FY20 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements for the Years
Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
and Independent Auditor's Report.

Idaho State University

FINANCE AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS
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ROAR

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY

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MOSSADAMS

Report of Independent Auditors

Idaho State Board of Education
Idaho State University

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Idaho State University (University) and its discretely presented component unit, Idaho State University Foundation Inc. (Foundation) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the University's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of the Foundation, which represents 100% of the assets, net assets and revenue of the University's discretely presented component unit as described in Note 15. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Foundation are based solely on the reports of other auditors. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the University and its discretely presented component unit, as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2020 on our consideration of the University's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the University'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 the University's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
September 25, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020

INTRODUCTION

The following analysis and discussion provides an overview of the financial position and activities of Idaho State University (the University or ISU) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, with comparative information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. This overview has been prepared by management and should be read in association with the financial statements and accompanying footnote disclosures of the University included in this report.

PROFILE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Idaho State University, a Carnegie-classified doctoral research and teaching institution founded in 1901, attracts students from around the world to its Idaho campuses. At the main campus in Pocatello, and at locations in Meridian, Idaho Falls and Twin Falls, ISU offers access to high-quality education in more than 250 programs. Over 12,000 students attend ISU, receiving education and training in those programs. Idaho State University is the state's designated lead institution in health professions.

Idaho State University faculty and students are leading the way in cutting-edge research and innovative solutions in the areas of energy, health professions, nuclear research, teaching, humanities, engineering, performing and visual arts, technology, biological sciences, pharmacy and business. Idaho State University combines exceptional academics amidst the grand natural beauty of the West. ISU is located in an outdoor-lover's paradise and is just a short drive to some of America's greatest natural wonders and exciting outdoor recreation opportunities.

USING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Idaho State University's financial statements for the fiscal year 2020 are presented in this report for your review. Condensed operations and financial position data are presented in this section in order to illustrate certain increases and decreases over fiscal year 2019 and 2018. The emphasis of the following discussions about these statements is on changes in current year data versus the prior year.

The financial statements presented in this report include the University and its discretely presented component unit, the Idaho State University Foundation, Inc. (Foundation). The financial statements include the University's Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB establishes governmental accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments, including public colleges and universities.

Management's discussion and analysis highlights supplementary information regarding the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

IMPACT FROM CHANGES IN FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

GASB No 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)*, implemented for the year ending June 30, 2018, had significant implications for all public colleges and universities with defined-benefit plans. The cost of postemployment benefit expense is now recognized during the employee service period – the time worked until separation or retirement. Each employer's proportionate share of the OPEB liability is calculated based on its annual contributions as a percentage of the contributions of all participating employers, and reported on the Statement of Net Position along with deferred inflows and outflows relating to changes in the net pension liability. A restatement to beginning net position for fiscal year 2018 was necessary to give a retroactive effect to the implementation of the standard.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Comparison of fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2019
The University's financial position at June 30, 2020, reflects the following changes versus the previous fiscal year.

- Assets increased by $31.3 million to end the year at $380.6 million.
- Liabilities increased by $27.7 million to end the year at $125.7 million.
- Net position, invested in capital assets totaled $155.2 million a decrease of $1.4 million.
- Net position, which is the residual of assets and deferred outflows after deducting liabilities and deferred inflows, increased by $4.9 million to end at $257.0 million.

Other significant changes to operations were as follows:

- Operating revenues totaled $119.4 million, a decrease of $3.7 million.
- Operating expenses totaled $253.0 million, an increase of $0.4 million.
- Nonoperating revenues, net of expense, totaled $126.5 million, a decrease of $0.1 million.

Comparison of fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2018
The University's financial position at June 30, 2019, reflects the following changes versus the previous fiscal year.

- Assets increased by $0.9 million to end the year at $349.3 million.
- Liabilities decreased by $6.1 million to end the year at $98.0 million.
- Net position, invested in capital assets totaled $156.6 million, an increase of $15.2 million.
- Net position, which is the residual of assets and deferred outflows after deducting liabilities and deferred inflows, increased by $3.9 million to end at $252.1 million.

Other significant changes to operations were as follows:

- Operating revenues totaled $123.1 million, a decrease of $0.3 million.
- Operating expenses totaled $252.6 million, an increase of $3.4 million.
- Nonoperating revenues, net of expense, totaled $126.7 million, an increase of $4.1 million.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Financial Position - Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position is a snapshot of the University's financial position at, June 30, 2020 (fiscal year end). It reports the University's assets and deferred outflows (financial resources), liabilities and deferred inflows (financial obligations), and net position (remaining balance in assets after paying creditors) based on end-of-year data.

Assets are classified as current, noncurrent, or capital. Current assets can be expected to easily convert to cash to meet the University's expenses within 12 months and include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses, and investments. Noncurrent assets can be expected to be held more than one year and include items such as, student loans receivable. Capital assets are reported net of accumulated depreciation and include construction in progress, furniture and equipment, land, buildings, and improvements.

Liabilities are classified as current or noncurrent. Current liabilities are obligations that are due and payable within 12 months and include payroll and benefits, amounts payable to suppliers for goods and services received, and debt principal payments due within one year. Noncurrent liabilities are obligations payable after more than one year and include installment contracts and bond commitments.

Deferrals represent the consumption and acquisition of resources applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred outflows of resources reflect expenditures applicable to future reporting periods and so will not be recognized as an expense until then. Deferred inflows of resources are revenue that is associated with future reporting periods and so it will not be recognized as revenue until then.

Liquidity is an important indicator of financial stability, which can be measured by the number of days an institution is able to operate using unrestricted cash and investments that can be liquidated and spent within one year. The University has maintained its ability to cover operating costs (see ratios later in this section). Within the industry, it is generally considered prudent to maintain reserves to cover operating expenses for at least 60 to 90 days, and at June 30, 2020 the University maintains reserves to cover operating expenses for 240 days.

Net position is divided into three categories:

- **Net investment in capital assets:** represents capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted, expendable**: consists of funds subject to restrictions established by outside entities directing their use, such as scholarships, research grants/awards, loans, capital projects, and debt service.
- **Unrestricted**: represent those funds available to the University for the general and educational obligations to meet current expenses for any purpose. Unrestricted net assets are not subject to externally imposed stipulations; however, the University has designated the majority of unrestricted net assets for various academic programs and university support functions.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The *Statement of Net Position* reflects the financial position of the University at the end of the fiscal year. The sum of assets and deferred outflows, less liabilities and deferred inflows, represents net position. Changes in net position occur over time and are one important indicator of the financial condition of the University. Net Position is presented in three major categories on the statement, each of which is described in more detail within the footnotes to the statements. A summary comparison of the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 is presented below.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

(dollars in thousands) For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	2020 vs 2019 Change	Restated 2018
Assets:				
Current Assets	165,879	150,495	15,384	161,259
Noncurrent Assets	12,646	11,492	1,154	10,109
Capital Assets, Net	202,078	187,318	14,760	177,003
Total Assets	380,603	349,305	31,298	348,371
Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,663	7,228	2,435	6,864
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	390,266	356,533	33,733	355,235
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities	48,661	38,673	9,988	36,990
Noncurrent Liabilities	76,987	59,284	17,703	67,113
Total Liabilities	125,648	97,957	27,691	104,103
Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,627	6,478	1,149	2,953
Net Position:				
Invested in Capital Assets	155,157	156,574	(1,417)	141,343
Restricted, Expendable	15,911	13,566	2,345	12,777
Unrestricted	85,923	81,958	3,965	94,059
Net Position	256,991	252,098	4,893	248,179
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	390,266	356,533	33,733	355,235

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Comparison of fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2019

- The total net position of the University at June 30, 2020, was $257.0 million, an increase of $4.9 million versus the prior year. The University's total net position includes its net investment in capital assets of $155.2 million. The restricted portion of net position increased $2.3 million to $15.9 million, and the unrestricted portion of net position increased $4.0 million to a total of $85.9 million.

- In 2020, the $15.4 million increase in current assets is largely due to the increase in accounts receivable, which is up due to the timing of receipts for federal direct loans, grants and contracts, and the receivable from the Foundation. The primary driver of growth in noncurrent assets is attributed to capital assets, net and other long-term assets (OPEB SLIRF), which increased $14.8 million and $1.1 million, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources is up $2.4 million due to increases in deferred outflow for pensions, OPEB (other post-employment benefits), and SLIRF (sick leave insurance reserve fund) of $2.5 million, offset in part by a decrease in deferred cost of refunding debt of $0.1 million.

- During the current fiscal year, total liabilities increased by $27.7 million, primarily due to increases in noncurrent liabilities of $17.7million and current liabilities of $10.0 million. The noncurrent liability increase is due to increases in OPEB of $4.5 million, and $15.8 million in notes and bonds payable, offset in part by the $2.6 million decline in pensions. The primary drivers for the $10.0 million increase in current liabilities is unearned revenues $3.3 million, accrued salaries $1.7 million, payables $1.3 million, Perkins due to federal agencies $1.1 million, funds held in custody for others $1.2 million, notes and bond payable $0.6 million, compensated absences $0.6 and other smaller increases of $0.2 million.

Comparison of fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2018

- The total net position of the University at June 30, 2019, was $252.1 million, an increase of $3.9 million versus the prior year. The University's total net position includes its net investment in capital assets of $156.6 million. The restricted portion of net position increased $0.8 million to $13.6 million, and the unrestricted portion of net position decreased $12.1 million to a total of $82.0 million.

  In 2019, the $10.8 million decrease in current assets is largely due to the $12.0 million decrease in cash with treasurer, accounts receivable, prepaids, and due from state agencies - which was partially offset by increases of $1.3 million in cash, inventories and investments. The primary driver of growth in noncurrent assets is attributed to net capital assets and other long-term assets (OPEB SLIRF), which increased $10.3 million and $1.6 million. Deferred outflows of resources is up $0.4 million due to increases in deferred outflow for pensions and OPEB (other post-employment benefits) of $0.5 million, offset in part by a decrease in deferred cost of refunding debt of $0.1 million.

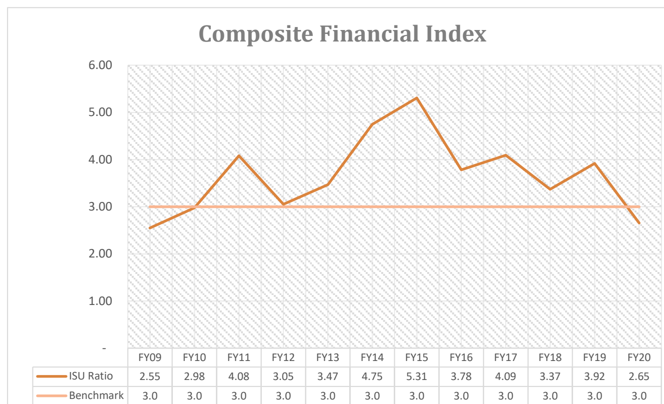
- During the current fiscal year, total liabilities decreased by $6.1 million, primarily due to decreases in noncurrent liabilities of $7.8 million and to a net increase in current liabilities of $1.7 million. The noncurrent liability decrease is due to declines in OPEB of $1.2 million, $2.0 million in pensions, and $4.6 million in notes and bonds payable. The primary drivers for the $1.7 million increase in current liabilities is unearned revenues $4.5 million, accrued salaries $0.7 million, and other smaller increases of $0.4 million offset in part by declines in due to state $0.7 million, accrued payables $2.7 million, and other smaller increases $0.5 million.

