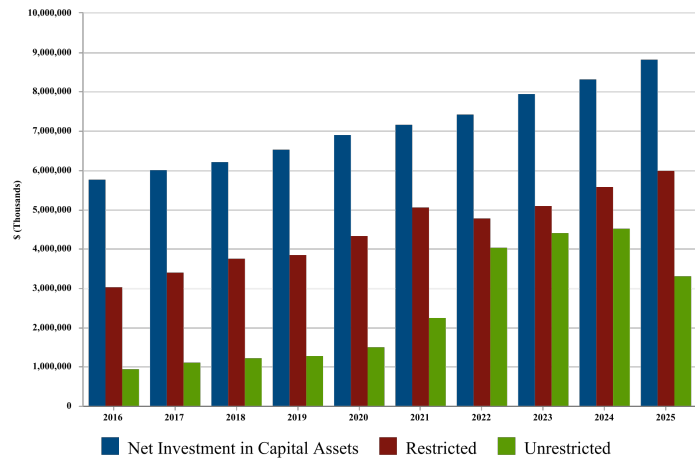
⁴FY2019 net position decreased due to removal of Eastern Idaho Technical College (EITC) from the reporting entity and prior period adjustments due to OPEB.

⁵FY2022 net position increased mainly due to higher than projected revenues, leaving a large cash balance at year end; a larger than usual year-end transfer due to market conditions; a new tax rebate and various transfers resulting from legislation; and the creation of a new fund related to the federal stimulus.

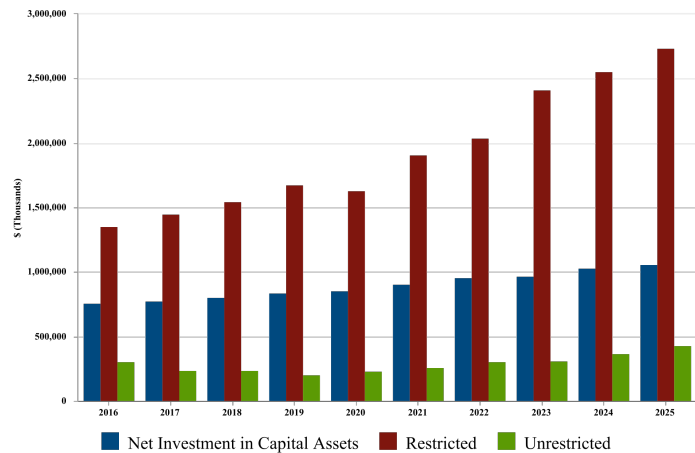
2022	2023	2024 (as restated)	2025
\$ 7,427,410	\$ 7,959,841	\$ 8,324,428	\$ 8,818,054
4,793,055	5,097,478	5,579,396	6,090,570
4,035,594	4,408,548	4,532,356	3,314,100
\$ 16,256,059	\$ 17,465,867	\$ 18,436,180	\$ 18,222,724
\$ 958,560	\$ 969,359	\$ 1,031,301	\$ 1,059,615
2,040,144	2,411,982	2,550,304	2,736,074
304,376	309,422	369,997	432,855
\$ 3,303,080	\$ 3,690,763	\$ 3,951,602	\$ 4,228,544

\$ 8,385,970	\$ 8,929,200	\$ 9,355,729	\$ 9,877,669
6,833,199	7,509,460	8,129,700	8,826,644
4,339,970	4,717,970	4,902,353	3,746,955
\$ 19,559,139	\$ 21,156,630	\$ 22,387,782	\$ 22,451,268

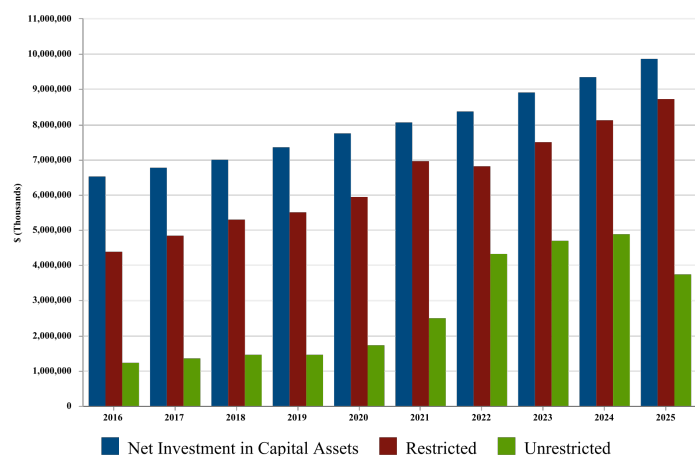
**Governmental Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



**Business-Type Activities Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



**Primary Government Net Position by Component
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



Schedule 2 - Changes in Net Position**Fiscal Years 2016-2025**

(accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Governmental Activities:						
Expenses						
General Government	\$ 505,318	\$ 559,044	\$ 542,391	\$ 645,031	\$ 747,921	\$ 1,413,067
Public Safety and Correction	402,437	410,975	439,116	466,263	495,324	518,530
Health and Human Services ¹	2,697,385	2,668,755	3,079,063	3,057,179	3,434,555	4,051,255
Education	1,956,032	2,090,661	2,229,172	2,325,261	2,461,028	2,817,353
Economic Development ⁴	866,345	903,462	1,068,663	1,050,489	1,057,366	1,358,094
Natural Resources	287,853	305,400	303,441	314,839	317,428	364,495
Interest Expense ⁶	45,271	15,879	52,271	87,846	57,873	44,117
Total Expenses	6,760,641	6,954,176	7,714,117	7,946,908	8,571,495	10,566,911
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
General Government	178,132	252,281	103,489	149,788	162,654	300,954
Economic Development	333,616	343,285	384,872	386,778	431,684	548,386
Natural Resources	217,958	225,920	232,380	244,634	237,268	300,769
Other Activities	197,393	192,525	173,492	132,319	141,519	324,180
Operating Grants and Contributions ²	2,676,844	2,869,284	3,180,624	3,250,723	3,964,622	5,456,387
Capital Grants and Contributions	11,021	12,425	4,321	3,144	7,445	13,743
Total Program Revenues	3,614,964	3,895,720	4,079,178	4,167,386	4,945,192	6,944,419
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expense	(3,145,677)	(3,058,456)	(3,634,939)	(3,779,522)	(3,626,303)	(3,622,492)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Taxes:						
Sales Tax ³	1,580,542	1,636,125	1,805,363	1,899,088	2,107,259	2,529,066
Individual and Corporate Taxes ³	1,518,740	1,848,281	2,091,958	1,958,640	2,175,241	2,636,267
Fuel Tax	357,858	331,399	350,134	341,559	361,831	383,026
Other Taxes	229,430	231,294	246,585	249,696	254,686	269,359
Tobacco Settlement	25,297	22,964	23,639	21,014	20,643	22,100
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	18,735	14,869	37,352	42,239	49,641	6,602
Transfers	(233,721)	(247,300)	(255,340)	(280,004)	(250,737)	(487,434)
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	3,496,881	3,837,632	4,299,691	4,232,232	4,718,564	5,358,986
Total Governmental Activities Change in Net Position	\$ 351,204	\$ 779,176	\$ 664,752	\$ 452,710	\$ 1,092,261	\$ 1,736,494
Business-Type Activities:						
Expenses						
College and University	\$ 1,063,222	\$ 1,185,061	\$ 1,155,209	\$ 1,169,944	\$ 1,178,320	\$ 1,135,298
Unemployment Compensation ³	108,187	108,022	86,600	89,446	684,692	680,883
Loan	7,537	8,119	6,448	10,122	5,245	19,840
State Lottery	185,115	192,314	211,916	228,352	222,955	300,784
State Liquor	153,901	163,270	172,786	187,256	204,941	241,387
Correctional Industries	8,960	9,112	9,429	12,145	13,710	10,985
Total Expenses	1,526,922	1,665,898	1,642,388	1,697,265	2,309,863	2,389,177
Revenues						
Charges for Services:						
College and University	491,169	489,375	506,484	515,194	519,082	489,518
Unemployment Compensation ⁴	189,219	189,816	163,839	150,267	165,124	154,228
State Lottery ⁵	236,819	240,686	265,811	288,617	278,296	372,750
Other Activities ^{5,7}	218,024	227,837	231,065	259,557	286,368	314,472
Operating Grants and Contributions	291,830	293,977	301,757	305,727	769,593	908,896
Capital Grants and Contributions	17,200	23,533	43,551	29,199	37,102	17,706
Total Revenues	1,444,261	1,465,224	1,512,507	1,548,561	2,055,565	2,257,570
Total Business-Type Activities Net Program Revenue (Expense)	(82,661)	(200,674)	(129,881)	(148,704)	(254,298)	(131,607)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position						
Special Item						663
Transfers	233,723	247,300	255,340	280,004	250,737	487,434
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	233,723	247,300	255,340	280,004	250,737	488,097
Total Business-Type Activities Change in Net Position	\$ 151,062	\$ 46,626	\$ 125,459	\$ 131,300	\$ (3,561)	\$ 356,490
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	\$ 502,266	\$ 825,802	\$ 790,211	\$ 584,010	\$ 1,088,700	\$ 2,092,984

¹In fiscal year (FY) 2015-2016 expenses for health and human services fluctuated due to changes in medical assistance payments related to Medicaid and rehabilitation services payments.²In FY2016 operating grant revenue decreased primarily due to decreased federal highway funds, slippages in the fair market value of Endowment Fund Investment Board investments, and decreased health and human services grant revenue due to the timing of federal reimbursements for expenses.

2022	2023	2024	2025
		(as restated)	
\$ 1,231,638	\$ 1,927,813	\$ 1,414,757	\$ 1,399,079
536,037	620,197	592,230	590,780
4,275,448	5,230,359	4,999,778	5,327,865
3,013,362	3,231,984	3,599,390	4,684,658
1,195,729	1,658,461	1,768,327	1,689,246
410,585	534,240	491,190	633,798
60,241	70,377	62,963	136,339
10,723,040	13,273,431	12,928,635	14,461,765
63,577	647,406	358,392	298,680
469,728	669,885	509,960	446,151
272,630	352,749	630,618	653,033
298,791	647,486	183,628	200,683
4,424,318	5,634,835	4,608,794	5,429,354
24,598	17,176	13,794	15,596
5,553,642	7,969,537	6,305,186	7,043,497
(5,169,398)	(5,303,894)	(6,623,449)	(7,418,268)

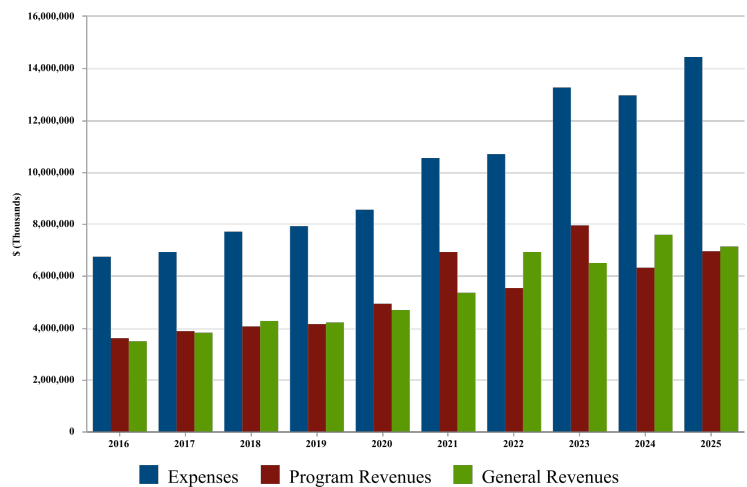
2,951,911	3,056,021	3,170,502	3,200,895
3,579,163	3,159,670	3,306,866	3,186,674
386,307	389,096	445,542	400,060
285,459	319,465	470,761	511,271
22,215	21,845	74,215	19,246
(42,512)	77,115	455,056	156,070
(251,320)	(509,510)	(329,180)	(317,974)
6,931,223	6,513,702	7,593,762	7,156,242
\$ 1,761,825	\$ 1,209,808	\$ 970,313	\$ (262,026)

\$ 1,261,611	\$ 1,389,609	\$ 1,481,609	\$ 1,550,390
63,049	94,432	108,726	126,174
5,358	34,680	23,936	34,814
304,347	338,714	339,994	326,157
246,360	261,586	259,747	260,323
17,475	17,775	26,045	10,819
1,898,200	2,136,796	2,240,057	2,308,677

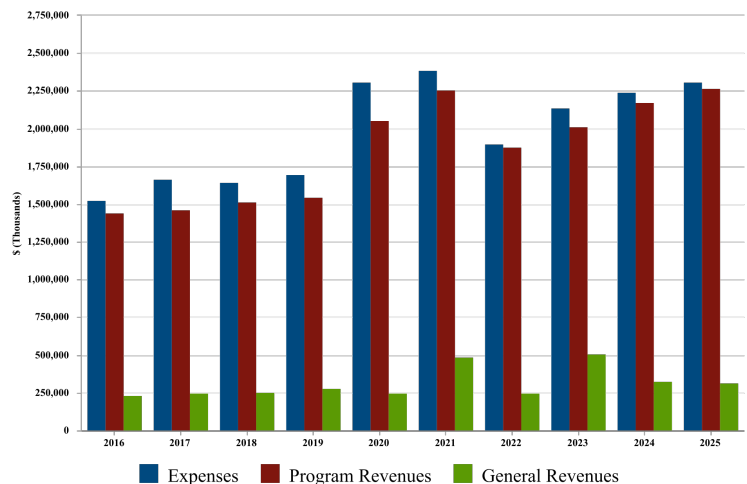
530,855	622,297	663,973	697,262
164,638	183,357	230,747	262,624
377,058	423,197	422,489	402,525
320,905	383,186	397,391	368,116
428,409	374,205	400,305	450,355
56,889	28,727	56,811	86,763
1,878,754	2,014,969	2,171,716	2,267,645
(19,446)	(121,827)	(68,341)	(41,032)

—	—	—	—
251,320	509,510	329,180	317,974
251,320	509,510	329,180	317,974
\$ 231,874	\$ 387,683	\$ 260,839	\$ 276,942
\$ 1,993,699	\$ 1,597,491	\$ 1,231,152	\$ 14,916

**Expenses and Revenues - Governmental Activities
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



**Expenses and Revenues - Business-Type Activities
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



³Increases and decreases are due to the degradation and improvement of economic conditions and the changes in employment and personal income levels.

