Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

College of Southern Idaho

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees
College of Southern Idaho
Twin Falls, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of the College of Southern Idaho (the College), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the College and its discretely presented component unit of the College, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States *(Government Auditing Standards)*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the College, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the SEFA), as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the SEFA is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 22, 2024 on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 College'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 College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eide Bailly LLP

Boise, Idaho
October 22, 2024

This discussion and analysis of the College of Southern Idaho's (the College or CSI) financial statements provide an overview of the College's financial performance during the fiscal years 2023 and 2024. This discussion has been prepared by management. The discussion and analysis are designed to focus on current activities, resulting changes, and current known facts and should be read in conjunction with the College's financial statements and accompanying footnotes.

Profile of the College

The College of Southern Idaho is a public institution of higher education offering courses on the main campus in Twin Falls and outreach centers in Burley, Gooding, and Jerome. The main campus is located near the scenic Snake River Canyon, which offers many exciting outdoor recreation opportunities. The College offers programs leading to degrees in Associates of Arts, Associates of Science, Associates of Applied Science, and various certificates, as well as a Bachelor of Applied Science in Operations Management. During fiscal year 2024, the College served 16,586 students taking 147,611 credits. In addition to academic and Career Technical Education offerings, the College has a workforce development division serving 7,414 duplicated students.

The College is recognized for having a student-centered environment, outstanding faculty, and facilities. As a Hispanic Serving Institution (HSI), CSI has a diverse mix of students and takes great pride in offering innovative programs while maintaining an affordable and personalized experience for students. The College of Southern Idaho combines exceptional academics with successful Athletic programs, this past year Cross Country, Volleyball, Women's Basketball, Softball, and Rodeo all competed in National Tournaments.

Financial Highlights

The College's financial position at June 30, 2024 reflects improvement over the previous fiscal year. The improvements are the result of management's continuing efforts to enhance fiscal performance.

During fiscal year 2024:

- Net Tuition and Fees increased from $13.1 million to $14.3 million.
- Non-Operating revenues increased from $45.6 million to $50.3 million.
- Total Assets increased from $147.6 million to $155.1 million.
- Total Liabilities decreased from $31.4 million to $31.2 million.

Accounting Treatment of Financial Aid

Public institutions must report all tuition and fee revenues net of any scholarship discounts and allowances. A scholarship allowance is defined as the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the institution and the amount that is paid by the student and/or third parties making payments on behalf of the student. In considering what is or is not revenue, the following rule applies: amounts received to satisfy student tuition and fees will be reported as revenue only once (e.g., tuition and fees, gifts, federal grants and contracts such as Pell Grants, etc.) and only amounts received from students and third-party payers to satisfy tuition and fees will be recognized as tuition and fee revenue.

Institutional resources provided to students, as financial aid will be recorded as scholarship allowances in amounts up to and equal to amounts owed by the students to the institution. In some circumstances, the amount of institutional aid awarded may exceed the tuition and fees owed by the students to the institution and is refunded to the students. In such circumstances, the excess of aid over tuition and fees should be treated as an institutional expense (e.g., student aid, scholarships, and fellowships, etc.).

Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis

The financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) principles. There are three financial statements presented: the Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows. These statements present financial information in a form like those used by most private-sector companies. These financial statements focus on the financial condition of the College, the results of operations, and cash flows of the College as a whole.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents the assets (current and non-current), deferred outflows, liabilities (current and non-current), deferred inflows, and net position (assets and deferred outflow of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflow of resources) of the College as of the current fiscal year-end. The purpose of the Statement of Net Position is to present to the reader a point-in-time fiscal snapshot of the College.

Current assets consist of available cash and other assets that could be converted to cash within a year. Non-current assets are those assets and property, which cannot easily be converted into cash. Current liabilities are business obligations that are due to be cleared within one year. Non-current liabilities are obligations that are not required to be satisfied within one year.

The Statement of Net Position is prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and assets are recognized when the service is provided, and expenses and liabilities are recognized when others provide the service.

From the data presented, readers of the Statement of Net Position can determine the assets available to continue the operations of the College. They are also able to determine how much the College owes vendors and lending institutions. Finally, the Statement of Net Position provides a picture of the net position and its availability for expenditure by the College. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are indications of either improvement or erosion of the College's financial well-being when considered along with non-financial factors such as enrollment levels, the College's property tax base, and the condition of the facilities.