Financial Health Indicators

There are a number of ratios used to evaluate financial health of institutions. Each ratio measures one aspect of performance. The Composite Financial Index (CFI), combines four core ratios into a single metric. Blending the four key metrics of financial health into a single number provides a more balanced view of the institution's financial health. A shortcoming in one measure may be offset by the strength of another measure.

The four core ratios are the viability ratio, the net operating revenues ratio, the return on net assets ratio and the primary reserve ratio. Each of these ratios is adjusted for their strength factor using a common scale then multiplied by the designated weighting factors and summed to compute the composite financial index.

The graph that follows displays the CFI of Idaho State University over the past ten years compared to the benchmark established for universities in the State of Idaho by the State Board of Education. The short term dip below the benchmark reflects the University strategy to utilize reserves as we work to stabilize enrollments and develop a sustainable budget model.



Results of Operations - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position is comparable to the Income Statement of for-profit entities. It reflects the sources and amounts of revenues earned and the expense types and amounts incurred during the year, grouped as operating, nonoperating or other. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position reports the revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year on an accrual basis, identified as operating and nonoperating activities as prescribed by GASB.

Operating revenues represent the funds obtained from providing goods and services to the University's customers. They include tuition and fees, grant and contract payments, and sales and service revenue generated by student housing, student dining, and other University operations. Operating expenses are those expenditures made to acquire or produce the services provided to generate operating revenues and in carrying out the mission of the University.

Nonoperating revenues are resources for which goods and services are not provided and include state appropriations, federal student aid, gifts, and investment income. Nonoperating expenses include such expenditures as interest expense on long-term debt and amortization of bond insurance costs. One of ISU's primary sources of revenue is appropriations provided by the state of Idaho, which, as directed by GASB standards, are classified as nonoperating revenue. As a result, the University's financial statements typically show an operating loss. A more comprehensive assessment of the operations of the University is reflected in the change in net position at the end of the year.

Other revenues and expenses include capital gifts or grants and gains or losses on the disposal of capital assets.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

A comparative statement summarizing the University's revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, is shown below.

Condensed Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(dollars in thousands)			2020 vs 2019	
For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	Change	2018
Operating Revenues	$ 119,395	$123,087	$ (3,692)	$123,377
Operating Expenses	253,036	252,645	391	249,231
Operating Loss	(133,641)	(129,558)	(4,083)	(125,854)
Nonoperating Revenues, Net of Expenses	126,530	126,657	(127)	122,559
Other Revenues (Expenses)	12,004	6,820	5,184	2,730
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	4,893	3,919	974	(565)
Net Position, Beginning of Year (Previously Reported)	252,098	248,179	3,919	249,692
Cumulative effect of GASB 75 implementation	-	-	0	(948)
Net Position, Beginning of Year (As Restated)	252,098	248,179	3,919	248,744
Net Position, End of Year	256,991	252,098	4,893	248,179

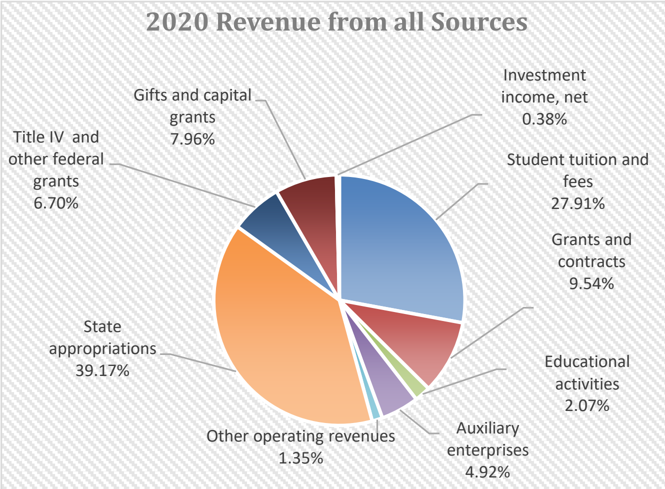
SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

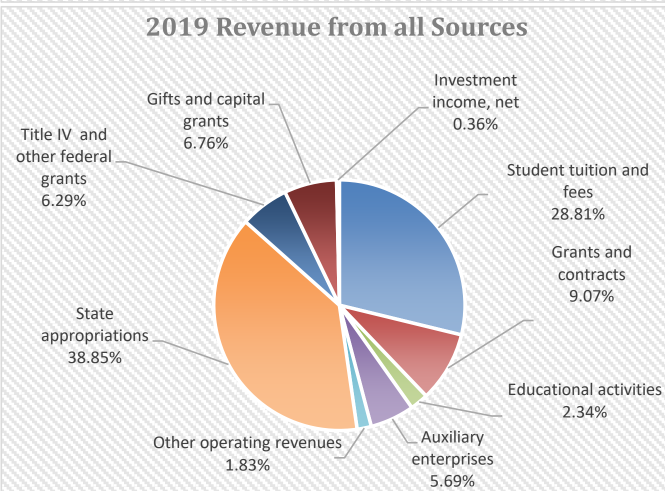
- Below is a graphic illustration of revenues by source (both operating and nonoperating) for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.
  - Total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2020, were $260.8 million, representing an increase of $3.0 million over fiscal year 2019.
  - Total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2019, were $257.8 million, representing an increase of $7.8 million over fiscal year 2018.

Operating Revenue from all Sources

Condensed Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(dollars in thousands)			2020 vs 2019	
For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	Change	2018
Student Tuition and Fees	$ 72,791	$74,278	$ (1,487)	$ 75,162
Grants and Contracts	24,868	23,387	1,481	24,667
Auxiliary Enterprises	12,827	14,679	(1,852)	14,015
Educational Activities	5,395	6,030	(635)	4,976
Other Operating Revenues	3,514	4,713	(1,199)	4,557
Total Operating Revenues	119,395	123,087	(3,692)	123,377
Appropriations	102,165	100,176	1,989	102,658
Title IV Grants and other Fed Grants	17,484	16,221	1,263	16,682
Capital Grants and Gifts	20,750	17,438	3,312	7,121
Investment Income, net	1,005	908	97	235
Total Nonoperating Revenues	141,404	134,743	6,661	126,696
Total Revenues	260,799	257,830	2,969	250,073





As the above graphs show, the University's primary sources of revenue are state appropriations and tuition and fees. State appropriations contribute a significant share of the funds needed for instructional activities. Tuition and fees represent the next largest source of revenue.

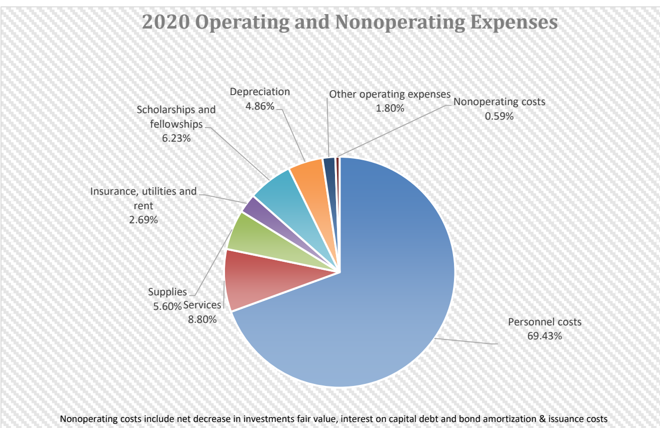
- State Appropriations: The largest component of nonoperating revenue is state appropriations. In 2020, state funding increased overall by $2.0 million, or 2%, over the prior year.
- Tuition and Fees: Net tuition and fee revenue of $72.8 million reflects a decline of $1.5 million over the prior year due to a decline in enrollment and an increase in scholarship awards.
- Grants and Contracts: Fiscal year 2020 federal grants and contracts revenue of $8.6 million was $0.2 million less than the prior year. Private grant revenue was $5.9 million in 2020, up $0.1 million from 2019. State grant revenue increased by $1.6 million over 2019 to $10.4 million for 2020. In total, grant revenue increased by $1.5 million in 2020 to $24.9 million.
- Title IV Grants and other federal grants: There was a $1.3 million increase in revenue from the prior year.
- Educational and Auxiliary: Revenue decreased $2.5 million to $18.2 million for fiscal year 2020.
- Other Revenue: Revenues decreased $1.2 million to $3.5 million in 2020.
- Gifts and Capital grants: Increased $3.3 million from the prior year.

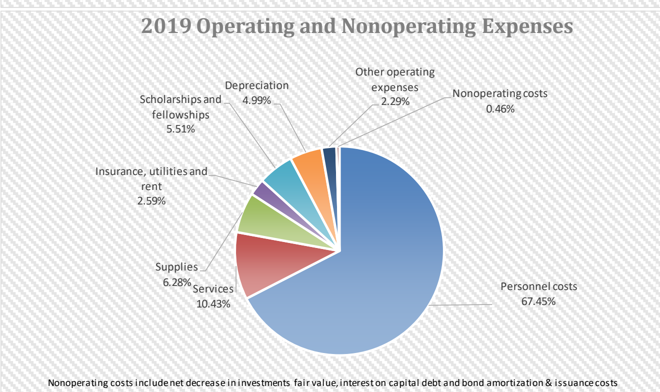
Expenses

Operating expenses consist mainly of employee compensation, supplies and services costs, and student scholarships and fellowships, all of which enable us to carry out the mission of the University. Nonoperating expenses are generally those associated with interest on debt and any loss on disposal of fixed assets. Salaries, wages, and benefits are the major support cost for the University's programs, followed by services and supplies, scholarships, and other operating expenses. The table below compares expenses for fiscal years ending June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018.

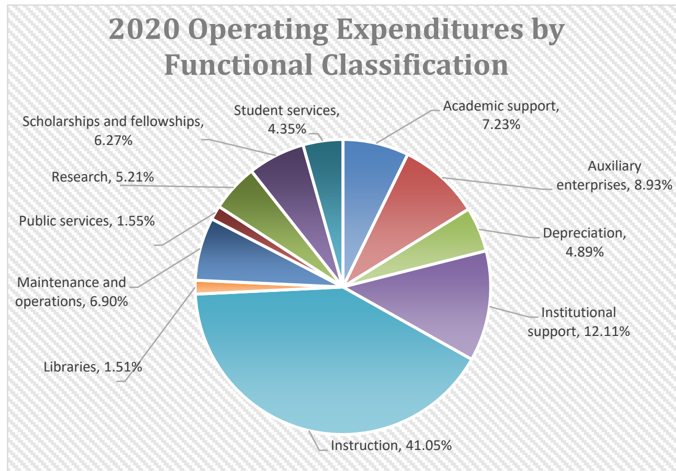
Summary Statement of Expenses

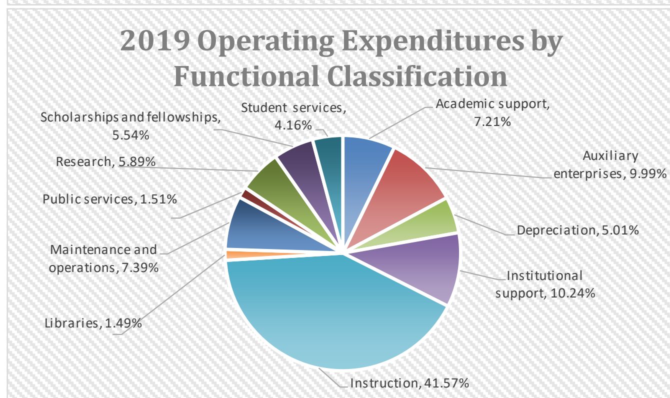
(dollars in thousands)			2020 vs 2019	
For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	Change	2018
Operating Expenses				
Personnel costs	$ 176,737	$ 171,191	$ 5,546	$ 169,374
Services	22,397	26,480	(4,083)	24,406
Supplies	14,252	15,926	(1,674)	16,250
Insurance, utilities and rent	6,844	6,580	264	6,962
Scholarships and fellowships	15,855	13,993	1,862	14,103
Depreciation expense	12,379	12,667	(288)	12,163
Other operating expenses	4,572	5,808	(1,236)	5,973
Total operating expenses	$ 253,036	$ 252,645	$ 391	$ 249,231
Nonoperating Expenses				
Amortization of bond insurance costs	$ 9	$ 2	$ 7	$ 3
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Interest on capital asset related debt	1,421	1,115	306	1,208
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	84	149	(65)	196
Total nonoperating expenses	$ 1,514	$ 1,266	$ 248	$ 1,407





An alternative view of operating expenses is by functional (programmatic) classification. Instructional expenses by far comprise the largest single category of operating costs. Fluctuations in expenses for maintenance and operations are largely impacted by noncapitalized facility improvements associated with project expenses that are not capitalized to an asset. The amount varies by year depending on several factors including the types and timing of projects undertaken. See Footnote 13 for additional details regarding functional expenses.