⁴In FY2016 economic development expenses rose primarily due to an increased number of state and local highway infrastructure improvements.

⁵In FY2016 nonmajor enterprise funds net position improved primarily in consequence of increased lottery ticket and liquor sales.

⁶In FY2019 interest expense increased due to recording of the current interest payable for GARVEE notes payable.

⁷In FY2019 revenues increased primarily due to liquor sales.

Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**Fiscal Years 2016-2025***(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Fund						
Nonspendable	\$ 10,580	\$ 11,307	\$ 19,289	\$ 18,791	\$ 16,619	\$ 17,686
Restricted ¹	298,798	349,697	399,972	432,728	520,570	749,161
Committed ²	337,231	332,704	369,516	484,934	411,403	575,159
Assigned ⁷	111,168	115,618	92,124	80,404	88,109	71,181
Unassigned ³	557,280	666,848	864,625	803,277	934,101	1,766,582
Total General Fund	1,315,057	1,476,174	1,745,526	1,820,134	1,970,802	3,179,769
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable ⁴	1,435,060	1,519,909	1,686,989	1,773,347	1,862,277	1,970,155
Restricted ⁵	1,208,118	1,453,421	1,562,178	1,539,416	1,844,479	2,243,800
Committed	99,202	110,143	144,873	150,335	157,030	167,928
Assigned	1,949	1,655	1,507	1,087	842	257
Unassigned ⁶	(13,597)	(26,550)	(63,860)	(49,507)	—	(74,070)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	2,730,732	3,058,578	3,331,687	3,414,678	3,864,628	4,308,070
Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 4,045,789	\$ 4,534,752	\$ 5,077,213	\$ 5,234,812	\$ 5,835,430	\$ 7,487,839

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

²Fluctuations in the General Fund committed fund balance in each fiscal year resulted primarily from changes in personal and corporate income tax revenue. Significant variances occurred in response to prevailing economic conditions.

³Increases and decreases in the General Fund unassigned fund balance resulted from surging and weakening economic conditions.

⁴Large changes in the Governmental Funds nonspendable fund balance occurred primarily because of significant variances in Land Endowment fund fair market value.

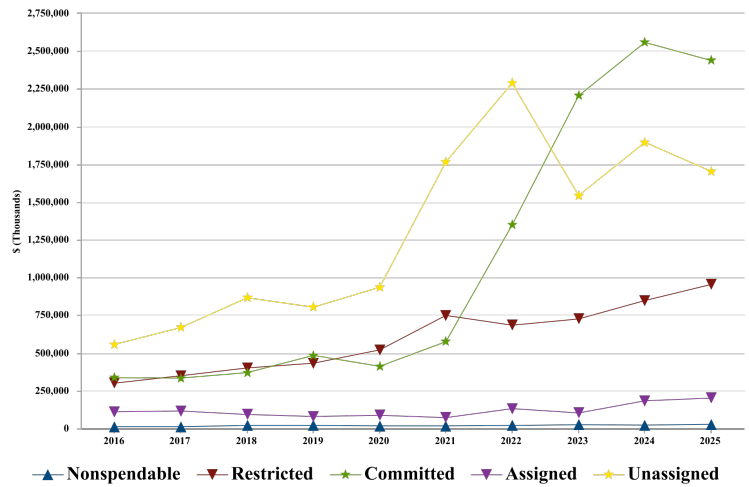
⁵In FY2016 the fund balance increased primarily due to mandated increases to personal and commercial vehicle registration fees and in the motor fuels tax rate as a result of House Bill 312 passing in 2015.

⁶In FY2016-2019 and FY2021-2024, the Department of Health and Welfare reported a negative unassigned fund balance due to increased expenditures for health and human services.

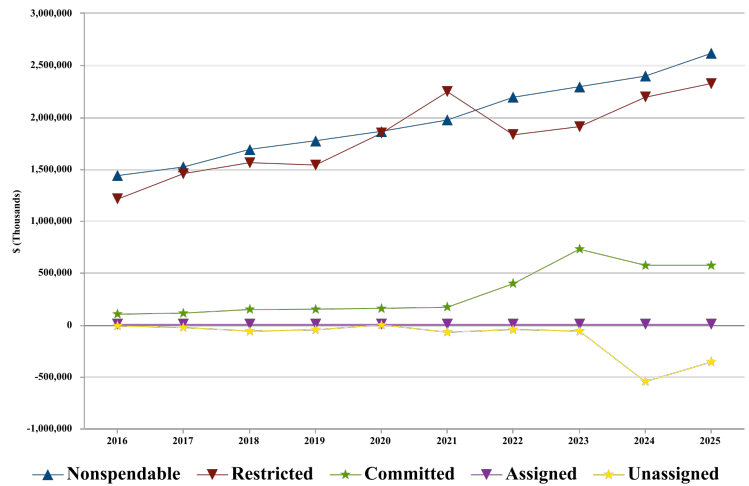
⁷In FY2016 the assigned fund balance increased primarily due to significant amount of funds that were allocated to the Fire Suppression - Deficiency fund. In FY2019, the assigned fund balance decreased primarily due to a decrease in the Fire Suppression - Deficiency fund.

2022	2023	2024 (as restated)	2025
\$ 19,046	\$ 24,738	\$ 21,469	\$ 27,386
682,964	725,327	847,976	954,245
1,348,775	2,203,728	2,556,957	2,436,851
130,802	102,354	183,176	200,771
2,287,328	1,541,902	1,894,885	1,702,161
4,468,915	4,598,049	5,504,463	5,321,414
2,189,429	2,290,944	2,396,016	2,612,708
1,830,078	1,909,258	2,190,156	2,432,636
396,049	724,768	573,560	572,169
1,292	963	2,818	1,786
(47,532)	(61,994)	(549,684)	(357,403)
4,369,316	4,863,939	4,612,866	5,261,896
\$ 8,838,231	\$ 9,461,988	\$ 10,117,329	\$ 10,583,310

**Fund Balances - General Funds
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



**Fund Balances - All Other Governmental Funds
Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



Schedule 4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**Fiscal Years 2016-2025***(modified accrual basis of accounting, dollars in thousands)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues						
Sales Tax ¹	\$ 1,579,729	\$ 1,637,840	\$ 1,805,640	\$ 1,898,996	\$ 2,106,159	\$ 2,493,537
Individual and Corporate Taxes ²	1,696,834	1,854,375	2,086,130	2,001,934	2,136,040	2,736,064
Other Taxes ⁴	587,439	562,787	596,308	592,109	616,336	643,293
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	390,258	405,663	418,807	442,549	456,271	483,727
Sale of Goods and Services	272,024	250,403	263,897	203,106	215,154	310,370
Grants and Contributions	2,678,121	2,703,724	2,884,057	3,087,193	3,813,723	4,713,961
Investment Income ³	34,552	311,974	259,196	288,921	210,099	871,934
Tobacco Settlement	25,297	22,964	23,639	21,014	20,643	22,100
Other Income	88,132	54,481	66,367	79,893	89,602	291,577
Total Revenues	7,352,386	7,804,211	8,404,041	8,615,715	9,664,027	12,566,563
Expenditures						
General Government	203,783	208,067	224,707	238,615	220,923	448,042
Public Safety and Correction	369,982	383,070	407,550	436,675	476,004	470,705
Health and Human Services	2,622,307	2,672,573	2,858,524	2,945,767	3,308,948	3,868,516
Education	1,938,123	2,064,432	2,210,786	2,307,345	2,442,745	2,786,096
Economic Development	425,407	445,357	491,977	464,392	474,472	574,781
Natural Resources	248,671	256,845	271,792	279,452	283,668	330,115
Capital Outlay ^{4,8}	441,430	443,857	699,051	799,927	800,607	687,976
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	547,772	580,565	637,531	707,365	775,512	1,242,489
Debt Service:						
Principal	38,946	40,564	41,680	42,961	48,574	54,948
Interest	47,409	44,397	52,855	62,143	61,076	44,573
Total Expenditures	6,883,830	7,139,727	7,896,453	8,284,642	8,892,529	10,508,241
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	468,556	664,484	507,588	331,073	771,498	2,058,322
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Bonds and Notes Issued ^{5,7}	12,270		229,040	73,914	80,061	47,293
Issuance of Refunding Bonds				(30,850)	—	
Premium/(Discount) on Bonds Issued			1,765	4,326	2,680	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent				(320)	(37,734)	—
Lease and SBITA Acquisitions	7	19	292	5,442	13	—
Sale of Capital Assets ⁶	47,642	73,498	60,858	38,733	27,401	27,216
Transfers In	902,365	977,802	1,007,860	1,122,930	1,209,961	1,409,994
Transfers Out	(1,150,966)	(1,226,840)	(1,264,942)	(1,387,649)	(1,453,262)	(1,890,416)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(188,682)	(175,521)	34,873	(173,474)	(170,880)	(405,913)
Net Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 279,874	\$ 488,963	\$ 542,461	\$ 157,599	\$ 600,618	\$ 1,652,409
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

¹Sales tax revenue changed in response to fluctuating levels of employment and personal income.²Individual and corporate income tax revenues increased and decreased due to the relative strengthening and weakening of the economy.³Investment income increased and decreased primarily due to changes in the fair values of investments in the Land Endowment fund.

2022	2023	2024 (as restated)	2025
\$ 2,912,225	\$ 3,062,236	\$ 3,225,529	\$ 3,205,222
3,572,980	3,158,651	3,262,211	3,189,337
670,720	704,586	919,829	919,055
487,783	509,365	523,733	562,527
336,505	297,349	243,292	283,008
4,860,383	5,446,780	4,529,809	5,467,148
(510,759)	461,537	1,107,307	706,719
22,215	23,095	74,215	19,246
207,218	660,920	112,347	99,378
12,559,270	14,324,519	13,998,272	14,451,640
256,537	486,956	268,853	273,558
477,064	533,270	579,910	581,397
4,093,979	4,818,766	4,775,560	5,242,781
2,987,601	3,211,776	3,564,985	4,639,460
555,383	680,393	581,060	670,133
373,620	420,042	361,031	469,209
779,866	1,130,645	1,393,657	1,613,648
1,481,249	1,869,261	1,688,692	1,457,712
87,898	105,420	59,430	184,643
53,079	74,244	58,694	101,196
11,146,276	13,330,773	13,331,872	15,233,737
1,412,994	993,746	666,400	(782,097)
80,286	194,715	245,318	1,358,555
			92,782
	(161,655)	—	
43,405	84,726	70,612	7,442
58,525	40,349	20,606	37,592
1,726,765	1,705,806	1,625,581	3,182,394
(1,971,583)	(2,233,930)	(1,973,176)	(3,479,258)
(62,602)	(369,989)	(11,059)	1,199,507
\$ 1,350,392	\$ 623,757	\$ 655,341	\$ 417,410

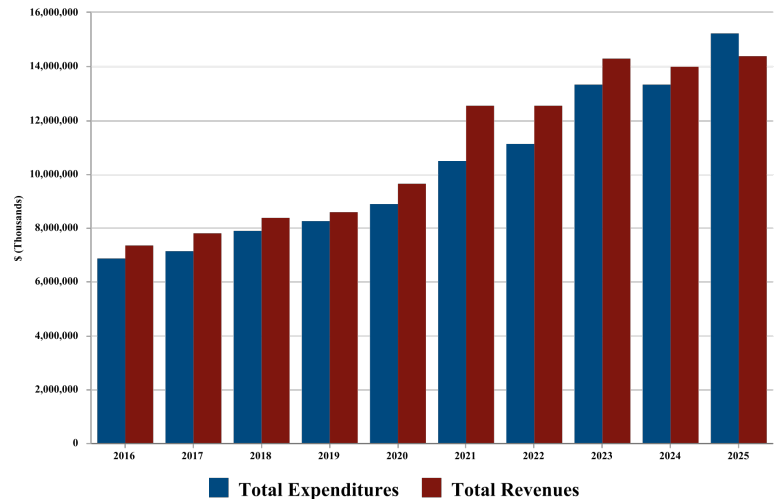
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Revenues and Expenditures - Governmental Funds Fiscal Years 2016-2025



⁴In FY2016 other taxes increased mainly due to an increase in the motor fuels tax rate as a result of the passage of House Bill 312 in 2015. The additional funds are to be used exclusively for the maintenance of bridges and roads and replacement projects at the state and local levels.

⁵In FY2016 the decrease in bonds and notes issued is primarily due to a large decrease in issued GARVEE bonds revenue.

⁶In FY2017 the increase in sale of capital assets is primarily due to the sale of state owned commercial properties. In FY2019 the decrease is primarily due to the state slowing the sale of its commercial properties.