Net position is divided into three major categories. The first category is Net Investment in Capital Assets, which provides the College's investment in capital assets, net of any related debt or liabilities. The second category, Restricted Net Position, must be spent for purposes as determined by donors and/or external entities that have placed time or purpose restrictions on the use of the assets. The third category, Unrestricted Net Position, which is net position available to the College for any lawful purpose of the institution.

Summary of Statements of Net Position

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,

	2024	2023
Current and Other Assets	$ 78,275,690	$ 68,670,530
Capital Assets, net	76,834,200	78,932,235
Total assets	155,109,890	147,602,765
Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,340,283	11,959,466
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 164,450,173	$ 159,562,231
Current Liabilities	$ 5,326,233	$ 4,319,736
Noncurrent Liabilities	25,956,446	27,083,176
Total liabilities	31,282,679	31,402,912
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,454,742	1,471,687
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	71,068,865	71,824,611
Restricted-expendable	7,154,390	7,841,254
Unrestricted	53,489,497	47,021,767
Total net position	131,712,752	126,687,632
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 164,450,173	$ 159,562,231

The College's total assets and deferred outflows of resources increased during fiscal year 2024 by $4,887,942 from $159,562,231 in 2023 to $164,450,173 in 2024. Specifically contributing to the increase in assets was the increase in cash and cash equivalents and investments. The College's total liabilities decreased during fiscal year 2024 by $120,233 from $31,402,912 in 2023 to $31,282,679 in 2024. The decrease in this liability amount was due to a decrease in the liability amount for the ongoing subscription-based IT agreement for the College's ERP.

The increase in assets is a result of senior management's continuing emphasis on sound fiscal management. Additionally, College senior management has focused on incurring ongoing expense only when necessary and makes every effort to ensure that ongoing spending is well within actual revenue. This includes the need to create operating reserves for the College to be able to weather any future downturns in funding.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Changes in total net position as presented in the Statement of Net Position are based on the activity presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. All changes in net position are reported under the accrual basis of accounting, or as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing when cash is received or disbursed. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flow in future fiscal years. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenues earned and the expenses incurred during the year.

Activities are reported as either operating or non-operating. The College will always reflect a net operating loss in this format since state appropriations and property tax, the revenue streams that the College depends upon most significantly, are classified as non-operating revenues.

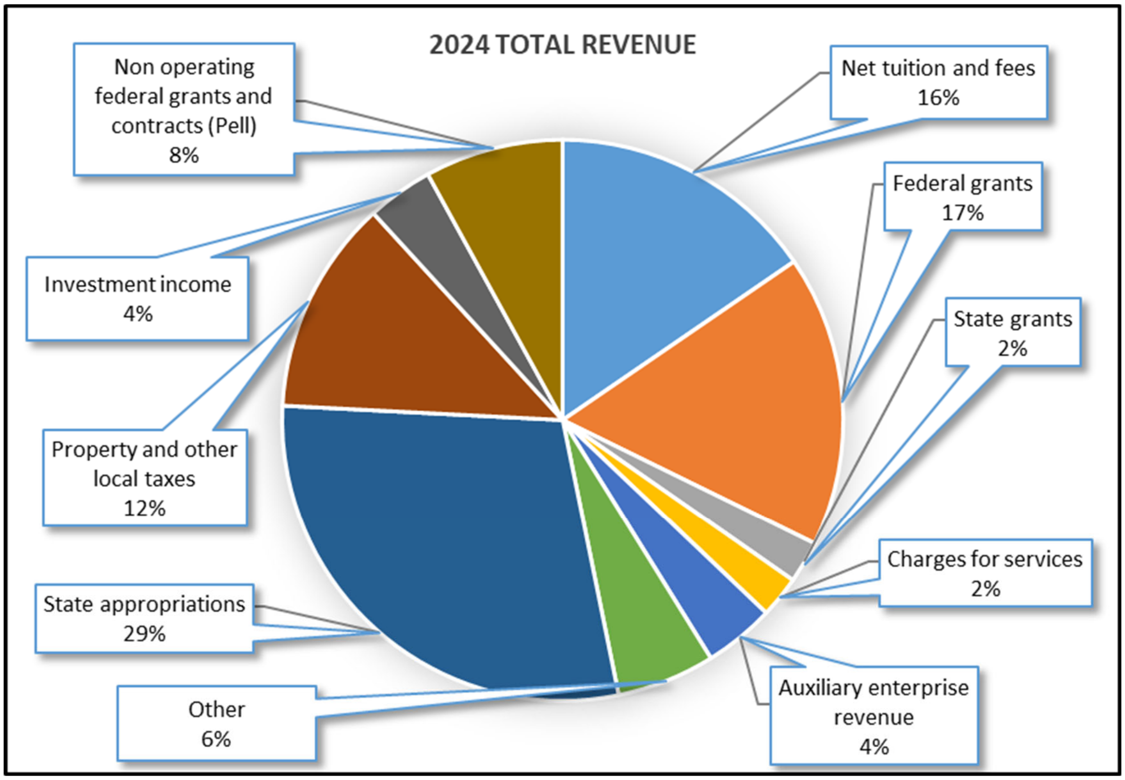
Generally, operating revenues are generated by providing services to various customers, students, and constituencies of the College, including but not limited to student tuition, fees, and federal and state grants. Operating expenses are those expenses paid to acquire or produce the services provided in return for operating revenues, and to carry out the functions of the College. Non-operating revenues are revenues received for which services are not provided. Examples of non-operating revenues include but are not limited to state appropriations, property tax revenue, state and federal financial aid, investment income and other miscellaneous revenues.