- Operating expenses in fiscal year 2020 increased by $0.4 million, from the prior year. The components of the decrease are services, supplies, miscellaneous, and depreciation which decreased $7.3 million. The decreases were offset in part by increases in other areas. Personnel, scholarships, and insurance increased by $7.7 million. Operating expenses in fiscal

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year 2019 increased from 2018 by $3.4 million, or 1.0%, from the prior year.

- Nonoperating expenses driven by interest on capital asset related debt, increased due to the 2019 bond issue.

CASH FLOWS

The Statement of Cash Flows presents the inflows and outflows of cash for the year; summarized by operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, and investing activities.

The various sources of cash, along with their application and use, are presented in the *Statement of Cash Flows.* This analytical perspective is useful in assessing the ability of the University to satisfy its financial obligations as they come due. The statement classifies the flow of cash in the following four categories.

Operating activities – Displays the net cash flow required to conduct the day-to-day operating activities of the University and reflects the continued need for funding from the state of Idaho.

Noncapital financing activities – Reflects the net cash flow of nonoperating transactions not related to investing or capital financing activities, and includes funds provided by state appropriations.

Capital and related financing activities – Includes payments for the acquisition of capital assets, proceeds from long-term debt, and debt repayment.

Investing activities – Details the funds involved in the purchase and sale of investments and reflects the change in rates of return on invested funds.

The statement summarizes the net cash flow and reconciles to the operating income or loss, as reflected on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position*.

A comparative summary of the *Statement of Cash Flows* for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, is presented below.

Summary Statement of Cash Flows

(dollars in thousands) For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	2020 vs 2019 Change	2018
Cash and cash equivalents (used in) or provided by:				
Operating activities	$(124,101)	$ (111,620)	$ (12,481)	$ (104,231)
Noncapital financing activities	120,785	129,923	(9,138)	117,622
Capital and related financing activities	1,661	(27,499)	29,160	(15,815)
Investing activities	683	333	350	15
Net increase in cash	(972)	(8,863)	7,891	(2,409)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	111,810	120,672	(8,862)	123,082
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 110,838	$ 111,809	$ (971)	$ 120,673

Capital and related financing activities ended with a net increase in cash due to the 2019 bond issue, with net proceeds of $21.0 million. The proceeds will be used for various construction projects as noted in the Debt section below.

For purposes of the *Statement of Cash Flows*, the University considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and all nonnegotiable certificates of deposit to be cash equivalents.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ACTIVITIES

The University considers the effective management of the institution's physical resources as a fundamental element of its financial stewardship, including the prudent use of debt to finance such resources. The development and maintenance of our physical resources is a key factor in creating and sustaining a learning environment that permits education to flourish, but continues to be a challenge due to lack of adequate funding.

Capital Assets

Idaho State University's total capital assets increased by $14.8 million; from $187.3 million in 2019 to $202.1 million in 2020, with capital additions outpacing depreciation expense. Nearly 50 capital projects are underway driving the increase in construction in progress. In 2020 projects related to the EAMS complex renovations and Meridian improvements accounted for the majority of the spending.

Capital Assets

(dollars in thousands) For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	2020 vs 2019 Change	2018
Land	$ 10,365	$ 8,512	$ 1,853	$ 5,012
Construction in progress	36,050	18,254	17,796	4,169
Buildings, net	130,983	134,897	(3,914)	140,359
Intangibles, net	941	1,053	(112)	1,163
Equipment, net	13,521	14,386	(865)	16,046
Library materials, net	10,218	10,216	2	10,254
Total capital assets, net	$ 202,078	$187,318	$ 14,760	$ 177,003

A summary of changes in capital assets is disclosed in Note 6.

Debt

Total notes and bonds payable increased by $16.3 million from $31.4 million at June 30, 2019, to $47.7 million at June 30, 2020. The 2019 debt proceeds will be used for student housing improvements, the Davis field project, land acquisition and parking expansion on the Meridian campus, and repayment of the ISU Foundation Stephens Performing Arts Center note. The University continues to pay down existing debt according to the debt schedule detailed in the notes of this report.

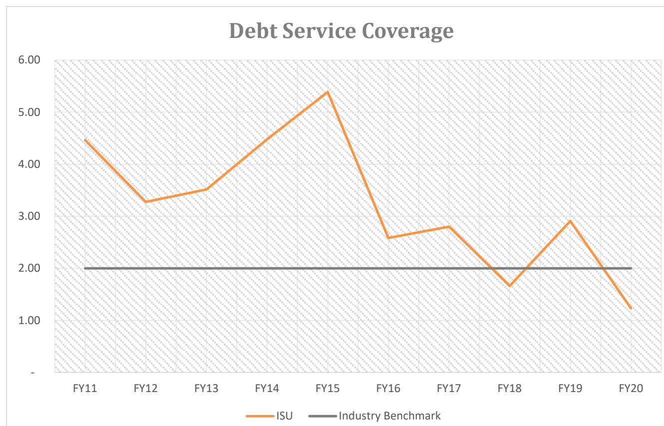
Debt

(dollars in thousands) For the Year Ended June 30,	2020	2019	2020 vs 2019 Change	2018
Notes and bonds payable	$ 47,768	$31,424	$ 16,344	$ 36,434

A summary of changes in debt is disclosed in Note 8.

Debt Ratios

The debt service coverage ratio provides an indicator of the University's ability to repay annual principal and interest relative to its overall expenses. The graph below shows the University's debt service ratio for the past ten years and indicates the University has sufficient resources to pay its long-term debt obligations. The short term dip below the benchmark reflects the University strategy to utilize reserves as we work to stabilize enrollments and develop a sustainable budget model.



ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Coronavirus outbreak in spring 2020 impacted the university in numerous ways. The faculty and staff responded to convert courses to a distance learning mode for the remainder of the spring semester, ensuring quality learning opportunities for all of our students. This conversion also laid the infrastructure necessary to scale on-line learning for the future. The national and state economy were significantly impacted putting pressure on the State of Idaho budget. With the prospect of significant revenue declines, the State implemented a 2% rescission in all general fund appropriations in FY2020 and a 5% hold back of state appropriation for FY2021. The prudent and swift action of Idaho state leaders, along with federal relief from the CARES Act mitigated many of the financial impacts related to the pandemic. The State of Idaho, ended FY2020 with stong state reserves and the while unemployment rate climbed from near 3 percent in 2019 to 5% in July 2020, it is 5.2 percentage points lower than the national rate. In addition, the State of Idaho anticipates receipts to grow 2.0% from the previous fiscal year. The revised Idaho revenue outlook is shaped by the Coronavirus-induced sharp decline in economic activity followed by a slow recovery.

Idaho State University planned for a $6 million budget deficit in FY2020 as part of a multi-year process of developing a new all funds financial and budget model that aligns with the university's strategic priorities. The University planned to utilize reserves over several years as it worked to stabilize enrollments and develop a sustainable budget model. Financial pressures from the coronavirus, national uncertainty surrounding college attendance in FY2021, and the 2% rescission of state appropriation compounded ISU's structural deficit. ISU's fall 2020 enrollments are estimated to be down by approximately 2% versus many national forecasts projecting a double digit decline in college attendance.

These economic pressures boosted ISU's structural deficit to $11.7 million. In response to the changing external fiscal environment, the administration moved up the timeline on achieving the fiscal sustainability plan and initiated immediate actions to eliminate the structural deficit. The FY2021 budget reflects substantive progress toward long-term fiscal sustainability, even in the face of extraordinary circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic. More than $11 million of permanent expenditure reductions were implemented, $9.85 million will be realized in FY2021; due to timing requirements of faculty and other contract notifications, the additional $1.45 million will be realized in FY2022. At the same time, the University is investing in strategic initiatives in FY2021 that are anticipated to bring in additional new revenues. The final FY2021 approved budget reflects the collective efforts, strategic thinking, and mission focus of the ISU community.

Near the end of FY2020, the State of Idaho signaled an additional 5% hold back in general fund appropriation in FY2021. To address one-time budget challenge in FY2021 related to COVID-19, ISU will be capturing salary savings from employee turnover and implementing a mandatory furlough program to offset this temporary reduction.

Idaho State University continues to support and implement initiatives that align with the Idaho State Board of Education's strategic plan. This includes awarding enough degrees and certificates to meet the projected workforce needs, focusing on career readiness upon graduation, and improving the high school "go-on" rates to college. Strategic investments aimed at bolstering recruitment, retention, and student success are the key focus for FY2021 - supported by a significant budget adjustment to align resources with the university's strategies.

The audited financial statements included in this report, along with the accompanying notes to the financial statements, provide pertinent information and details related to the financial activities discussed in this analysis.

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 37,107	$ 37,145
Cash with Treasurer	73,728	74,665
Investments	21,610	21,287
Student loans receivable, net	16	12
Accounts receivable and unbilled charges, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $2,818 and $1,892, respectively	24,482	11,018
Due from state agencies	5,995	3,794
Inventories	365	271
Prepaid expenses	2,576	2,303
Total current assets	165,879	150,495
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Student loans receivable, less allowance for doubtful loans of $338 and $387, respectively	490	659
Assets held in trust	248	245
Prepaid bond insurance costs	280	23
Capital assets, net	202,078	187,318
Other long-term assets	11,628	10,565
Total noncurrent assets	214,724	198,810
TOTAL ASSETS	380,603	349,305
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred cost of refunding	568	663
Deferred outflows for pensions and OPEB	9,095	6,565
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,663	7,228
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 390,266	$ 356,533
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 4,058	$ 2,802
Due to state agencies	109	17
Due to federal agencies	1,073	-
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	12,126	10,394
Compensated absences payable	6,015	5,394
Deposits	310	305
Funds held in custody for others	2,618	1,381
Unearned revenues	17,020	13,752
Accrued interest payable	452	303
Notes and bonds payable	4,880	4,325
Total current liabilities	48,661	38,673
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Total other post-employment benefits payable (Total OPEB)	25,539	21,066
Pension liability	8,560	11,119
Notes and bonds payable	42,888	27,099
Total noncurrent liabilities	76,987	59,284
TOTAL LIABILITIES	125,648	97,957
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred cost of refunding	-	5
Deferred inflows for pensions and OPEB	7,627	6,473
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,627	6,478
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	155,157	156,574
Restricted, expendable	15,911	13,566
Unrestricted	85,923	81,958
Total net position	256,991	252,098
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	$ 390,266	$ 356,533