⁷In FY2019 ISBA decreased the amount of bonds issued.

⁸In FY2019 capital outlay expenditures increased primarily due to land endowments.

Schedule 5 - Revenue Base

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2016-2025 (dollars in thousands)

Taxable Sales by Industry ¹	Fiscal Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	\$ 82,925	\$ 74,482	\$ 91,049	\$ 98,077	\$ 107,938	\$ 831
Mining	59,177	44,035	57,534	59,340	62,018	122,659
Construction	464,888	242,718	515,407	589,035	611,554	33,888
Manufacturing	1,101,280	884,684	1,256,853	1,414,472	1,533,350	1,679,425
Transportation and Public Utilities	166,992	49,072	218,973	201,361	229,745	8,656,308
Wholesale Trade	2,995,810	3,000,366	3,290,114	3,588,765	3,959,246	866,986
Retail Trade	14,000,015	14,576,989	16,058,752	17,054,413	19,465,778	19,956,363
Information ²	518,717	507,973	564,405	580,011	588,864	112,865
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	608,493	653,214	724,105	831,961	864,251	757,100
Services	4,975,587	5,094,919	5,550,830	6,007,029	6,023,508	6,674,943
State and Local Government	861,772	953,088	1,058,807	1,109,683	1,094,140	807,771
Unclassified	148,683	62,257	112,950	105,911	138,512	1,649,847
Unpermitted ³	14,739	231	2,470	2,473	2,748	102,215
Total Taxable Sales	\$ 25,999,078	\$ 26,144,028	\$ 29,502,249	\$ 31,642,531	\$ 34,681,652	\$ 41,421,201
Direct Sales Tax Rate	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Personal Income by Industry ⁴	Calendar Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Farm Earnings	\$ 2,081,669	\$ 1,679,580	\$ 1,737,511	\$ 2,119,357	\$ 2,439,635	\$ 1,895,788
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	459,274	475,795	558,910	536,681	636,817	593,329
Mining ⁷	307,387	236,169	318,603	298,279	268,810	274,631
Construction/Utilities	3,543,736	3,943,523	4,203,785	4,770,530	5,270,330	6,088,849
Manufacturing	5,011,324	5,747,021	5,981,227	5,791,034	6,127,026	6,359,407
Transportation	1,458,537	1,556,990	1,708,980	1,782,431	1,838,754	2,163,257
Wholesale Trade	2,116,600	2,215,835	2,404,175	2,606,051	2,793,348	3,457,235
Retail Trade	3,973,887	4,424,636	4,994,441	5,627,962	5,958,018	6,351,591
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,784,250	2,870,593	3,116,283	3,566,709	4,430,498	5,327,097
Services ⁷	15,254,882	16,369,037	17,699,431	19,237,935	20,515,341	23,497,601
Federal, Civilian	1,220,238	1,263,107	1,329,448	1,356,861	1,408,338	1,491,297
Military	475,752	485,208	519,810	535,325	563,930	585,497
State and Local Government	5,613,838	5,938,905	6,253,756	6,500,659	6,738,196	7,020,410
Other ^{5,7}	22,992,693	24,266,217	25,703,212	28,237,848	32,754,195	40,438,487
Total Personal Income	\$ 67,294,067	\$ 71,472,616	\$ 76,529,572	\$ 82,967,662	\$ 91,743,236	\$105,544,476
Total Direct Personal Income Tax Rate⁶	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%
Corporate Income by Category ⁶	Calendar Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Corporations	\$ 785,071	\$ 469,660	\$ 1,565,970	\$ 1,611,821	\$ 1,596,837	\$ 2,733,307
Sub-S Corporations	135,698	159,298	132,004	174,205	225,065	232,694
Partnerships	31,080	55,851	76,994	83,236	87,242	117,965
Fiduciary	(43,298)	16,271	73,933	(2,197)	31,000	237,889
Total Corporate Income	\$ 908,551	\$ 701,080	\$ 1,848,901	\$ 1,867,065	\$ 1,940,144	\$ 3,321,855
Direct Corporate Income Tax Rate	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%
Vehicle Fuel Sales by Category (in thousands of gallons)	Fiscal Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Diesel	\$ 273,136	\$ 291,576	\$ 295,988	\$ 313,640	\$ 326,058	\$ 349,613
Gasoline	712,309	706,415	763,344	755,165	732,609	773,262
Propane	221	(21)	26	67	104	99
Natural Gas ⁶	2,312	1,698	1,576	1,945	1,847	2,142
Aviation	1,696	1,495	1,653	1,666	398	1,734
Jet	19,818	33,496	23,626	41,464	6,970	30,637
Total Fuel Sales	\$ 1,009,492	\$ 1,034,659	\$ 1,086,213	\$ 1,113,947	\$ 1,067,986	\$ 1,157,487
Total Direct Fuel Tax Rate (per gallon of fuel)	\$ 0.314	\$ 0.311	\$ 0.314	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.318	\$ 0.313

Sources: Taxable sales, corporate income, and vehicle fuel sales--Idaho State Tax Commission; Personal income--U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Idaho State Tax Commission.

¹In 2016, the Tax Commission changed from using U.S. Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) codes to using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The change provides industry groupings that are more meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Some industry categories shown have significant variances due to the change in classification codes.²The information sector includes the publishing industries, the motion picture and sound recording industries, the broadcasting industries, and data processing, hosting, and related services.

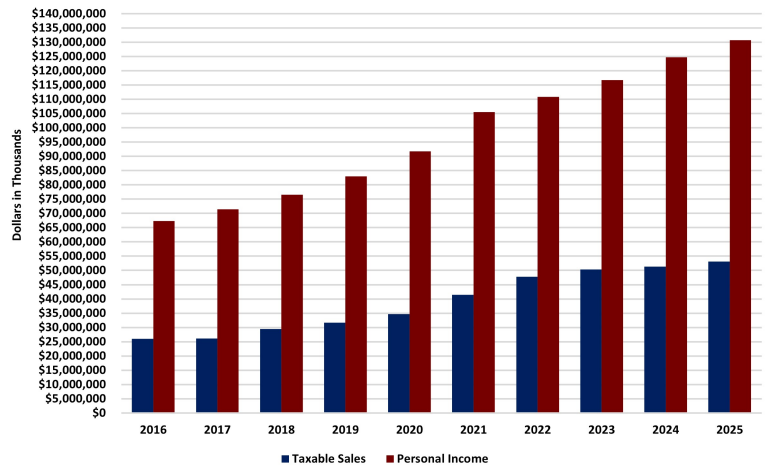
2022	2023	2024	2025
\$ 147,975	\$ 153,831	\$ 155,755	\$ 168,649
88,207	109,105	132,062	127,154
815,047	963,289	983,114	1,037,848
2,165,858	2,480,194	2,784,698	2,744,868
383,296	466,397	530,972	599,133
6,069,709	6,453,817	6,599,945	6,885,446
26,132,210	26,920,381	27,014,529	28,090,460
751,797	838,817	826,234	838,995
1,184,368	1,236,423	1,267,721	1,370,904
8,000,623	8,641,990	8,940,801	9,261,590
1,966,178	1,919,664	1,961,431	1,917,022
108,435	96,567	98,820	93,590
8	14	47	11
\$ 47,813,711	\$ 50,280,489	\$ 51,296,129	\$53,135,670
6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

2022	2023	2024	2025
\$ 2,908,239	\$ 1,902,576	\$ 2,419,697	\$ 2,562,906
695,322	803,053	809,618	765,951
503,266	561,950	NA	NA
6,898,662	7,374,684	7,945,375	8,693,707
6,713,247	7,026,038	7,349,522	7,703,198
2,363,018	2,474,369	2,589,884	2,698,488
3,726,785	3,930,337	4,272,737	4,392,575
6,002,519	6,268,955	6,220,417	6,430,748
5,087,102	5,252,020	5,477,613	5,764,437
25,811,276	27,739,391	28,708,905	30,146,041
1,571,947	1,734,977	1,939,281	1,969,795
595,189	632,314	671,761	697,472
7,324,622	7,798,601	8,212,797	8,511,995
40,593,246	43,176,033	48,129,063	50,381,015
\$ 110,794,440	\$ 116,675,298	\$ 124,746,670	\$130,718,328
6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.3%

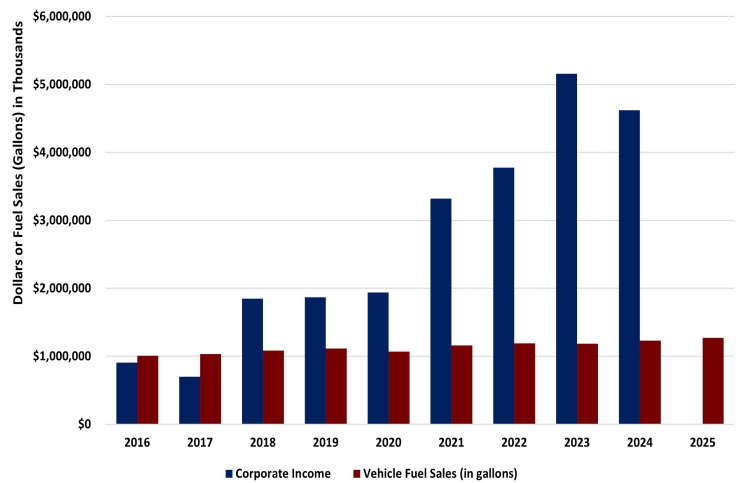
2022	2023	2024	2025
\$ 3,151,528	\$ 4,788,610	\$ 4,268,564	NA
240,900	154,334	161,606	NA
338,118	\$ 187,746	\$ 172,976	NA
43,205	\$ 25,751	\$ 19,285	NA
\$ 3,773,751	\$ 5,156,441	\$ 4,622,431	NA
6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.3 %

2022	2023	2024	2025
\$ 358,107	\$ 351,286	\$ 371,168	\$ 394,994
778,190	782,124	809,579	820,248
97	237	24	9
2,171	2,132	1,810	1,600
1,693	1,673	1,825	1,865
48,022	49,603	47,537	53,489
\$ 1,188.28	\$ 1,187.055	\$ 1,231.943	\$ 1,272.205
\$ 0.309	\$ 0.309	\$ 0.310	\$ 0.309

**Taxable Sales and Personal Income
Fiscal/Calendar Years 2016-2025**



**Corporate Income and Vehicle Fuel Sales
Calendar/Fiscal Years 2016-2025**



³Taxable sales by individuals and businesses without a sales and use tax permit.

⁴Personal income data for calendar years 2016-2025 are estimates. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis revised personal income amounts for all calendar years shown to reflect revisions to the national income and product accounts and to incorporate newly available state-level source data.

⁵Other personal income includes dividends, interest, rental income, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deductions for social insurance.

⁶Data for calendar years 2017-2021 are revised based on updated information from the Tax Commission.

⁷Starting in 2024 Mining & Information (used to be in Services) data will be included in Other as the data is no longer broken out.

Schedule 6 - Revenue Rates**Fiscal/Calendar Years 2016-2025****Personal Income Tax Rates¹**

	Calendar Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tax Rate	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1%
Income Levels (S, MFS) ²	\$0-1,453	\$0-1,471	\$0-1,503	\$0-1,540	\$0-1,548	\$0-1,587
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW) ²	\$0-2,907	\$0-2,943	\$0-3,007	\$0-3,081	\$0-3,136	\$0-3,175
Tax Rate	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$1,454-2,907	\$1,472-2,944	\$1,504-3,007	\$1,541-3,081	\$1,549-3,136	\$1,588-4,762
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$2,908-5,815	\$2,944-5,889	\$3,008-6,015	\$3,082-6,161	\$3,137-6,272	\$3,136-9,525
Tax Rate	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	4.5%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$2,908-4,361	\$2,945-4,416	\$3,008-4,510	\$3,082-4,621	\$3,137-4,704	\$4,763-6,350
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$5,816-8,723	\$5,890-8,833	\$6,016-9,021	\$6,162-9,243	\$6,273-9,408	\$9,526-12,701
Tax Rate	5.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$4,362-5,815	\$4,417-5,889	\$4,511-6,014	\$4,622-6,161	\$4,705-6,272	\$6,351-7,938
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$8,724-11,631	\$8,834-11,779	\$9,022-12,029	\$9,244-12,323	\$9,409-12,544	\$12,702-15,877
Tax Rate	6.1%	6.1%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	6.5%
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$5,816-7,269	\$5,890-7,361	\$6,015-7,518	\$6,162-7,702	\$6,273-7,840	\$7,939+
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$11,632-14,539	\$11,780-14,723	\$12,030-15,037	\$12,324-15,405	\$12,545-15,680	\$15,878+
Tax Rate	7.1%	7.1%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$7,270-10,904	\$7,362-11,042	\$7,519-11,278	\$7,703-11,553	\$7,841-11,760	
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$14,540-21,809	\$14,724-22,085	\$15,038-22,557	\$15,406-23,107	\$15,681-23,520	
Tax Rate	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	
Income Levels (S, MFS)	\$10,905+	\$11,043+	\$11,279+	\$11,554+	\$11,761+	
Income Levels (MFJ, HoH, QW)	\$21,810+	\$22,086+	\$22,558+	\$23,108+	\$23,520+	
Total Direct Rate³	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%

Vehicle Fuel Tax Rates per Gallon

	Fiscal Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Diesel	\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320
Gasoline	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320
Propane	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232
Natural Gas	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349
Aviation	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
Jet	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060
Total Direct Rate (per gallon of fuel)	\$0.314	\$0.311	\$0.314	\$0.310	\$0.320	\$0.320

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission.