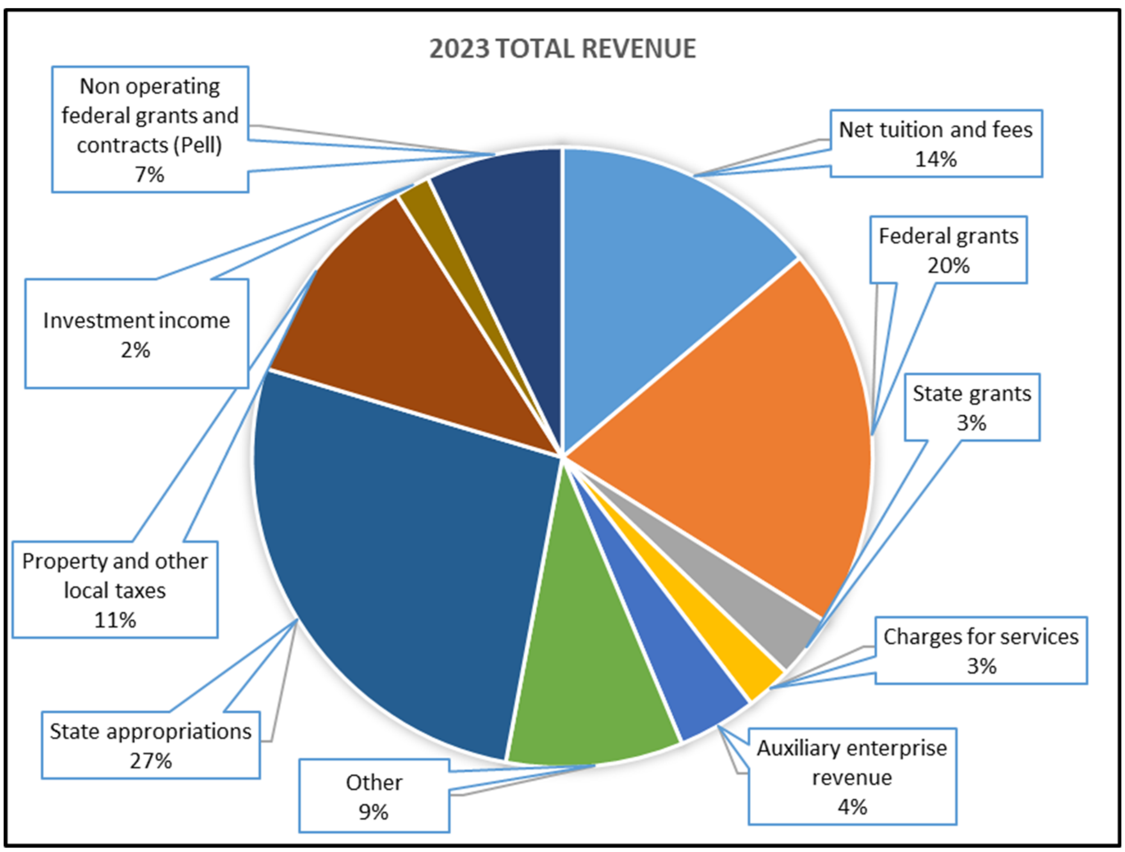
Summary of Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