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY COMPONENT UNIT

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(dollars in thousands)		2020		2019
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,439	$	2,170
Life insurance cash surrender value		134		127
Promises to give, net		3,606		2,134
Pharmacy receivables, net		314		226
Miscellaneous receivables, net		61		39
Prepaid expenses		127		128
Inventory		378		405
Property and equipment, net		145		337
Goodwill		199		199
Donated land held for sale		331		656
Investments held under split interest agreements		2,554		2,642
Investments held for operations		16,404		15,660
Investments held for endowment		56,133		56,346
TOTAL ASSETS	$	81,825	$	81,069
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$	349	$	321
Scholarships and other payables to Idaho State Univer		16		81
Obligations to beneficiaries under split-interest agreen		969		1,103
Funds held in custody for others		1,025		949
Long-term debt		3,128		3,667
Total liabilities		5,487		6,121
Net Assets (Deficit)				
Net assets without donor restrictions		1,652		622
Net assets with donor restrictions		74,687		74,324
Total net assets		76,339		74,946
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$	81,826	$	81,067

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
OPERATING REVENUES		
Student tuition and fees (net of scholarship discounts and allowances of $31,449 and $30,516, respectively)	$ 72,791	$ 74,278
Federal grants and contracts	8,647	8,832
State and local grants and contracts	10,356	8,764
Private grants and contracts	5,865	5,791
Sales and services of educational activities	5,395	6,030
Sales and services of auxiliary enterprises	12,827	14,679
Other	3,514	4,713
Total operating revenues	119,395	123,087
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel costs	176,737	171,191
Services	22,397	26,480
Supplies	14,252	15,926
Insurance, utilities and rent	6,844	6,580
Scholarships and fellowships	15,855	13,993
Depreciation	12,379	12,667
Miscellaneous	4,572	5,808
Total operating expenses	253,036	252,645
OPERATING LOSS	(133,641)	(129,558)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
State appropriations:		
State general account - general education	81,437	80,244
Endowment income	4,008	3,739
Other state appropriations	4,303	3,704
Career technical education	12,521	12,336
Department of Public Works	(104)	153
Title IV grants, net of expense	15,495	16,221
Other Federal student grants	1,989	
Gifts (including $6,991 and $9,399 from the Idaho State University Foundation, respectively)	7,390	10,618
Net investment income	1,005	908
Amortization of bond insurance costs	(9)	(2)
Interest on capital asset related debt	(1,421)	(1,115)
(Loss) on disposal of capital assets	(84)	(149)
Net nonoperating revenues	126,530	126,657
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES	(7,111)	(2,901)
OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Capital gifts and grants	13,360	6,820
Other expenses	(1,356)	-
Net other revenues (expenses)	12,004	6,820
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET POSITION	4,893	3,919
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	252,098	248,179
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 256,991	$ 252,098

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY COMPONENT UNIT

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

(dollars in thousands)	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUES			
Contributions and gifts	$ 1,438	$ 9,058	$ 10,496
Donated materials and services	402	-	402
Interest and dividends	378	1,780	2,158
Net realized/unrealized gain (loss) on investments	472	(4,304)	(3,832)
Fees, charges, and miscellaneous	1,072	-	1,072
Pharmacy revenue	6,198	-	6,198
Less cost of goods sold	(5,195)	-	(5,195)
Net pharmacy charges	1,003	-	1,003
Net change in value of split-interest agreements and life insurance	7	32	39
Donor designated transfers	(503)	503	-
Net assets released from program restrictions	6,707	(6,707)	-
TOTAL REVENUES	10,976	362	11,338
EXPENSES			
Program Services			
Academic, development and program support	6,991	-	6,991
Endowment and private resource management	15	-	15
Pharmacy expenses	910	-	910
Support services			
Management and general	1,529	-	1,529
Fundraising	500	-	500
TOTAL EXPENSES	9,945	-	9,945
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	1,031	362	1,393
NET ASSETS (Deficit), beginning of year	622	74,324	74,946
NET ASSETS (Deficit), end of year	$ 1,653	$ 74,686	$ 76,339

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY COMPONENT UNIT

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

(dollars in thousands)	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUES			
Contributions and gifts	$ 713	$ 11,731	$ 12,444
Donated materials and services	342	-	342
Interest and dividends	258	1,371	1,629
Net realized/unrealized gain (loss) on investments	479	1,156	1,635
Fees, charges, and miscellaneous	1,096	21	1,117
Pharmacy revenue	5,597	-	5,597
Less cost of goods sold	(4,781)	-	(4,781)
Net pharmacy charges	816	-	816
Net change in value of split-interest agreements and life insurance	4	140	144
Donor designated transfers	(22)	22	-
Net assets released from program restrictions	9,474	(9,474)	-
TOTAL REVENUES	13,160	4,967	18,127
EXPENSES			
Program Services			
Academic, development and program support	9,399	-	9,399
Endowment and private resource management	75	-	75
Pharmacy expenses	1,005	-	1,005
Support services			
Management and general	1,449	-	1,449
Fundraising	522	-	522
TOTAL EXPENSES	12,450	-	12,450
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	710	4,967	5,677
NET ASSETS (Deficit), beginning of year	(88)	69,357	69,269
NET ASSETS (Deficit), end of year	$ 622	$ 74,324	$ 74,946

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Student fees	$ 55,478	$ 59,484
Grants and contracts	22,327	23,624
Sales and services of educational activities	5,119	9,173
Sales and services from auxiliary enterprises	13,258	14,730
Other operating revenue	3,559	4,903
Collection of loans to students	311	505
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(170,592)	(167,580)
Payments to suppliers	(51,389)	(55,841)
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(2,077)	(1,654)
Loans issued to students	(95)	(138)
Net cash used by operating activities	(124,101)	(112,794)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
State appropriations	102,165	97,750
Title IV grants	16,833	16,190
Gifts	7,094	10,390
Agency receipts	18,174	21,953
Agency payments	(17,463)	(22,056)
Receipts from other sources	(282)	0
Direct lending receipts	46,103	52,812
Direct lending payments	(51,839)	(52,713)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	120,785	124,326
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital purchases	(13,235)	(14,658)
Proceeds from capital debt	20,985	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(4,325)	(4,715)
Interest paid on capital debt	(1,498)	(1,355)
Amortization and write-off of bond financing	(266)	1
Net cash used by financing activities	1,661	(20,727)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment net of income and expenses	683	333
Net cash used by investing activities	683	333
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(972)	(8,862)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS--Beginning of year	111,810	120,672
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS--End of year	$ 110,838	$ 111,810
RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Loss	$ (133,641)	$ (129,558)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating loss to net cash used by operating activities		
Depreciation	12,379	12,667
Maintenance costs paid by DPW and other	348	472
Change in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable, net	(8,764)	1,724
Prepaid expenses	(271)	966
Student loans receivable, net	165	186
Inventory	(94)	(90)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	731	(2,862)
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	6,814	(389)
Deposits	(19)	8
Unearned revenue	3,251	4,540
Noncurrent assets	(1,065)	(902)
Pension liability, deferred inflows and outflows (pensions & opeb)	(3,935)	444
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (124,101)	$ (112,794)
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING TRANSACTIONS		
Capital assets acquired as a gift	$ 13,360	$ 6,820

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY

Notes to Financial Statements

Years Ended June 30, 2020 And 2019

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

Idaho State University (the University) is part of the public system of higher education in the State of Idaho (the State). The system is considered part of the State of Idaho financial reporting entity. The State Board of Education (SBOE), appointed by the Governor and affirmed by the legislature, directs the system. The University is headquartered in Pocatello, Idaho with satellite campuses in Idaho Falls, Meridian, and Twin Falls, Idaho. Significant accounting policies are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

The financial reporting entity is reported as Idaho State University in the financial statements. The reporting entity also includes the Idaho State University Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation), which is reported as a discrete component unit in the financial statements. The Foundation was established to provide support for private fundraising efforts of the University and to manage privately donated funds. The Foundation is considered a component unit of the University as defined by GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus - and amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. Additional detail and discussion related to the Foundation can be found in Note 16 of this report.

Basis of Accounting

For financial reporting purposes, the University is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the University's financial statements have been presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred. All significant intra-agency transactions have been eliminated.

Cash Equivalents

The University considers all liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition and all nonnegotiable certificates of deposit to be cash equivalents.

Cash with Treasurer

Balances classified as Cash with Treasurer are amounts that are required to be remitted to the State of Idaho as a result of the student fee collection process and, once remitted, these balances are under the control of the State Treasurer. Interest accruing on the balance is maintained in a separate fund and must be appropriated by the legislature before any expenditure can occur.

Investments

The University accounts for its investments at fair value. Investment income is recorded on the accrual basis. Changes in unrealized gains and losses on the carrying value of investments are reported as a component of net investment income in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Student Loans Receivable

Loans receivable from students bear interest at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% and are generally payable to the University in installments over a 5 to 10 year period, commencing 6 or 9 months after the date of separation from the University.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of fees charged to students as well as auxiliary enterprise services provided to students, faculty and staff, the majority of each residing in the State of Idaho. Accounts receivable also include amounts due from the federal government, state and local governments, or private sources, in connection with reimbursement of allowable expenditures made pursuant to the University's grants and contracts. Accounts receivable are recorded net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of items held by University Stores, are valued at the lower of first-in, first-out ("FIFO") cost or market.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost when purchased or constructed, or if acquired by gift, at the estimated fair value at date of the gift. The University's capitalization policy includes all items with a unit cost of $5,000 or more and an estimated useful life of greater than one year. Intangible assets with a unit cost of $200,000 or more and an estimated useful life of greater than one year are recorded as capital assets. Library books and subscriptions with perpetual access are capitalized. Renovations to buildings and land improvements that significantly increase the value or extend the useful life of the structure are capitalized. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense in the period in which the expense was incurred.

The University houses collections at the Idaho Museum of Natural History that it does not capitalize. These collections adhere to the University's policy to (a) maintain them for public exhibition, education, or research; (b) protect, keep unencumbered, care for, and preserve them; and (c) require proceeds from their sale to be used to acquire other collection items. The University charges these collections to operations at the time of purchase, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 50 years for buildings, 12 to 25 years for land improvements, 10 years for library books, and 5 to 13 years for equipment. Depreciation is not applied to land or construction in progress.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that apply to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

$ in thousands	2020	2019
Pensions	$ 4,363	$ 4,820
Total OPEB	4,021	827
SLIRF	711	918
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,095	6,565

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that apply to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

$ in thousands	2020	2019
Pensions	$ 5,083	$ 3,736
Total OPEB	1,832	1,998
SLIRF	712	739
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,627	6,473

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues include amounts received for tuition and fees and certain auxiliary activities prior to the end of the fiscal year, but related to the subsequent accounting period. Unearned revenues also includes amounts received from grant and contract sponsors that have not yet been earned.

Compensated Absences

Employee vacation pay that is earned but unused is accrued at year-end for financial statement purposes. Amounts included in accrued salaries and benefits payable in the Statement of Net Position are $6.0 million and $5.4 million at June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Noncurrent Liabilities

Noncurrent liabilities include the principal portions of revenue bonds payable, notes payable with contractual maturities greater than one year, and other post-employment benefits payable.

Net Position

Net position is identified as the residual of all elements presented in the Statement of Net Position. The University's net position is classified as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This represents the University's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Restricted, Expendable – Restricted, expendable includes resources, which the University is legally or contractually obligated to use in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

Unrestricted – Unrestricted includes resources derived from student fees, state appropriations, and sales and services of educational departments and auxiliary enterprises. These resources are used for transactions related to the educational and general operations of the University, and may be used at the discretion of the institution to meet current expenses for any lawful purpose and in accordance with SBOE policy.