Note: The Idaho State Legislature can raise the income and vehicle fuel tax rates by legislation; no vote of the populace is required per Idaho Constitution Art. VII Section 16, and Idaho Code Sections 63-3024 and 63-2402.

¹Idaho's personal income tax brackets are adjusted each year for inflation.²Income categories are as follows: S = Single, MFS = Married Filing Separately, MFJ = Married Filing Jointly, HoH = Head of Household, QW = Qualifying Widower.³Personal Income data is currently not available for calendar year 2025. Data for calendar years 2018-2024 are revised based on updated information from the Tax Commission.⁴In calendar year 2022, the Idaho State Legislature passed House Bill No. 436 which revised the income tax rates.⁵In calendar year 2023, the Idaho State Legislature passed House Bill No. 172 which revised the income tax rates.

2022 ⁴	2023 ⁵	2024	2025
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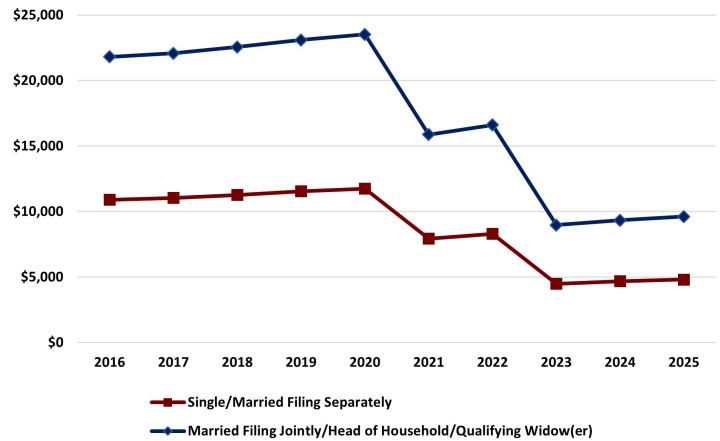
1% \$0-1,661 \$0-3,323	0% \$0-4,488 \$0-8,977	0% \$0-4,673 \$0-9,346	0% \$0-4,811 \$0-9,622
3% \$1,662-4,986 \$3,324-9,973	5.8% \$4,489+ \$8,978+	5.695% \$4,674+ \$9,347+	5.3% \$4,812+ \$9,623+
4.5% \$4,987-8,310 \$9,974-16,621			
6% \$8,311+ \$16,622+			

6.0% 5.8% 5.7% NA

2022	2023	2024	2025
\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320	\$0.320
0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320
0.232	0.232	0.232	0.232
0.349	0.349	0.349	0.349
0.070	0.070	0.070	0.070
0.060	0.060	0.060	0.060

\$0.309 \$0.309 \$0.310 \$0.309

**Personal Taxable Income Level
Top Rate Payers Calendar Years 2016-2025**



State of Idaho

Schedule 7 - Revenue Payers by Industry/Category

Historical Comparison and Most Current Fiscal/Calendar Year

(dollars in thousands)

Sales Tax³

	As of June 30, 2015 ⁶				As June 30, 2025			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Farm Earnings ³	9,371	11.9	\$ 16,803	1.2				
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	997	1.3	7,084	0.5	1,601	2.2	\$ 10,109	0.3
Mining	168	0.2	3,131	0.2	181	0.2	7,608	0.2
Construction	3,666	4.6	26,742	1.8	4,135	5.0	61,935	1.9
Manufacturing	5,559	7.0	54,103	3.7	10,488	12.6	164,312	5.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,194	1.5	30,915	2.1	665	0.8	35,941	1.1
Wholesale trade	4,178	5.3	156,867	10.6	7,738	9.3	413,009	13.0
Retail trade	20,814	26.3	949,577	64.4	20,794	25.0	1,685,680	52.9
Information	0	0	0	0	1,685	2.0	50,335	1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	825	1.0	10,818	0.7	2,368	2.8	82,225	2.6
Services	19,239	24.5	150,607	10.2	24,968	30.0	555,470	17.4
State and Local Government	4,143	5.2	51,322	3.5	373	0.4	115,020	3.6
Unclassified	8,845	11.2	15,980	1.1	8,100	9.7	5,582	0.2
Unpermitted ⁴	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0.0
Total	78,999	100.0	\$ 1,473,949	100.0	83,099	100.0	\$ 3,187,228	100.0

Personal Income Tax⁵

Income Level	As of December 31, 2015				As of December 31, 2024			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Under \$50,000	646,802	82.6	\$ 426,537	25.7	992,523	62.2	\$ 364,912	13.0
\$50,000 - \$99,999	90,710	11.6	425,587	25.5	467,297	29.2	550,639	19.7
\$100,000 - \$249,999	36,467	4.7	371,903	22.3	107,761	6.7	801,491	28.7
\$250,000 - \$999,999	8,000	1.0	248,784	14.9	26,674	1.7	576,867	20.7
\$1,000,000 and higher	1,019	0.1	193,441	11.6	3,349	0.2	499,415	17.9
Total	782,998	100.0	\$ 1,666,252	100.0	1,597,604	100.0	\$ 2,793,324	100.0

Corporate Income Tax⁵

	As of December 31, 2015				As of December 31, 2024			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Corporations	15,492	16.5	\$ 169,539	86.9	19,356	14.3	\$ 329,547	39.3
Sub-S Corporations	33,363	35.5	10,622	5.4	51,430	37.8	311,925	37.2
Partnerships	34,128	36.3	5,032	2.6	51,342	37.8	177,329	21.2
Fiduciary	11,036	11.7	10,009	5.1	13,790	10.1	19,080	2.3
Total	94,019	100.0	\$ 195,202	100.0	135,918	100.0	\$ 837,881	100.0

Vehicle Fuel Tax

	As of June 30, 2016				As of June 30, 2025			
	Number of Filers ¹	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers ²	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Diesel	105	43.9	\$ 87,413	27.5	84	42.3	\$ 126,398	32.3
Gasoline	96	40.2	227,956	71.8	86	43.2	262,480	66.8
Propane	12	5.0	51	0.0	6	3.0	2	0
Natural Gas	3	1.3	763	0.2	3	1.5	512	0.1
Aviation	9	3.7	119	0.1	7	3.5	131	0
Jet	14	5.9	1,189	0.4	13	6.5	3,209	0.8
Total	239	100.0	\$ 317,491	100.0	199	100.0	\$ 392,732	100.0

Source: Idaho State Tax Commission.

Note: Due to confidentiality, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. The most current period for personal and corporate income tax information is calendar year 2024.

¹The total number of filers for vehicle fuel tax may contain the same filers counted more than once as some filers distribute more than one type of fuel.

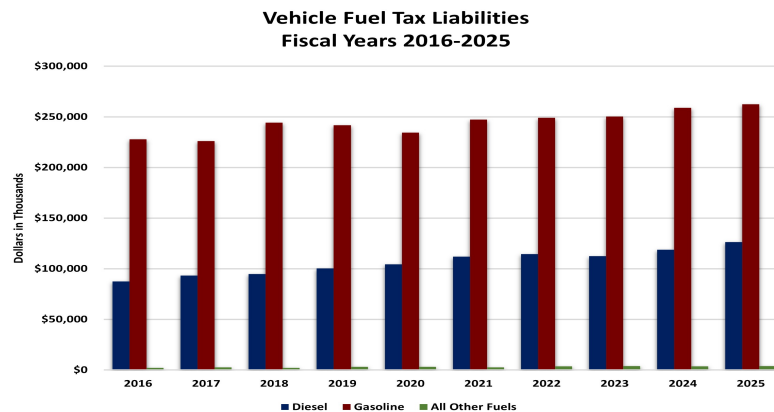
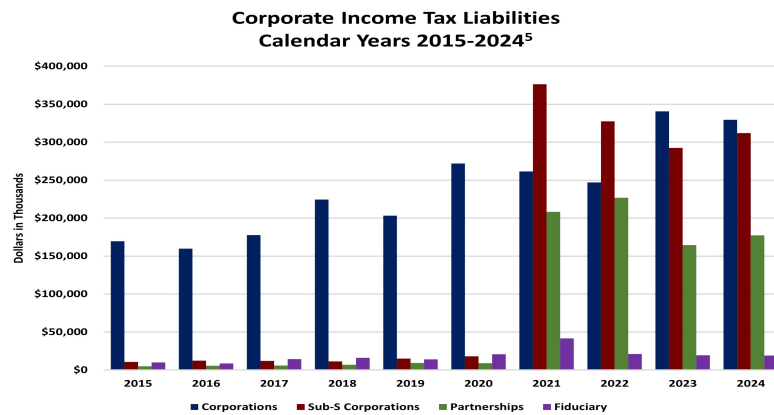
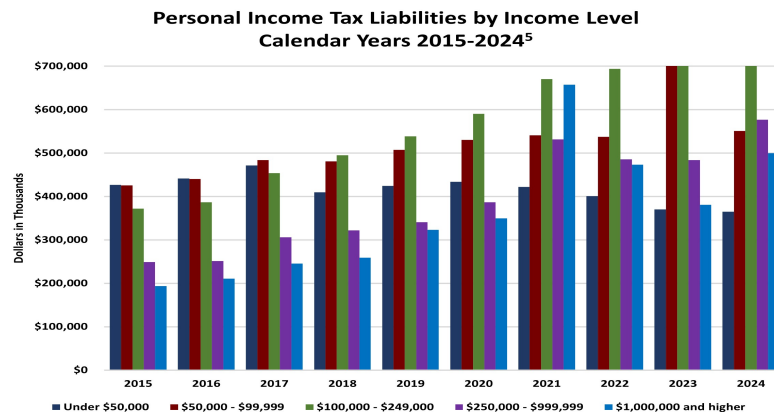
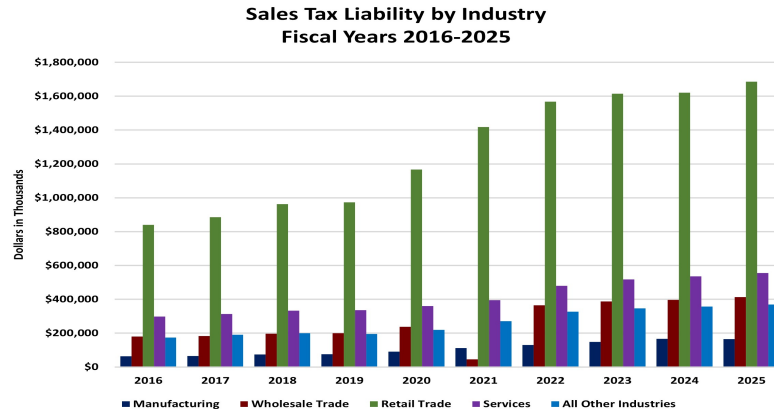
²In 2016, the Tax Commission changed from using U.S. Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) codes to using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The change provides industry groupings that are more meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Some industry categories shown have significant variances due to the change in classification codes.

³Under the NAICS, commercial farming is combined with agriculture/forestry, fishing, and other.

⁴Taxable sales by individuals and businesses without a sales and use tax permit.

⁵Data for calendar Years 2017-2021 are revised based on updated information from the Tax Commission.

⁶As displayed in ACFR 2016.



Schedule 8 - Outstanding Debt Ratios

Fiscal Years 2016-2025

(dollars in thousands, except per capita amount)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	
Governmental Activities										
Revenue Bonds ^{1,2,3}	\$ 146,516	\$ 136,844	\$ 356,334	\$ 388,896	\$ 8,605	\$ 377,361	\$ 355,982	\$ 177,368	\$ 170,332	\$1,157,098
Right to Use Payables ⁴	17,462	16,419	15,594	19,426	16,022	16,022	36,181	103,920	107,019	88,908
Notes Payable	595,116	564,331	524,263	496,460	497,341	497,341	522,352	642,626	876,124	1,180,577
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 759,094	\$ 717,594	\$ 896,191	\$ 904,782	\$ 521,968	\$ 890,724	\$ 914,515	\$ 923,914	\$1,153,475	\$2,426,583
Business-Type Activities										
Revenue Bonds ⁴	\$ 462,572	\$ 474,094	\$ 472,714	\$ 448,905	\$ 451,968	\$ 451,968	\$ 430,506	\$ 416,222	\$ 441,895	\$ 449,877
Right to Use Payables ⁵	4,995	4,148	302	393	827	827	37,781	56,887	55,892	71,928
Notes Payable ⁶	2,157	73	64	0	96	96	60	31	3	42,440
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 469,724	\$ 478,315	\$ 473,080	\$ 449,298	\$ 452,891	\$ 452,891	\$ 468,347	\$ 473,140	\$ 497,790	\$ 564,245
Total Primary Government	\$1,228,818	\$1,195,909	\$1,369,271	\$1,354,080	\$ 974,859	\$1,343,615	\$1,382,862	\$1,397,054	\$1,651,265	\$2,990,828
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income⁷	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%
Amount of Debt Per Capita⁷	\$ 724.1	\$ 689.3	\$ 774.0	\$ 748.9	\$ 527.2	\$ 705.3	\$ 711.3	\$ 708.8	\$ 824.8	\$ 1,245.1

Note: The Idaho Constitution Article VIII Section 1 amended in 1998 specifies that the Legislature shall not create any debts or liabilities, except in extreme emergencies, unless authorized by law and then approved by the people at a general election. This does not apply to liabilities incurred for ordinary operating expenses, nor debts or liabilities that are repaid by the end of the fiscal year. The debts or liabilities of independent public bodies corporate and politic created by law and which have no power to levy taxes or obligate the General Fund of the State are not debts or liabilities of the State of Idaho. Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements.