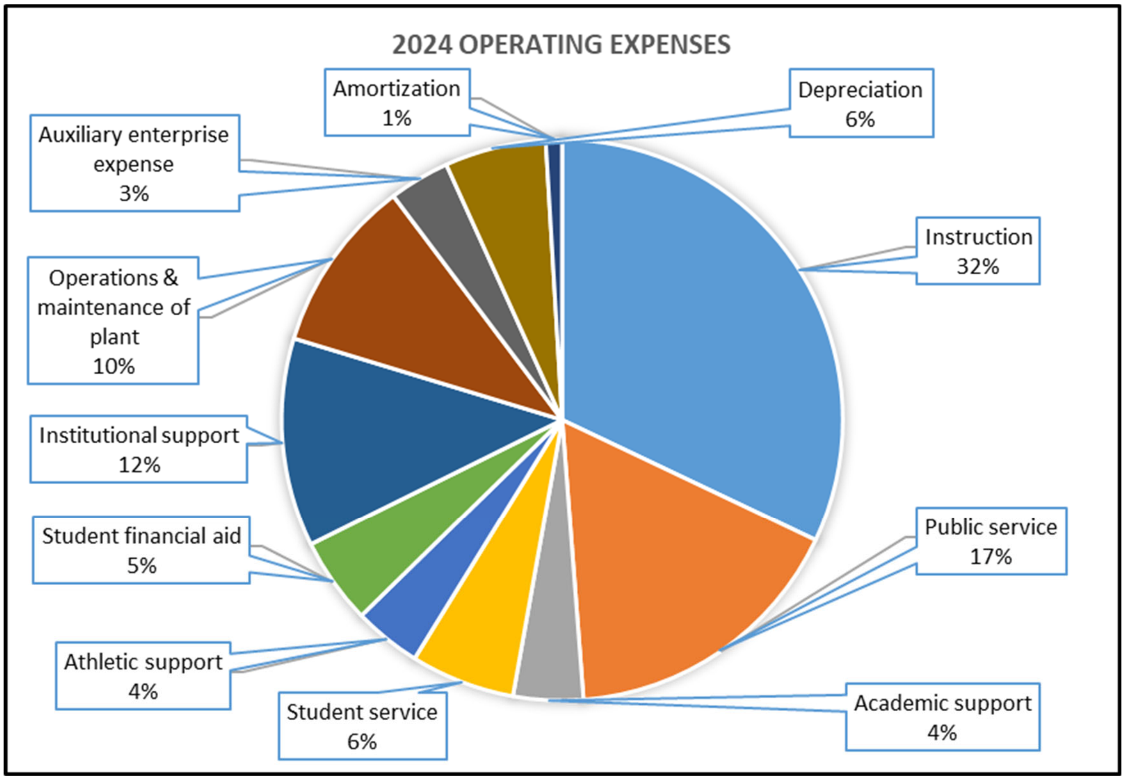
Fiscal Years Ended June 30

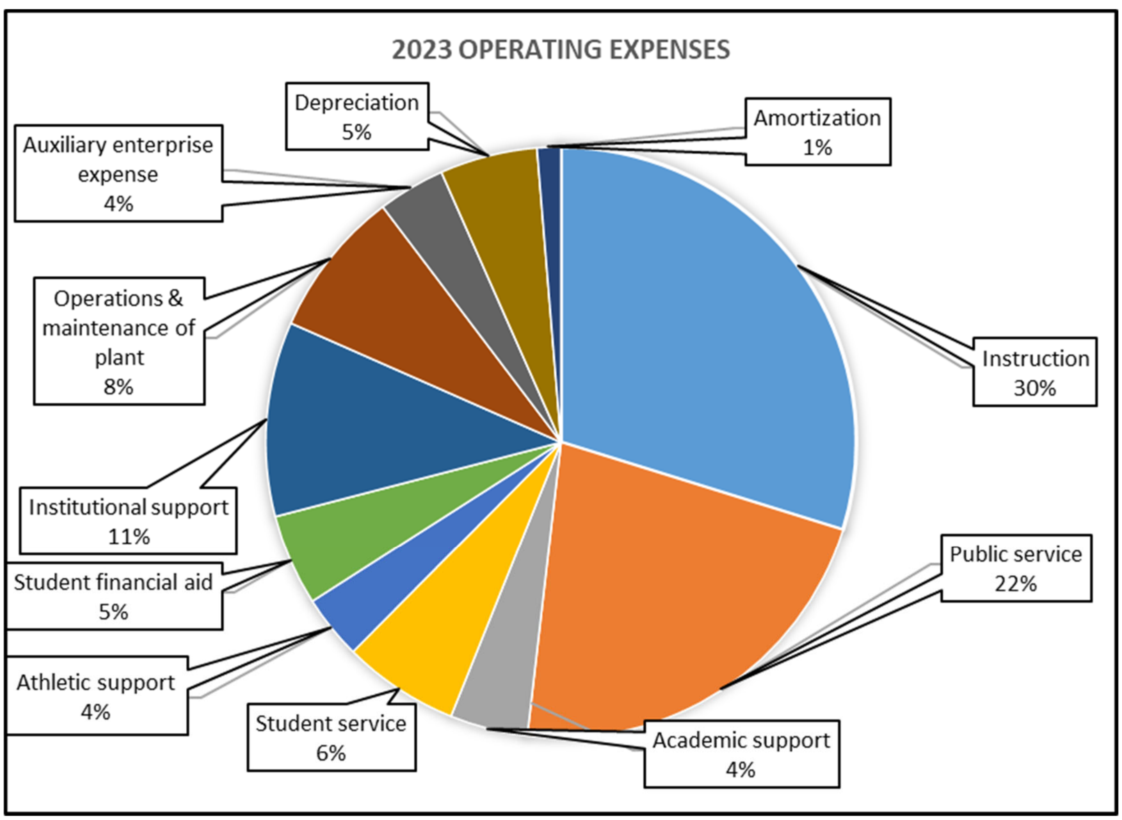
	2024	2023
Operating Revenues	$ 43,461,291	$ 45,601,545
Operating Expenses	89,781,716	86,426,675
Operating income (loss)	(46,320,425)	(40,825,130)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
State appropriations	26,948,472	25,258,432
Property and other local taxes	11,499,143	10,781,280
Investment income (loss)	3,538,636	1,726,506
Private gifts, grants, and contract	237,389	262,724
Gain or (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(50,310)	(39,475)
Non-operating federal grants and contracts (Pell)	7,410,197	6,757,026
Other non-operating revenues (donations, rent)	812,236	831,410
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	50,395,763	45,577,903
Capital Contributions	949,782	3,528,809
Change in Net Position	5,025,120	8,281,582
Net Position, Beginning of Year	126,687,632	118,406,050
Net Position, End of Year	$ 131,712,752	$ 126,687,632

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position reflects an overall increase in net position during fiscal year 2024. Non-Operating Revenues increased by $4.8 million from $45,577,903 in 2023 to $50,395,763 in 2024. This increase is attributed to an increase in state appropriations, property and local taxes and investment income. Operating expenses increased by $3.4 million from $86,426,675 in 2023 to $89,781,716 in 2024. This was due to increased purchasing in the ordinary course of business.


2024 TOTAL REVENUE
Net tuition and fees 16%
Federal grants 17%
State grants 2%
Charges for services 2%
Auxiliary enterprise revenue 4%
Other 6%
State appropriations 29%
Property and other local taxes 12%
Investment income 4%
Non operating federal grants and contracts (Pell) 8%