When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, restricted resources are generally applied first.

Income and Unrelated Business Income Taxes

The University, as a political subdivision of the State of Idaho, is excluded from Federal income taxes under Section 115(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The University is liable for tax on its unrelated business income. Defined by the Internal Revenue Code, unrelated business income is income from a trade or business, regularly carried on, that is not substantially related to the performance by the organization of its exempt purpose or function. The University did not incur unrelated business income tax expense in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 or 2019.

Classification of Revenues

The University has classified its revenues as either operating or nonoperating revenues according to the following criteria:

Operating Revenues – Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as (1) student fees net of scholarship discounts and allowances, (2) sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, (3) most federal, state, and local grants and contracts and federal appropriations, and (4) interest on institutional student loans.

Nonoperating Revenues – Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions such as gifts and contributions, and other revenue resources defined as nonoperating revenues by GASB Statement No. 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting,* and GASB Statement No. 34, such as state appropriations and investment income.

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student fee revenues are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Scholarship discounts and allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the University, and the amount paid by students or other third parties making payments on the students' behalf. Certain governmental grants, such as Pell grants and other federal, state, or nongovernmental programs, are recorded as either operating or nonoperating revenues in the University's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy student fees and related charges, the University has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to or deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Total Other Post-Employment Benefits

The State of Idaho administers post-employment benefits for healthcare, disability, and life insurance for retired or disabled employees of State agencies. For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability and total OPEB expense, information about the net position of the State of Idaho Plan (State Plan) and additions to or deductions from the plan's net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the State Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms, these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Use of Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting Standards Implemented

In May 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

Upcoming Accounting Standards

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments, and for accounting and financial reporting of those activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance postpones by 18 months the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

In August 2018 GASB issued Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In May 2019 GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

In January 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including requirements related to leases (Statement 87), requirements related to intra-entity transfers (Statements 73 & 74), requirements related to postemployment benefit arrangements (Statement 84) and requirements related to measurement of liabilities and assets associated with AROS. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The guidance postpones by one year the effective date of the pronouncement to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

In May 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

In June 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

2. CASH WITH TREASURER, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, OTHER DEPOSITS, AND INVESTMENTS

Cash with Treasurer, Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Other Deposits

Cash with Treasurer is under the custody of the Idaho State Treasurer and is recorded at fair value, which approximates cost. The University's deposits are maintained in commercial checking accounts which, as of June 30, 2020, have insurance coverage up to $250,000 through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). At June 30, 2020 and 2019, total deposits consisted of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
Cash	$ 36,338	$ 42,297
Cash equity with the State Treasurer	73,728	74,665
Total Deposits	$ 110,066	$ 116,962

The deposit amounts subject to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2020 and 2019 consisted of the following:

Basis of Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
Insured	$ 250	$ 250
Uncollateralized	-	-
Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution	36,088	42,047
Total Deposits	$ 36,338	$ 42,297

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the University had $0.1 million of cash on hand in various change funds. The carrying amount of the University's cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2020 and 2019, was $110.8 million and $111.8 million, respectively. The net difference between deposits and the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is a reflection of deposits in transit, outstanding checks, and investment of the daily float.

Investments

The general investment policy of the University as adopted by the State Board of Education outlines that investments in securities are to be made with the objective of maximizing long-term total return, ensuring safety of principal, and providing satisfactory current income. Investments generally include direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, municipal and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, mutual funds, and certificates of deposit. These securities are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Net Position. Investment income, including change in fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Investments Measured at Fair Value

Fair Value is described as an exit price. Fair value measurements assume a transaction takes place in a government's principal market or a government's most advantageous market in the absence of a principal market. The fair value also should be measured assuming that general market participants would act in their economic best interest. Fair value does not take into consideration transaction costs. The following tables classify the fair value of the University's investments at June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2020	Fair Value Measurements Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Certificates of deposit	$ 10,885	$ -	$ 10,885	$ -
Debt securities				
Fixed income - Government Bond	5,256	-	5,256	-
Fixed income - Corporate Bonds	5,469	-	5,469	-
Total debt securities	10,725	-	10,725	-
Total investments by fair value	$ 21,610	$ -	$ 21,610	$ -

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2019	Fair Value Measurements Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Certificates of deposit	$ 9,657	$ -	$ 9,657	$ -
Debt securities				
Fixed income - Government Bond	8,150	-	8,150	-
Fixed income - Corporate Bonds	3,480	-	3,480	-
Total debt securities	11,630	-	11,630	-
Total investments by fair value	$ 21,287	$ -	$ 21,287	$ -

Certificates of deposit and debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a variety of pricing techniques, including but not limited to fundamental analytical data related to the securities, values of baskets of securities, market interest rates, matrix calculated prices, and purchase price. The University does not hold any securities that would be classified as Level 1, quoted in active markets, or Level 3, significant unobservable inputs, for fair value measurement.

The following table represents the fair value of investments by type and interest rate risk at June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

(dollars in thousands)			Investment Maturities		
Fiscal Year	**University Investments**	**Fair Value**	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**5+ years**
2020	Fixed Income - CD	$ 10,885	$ 9,883	$1,002	$ -
2020	Fixed Income - Corporate Bonds	5,469	5,469	-	-
2020	Fixed Income - Government	5,256	5,256	-	-
		$ 21,610	$20,608	$1,002	$ -
2019	Fixed Income - CD	$ 9,657	$ 9,155	$ 502	$ -
2019	Fixed Income - Corporate Bonds	3,480	3,480	-	-
2019	Fixed Income - Government Bonds	8,150	7,647	503	-
		$ 21,287	$20,282	$1,005	$ -

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk the issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation, causing the University to experience a loss of principal, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make these payments will cause prices to decline. The University does not presently have a formal policy that addresses credit risk.

Fixed income investment ratings as of June 30, 2020, are presented below using credit risk ratings issued upon standards set by Moody's Investors Service. 'Aaa' rated obligations are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk. 'Aa' rated obligations are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk. 'A' rated obligations are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. Issuers rated 'NP' or 'Not Prime' do not fall within any of the prime rating categories.

(dollars in thousands)				Credit Rating				
Fiscal Year	**University Investments**	**Fair Value**	**Aaa**	**Aa**	**A**	**BBB**	**NP**	**Unrated**
2020	Fixed Income - CD	$ 10,885	$ 5,874	$ 500	$ 2,010	$ 503	$1,747	$ 251
2020	Fixed Income - Corporate Bonds	5,469	-	875	4,594	-	-	-
		$ 16,354	$ 5,874	$1,375	$6,604	$ 503	$1,747	$ 251

Credit risk disclosed for Fixed Income – Government Bonds is related to the mutual funds' underlying assets. The mutual fund typically holds most of its exposure in mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations, issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies or government-sponsored entities. In addition, it targets maintaining an average credit quality rating that is equivalent to the highest rating available from a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization. According to GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure,* obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is defined per GASB Statement No. 40 as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer other than the federal government. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has adopted a principle that governments should provide note disclosure when 5 percent of investments are concentrated in any one issuer. At present, the University does not have a formal policy that addresses concentration of risk. As of June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, the University has the following concentration of credit risk:

	At June 30, 2020		At June 30, 2019	
(dollars in thousands)	Total Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investment	Total Fair Value	Percentage of Total Investments
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)			$1,402	6.59%
Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp (FFCB)	$2,500	11.57%		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	2,506	11.60%	4,050	19.02%
Total	$5,006	23.17%	$5,452	25.61%

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is defined as the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the University will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The University does not have a policy that specifically addresses custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, all investments were held by the University or its counterparty in the University's name.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the value of fixed income securities will decline because of a change in interest rates. Currently, the University does not have a formal policy that addresses interest rate risk. Interest rate risk disclosed for Fixed Income – Government Bonds is related to the mutual funds' underlying assets.

Foreign Currency Risk

The University does not presently have a policy that addresses foreign currency risk. As of June 30, 2020, all investments held by the University were denominated in U.S. Dollars; therefore, no foreign currency risk needs to be considered at this time.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND DUE FROM STATE AGENCIES

Accounts receivable and due from state agencies consisted of the following at June 30:

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	$27,300	$ 12,910
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,818)	(1,892)
	24,482	11,018
Due from state agencies	5,995	3,794
Net accounts receivable and Due	$30,477	$ 14,812

4. STUDENT LOANS RECEIVABLE

Student loans made through the Federal Perkins Loan Program (the Program) comprise substantially all of the loans receivable at June 30, 2020 and 2019. Under the Program, the federal government provides approximately 75% of the funding for the Program, with the University providing the balance. The Program provides cancellation provisions for borrowers engaging in teaching, public service, service in the military or law enforcement, as well as other disciplines. The Department of Education reimburses the University each year for the principal and interest canceled in its Perkins Loan Fund for all of the cancellation provisions except death, total and permanent disability, and bankruptcy. The U.S. Congress did not renew the Perkins Loan program after September 30, 2017, and no loan disbursements were permitted past June 30, 2018. The University is in the process of collecting outstanding loans and is liable for $1.1 million and $1.3 million as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

As the University determines that loans are uncollectible and not eligible for reimbursement by the federal government, the loans are assigned to the U.S. Department of Education. The University has provided an allowance for uncollectible loans, which, in management's opinion, is sufficient to absorb loans that will ultimately be written off. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the allowance for uncollectible loans was $0.3 million and $0.4 million, respectively.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets at June 30, 2020 and 2019, consisted of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Transfer Completed Assets	Retirements	Balance 6/30/2019	Additions	Transfer Completed Assets	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2020
Non-depreciable Capital Assets									
Land	$ 5,012	$ 3,500	$ -	$ -	$ 8,512	$ 1,853	$ -	$ -	$ 10,365
Construction in progress	4,169	14,946	(861)	-	18,254	20,137	(2,341)	-	36,050
Total Non-depreciable Capital Assets	9,181	18,446	(861)	-	26,766	21,990	(2,341)	-	46,415
Depreciable Capital Assets									
Buildings and improvements	263,264	76	861	-	264,201	-	2,341	-	266,542
Intangibles	2,215	-	-	-	2,215	-	-	-	2,215
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	59,235	2,263	-	(2,104)	59,394	2,878	-	(1,669)	60,603
Library materials	64,579	2,345	-	-	66,924	2,356	-	-	69,280
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	389,293	4,684	861	(2,104)	392,734	5,234	2,341	(1,669)	398,640
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:									
Buildings and improvements	(122,905)	(6,400)	-	-	(129,305)	(6,254)	-	-	(135,559)
Intangibles	(1,052)	(110)	-	-	(1,162)	(111)	-	-	(1,273)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(43,189)	(3,774)	-	1,955	(45,008)	(3,660)	-	1,585	(47,083)
Library materials	(54,325)	(2,383)	-	-	(56,708)	(2,354)	-	-	(59,062)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(221,471)	(12,667)	-	1,955	(232,183)	(12,379)	-	1,585	(242,977)
Total Depreciable Capital Assets,Net	167,822	(7,983)	861	(149)	160,551	(7,145)	2,341	(84)	155,663
Capital Assets Summary									
Non-depreciable Capital Assets	9,181	18,446	(861)	-	26,766	21,990	(2,341)	-	46,415
Depreciable Capital Assets	389,293	4,684	861	(2,104)	392,734	5,234	2,341	(1,669)	398,640
Capital assets	398,474	23,130	-	(2,104)	419,500	27,224	-	(1,669)	445,055
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(221,471)	(12,667)	-	1,955	(232,183)	(12,379)	-	1,585	(242,977)
Capital assets, net	$ 177,003	$ 10,463	$ -	$ (149)	$ 187,317	$ 14,845	$ -	$ (84)	$ 202,078

The Performing Arts Center was constructed by the Foundation with contributions and the proceeds from the Foundation's Multi-Mode Variable Rate Revenue Bond, issued in 2001. The facility was constructed on land leased by the Foundation from the University for $1 a year for a 20 year term. The land and improvements were, in turn, leased back to the University for $1 a year for 20 years, with a provision that title to the improvements transfers to the University at the earlier of the end of the lease or retirement of the bonds. The excess of the fair value of the improvements (i.e., cost) over the gross rents payable by the University were recorded as an asset of the University in recognition of the permanent transfer of rights of use to the University for only nominal consideration.