¹ In FY2025 the Idaho State Building Authority, pursuant to the power of the Authority to issue bonds for the Idaho State Department of Education (SDE) to fund grants by SDE to school districts in Idaho for modernization of school facilities (School Grants), the Authority issued its Sales Tax Revenue Education Bonds Series 2024A in October 2024 and Sales Tax Revenue Education Bonds Series 2025A making available a total of \$1.1 billion for School Grants. The Authority distributed the funds to SDE in six installments as school districts were qualified by SDE with the entire available funds being distributed to SDE on July 1, 2025.

² In FY2018 and FY2019 the Idaho State Building Authority issued revenue bonds for the State to acquire the HP Campus in Boise to be used by the State, for the Idaho State Board of Education to design and construct new facilities in Idaho Falls for research and related uses by the Idaho National Laboratory in collaboration with Idaho universities and colleges, and other parties, and for the Department of Health and Welfare to design and construct a new skilled nursing facility on the campus of Idaho's State Hospital South in Blackfoot.

³ In FY2020 the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation issued revenue bonds for a new 72,000 square foot, multi-story headquarters for Idaho Fish and Game programs and employees, and to enhance the entry to the MK Nature Center.

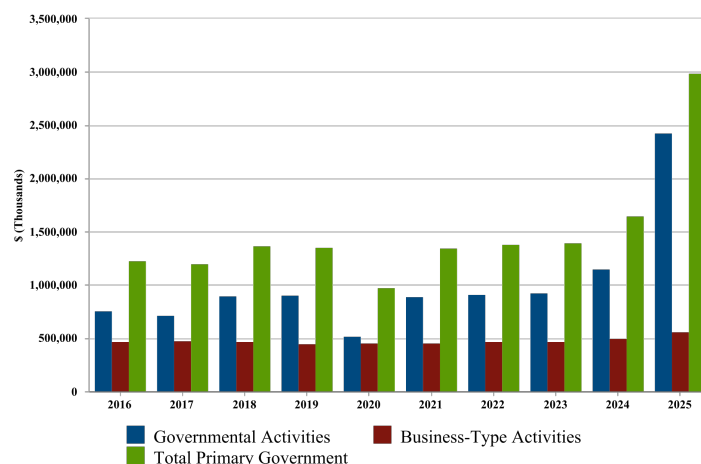
⁴ From FY2016-FY2018 the colleges and universities issued revenue bonds for various projects.

⁵ In FY2016 the increase in right to use payables is primarily due to Boise State University entering into two new lease agreements with the Boise State University Foundation. In FY2022 the increase is due to the implementation of GASB 87. In FY2023 the increase is due to the implementation of GASBS 94 & 96.

⁶ From FY2024-FY2025 the increase in notes payable resulted from University of Idaho entering into a \$42.4M interim bridge financing agreement to provide funding in advance of the closing of the University's General Revenue Bonds, Series 2025. The Series 2025 bonds closed in September 2025, and the proceeds were used to retire the bridge financing in full.

⁷ These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the current calendar year. See Schedule 11 for personal income and population data.

Outstanding Debt - Primary Government Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Schedule 9 - Other Long-Term Liabilities

Fiscal Years 2016-2025

(dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	(as restated)	
Governmental Activities										
Compensated Absences	\$ 54,058	\$ 55,172	\$ 57,321	\$ 55,756	\$ 55,242	\$ 62,947	\$ 66,152	\$ 66,660	\$ 72,268	\$ 81,193
Policy Claim Liabilities	10,804	11,138	15,213	19,382	17,491	19,524	22,419	24,199	38,067	32,836
Claims and Judgments	169,115	72,812	195,016	204,262	244,574	310,122	266,234	143,600	230,787	212,444
Net Pension Liability ³	306,439	452,474	357,313	325,734	257,027	476,326	23,640	800,924	816,956	740,858
Net OPEB Obligation	25,917									
Total OPEB Liability		43,185	42,103	33,446	39,293	32,841	35,344	25,090	24,495	27,604
Other Long-Term Liabilities	5,633	3,756	2,400							
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 571,966	\$ 638,537	\$ 669,366	\$ 638,580	\$ 613,627	\$ 901,760	\$ 413,789	\$1,060,473	\$1,182,573	\$1,094,935
Business-Type Activities										
Compensated Absences	\$ 21,373	\$ 22,670	\$ 23,616	\$ 24,143	\$ 26,739	\$ 27,534	\$ 28,314	\$ 30,515	\$ 32,515	\$ 34,512
Net Pension Liability ²	56,602	85,399	65,526	59,160	44,962	87,680		129,616	133,756	116,143
Net OPEB Obligation	22,973									
Total OPEB Liability ¹		55,643	55,838	52,150	61,715	68,117	73,148	59,271	60,919	58,768
Net OPEB Liability - U of I ¹		34,737	33,336	30,891	16,482	16,482				
Other Long-Term Liabilities	928	785	596	8,625	13,741	241,171	233,313	12,313	19,673	28,542
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 101,876	\$ 199,234	\$ 178,912	\$ 174,969	\$ 163,639	\$ 440,984	\$ 334,775	\$ 231,715	\$ 246,863	\$ 237,965
Total Primary Government	\$ 673,842	\$ 837,771	\$ 848,278	\$ 813,549	\$ 777,266	\$1,342,744	\$ 748,564	\$1,292,188	\$1,429,436	\$1,332,900

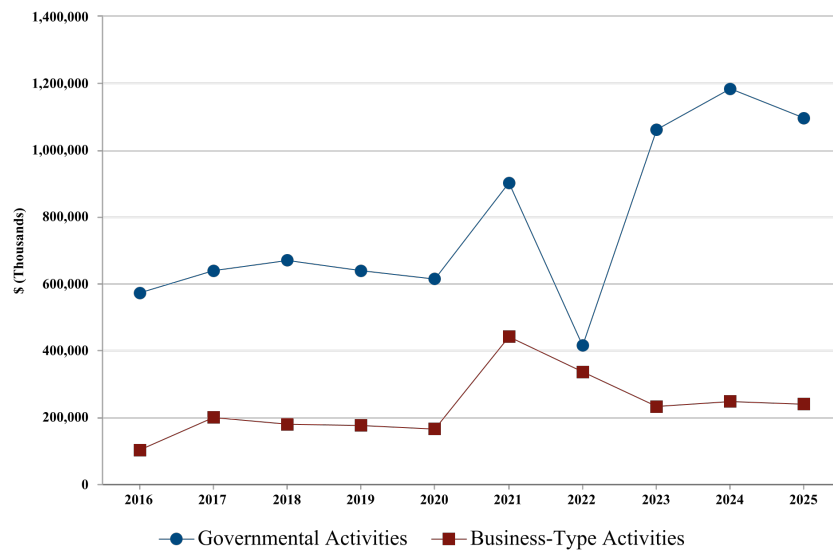
Note: Details regarding the liabilities listed above can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements.

¹ Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 in FY2018, the net OPEB obligation was removed and a total and net OPEB liability recorded.

² In FY2022, pension was in an asset position.

³ In FY2023, the large increase in governmental activities was due to pension returning to a liability position.

Other Long-Term Liabilities - Primary Government
Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Schedule 10 - Pledged Revenue Coverage

Fiscal Years 2016-2025

(dollars in thousands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Governmental Activities						
Notes Payable - Idaho Transportation Department¹						
Revenue:						
Federal Highway Grants ²	\$ 297,093	\$ 294,499	\$ 313,887	\$ 334,095	\$ 339,194	\$ 345,651
State Funds	4,540					
Available Revenue	\$ 301,633	\$ 294,499	\$ 313,887	\$ 334,095	\$ 339,194	\$ 345,651
Debt Service:						
Principal	\$ 29,186	\$ 30,365	\$ 31,061	\$ 32,559	\$ 34,028	\$ 34,654
Interest	\$ 29,207	\$ 27,810	\$ 24,955	\$ 24,392	\$ 26,608	\$ 26,949
Coverage	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.6
Business-Type Activities						
Revenue Bonds - Colleges and Universities³						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	\$ 301,659	\$ 305,823	\$ 321,224	\$ 355,942	\$ 368,458	\$ 407,540
Sale of Goods and Services Pledged	88,135	88,847	78,686	103,680	94,857	113,338
Other Income Pledged ⁴	45,051	49,951	54,682	58,666	55,978	68,975
Less: Operating Expenses	(68,803)	(65,110)	(77,481)	(104,644)	(101,561)	(86,944)
Net Available Revenue	\$ 366,042	\$ 379,511	\$ 377,111	\$ 413,644	\$ 417,732	\$ 502,909
Debt Service:						
Principal	\$ 20,682	\$ 18,002	\$ 18,109	\$ 20,135	\$ 19,765	\$ 21,295
Interest	\$ 16,450	\$ 19,852	\$ 20,329	\$ 20,338	\$ 19,759	\$ 20,425
Coverage	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.6	12.1
Revenue Bonds - Idaho Water Resources Board^{6,7}						
Revenue:						
Sale of Goods and Services	\$ 897					
Less: Operating Expenses	(292)					
Net Available Revenue	\$ 605	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Debt Service:						
Principal	\$ 2,065					
Interest	\$ 125					
Coverage	0.3					
Notes Payable - Colleges and Universities⁵						
Revenue:						
Student Fees Pledged	\$ 1,031					
Housing Fees Pledged	489					
Other Income Pledged	87					
Less: Operating Expenses	(480)					
Net Available Revenue	\$ 1,127	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Debt Service:						
Principal	\$ 1,284					
Interest	\$ 60					
Coverage	0.8					

Note: Details regarding the State's outstanding bonds can be found in Note 13 to the financial statements. Operating expenses do not include interest or depreciation expense. Coverage equals net available revenue divided by debt service.

¹ For fiscal years (FY) 2019 and 2022-2024, the Idaho Transportation Department issued notes payable to the Idaho Housing and Finance Association to finance road and infrastructure improvements.

² In FY2022 TECM bonds were added to this line.

³ In connection with the issuance of the 2019 bonds, the Idaho State University 2019 supplemental resolution amended the resolution to add other University revenues to pledged revenues resulting in a restatement. Additional details can be found in the Idaho State University's 2020 Annual Financial Report.

⁴ In FY2024, other pledged income increased primarily due to an increase in pledged investment income by the universities.

⁵ In FY2017 the 2014 issued notes payable were paid in full.

⁶ The Series 2006 Refunding Bonds were paid in full in FY2016.

⁷ The Idaho Water Resources Board revenue bonds were paid in full in FY2017.

2022	2023	2024	2025
\$ 842,828	\$ 1,406,689	\$ 1,942,686	\$ 2,451,984
\$ 842,828	\$ 1,406,689	\$ 1,942,686	\$ 2,451,984

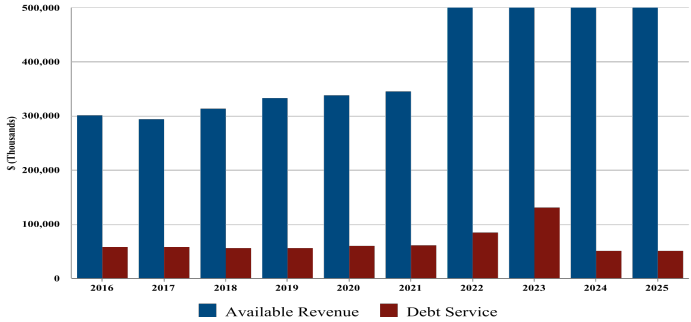
\$ 54,842	\$ 74,213	\$ 11,820	\$ 55,027
\$ 29,960	\$ 56,771	\$ 39,217	\$ 70,318
9.9	10.7	38.1	19.6

\$ 407,540	\$ 410,559	\$ 412,636	\$ 409,407
113,338	130,225	152,560	176,084
68,975	88,071	105,047	122,409
(112,566)	(145,604)	(155,126)	(168,341)
\$ 477,287	\$ 483,251	\$ 515,117	\$ 539,559
\$ 21,761	\$ 16,251	\$ 17,700	\$ 17,978
\$ 17,258	\$ 21,206	\$ 16,560	\$ 17,443
12.2	12.9	15.0	15.2

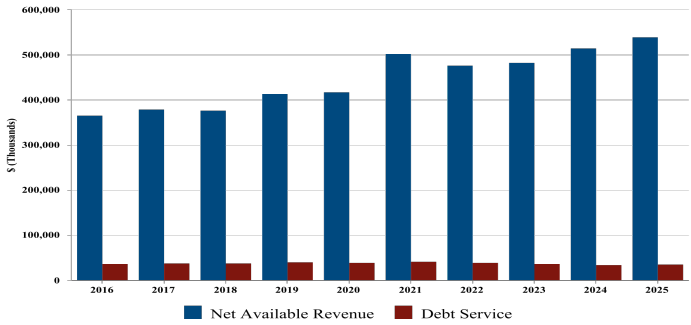
\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
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\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
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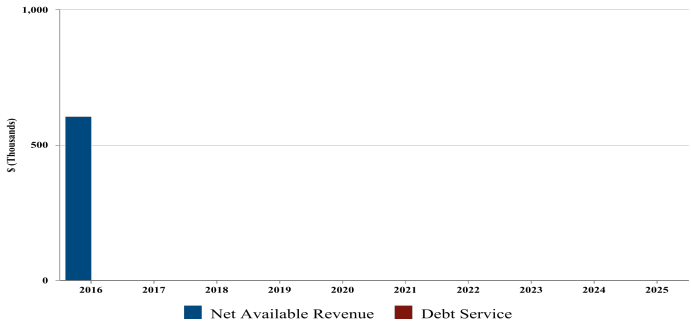
Idaho Transportation Department, Notes Payable
Revenue and Debt Service
Fiscal Years 2016-2025