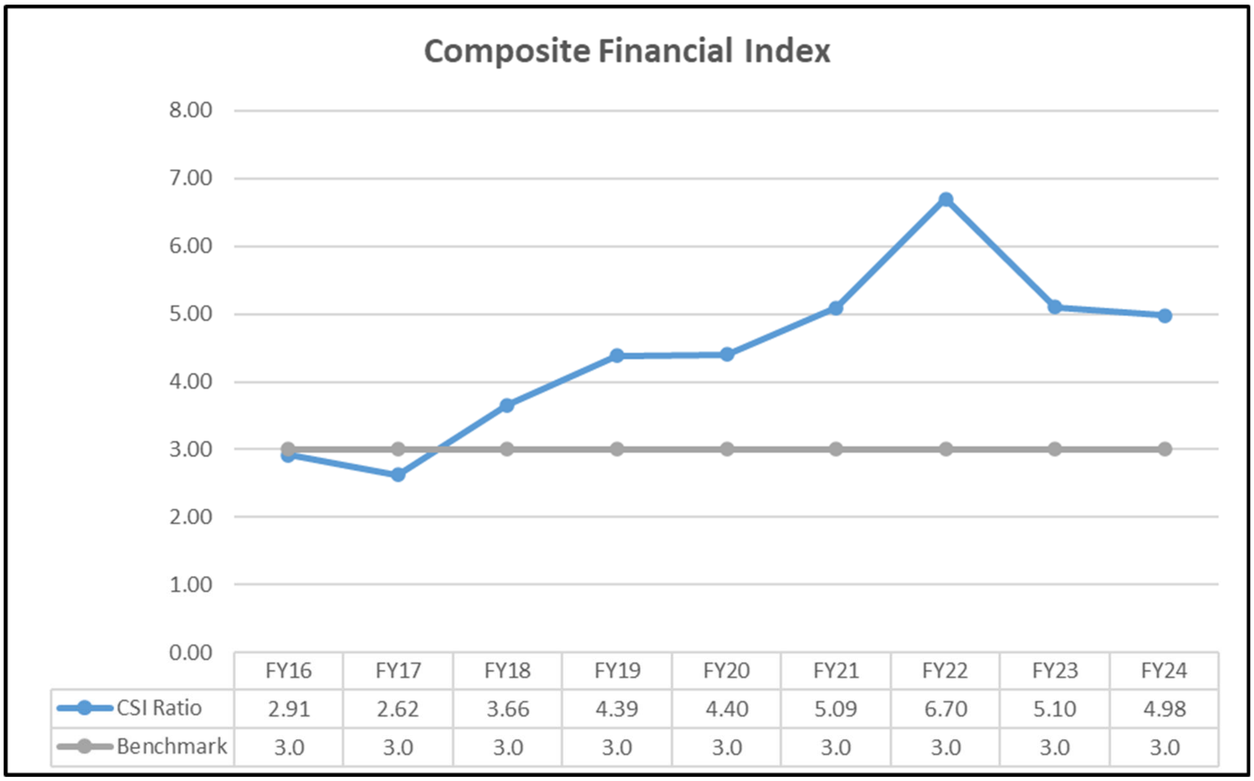

2023 TOTAL REVENUE
Net tuition and fees 14%
Federal grants 20%
State grants 3%
Charges for services 3%
Auxiliary enterprise revenue 4%
Other 9%
State appropriations 27%
Property and other local taxes 11%
Investment income 2%
Non operating federal grants and contracts (Pell) 7%


2024 OPERATING EXPENSES
Amortization 1%
Depreciation 6%
Auxiliary enterprise expense 3%
Instruction 32%
Operations & maintenance of plant 10%
Institutional support 12%
Student financial aid 5%
Public service 17%
Athletic support 4%
Student service 6%
Academic support 4%


2023 OPERATING EXPENSES
Depreciation 5%
Amortization 1%
Auxiliary enterprise expense 4%
Operations & maintenance of plant 8%
Instruction 30%
Institutional support 11%
Student financial aid 5%
Public service 22%
Athletic support 4%
Student service 6%
Academic support 4%

Financial Health Indicators

Many ratios are used to evaluate the financial health of institutions of higher learning, the Composite Financial Index (CFI) utilizes four ratios to measure the financial health of an organization. The College of Southern Idaho does not have any long term debt so only the primary reserve ratio, net operating revenues ratio, and the return on net assets ratio are utilized. The CFI, weights and combines the ratios into a single metric, which provides a more balanced view of the institution's financial health. The graph that follows shows the CFI of the College of Southern Idaho over the past nine years compared to the benchmark of 3.0.



Capital Assets

The College's investment in Capital Assets as of June 30, 2024, equates to $76,834,200 net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Investment in Capital Assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, library holdings, and infrastructure. Additionally, the amount includes the right of use assets for lease and subscription-based agreements. See Notes 4 and 5 for further information.

Debt Administration

The College of Southern Idaho has right to use assets consisting of office space, a postage machine, and 13 subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) at fiscal year end June 30, 2024. The College is not financing any of its operations with debt as of fiscal year end June 30, 2024. See Note 4 for further information.

Economic Outlook

The last few years higher education has been scrutinized and educational institutions have had to change the way they operate, many institutions have reduced enrollment barriers and increased marketing campaigns to entice enrollment and retention. The national trend in higher education has been stable enrollment trending toward negative with little to no growth and projected flat revenues and tighter operating margins. Institutions are hoping these changes in operations will add to increased growth.