In addition to accounts payable for construction in progress, the estimated cost to complete property authorized or under construction at June 30, 2020, is $49.4 million. These costs will be financed by available resources of Idaho State University and DPW funding commitments.

6. UNEARNED REVENUES

Unearned revenues consist of the following at June 30:

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	**2019**
Student Fees	$ 4,986	$ 4,425
Auxiliary enterprises and other	9,513	8,132
Grants and contracts	2,462	1,162
Other ticket sales	59	33
Total Unearned Revenue	$17,020	$13,752

7. NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Notes and bonds payable, which were used to acquire capital assets, consisted of the following at June 30:

(dollars in thousands) Description	Balance Outstanding 6/30/2018	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 6/30/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance Outstanding 6/30/2020	Amounts Due Within One Year
General Revenue Bonds, Series 2004C (original balance of $2.305,000), consisting of term bonds payable in annual amounts increasing periodically from $95,000 to a maximum of $190,000, plus interest of 4.880% through the year 2022. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other revenues.	685	-	(170)	515	-	(180)	335	190
General Revenue Bonds, Series 2006 (original balance of $10,000,000), consisting of term bonds payable in annual amounts increasing periodically from $320,000 to a maximum of $805,000, plus interest of 5.260% through the year 2028. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other revenues.	6,450	-	(505)	5,945	-	(535)	5,410	560
General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 (original balance of $27,530,000), consisting of serial bonds payable in annual amounts increasing periodically from $965,000 to a maximum of $3,470,000, plus interest from 2.00% to 4.00% through the year 2023. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other reve	15,105	-	(2,960)	12,145	-	(2,495)	9,650	3,020
General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 (original balance of $3,810,000), consisting of serial bonds payable in annual amounts from $334,000 to a maximum of $1,669,000, plus interest from 2.25% to 2.75% through the year 2020. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other revenues.	750	-	(370)	380	-	(380)	-	-
General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016 (original balance of $12,780,000), consisting of serial bonds payable in annual amounts from $300,000 to a maximum of $1,250,000, plus interest from 2.00% to 5.00% through the year 2034. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other revenues.	12,085	-	(710)	11,375	-	(735)	10,640	760
General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 (original balance of $18,700,000), consisting of serial bonds payable in annual amounts from $350,000 to a maximum of $1,060,000, plus interest of 3.00% through the year 2049. All bonds are collateralized by certain student fees and other revenues.	-	-	-	-	18,700	-	18,700	350
	35,075	-	(4,715)	30,360	18,700	(4,325)	44,735	4,880
Premium on bonds	1,395	-	(298)	1,097	2,285	(319)	3,063	-
Discount on bonds	(36)	-	3	(33)	-	3	(30)	-
Totals	$ 36,434	$ -	$ (5,010)	$ 31,424	$ 20,985	$ (4,641)	$ 47,768	$ 4,880

Advance Refunding of Debt – Series 2016 Bonds

On April 7, 2016, General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016, were issued by the University to refund 2004B and 2007 series bonds to achieve debt service savings and to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2016 Bonds. The Series 2016 Bonds were issued in the aggregate principal amount of $12,780,000 and bear interest from the date of issuance of 2% to 5% payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2016.

The University completed the advance refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 18 years by $2.3 million and to obtain an economic gain of $1.9 million (difference between the present values, on the bonds issuance date, of the prior and refunding debt service payments).

Principal and interest maturities on notes and bonds payable in future periods for the year ending June 30, 2020, are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Bonds Principal	Bonds Interest
2021	$ 4,880	$ 1,808
2022	5,050	1,635
2023	5,300	1,448
2024	2,135	1,219
2025	2,245	1,115
2026-2030	8,735	4,098
2031-2035	4,645	2,802
2036-2040	3,395	2,071
2041-2045	4,290	1,179
2046-2049	4,060	309
	$44,735	$ 17,684

A. General Revenue Bonds

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the University issued tax exempt general revenue bond series 2019 of $18.7 million, with net proceeds of $21.0 million, due April 1, 2049, with an effective rate of 3.0 percent, for capital construction. These bonds have been rated **A1** By Moody's. Interest payments are due semiannually. No new general revenue bonds were issued during fiscal year 2019.

Pledged Revenue — Current outstanding issuances are 2004C, 2006, 2012, 2016, and 2019. The University has pledged certain revenues as collateral for these bonds.

(dollars in thousands)		2020		2019
Pledged Revenues		**Revenue Bonds Series 2004C, 2006, 2012, 2016, and 2019**		
Net Student tuiton and fees	$	72,791	$	74,278
Sales and Services Revenues		18,222		20,709
Other Operating Income		3,514		4,713
Investment Income		1,005		909
Total Pledged Revenues	$	95,532	$	100,609
Less: Operation and Maintenance Expenses		(27,371)		(29,374)
Revenues Available for debt Service	$	68,161	$	71,235
Debt service	$	5,823	$	6,070
Pledged revenue to debt coverage		11.7		11.7
Coverage requirement		1.1		1.1

In connection with the issuance of the 2019 Bonds, the 2019 Supplemental Resolution amends the Resolution to add other University revenues to Pledged Revenues. Pledged Revenues now includes: (i) Net Student Tuition and Fees; (ii) Sales and Services Revenues; (iii) various revenues generated from miscellaneous sources, including non-auxiliary advertising, vending in non-auxiliary buildings, postage, and printing, but excluding general account appropriated funds (the "Other Operating Revenues"); (iv) income generated on investment moneys in all funds and accounts of the University (the "Investment Income"); (v) proceeds from the sale of a Series of Bonds and money and investment earnings thereon except as otherwise provided in the Resolution or a supplemental resolution; and (vi) such other revenues as the Board shall designate as Pledged Revenues.

In conjunction with the additions to Pledged Revenues, the University is changing the definitions of the components of Pledged Revenues to match the descriptions of revenue sources in the University's audited financial statements. Using the revenue sources outlined in the financial statements will simplify tracking and reporting of Pledged Revenues.

8. LEASES

The University is a lessor in a ground lease agreement with Portneuf Medical Center (lessee) that expires on May 31, 2032. The lease allowed for the construction of a sports medicine facility (the Facility) on the premises, which was completed in September 1994. The lessee pays rent of $1 per year for the ground lease, payable on the date of the execution of the lease and annually thereafter on the anniversary date of such execution.

The University leases a weight/training room and associated common areas from Portneuf Medical Center (lessor). This lease has an expiration date of May 31, 2032. Rent for the weight/training room portion of the lease is $1 per year. Rent for shared use of the common areas is $14,000 per year. Rents for the initial term and renewal term are payable on the date of the execution of the lease and annually thereafter on the anniversary date of such execution. Upon expiration of the lease term, the Facility shall become the property of the University.

ISU leases building and office facilities under various noncancelable operating leases. Total costs for such leases were $0.16 million and $0.15 million for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments at June 30, 2020, for all leases are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Years		Payments
2021	$	108
2022		35
2023-2027		149
2028-2032		83
2033-2037		14
Totals	$	389

In 2006, Idaho State University entered into a lease agreement with Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC for facilities located in the CAES facility. The lease commenced September 2009, and extends through March 5, 2028.

Future minimum rental income on this operating lease is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Years		Income
2021		1,190
2022		1,191
2023-2027		5,675
2028-2032		2,423
2033-2037		1,458
Totals	$	11,937

Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC makes all lease payments directly to the trustee. Rental income is a pledged revenue under the bond system which includes the 2006 Revenue bonds; the proceeds were used to construct the facility. As of June 30, 2020, the book value of the building is $13.6 million, which is net of accumulated depreciation of $4.1 million.

9. OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PLANS AND TERMINATION PAYMENTS

Optional Retirement Plan – Effective July 1, 1990, the Idaho State Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Education to establish an Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), a defined contribution plan, for faculty and professional employees. The ORP is governed by Idaho Code, Sections 33-107A and 33-107B. The employee contribution requirement for the ORP is based on a percentage of the total payroll. Employer contributions are determined by the State of Idaho. The plan provisions were established by, and may be amended by, the State of Idaho.

New faculty and exempt employees hired on or after July 1, 1990, automatically enroll in the ORP and select a vendor option. Faculty and exempt employees hired before July 1, 1990, had a one-time opportunity to enroll in the ORP. Enrollees in the ORP no longer belong to PERSI. Vendor options in the ORP include the *TIAA - College Retirement Equities Fund* and the *Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC)*.

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

Contributions required and paid are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019.	2018
University contributions required and paid	$ 7,805	$ 7,482	$ 7,100
Employee contributions	5,878	5,634	5,348
Total Contribution	$13,683	$ 13,116	$ 12,448
University required contribution rate	9.26%	9.26%	9.24%
Employee contribution rate	6.97%	6.97%	6.96%

Although enrollees in the ORP no longer belong to PERSI, the University is required to contribute a percentage of the annual covered payroll to PERSI. Effective July 1, 2007, the percentage was changed from 3.03% to 1.49%, allowing the difference of 1.54% to be used to increase the University's contribution to ORP retirement accounts. In addition, the payoff period of the unfunded liability obligation was extended from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2025. During the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, supplemental funding payments to PERSI were $1.3 million and $1.2 million, respectively. These amounts are not included in the regular University PERSI contribution discussed previously.

Supplemental Retirement Plans – Full and Part-Time benefited faculty, classified and professional staff, enrolled in PERSI as their regular retirement plan, may enroll in the 403(b), 401(k), and the 457(b) plans. Full and Part-Time benefited faculty and professional staff enrolled in the ORP as their regular retirement plan may enroll in the 403(b) and the 457(b) plans.

401(k) – PERSI Choice Plan (PCP):
This is only available to active PERSI members. The Choice Plan contains employee gain-sharing distributions, any voluntary employee contributions made, and the earnings on those funds. Approximately 90 employees contributed to this plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

457(b) – Deferred Compensation Plan:
The 457(b) is a voluntary retirement savings plan covered under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. All University employees are eligible to participate in this plan. The plan is funded exclusively through employee pre-tax contributions. Approximately 49 employees contributed to this plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

403(b) Plan:
The 403(b) is a voluntary tax-sheltered retirement plan covered under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. All University employees are eligible to participate in this plan. The plan is funded exclusively by

employee pre-tax contributions. Approximately 166 employees contributed to this plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Roth 403(b) Plan:
The Roth 403(b) is a voluntary retirement savings plan covered under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. All University employees are eligible to participate in this plan. The plan is funded exclusively by employee post-tax contributions. Approximately 40 employees contributed to this plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Supplemental Retirement 403(b) Plan:
The Supplemental 403(b) plan was established by the Idaho State Board of Education as of June 23, 2011, for the benefit of a limited group of participants from the state's higher education institutions. The plan is funded by contributions from the employees and the respective institutions, as set forth in Appendix A to the Plan document and as administered by the Idaho State Board of Education.