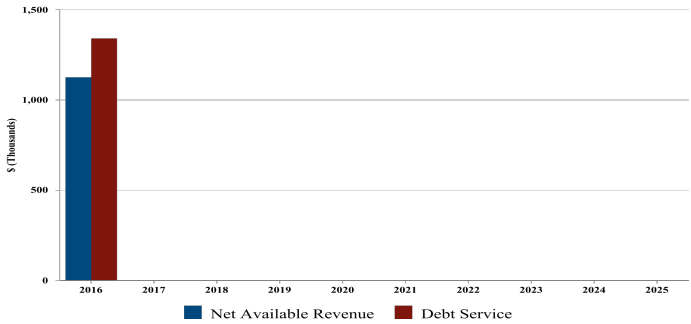
Colleges and Universities, Revenue Bonds
Revenue and Debt Service
Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Idaho Water Resources Board, Revenue Bonds
Revenue and Debt Service
Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Colleges and Universities, Notes Payable
Revenue and Debt Service
Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Schedule 11 - Demographic and Economic Indicators

Calendar Years 2016-2025

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population						
Idaho (<i>in thousands</i>)	1,697	1,735	1,769	1,808	1,849	1,905
Change	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	3.0%
National (<i>in thousands</i>)	324,640	326,850	328,740	330,420	331,610	332,330
Change	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Total Personal Income ¹						
Idaho (<i>in billions</i>)	\$ 67	\$ 71	\$ 77	\$ 83	\$ 92	\$ 106
Change	4.2%	6.2%	7.1%	8.4%	10.9%	15.2%
National (<i>in billions</i>)	\$ 15,888	\$ 16,663	\$ 17,528	\$ 18,364	\$ 19,629	\$ 21,502
Change	2.7%	4.9%	5.2%	4.8%	6.9%	9.5%
Per Capita Personal Income						
Idaho	\$ 39,653	\$ 41,199	\$ 43,256	\$ 45,880	\$ 49,733	\$ 55,608
Change	2.2%	3.9%	5.0%	6.1%	8.4%	11.8%
National	\$ 48,940	\$ 50,980	\$ 53,319	\$ 55,576	\$ 59,193	\$ 64,702
Change	1.9%	4.2%	4.6%	4.2%	6.5%	9.3%
Median Age - Idaho ²	36.1	35.7	35.9	36.9	NA	37.3
Educational Attainment ³						
8th Grade or Less	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%
Some High School, No Diploma	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%
High School Diploma	27.9%	28.2%	27.8%	26.1%	24.7%	26.9%
Some College, No Degree	25.3%	26.3%	25.5%	26.0%	25.8%	23.6%
Associate, Bachelor or Graduate Degree	37.2%	36.4%	37.6%	39.4%	40.8%	40.8%
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Idaho						
Civilian Labor Force	812,921	839,776	862,513	889,194	897,739	917,056
Employed	783,180	812,875	837,514	862,864	848,741	884,328
Unemployed	29,741	26,901	24,999	26,330	48,998	32,728
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.2%	2.9%	3%	5.5%	3.6%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in Idaho						
Goods Producing Industries						
Mining	2,367	2,176	2,171	2,297	2,491	2,786
Logging and Wood Products ⁵	9,211	9,430	9,778	10,296	9,963	10,231
Computer and Electronics ⁵	10,411	10,446	10,862	10,429	9,734	9,226
Construction	39,479	42,715	46,902	50,701	53,405	57,942
Manufacturing-Durable Goods ^{4, 5}	29,301	29,959	30,961	30,515	30,061	31,117
Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods ⁵	34,469	36,104	36,819	37,888	37,668	39,055
Total Goods Producing Industries	125,238	130,830	137,493	142,126	143,322	150,357
Non-Goods Producing Industries						
Trade	131,802	133,728	136,529	139,186	140,392	152,316
Service	307,375	317,412	330,664	343,584	338,457	360,134
State and Local Government	109,671	111,453	113,448	115,487	112,877	115,569
Federal Government	12,839	12,987	13,087	13,202	13,690	13,288
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	561,687	575,580	593,728	611,459	605,416	641,307
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	686,925	706,410	731,221	753,585	748,738	791,664

Sources: Idaho Division of Financial Management, Idaho Department of Labor, Idaho State Board of Education, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Note: Prior year amounts may change due to revisions by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Census Bureau, or the Idaho Division of Financial Management.

¹ Total personal income is comprised of earned income, dividends, interest, rents, and government transfer payments.

² Median age data for Idaho is not currently available for calendar year 2025.

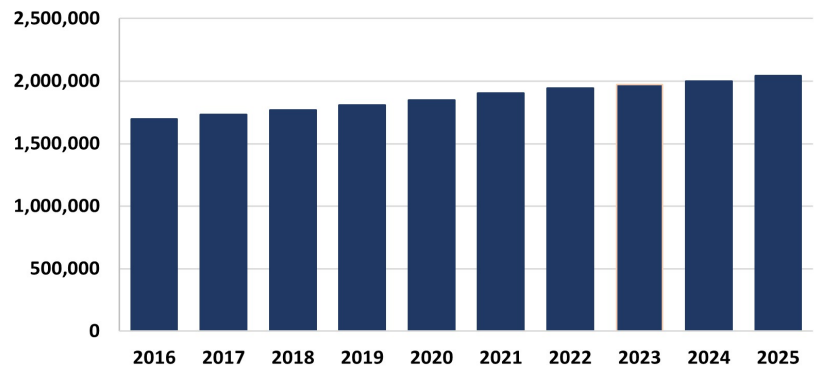
³ Educational attainment information is not currently available for calendar year 2025.

⁴ "Manufacturing-Durable Goods" amounts are net of "Logging and Wood Products" and "Computer and Electronics" amounts, which are presented separately in this schedule.

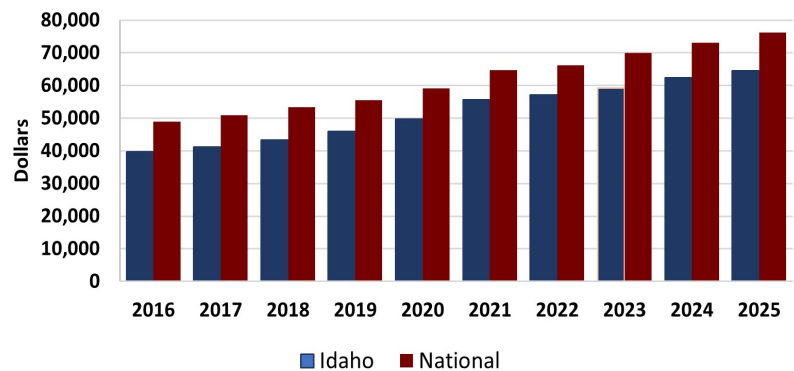
⁵ In 2025, reporting method changed and "Logging and Wood Products" amounts are now included in "Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods", and "Computer and Electronics" amounts are now included in "Manufacturing-Durable Goods".

2022	2023	2024	2025
1,944	1,971	2,002	2,042
2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%
334,360	337,210	340,460	342,830
0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
\$ 111	\$ 117	\$ 125	\$ 132
4.7%	5.2%	6.9%	5.6%
\$ 22,154	\$ 23,585	\$ 24,906	\$ 26,162
3.0%	6.5%	5.6%	5.0%
\$ 57,034	\$ 59,201	\$ 62,324	\$ 64,508
2.6%	3.8%	5.3%	3.5%
\$ 66,259	\$ 69,942	\$ 73,154	\$ 76,311
2.4%	5.6%	4.6%	4.3%
37.5	37.8	37.8	NA
3.5%	3.0%	2.9%	NA
4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	NA
26.0%	25.9%	26.3%	NA
23.9%	24.6%	23.3%	NA
42.1%	41.6%	42.9%	NA
961,441	969,376	1,000,658	1,013,141
933,268	939,110	962,943	976,258
28,173	30,266	37,715	36,883
2.9%	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%
2,842	2,915	3,054	3,303
10,331	9,893	9,693	0
9,274	9,254	8,963	0
63,307	65,659	68,573	71,833
32,627	33,377	33,038	32,172
40,155	40,865	41,518	41,281
158,536	161,963	164,839	148,589
156,024	156,135	157,969	158,693
376,975	390,369	401,332	411,738
119,457	122,034	121,373	123,656
13,004	13,726	14,480	14,488
665,460	682,264	695,154	708,575
823,996	844,227	859,993	857,164

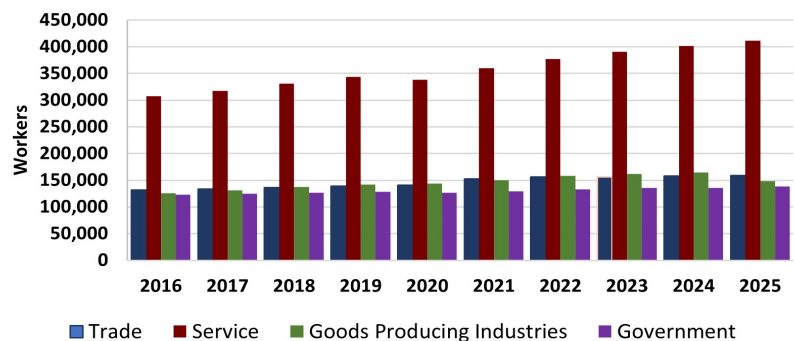
Idaho Population
Calendar Years 2016-2025



Per Capita Personal Income
Calendar Years 2016-2025



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers
Employed in Idaho
Calendar Years 2016-2025



Schedule 12 - Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	As of June 30, 2016			As of June 30, 2025		
	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total State Employment	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of Total State Employment
Major Idaho Employers¹						
State of Idaho ²	19,500-20,000	1	2.5	35,000+	1	3.7
St. Luke's Health System	11,500-12,000	3	1.5	16,000+	2	1.6
Federal Government	12,000-12,500	2	1.6	14,500+	3	1.5
Wal-Mart	6,500-7,000	4	0.9	9,000+	4	0.9
St. Alphonsus Health System	3,000-3,500	10	0.4	6,000+	5	0.6
Albertson's Inc.	3,000-3,500	12	0.4	5,500+	6	0.6
Battelle Energy Alliance	3,000-3,500	9	0.4	5,500+	7	0.6
Micron Technology	5,500-6,000	5	0.7	5,500+	8	0.6
West Ada School District				4,500+	10	0.5
Boise School District	3,500-4,000	8	0.5	3,500+	11	0.4
Kootenai Health				3,000+	12	0.3
Brigham Young University-Idaho	4,500-5,000	6	0.6			
Meridian Joint School District #2	4,000-4,500	7	0.5			
J.R. Simplot Co.	3,000-3,500	11	0.4			
Total	82,000		10.4	108,000		11.3

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, except state employee data, which comes from the Office of the Idaho State Controller.

Note: All figures, except for the State of Idaho as of January 9, 2025, are based on a calendar year average. Total number of employees is based on the sum of the mid-points in the ranges given.

¹Employers who have not yet signed a disclosure with the Idaho Department of Labor will not appear for the current year.

²The State of Idaho employee total as of January 9, 2025 was obtained from the 2025 Legislative Handbook.

Schedule 13 - Education Enrollment

Public School Enrollment Grades K-12

Academic Years 2015/2016-2024/2025

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Elementary	162,131	163,519	164,180	166,060	167,214	162,338	166,586	164,594	162,490	159,324
Secondary	132,340	135,268	138,289	141,168	144,777	148,315	149,573	150,589	151,613	150,920
Total All Grades	294,471	298,787	302,469	307,228	311,991	310,653	316,159	315,183	314,103	310,244

Source: Idaho Department of Education

Public Higher Education Enrollment

Student Headcount¹ (Calendar Years 2015-2024)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Boise State University	23,854	24,121	25,504	26,216	24,067	25,793	26,115	26,670	27,198	28,461
Idaho State University	12,928	12,505	12,372	12,425	11,786	12,157	12,319	12,623	13,056	13,910
University of Idaho	11,780	12,072	11,841	11,926	10,791	11,303	11,507	11,849	12,286	12,383
Lewis-Clark State College	3,909	3,733	3,677	3,748	3,856	3,710	3,783	3,769	3,877	4,037
Eastern Idaho Technical College (EITC) ²	676	809	1,288							
Total Colleges and Universities	53,147	53,240	54,682	54,315	50,500	52,963	53,724	54,911	56,417	58,791

Source: Idaho State Board of Education

Note: Total headcount includes academic full-time, academic part-time, and vocational students.

¹Figures are based on fall enrollment numbers for each year.

²In FY19 EITC became a community college (College of Eastern Idaho) and is no longer a state entity.