Supplemental Retirement Plan Contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	401(k) - PCP	403(b)	457(b)	Roth 403(b)	Supplemental 403(b)
Employee contributions	$ 320	$ 1,359	$ 518	$ 208	$ -
University contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

Termination Payments – Employees who qualify for retirement under PERSI or ORP are eligible to use 50% of the cash value of their unused sick leave to continue their medical insurance coverage through the University. The University partially funds these obligations by depositing 0.65% of employee gross payroll to PERSI, who administers the plan for all participating ISU employees and retirees under a trust fund. The total contributions for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, were $0.4 million and $0.7 million, respectively.

10. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The University contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board. Changes to the Base Plan benefit structure may only be authorized by the State of Idaho Legislature.

Employee membership data related to the PERSI Base Plan, as of June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	2019	2018
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	48,120	46,907
Terminated employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	13,536	13,133
Active plan members	72,502	71,112
Total	134,158	131,152

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits upon reaching five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon reaching attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation and earnings from investments. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) if current rates are actuarially determined to be inadequate or in excess to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by State statute at 60% of the employer rate. As of June 30, 2018, it was 6.79% for general employees. The employer contribution rate is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% for general employees. The University's contributions were $2.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2020, and $2.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2020, the University reported a liability of $8.6 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of July 1, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The University's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the University's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the University's proportion was 0.7499 and 0.7538 percent, respectively. Since the prior measurement date, the University's proportion of the collective net pension liability decreased by 0.0039 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the University recognized pension expense of $0.8 million.

At June 30, 2020, the University reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

$ in thousands	Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes for the Year		
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (425)	$ 169
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ (3,123)	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ -	$ 1,681
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	-	(502)
Total Changes (prior to post-measurement date contributions)	(3,548)	1,348
Beginning Balances, June 30 2019	4,820	3,736
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020 before subsequent contributions	$ 1,272	$ 5,083
University contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,092	-
Total Changes	(457)	1,348
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020 before subsequent contributions	$ 4,363	$ 5,083

Deferred outflows of resources amounting to $3.1 million and related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020.

The amortization period is based on the remaining expected service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System determined at the beginning of the measurement period. The amortization period was calculated at 4.8 years. The amortization of the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments is amortized over a closed 5-year period inclusive of this fiscal year. The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

(dollars in thousands)

Years ended June 30:	Pension Expense (Revenue) due to Amortizations
2021	($308)
2022	($1,858)
2023	($1,037)
2024	($598)
2024	($10)
	($3,811)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases including inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%, net
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

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

- Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

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.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach, which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of the System's assets. The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

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

Actuarial Assumptions

Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	4.05%
Assumed Inflation	3.00%
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses	**7.05%**

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. 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 pension plans' 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 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.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

$ in thousands	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 25,855	$ 8,560	$ (5,742)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

Payables to the pension plan

At June 30, 2020, the University reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $234,987 for legally required employer contributions and no payables to report for legally required employee contributions, which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

11. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Summary of Plans

The University participates in other postemployment benefit plans relating to healthcare, disability, and life insurance for retired or disabled employees administered by the State of Idaho as agent multiple-employer defined benefit plans. The Life Insurance benefit is a single-employer defined benefit plan. Idaho Code, Sections 67-5760 to 67-5768 and 72-1335, establishes the benefits and contribution obligations. Each of these benefits is provided by the University to retired or disabled employees. The most recent actuarial valuation is as of July 1, 2018. The University has not set aside any assets to pay future benefits; the University funds these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Details of the plans can be found in the Comprehensive Annual Report of the State of Idaho, which may be obtained from the Office of the Idaho State Controller, 700 W State Street, 4th Floor, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0011 www.sco.idaho.gov.

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.

Plan Descriptions and Funding Policy

Retiree Healthcare Plan – A retired employee of the University who receives monthly retirement benefits from the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) may elect to purchase the retiree health insurance coverage for themselves and eligible dependents. Employees must enroll within 60 days of the date the active employee policy ends. Additionally, the employee must be receiving PERSI monthly benefits at the time of retirement and must have 10 or more years (20,800 or more hours) of credited service. An employee must have been an active employee on or before June 30, 2009, and must retire directly from State service. Coverage is not available to Medicare-eligible retirees or their Medicare-eligible dependents. 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 maximum benefit is $1,860 per retiree per year. The University contributed $16 per active employee per month towards the retiree premium cost.

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 30 months following the date of disability, an employee may continue healthcare coverage under the State plan. The University pays 100 percent of the University's share of medical and dental premiums while the employee remains disabled. The employee is required to pay the normal active employee contribution for the plan and rate category in which the employee is enrolled.

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

Principal Life Insurance Company insures employees disabled on or after July 1, 2003, and the obligation for the payment of income benefits has been effectively transferred. The University pays 100 percent of the cost of the premiums. This portion of the long-term disability income benefit is not included in the actuarial estimate as this is considered an insured benefit.

This plan also provides basic life insurance and dependent life coverage 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. In addition, the plan provides a $2,000 life insurance benefit for spouses and a $1,000 life insurance benefit for dependent children. These benefits do not increase with inflation. The State is self-insured for employees who became disabled prior to July 1, 2012. The State pays 100 percent of the cost; the contribution is actuarially determined based on actual claims experience.

Principal Life Insurance Company insures employees disabled on or after July 1, 2012, and the obligation for the payment of basic life and dependent life coverage benefits has been effectively transferred. The University pays 100 percent of the premiums. This portion of the basic life insurance and dependent life coverage is not included in the actuarial estimate as this is considered an insured benefit.

Retiree Life Insurance Plan – This plan provides basic life insurance for certified retired employees. 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 this benefit. Eligible retirees receive basic life insurance coverage equal to 100 percent of their annual salary at retirement. The University pays 100 percent of the cost of basic life insurance for eligible retirees.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Actuarial Assumptions

The last actuarial valuation was performed as of July 1, 2018, for the Retiree Healthcare, Long-Term Disability and Retiree Life Insurance plans. There have been no significant changes between the valuation date and the fiscal year end.

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was based on the 2016 PERSI Experience study for demographic assumptions and the July 1, 2016 OPEB Valuation for the economic and OPEB specific assumptions.

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

	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan Healthcare	Long-Term Disability Plan Life Insurance	Long-Term Disability Plan Income	Life Insurance Plan
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity	3.25% general wage growth plus increases due to promotions and longevity
Discount Rate	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.2% claims and 6.5% premiums from year ending June 30, 2019 to year ending June 30, 2020 grading to an ultimate rate of 4.20% for 2074 and later	7.2% claims and 6.5% premiums from year ending June 30, 2019 to year ending June 30, 2020 grading to an ultimate rate of 4.20% for 2074 and later	NA	NA	NA
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	70.6% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees	NA	NA	NA	NA

Mortality Rates

Mortality Rates for the plans were based on the RP-2000 Mortality for Employees, healthy Annuitants, and Disabled Annuitants with generational projection per Scale AA with adjustments.

Discount Rate

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

Total Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability, Expense and Deferrals

The total OPEB liability components of the measurement date of June 30, 2019 (Beginning Balances) and changes in OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (dollars in thousands):

(dollars in thousands)	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan Healthcare	Long-Term Disability Plan Life Insurance	Long-Term Disability Plan Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
Changes for the Year						
Service Cost	$ (78)	$ (18)			$ (662)	$ (758)
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	(83)	(6)			(773)	(862)
Plan Changes	-	-			-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	-			-	-
Assumption Changes	(1,263)	(28)	(45)	(21)	(2,332)	(3,689)
Expected Benefit Pmts	238	92	42	30	434	836
Net Changes	(1,186)	40	(3)	9	(3,333)	(4,473)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(1,859)	(156)	(193)	(158)	(18,699)	(21,065)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (3,045)	$ (116)	$ (196)	$ (149)	$ (22,032)	$ (25,538)

OPEB expense and deferrals for the year ended June 30, 2020 (dollars in thousands):

Increase (Decrease)

(dollars in thousands)	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan Healthcare	Long-Term Disability Plan Life Insurance	Long-Term Disability Plan Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
OPEB Expense	$ (42)	$ (1)	$ 11	$ (3)	$ 1,148	$ 1,113

Increase (Decrease)

(dollars in thousands)	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Long-Term Disability Plan Healthcare	Long-Term Disability Plan Life Insurance	Long-Term Disability Plan Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
Deferred Outflows						
Beginning Balance, June 30, 2019	$ 212	$ 131	$ 42	$ 30	$ 412	$ 827
Changes for the Year						
Prior year contributions subsequent to the measurement date	(212)	(92)	(42)	(30)	(434)	(810)
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	794	22	-	-	1,530	2,346
Changes in Proportion	379	19			747	1,145
Benefit Payments Subsequent to the Measurement Date	205	10	33	25	240	513
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020	$ 1,378	$ 90	$ 33	$ 25	$ 2,495	$ 4,021
Deferred Inflows						
Beginning Balance, June 30, 2019	$ (890)	$ (36)	$ -	$ -	$ (1,072)	$(1,998)
Changes for the Year						
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	1	-	-	-	27	28
Changes of Assumptions	48	-	-	-	75	123
Change in Proportion	14	1	-	-	-	15
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020	$ (827)	$ (35)	$ -	$ -	$ (970)	$(1,832)

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

Expense (Revenue) (dollars in thousands)

		Long-Term Disability Plan				
Fiscal Year	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
2021	$ 28	$ 7	$ -	$ -	$ 155	$ 190
2022	28	7	-	-	155	190
2023	28	7	-	-	155	190
2024	28	7	-	-	155	190
2025	210	7	-	-	154	371
2026	24	7	-	-	345	376
2027	-	3	-	-	115	118
2028	-	-	-	-	51	51
2029	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 346	$ 45	$ -	$ -	$ 1,285	$1,676

Discount Rate Sensitivity

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

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

		Long-Term Disability Plan				
(dollars in thousands)	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
1% Decrease (2.50%)	$ 3,211	$ 120	$ 205	$ 155	$ 26,998	$30,690
Discount Rate (3.50%)	3,045	116	196	149	22,032	25,538
1% Increase (4.50%)	2,885	112	188	143	18,252	21,580

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

The following represents the total OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the 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):

		Long-Term Disability Plan				
(dollars in thousands)	Retiree Healthcare Plan	Healthcare	Life Insurance	Income	Life Insurance Plan	Total
1% Decrease	$ 2,781	$ 101	$ 196	$ 149	$ 26,998	$30,225
Current Trend Rate	3,045	116	196	149	22,032	25,538
1% Increase	3,347	132	196	149	18,252	22,076

Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Trust Funds

Plan Description

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

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

The SLIRF is made up of two trust funds administered by the PERSI - a trust for payment of school district employee benefits and a trust for payment of State employee benefits. The SLIRF trust for payment of State

employee benefits is governed by Idaho Code Sections 67-5333 and 59-1365.
The SLIRF is a fund that exists for the payment of unused sick leave benefits in the form of insurance premiums for State and school district employees who separate from service by reason of retirement. The assets of the two trusts are commingled for investment purposes. All State government employers are statutorily required to contribute to a sick leave account administered by the PERSI. Employer's contributions are a percentage of payroll collected each pay cycle and are held in trust for future benefits. The State is responsible for any unfunded benefit obligations through contribution rate adjustments.

The number of participating employers and membership in the State SLIRF as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Classes of Employees and Number of Participating Employers
Active Employees	16,932
Retirees and Beneficiaries	5,232
Total	22,164
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.

The University contribution rate was 0.65 percent of covered salary at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019. Contribution percentages are based on the number of days of paid sick leave earned during the contract year.

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

At June 30, 2020, the University reported a total net OPEB SLIRF (asset) of $(11.6) million for its proportionate share. The net OPEB SLIRF (asset) was measured as of July 1, 2018, and the total OPEB SLIRF (asset) used to calculate the net OPEB SLIRF (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The University's proportion of the net OPEB SLIRF (asset) was based on the University's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the University's proportion was 9.23 and 9.21 percent, respectively. Since the prior measurement date, the University's proportion of the collective net pension liability increased by 0.02 percent.

(dollars in thousands)		Net SLIRF OPEB Liability (Asset)
Changes for the Year		
Service Cost	$	399
Interest		609
Effect of plan changes		-
Assumption Changes		131
Contributions Employer		(692)
Net investment income		(1,485)
Proportion Changes		(29)
Administrative expense		4
Net Changes		(1,063)
Total OPEB (Asset), Beginning Balance		(10,565)
Total OPEB (Asset), Ending Balance	$	(11,628)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the University recognized an OPEB SLIRF expense reduction of $0.9 million.

Increase (Decrease)		
(dollars in thousands)		SLIRF
Net SLIRF Expense (offset)	$	(883)

At June 30, 2020, the University reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB SLIRF from the following sources:

Increase (Decrease)		
(dollars in thousands)		
Deferred Outflows		
Beginning Balance, June 30, 2019	$	918
Changes for the Year		
Prior year contributions subsequent to the measurement date		(692)
Changes in Proportion		(40)
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience		114
Changes of Assumptions		(3)
Benefit Payments Subsequent to the Measurement Date		414
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020	$	711

Increase (Decrease)		
Deferred Inflows		
Beginning Balance, June 30, 2019	$	(739)
Changes for the Year		
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	$	85
Investments		(34)
Changes of Assumptions		-
Changes in Proportion		(24)
Ending Balance, June 30, 2020	$	(712)

Deferred outflows of resources amounting to $0.4 million and related to OPEB SLIRF resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB SLIRF (asset) in the year ending June 30, 2020.

The amortization period is based on the remaining expected service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System determined at the beginning of the measurement period. The amortization period was calculated at 7.8 years. The amortization of the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments is amortized over a closed 5-year period inclusive of this fiscal year. The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Years ended June 30:	SLIRF Expense (Revenue) due to Amortizations
2021	($166,699)
2022	($129,473)
2023	($129,473)
2024	($55,836)
2025	$37,344
Thereafter	$28,608
	($415,529)

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

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 OPEB SLIRF
Inflation	3.00%
Salary Increases	3.75%
Salary Inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%
Health care trend rate	N/A *

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

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

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

Discount Rate

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

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

(dollars in thousands)	Employer's net OPEB SLIRF liability (asset)
1% Decrease (6.05%)	$ (11,238)
Discount Rate (7.05%)	(11,628)
1% Increase (8.05%)	(11,992)

12. NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

(dollars in thousands) — 2020

	Personnel Costs	Services	Supplies	Insurance Utilities and Rent	Scholarships and Fellowships	Depreciation	Miscellaneous	Operating Expenses Totals
Academic support	$ 15,730	$ 1,458	$ 908	$ 22	$ -	$ -	$ 167	$ 18,285
Auxiliary enterprises	12,231	4,269	2,314	2,032	-	-	1,753	22,599
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	12,379	-	12,379
Institutional support	21,325	5,981	1,893	793	-	-	670	30,662
Instruction	92,422	5,896	4,107	188	-	-	1,274	103,887
Libraries	2,620	219	962	-	-	-	11	3,812
Maintenance and operations	9,860	1,851	2,173	3,559	-	-	30	17,473
Public services	3,201	318	213	97	-	-	81	3,910
Research	10,196	1,265	1,239	126	-	-	347	13,173
Scholarships and fellowships	-	-	-	-	15,855	-	-	15,855
Student services	9,152	1,140	443	27	-	-	239	11,001
Total operating expenses	$ 176,737	$ 22,397	$ 14,252	$ 6,844	$ 15,855	$ 12,379	$ 4,572	$ 253,036

(dollars in thousands) — 2019

	Personnel Costs	Services	Supplies	Insurance Utilities and Rent	Scholarships and Fellowships	Depreciation	Miscellaneous	Operating Expenses Totals
Academic support	$ 14,805	$ 1,918	$ 1,228	$ 39	$ -	$ -	$ 234	$ 18,224
Auxiliary enterprises	12,372	5,568	2,537	2,112	-	-	2,654	25,243
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	12,667	-	12,667
Institutional support	17,025	6,485	2,102	172	-	-	90	25,874
Instruction	91,992	6,423	4,566	246	-	-	1,795	105,022
Libraries	2,602	224	920	-	-	-	30	3,776
Maintenance and operations	9,456	2,685	2,700	3,786	-	-	39	18,666
Public services	3,147	249	277	34	-	-	105	3,812
Research	11,263	1,761	1,154	153	-	-	547	14,878
Scholarships and fellowships	-	-	-	-	13,993	-	-	13,993
Student services	8,529	1,167	442	38	-	-	314	10,490
Total operating expenses	$ 171,191	$ 26,480	$ 15,926	$ 6,580	$ 13,993	$ 12,667	$ 5,808	$ 252,645

13. CONTINGENCIES AND LEGAL MATTERS

The University is a defendant in litigation arising from the normal course of operations. Based on present knowledge, the University's administration believes any ultimate liability in these matters will not materially affect the financial position of the University.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

The University participates in the State of Idaho Risk Management Program, which manages property and general liability risk. That program provides liability (cap) protection to $500,000 per occurrence. Insurance premium payments are made to the state risk management program based on rates determined by a state agency's loss trend experience and asset value covered. Presently, Idaho State University's total insured property value is $1,259.2 million.

The University obtains worker's compensation coverage from the Idaho State Insurance Fund. The University's worker's compensation premiums are based on its payroll, its own loss experience, as well as that of the State of Idaho as a whole.

The University carries commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including but not limited to employee bonds and crime, out of state worker's compensation, business interruption, media liability and automobile physical damage insurance. There have been no significant reductions in coverage or claims in excess of coverage within the past three years.

15. COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURE

The Foundation is discretely presented within the financial statements as a component unit.

The Foundation is a legally separate, tax-exempt entity with an independent governing board. The majority of resources, or income thereon, which the Foundation holds and invests are restricted to the activities of the University by the donors and not controlled directly the University. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of the University, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the University and is discretely presented in the financial statements.

The financial activity is reported for the year ended June 30, 2020.

During the fiscal years 2020 and 2019, gifts of $6,990,690 and $9,399,019, respectively, were transferred from the Foundation to the University. The Foundation is audited annually and received an unmodified audit opinion in 2020 and 2019.

Please see the financial statements for the Foundation on pages 15, 17 and 18 of this report.

Complete audited financial statements are prepared for the Foundation and may be obtained in their entirety by writing to the following:

Idaho State University Foundation
921 S. 8th Ave, Stop 8050
Pocatello, ID 83209-8050

16. NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

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

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

PERSI - Base Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

$ in thousands	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	0.7499116%	0.7538335%	0.8326157%	0.8738085%	0.9137234%	0.9202007%
Employer's proportinate share of the net pension liability	$ 8,560	$ 11,119	$ 13,087	$ 17,713	$ 12,032	$ 6,774
Employer's covered payroll	25,470	24,254	25,858	25,617	25,593	25,094
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	33.61%	45.84%	50.61%	69.15%	47.01%	27.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%	94.95%

*GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those years for which information is available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

PERSI - Base Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

$ in thousands	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 3,092	$ 2,876	$ 2,746	$ 2,927	$ 2,896	$ 2,897
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	3,092	2,876	2,746	2,927	2,896	2,897
Contribution (deficiency) excess	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer's covered payroll	25,982	25,470	24,254	25,858	25,617	25,593
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.90%	11.29%	11.32%	11.32%	11.30%	11.32%

*GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those years for which information is available.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of OPEB-SLIRF Liability (Asset)

SLIRF - Base Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

$ in thousands	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Employer's portion of the net OPEB-SLIRF liability (asset)	0.0923050%	0.0920529%	0.0947043%
Employer's proportinate share of the net OPEB-SLIRF liability (asset)	$ 11,628	$ 10,565	$ 9,009
Employer's covered-employee payroll	98,846	96,790	99,367
Employer's proportional share of the net OPEB-SLIRF liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	11.76%	10.92%	9.07%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB-SLIRF liability (asset)	226.97%	225.45%	204.12%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those years for which information is available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

OPEB-SLIRF - Base Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

$ in thousands	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Statutorily required contribution	$ 414	$ 692	$ 659
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	414	692	659
Contribution (deficiency) excess	-	-	-
Employer's covered-employee payroll	103,568	98,846	96,790
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.40%	0.70%	0.68%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those years for which information is available.

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Retiree Healthcare Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	$ (78)	$ (116)	$ (116)
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	(83)	(103)	(107)
Plan Changes	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	13	-
Assumption Changes	(1,263)	1,052	-
Expected Benefit Pmts	238	271	262
Net Changes	(1,186)	1,117	39
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(1,859)	(2,976)	(3,014)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (3,045)	$ (1,859)	$ (2,975)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,568	$ 98,846	$100,538
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee	2.94%	1.88%	22.19%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Long Term Disability Healthcare Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	$ (18)	$ (18)	$ (18)
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	(6)	(6)	(9)
Plan Changes	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	(70)	-
Assumption Changes	(28)	41	-
Expected Benefit Pmts	92	94	139
Net Changes	40	41	112
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(156)	(197)	(309)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (116)	$ (156)	$ (197)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,568	$ 98,846	$100,538
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee	0.11%	0.16%	22.19%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Long Term Disability Life Insurance Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

(dollars in thousands)	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	-	(8)	(9)
Plan Changes	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	-	-
Assumption Changes	(45)	10	-
Expected Benefit Pmts	42	42	52
Net Changes	(3)	44	43
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(193)	(238)	(281)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (196)	$ (194)	$ (238)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,568	$ 98,846	$100,538
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee	0.19%	0.20%	22.19%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table, However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Long Term Disability Life Income Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019	2018
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	-	(6)	(7)
Plan Changes	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	(4)	-
Assumption Changes	(21)	(8)	-
Expected Benefit Pmts	30	32	34
Net Changes	9	14	27
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(158)	(172)	(200)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (149)	$ (158)	$ (173)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,568	$ 98,846	$100,538
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee	0.14%	0.16%	22.19%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table,
However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Employer's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Retiree Life Insurance Plan

Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

(dollars in thousands)	2020	2019	2018
Changes for the Year			
Service Cost	$ (662)	$ (679)	$ (652)
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	(773)	(695)	(653)
Plan Changes	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains (Losses)	-	325	-
Assumption Changes	(2,332)	687	-
Expected Benefit Pmts	434	387	351
Net Changes	(3,333)	25	(954)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Beginning Balance	(18,699)	(18,724)	(17,770)
Total OPEB Liabiliy, Ending Balance	$ (22,032)	$ (18,699)	$ (18,724)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,568	$ 98,846	$100,538
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee	21.27%	18.92%	22.19%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table,
However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the University will present information for those

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019 (measurement date).

MOSSADAMS

Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

The Idaho State Board of Education
Idaho State University

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Idaho State University (the University) and its discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the University's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2020. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Idaho State University Foundation (Foundation), a discretely presented component unit, as described in our report of the University's financial statements. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the University's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the University's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the University's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the University's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
September 25, 2020

Idaho State University

FY20 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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