Schedule 14 - State Employees by Function

Fiscal Years 2016-2025

Full-Time Employees

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ³	2025
General Government										
Tax Commission	422	436	428	429	425	404	394	403	403	414
Department of Administration	128	132	109	111	115	109	113	111	113	126
All Other	1,132	1,171	1,207	1,255	1,410	1,517	1,547	1,579	1,650	1,759
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction	1,928	1,897	1,840	1,877	1,935	1,896	1,749	1,801	1,985	2,151
Idaho State Police	490	518	514	535	525	540	529	534	534	563
Department of Juvenile Corrections	391	405	398	400	400	392	369	374	362	380
All Other	428	421	437	440	457	461	452	473	488	498
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare	2,650	2,648	2,668	2,670	2,725	2,693	2,716	2,774	2,810	2,650
Education										
Colleges and Universities	6,984	7,396	7,318	7,342	7,375	6,972	7,012	7,476	7,500	7,855
All Other	384	401	401	401	402	406	402	411	440	442
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department	1,516	1,479	1,550	1,559	1,564	1,631	1,604	1,591	1,517	1,545
Department of Labor	497	477	459	459	473	550	515	511	484	461
Department of Agriculture	269	272	293	297	302	295	305	282	292	307
All Other	1,011	1,078	1,092	1,094	1,090	1,073	1,038	1,090	1,088	1,391
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality	329	337	353	353	351	335	328	341	336	351
Department of Fish and Game	530	528	547	546	542	522	517	525	524	534
Department of Lands	252	269	276	276	277	281	276	268	277	270
Department of Parks and Recreation	135	135	139	136	141	132	139	148	167	182
All Other	161	174	172	174	170	160	160	169	162	166
State Total	19,637	20,174	20,201	20,354	20,679	20,369	20,165	20,861	21,132	22,045

Part-Time and Temporary Employees¹

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ³	2025
General Government	440	420	368	392	415	592	391	367	402	382
Public Safety and Correction	162	173	179	171	183	176	199	189	231	228
Health and Human Services	255	263	258	266	257	277	263	239	211	204
Education ⁴	2,578	2,742	2,377	2,176	2,115	1,219	1,327	1,444	12,470	12,655
Economic Development	632	647	548	507	509	495	482	490	494	484
Natural Resources ²	476	888	581	430	485	418	450	458	454	420
State Total	4,543	5,133	4,311	3,942	3,964	3,177	3,112	3,187	14,262	14,373

Source: Office of the Idaho State Controller.

¹ Part-time and temporary employees are those working less than full-time, including board and commission members.² The increase in the hiring of part-time and temporary employees in fiscal year 2017 is primarily due to the Department of Lands receiving additional appropriation to add needed fire fighting positions in response to the 2015 fire season. Also, the Department of Fish and Game hired more seasonal workers during the peak visitation period to serve the more than five million annual visitors to the State Parks.³ In 2024, we switched financial systems and used new reports.⁴ Prior to Luma, all non-benefited student/temporary employees at the university were not reported to EIS and were not part of the employee counts.

Schedule 15 - Operating Indicators by Function

Fiscal/Calendar Years 2016-2025

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Government						
Tax Commission						
Number of Returns Filed (<i>in thousands</i>)	2,484	2,531	2,680	2,844	2,919	3,361
Number of Returns Filed Electronically (<i>in thousands</i>)	731	764	797	831	844	883
Department of Administration						
Construction Projects Administered	366	359	428	473	446	202
Employees Covered by Benefit Plans	20,019	20,549	20,557	20,768	20,995	20,660
Public Safety and Correction						
Department of Correction ¹						
Incarcerated Offenders	7,715	8,212	8,645	9,030	8,775	8,518
Supervised Offenders	17,162	17,205	17,814	19,115	19,790	18,969
Idaho State Police						
Drug Related Arrests ²	1,389	1,948	2,098	2,224	2,043	2,122
DUI Arrests ²	1,089	1,316	1,410	1,518	1,555	1,410
All Other Arrests ²	702	710	826	911	865	857
Department of Juvenile Corrections						
Number of Juveniles Served	433	444	447	421	358	314
Rate of Recombitment to DJC Custody	14.0%	15.0 %	14.0 %	16.0 %	7.0 %	11.0 %
Health and Human Services						
Department of Health and Welfare ¹						
Medicaid Enrollees	299,611	314,584	306,459	291,990	313,884	414,152
Percent of Population	17.7%	18.1 %	17.3 %	16.1 %	17.0 %	21.7 %
Food Stamp Recipients	189,910	175,644	161,694	149,537	147,054	130,699
Percent of Population	11.2%	10.1 %	9.1 %	8.3 %	8.0 %	6.9 %
Education						
Colleges and Universities¹						
Enrollment	53,147	53,240	54,778	54,315	50,500	52,963
Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded	10,648	10,983	11,386	11,341	12,119	12,163
Economic Development						
Idaho Transportation Department						
Percent of Pavement Which is Deficient ¹	16.0%	15.0 %	12.0 %	9.3 %	7.9 %	13.3 %
Vehicles Weighed (<i>in thousands</i>)	2,078	3,108	3,452	2,947	2,947	3,239
Department of Labor						
Individuals Registered for Employment ^{4,5}	121,672	84,933	75,310	61,431	66,827	45,588
Job Openings Received ⁷	279,856	165,004	178,129	197,022	150,881	159,851
Department of Agriculture						
Conduct Disease Tests on Animals	102,251	132,236	432,002	480,418	497,318	481,143
Inspections of Dairy Farms	8,419	7,378	7,535	7,518	8,059	7,804
Natural Resources						
Department of Environmental Quality						
Air Quality Sites Monitored	39	39	35	35	34	34
Water Sites Monitored ⁶	284	230	264	260	0	265
Department of Fish and Game						
Citations and Warnings Issued	2,635	3,387	3,752	4,060	3,727	3,110
Hatchery Fish Raised (<i>in thousands</i>) ²	33,573	33,853	30,042	29,011	29,700	28,948
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Sold ²	584,871	569,563	588,632	593,782	651,511	653,889
Department of Lands¹						
Forest Products Harvested (<i>in million board feet</i>)	201	173	179	191	247	302
Fires Responded to on IDL Land	168	213	259	239	257	408
Department of Parks and Recreation						
Park Visitation (<i>in thousands</i>) ^{1, 2, 3}	4,819	5,426	5,726	5,797	7,024	6,846
Recreational Registrations (<i>in thousands</i>) ³	288	282	290	301	NA	312

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

Note: Operating indicators for fiscal years FY2024 and FY2025 are estimates unless otherwise noted below

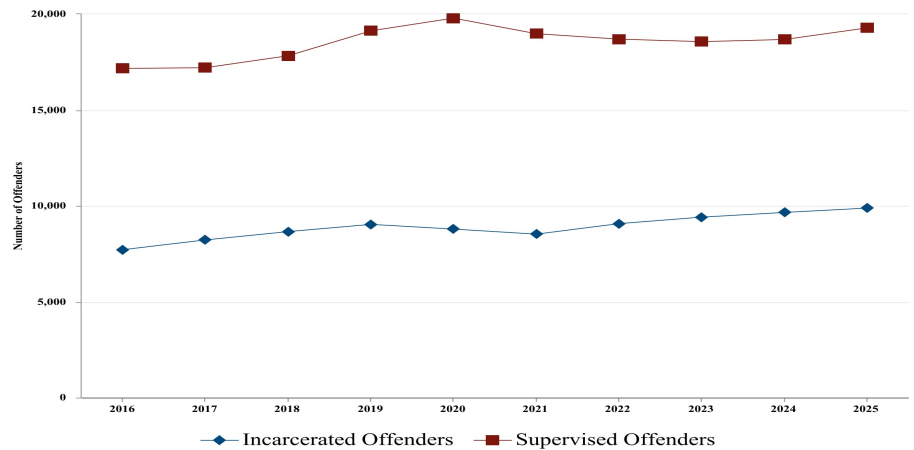
¹ Operating indicators for FY2024 are actual amounts, not estimates.

² Operating indicators are reported on a calendar year basis. For calendar years 2021-2025, operating indicators have been revised.

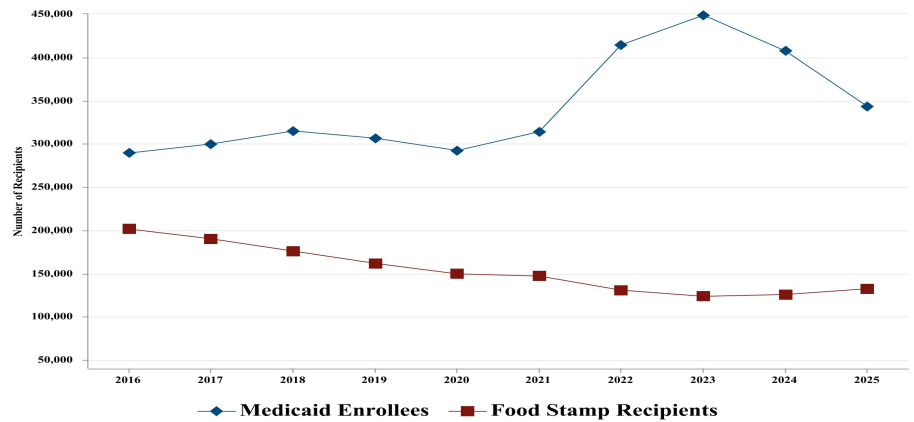
³ Park visitation is counted in visitor days. Recreational registrations include boats, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, and Park N' Ski permits.

2022	2023	2024	2025
4,412	4,011	3,296	3,402
966	893	1,051	1,084
530	560	418	399
20,454	21,159	21,408	22,321
9,060	9,399	9,657	9,875
18,695	18,550	18,676	19,274
2,160	2,016	1,720	1,732
1,498	1,378	1,205	1,173
787	642	617	639
282	272	295	300
17.0 %	20.0 %	14.0 %	21.0 %
448,491	407,267	350,054	343,076
23.1 %	20.7 %	17.5 %	16.8 %
123,278	125,588	132,820	132,159
6.3 %	6.4 %	6.6 %	6.5 %
53,724	54,911	56,417	58,791
12,462	12,489	13,315	13,494
11.1 %	12.0 %	14.0 %	13.0 %
2,953	3,434	4,564	5,680
41,707	40,715	43,068	45,219
285,728	239,254	177,130	168,122
536,736	541,343	449,374	421,998
7,098	6,806	6,107	4,775
33	32	32	31
258	240	225	225
3,464	4,486	5,263	6,643
29,997	28,304	28,731	32,048
547,861	560,079	543,991	526,572
301	299	326	315
287	286	339	380
6,003	6,097	6,208	NA
296	258	342	308

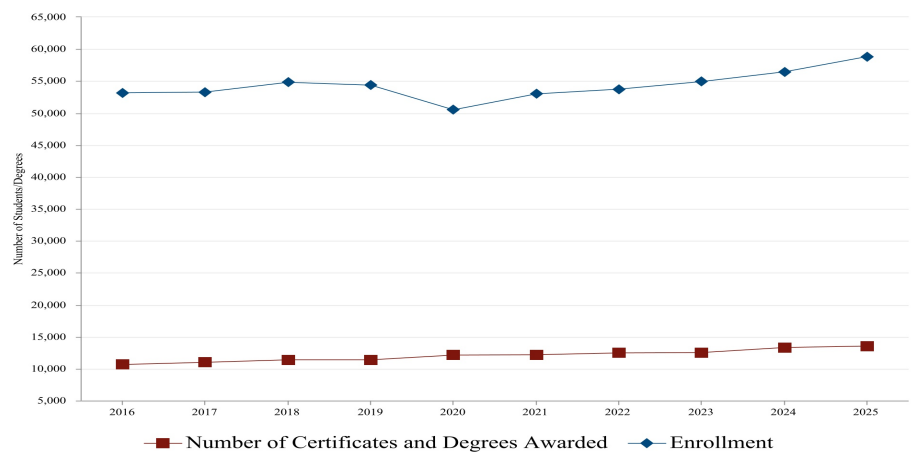
Department of Correction - Adult Offenders Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Department of Health and Welfare Medicaid Enrollees and Food Stamp Recipients Fiscal Years 2016-2025



Colleges and Universities - Enrollment and Degrees Awarded Fiscal Years 2016-2025



⁴ In FY2016, the increase in job openings is due to an improving Idaho economy. A substantial decrease in unemployment has contributed to a decrease in the number of individuals registered for employment.

⁵ A new federal program was implemented in federal fiscal year 2016 which significantly changed the way the department reports Employment Service (ES) job seekers. The department now divides ES job seekers into two groups, those that use self-services (reportable individuals) and those receiving staff assisted services (participants). For FY2018 and FY2019, the count shown is the assumed total of the two groups.

⁶ Due to COVID budgeting decreases DEQ had to postpone monitoring water sites in FY20.

⁷ In FY2022, Idaho's job growth outpaced its population growth.

Schedule 16 - Capital Assets by Function

Fiscal Years 2016-2025

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General Government										
Department of Administration										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	754	754	754	754	754	754	754	754	752	948
Public Safety and Correction										
Department of Correction										
Buildings	84	80	83	84	83	93	85	85	85	86
Vehicles	457	455	477	491	489	537	529	578	540	553
Idaho State Police										
Vehicles ²	497	514	538	574	604	633	578	616	651	612
Machinery and Equipment ¹	1,210	1,288	1,312	1,677	1,688	1,729	1,786	1,837	2,022	1,996
Department of Juvenile Corrections										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	242	244	244	244	244	244	244	244	264	269
Vehicles	62	64	60	60	59	58	58	60	58	58
Health and Human Services										
Department of Health and Welfare										
Buildings (square footage in thousands) ²	1,487	1,463	1,463	1,260	1,260	1,280	1,158	1,212	1,170	1,249
Vehicles	492	487	498	506	506	450	435	443	449	498
Education										
Colleges and Universities										
Buildings (square footage in thousands)	15,252	15,382	15,414	15,311	15,515	15,826	15,831	16,002	16,147	16,067
Economic Development										
Idaho Transportation Department										
Highway Lane Miles ³	12,271	12,274	12,273	12,273	12,272	12,165	12,156	12,276	12,176	12,228
Vehicles	680	705	712	705	860	907	890	920	893	1,004
Heavy Equipment	898	838	836	872	1,172	1,214	1,111	1,358	1,363	1,445
Department of Agriculture										
Scientific and Laboratory Equipment ⁴	106	112	114	112	105	108	148	162	121	125
Vehicles ⁴	210	237	237	237	213	223	228	255	288	286
Natural Resources										
Department of Environmental Quality										
Air Monitoring Instruments ⁴	148	158	165	177	190	194	198	209	245	251
Water Sampling/Quality Equipment ⁴	29	33	39	43	49	49	51	57	58	58
Department of Fish and Game										
Hatcheries	23	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	22
Vehicles	702	730	768	751	757	782	776	807	812	790
Boats ⁴	83	82	85	86	90	91	98	100	108	112
Wildlife Management Areas	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Department of Lands										
Acres of Land (in thousands) ³	2,442	2,442	2,445	2,445	2,477	2,478	2,478	2,485	2,504	2,504
Vehicles	412	415	422	435	440	469	468	477	529	549
Department of Parks and Recreation										
State Parks	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Acres of State Park Land (in thousands) ⁵	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buildings	356	364	366	372	390	392	392	394	407	407
Vehicles	317	322	321	337	332	339	337	348	360	378

Sources: Office of the Idaho State Controller, Idaho Departments of Juvenile Corrections, Health and Welfare, Transportation, Environmental Quality, Fish and Game, Lands, Parks and Recreation, and Idaho colleges and universities.

Note: The Idaho State Tax Commission, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor are not capital-asset intensive.

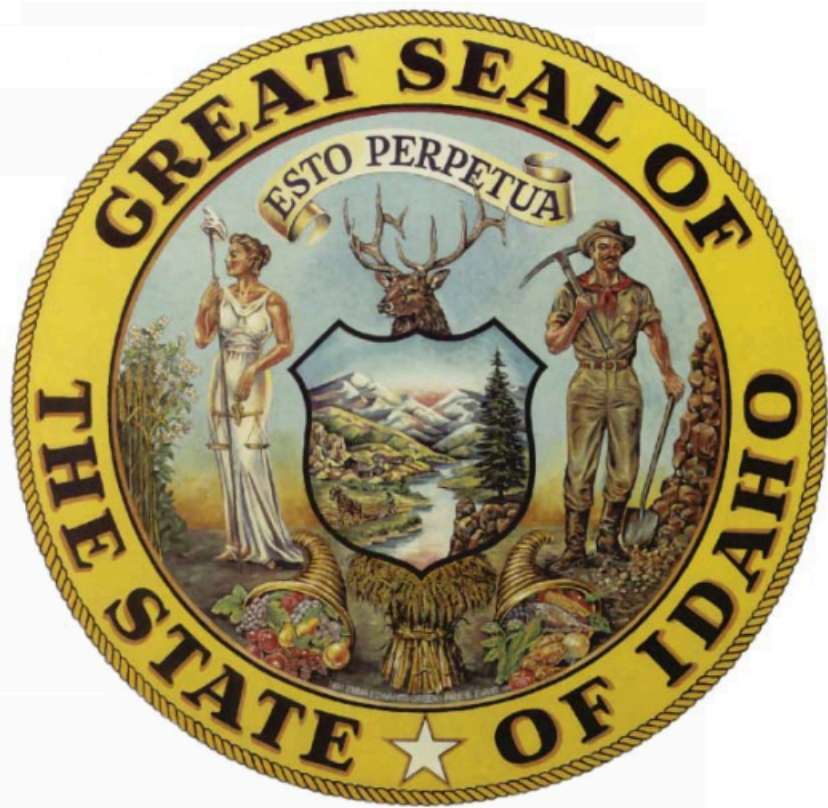
¹ In FY2016-2021, Idaho State Police ordered more vehicles and related equipment than in prior years.

² Leased buildings are included.

³ Highway lane miles and acres of land for FY2019-2025 are based on estimates.

⁴ Assets under \$5,000 are not included in capital assets.

⁵ Includes land under water.



Schedule 17 - Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balances

General Fund Accounts

June 30, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7	\$ 1			
Pooled Cash and Investments	117,582	382,138	\$ 955,342	\$ 115,767	\$ 421,392
Investments		706,691			
Accounts Receivable, Net	274	955		11,250	
Taxes Receivable, Net	405,581	2,012			35,099
Interfund Receivables	319,748				30
Due from Other Entities					
Inventories and Prepaid Items	11,112			562	
Loans, Notes, Leases and Pledges Receivable, Net					
Other Assets	4,322	3,616	3,067	622	1,311
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents				7,309	
Investments				594,501	
Total Assets	\$ 858,626	\$ 1,095,413	\$ 958,409	\$ 730,011	\$ 457,832
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 24,816			\$ 149	\$ 422
Payroll and Related Liabilities	30,629	\$ 162		25	38
Interfund Payables	2,454	1			441
Due to Other Entities					
Unearned Revenue	28	88,663			
Amounts Held in Trust for Others	3,255				
Other Accrued Liabilities	1,189	10		86	
Total Liabilities	62,371	88,836	0	260	901
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows	93,812	2,485		11,542	2,930
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories and Prepaid Items	11,112			562	
Noncurrent Receivables					
Restricted				626,560	
Committed		1,004,092			454,001
Assigned	38,666				
Unassigned	652,665		\$ 958,409	91,087	
Total Fund Balances	702,443	1,004,092	958,409	718,209	454,001
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 858,626	\$ 1,095,413	\$ 958,409	\$ 730,011	\$ 457,832

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	Total
					\$ 49	\$ 57
\$ 91	\$ 6,067	\$ 353	\$ 5,606	\$ 64,073	1,205,162	3,273,573
					4,655	711,346
				1,191	1,972	15,642
76,825	56,983				8,803	585,303
					258	320,036
			195	13,726	1,766	27,361
					77,175	77,175
					3,776	16,714
289,398					516	297,223
					3,705	598,206
\$ 366,314	\$ 63,050	\$ 353	\$ 5,801	\$ 78,990	\$ 1,307,837	\$ 5,922,636
	\$ 74			\$ 1,871	\$ 60,874	\$ 88,206
			\$ 243	1,332	2,466	34,895
					203	3,099
\$ 90,031						90,031
					5,877	94,568
					65,312	68,567
				63	835	2,183
90,031	74	0	243	3,266	135,567	381,549
6,500	19,730			1,122	81,552	219,673
			195	13,726	1,766	27,361
					25	25
269,783	43,246				14,656	954,245
		\$ 353			978,405	2,436,851
			5,363	60,876	95,866	200,771
						1,702,161
269,783	43,246	353	5,558	74,602	1,090,718	5,321,414
\$ 366,314	\$ 63,050	\$ 353	\$ 5,801	\$ 78,990	\$ 1,307,837	\$ 5,922,636

Schedule 18 - Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**General Fund Accounts****For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025***(dollars in thousands)*

	State General Account	Permanent Building	Budget Stabilization	Millennium	Income Earnings
REVENUES					
Sales Tax	\$ 2,561,081				\$ (1,255)
Individual and Corporate Taxes	3,205,996	\$ (1,000)			
Other Taxes	24,682	6,456			4,080
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	13,717				1,351
Sale of Goods and Services	12	330			5,731
Grants and Contributions	57			\$ 327	
Investment Income (Loss)	(8,733)	99,524	\$ (10,986)	67,375	2,541
Tobacco Settlement				19,246	
Other Income	3,618	643			340
Total Revenues	5,800,430	105,953	(10,986)	86,948	12,788
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	132,187	(537)		327	4
Public Safety and Correction	482,951				2,371
Health and Human Services				15,233	9,250
Education	234,488			1,205	2,816,733
Economic Development	68,174	162			928
Natural Resources	33,536				
Capital Outlay	17,481	336,385			2,533
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	18,736			7,907	97
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	6,881				
Interest and Other Charges	1,135				
Total Expenditures	995,569	336,010	0	24,672	2,831,916
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	4,804,861	(230,057)	(10,986)	62,276	(2,819,128)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Lease Acquisitions	1,313				
Sale of Capital Assets	320	1,704			1
Transfers In	6,218,647	77,237	9,963	63,986	2,752,119
Transfers Out	(11,221,735)	(7,518)		(51,988)	(59,693)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(5,001,455)	71,423	9,963	11,998	2,692,427
Net Change in Fund Balances	(196,594)	(158,634)	(1,023)	74,274	(126,701)
Fund Balances - Beginning as Previously Reported	899,037	1,162,726	959,432	643,935	580,702
Restatement for Error Correction					
Fund Balances - Beginning as Restated	899,037	1,162,726	959,432	643,935	580,702
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 702,443	\$ 1,004,092	\$ 958,409	\$ 718,209	\$ 454,001

Sales Tax	Income Tax Refunds	Catastrophic Health Care	Legislative	Warrant Deficiency	Miscellaneous	General Account Transfer Eliminations	Total
\$ 472,383	\$ (61)						\$ 3,032,148
	(15,659)						3,189,337
(219)	16,238				\$ 4,987		56,224
				\$ 66	37,766		52,900
				38	41,065		47,176
					22,284		22,668
3,417		\$ 9			47,549		200,696
							19,246
			\$ 4	6,666	26,358		37,629
475,581	518	9	4	6,770	180,009		6,658,024
3			9,367	38	46,194		187,583
					12,531		497,853
					1,247		25,730
					23,230		3,075,656
				1,379	40,067		110,710
				76,826	14,512		124,874
				1	87,455		443,855
523,951	536				165,933		717,160
					4,095		10,976
					555		1,690
523,954	536	0	9,367	78,244	395,819		5,196,087
(48,373)	(18)	9	(9,363)	(71,474)	(215,810)		1,461,937
					704		2,017
					25		2,050
1,046,963	837,049		9,645	58,780	556,748	\$ (11,291,609)	339,528
(919,697)	(857,908)				(161,453)	11,291,609	(1,988,383)
127,266	(20,859)	0	9,645	58,780	396,024	0	(1,644,788)
78,893	(20,877)	9	282	(12,694)	180,214		(182,851)
190,890	64,123	344	5,276	87,296	910,702		5,504,463
					(198)		(198)
190,890	64,123	344	5,276	87,296	910,504		5,504,265
\$ 269,783	\$ 43,246	\$ 353	\$ 5,558	\$ 74,602	\$ 1,090,718	\$ 0	\$ 5,321,414

Schedule 19 - Miscellaneous Statistics

State Facts	
State Capital	Boise
Admitted to the Union	July 3, 1890
Nickname	The Gem State
Motto	Esto Perpetua (Let It Be Perpetual)
Population	2,041,997
Highest Elevation Point	Mt. Borah - 12,662 Feet Above Sea Level
Lowest Elevation Point	Snake River at Lewiston - 710 Feet Above Sea Level
Number of Lakes	More Than 2,000
State Bird	Mountain Bluebird
State Dance	Square Dance
State Fish	Cutthroat Trout
State Flower	Syringa
State Fossil	Hagerman Horse
State Fruit	Huckleberry
State Gem Stone	Idaho Star Garnet
State Gemstone Cut	The Idaho Cut
State Horse	Appaloosa
State Dinosaur	Oryctodromeus
State Insect	Monarch Butterfly
State Raptor	Peregrine Falcon
State Amphibian	Idaho Giant Salamander
State Song	"Here We Have Idaho"
State Tree	Western White Pine
State Vegetable	Potato

Source: Idaho Blue Book, 2023-2024

Land Area and Use
(in square miles)

Land Area	83,569
Water Area	880
Federal Land	52,527
Total Non-Federal Land	30,454
Total Rural Land	82,980
Agricultural Land	12,447
Range Land	34,022
Forest Land	32,362

Land Area and Use amounts were converted from square acres to square miles at 640 acres to the mile.

Source: Idaho Blue Book, 2023-2024

Source: Idaho Fiscal Facts, 2025

Twenty Largest Communities in Idaho		
	2010 Census	2020 Census
Boise	205,671	235,684
Meridian	75,092	117,635
Nampa	81,557	100,200
Idaho Falls	56,813	64,818
Caldwell	46,237	59,996
Pocatello	54,255	56,320
Coeur d'Alene	44,137	54,628
Twin Falls	44,125	51,807
Rexburg	25,484	39,409
Post Falls	27,574	38,485
Lewiston	31,894	34,203
Eagle	19,908	30,346
Moscow	23,800	25,435
Kuna	15,210	24,011
Ammon	13,816	17,694
Mountain Home	14,206	15,979
Chubbuck	13,922	15,570
Hayden	13,294	15,570
Jerome	10,890	12,349
Blackfoot	11,899	12,346

Source: Idaho Blue Book, 2023-2024

Idaho Commodity Rankings

Commodity	U.S. Rank	U.S. %
Peppermint oil	1	40.3
Barley	1	32.5
Potatoes	1	32.6
Hay, alfalfa	1	9
Hops	2	16.2
Sugarbeets	2	19.8
Onion, dry	4	11.3
Wheat, spring	4	6.4
Lentils	4	3.2
Haylage	5	7
Wheat, all	5	4.9
Dry edible peas	5	1.6
Hay, all	6	4.4
Dry edible beans	6	3.6
Corn silage	7	5.2
Wheat, winter	8	4.5

Source: Idaho Agriculture Facts, 2025



Sandpoint

On the back: Boise

Photos courtesy of Backroad Packers
and Zain Creations, respectively



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