Due to enhanced efforts made in marketing, recruitment and retention the College experienced an increase in enrollment in fiscal year 2024. Enrollment fluctuations were anticipated in the College's budgeting process and appropriate steps were taken early on to ensure fiscal stability and sustainability for the College. The College continues to actively implement improvements and new programs to increase retention.

The College of Southern Idaho is continuing its digital transformation, implementing a new ERP, SIS, and CRM. These new systems will help to enhance our student experience as well as create efficiencies in many of the departments throughout campus. The College continues to revitalize campus with many building renovations in progress or scheduled to start in the upcoming year. This past year the college broke ground on the LeRoy Craig Jerome Center and the Transportation Technology Center located on the main campus in Twin Falls. Management continues to look for cost cutting opportunities. Net position for the College is adequate to meet known obligations, including federal financial aid to students and to fund new one-time costs. Management continues to actively plan for future funding needs.

Contacting the College's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the College's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and potential creditors with a general overview of the College's finances and to demonstrate the College's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report, or the need for additional financial information should be directed to Kristy Carpenter, Chief Business Officer, College of Southern Idaho, 315 Falls Avenue, PO Box 1238, Twin Falls, ID 83303.

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,856,449
Investments	54,127,957
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible amount of $ 117,668	5,411,624
Property tax receivable	3,978,543
Lease receivable, current	70,321
Inventory	220,337
Prepaids	237,869
Total current assets	74,903,100
Noncurrent assets	
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	67,221,838
Right to use asset, net of accumulated amortization	64,293
Right to use subscription IT Assets, net of accumulated amortization	9,548,069
Lease receivable, noncurrent	392,662
Net OPEB sick reserve asset	2,979,928
Total noncurrent assets	80,206,790
Total assets	155,109,890
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension obligations	8,495,821
OPEB single employer plan	115,092
OPEB sick leave reserve fund	729,370
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,340,283
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 164,450,173

Liabilities and Net Position		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$	1,193,931
Deposits payable		176,817
Accrued salaries		1,106,577
Accrued benefits		1,115,168
Due to student groups		291,920
Unearned revenue		291,641
Lease and SBITA liability - current portion		1,150,179
Total current liabilities		5,326,233
Non Current Liabilities		
Accrued vacation		1,816,668
Lease and SBITA liability - long-term		4,615,156
Net pension liability		17,317,620
Net other post employment benefits liability		2,207,002
Total noncurrent liabilities		25,956,446
Total liabilities		31,282,679
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
OPEB single employer plan		501,322
OPEB sick leave reserve fund		307,415
Pension obligations		193,815
Lease payments		452,190
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,454,742
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		71,068,865
Restricted - expendable		
OPEB net asset, sick leave		2,979,928
State, federal, and local programs		4,174,462
Unrestricted		53,489,497
Total net position		131,712,752
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	$	164,450,173

Operating Revenues	
Tuition and fees	$ 19,841,408
Less: Scholarship allowance	(5,513,704)
Net tuition and fees	14,327,704
Federal grants	15,630,318
State grants	2,251,175
Charges for services	2,222,879
Auxiliary enterprise revenue	3,768,513
Other	5,260,702
Total operating revenues	43,461,291
Operating Expenses	
Instruction	28,788,116
Public service	15,013,766
Academic support	3,619,967
Student service	5,387,664
Athletic support	3,486,649
Student financial aid	4,463,498
Institutional support	10,795,921
Operations & maintenance of plant	9,003,960
Auxiliary enterprise expense	3,137,754
Amortization expense	844,202
Depreciation	5,240,219
Total operating expenses	89,781,716
Operating Loss	(46,320,425)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
State appropriations	26,948,472
Property and other local taxes	11,499,143
Investment income (loss)	3,538,636
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	237,389
Gain or (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(50,310)
Non operating federal grants and contracts (Pell)	7,410,197
Other non-operating revenues (donations, rent)	812,236
Total non-operating revenues	50,395,763
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Capital Contributions	4,075,338
Capital Contributions	949,782
Change in Net Position	5,025,120
Net Position, Beginning of Year	126,687,632
Net Position, End of Year	$ 131,712,752

Operating Activities	
Tuition, fees and services	$ 13,281,828
Grants and contracts	18,098,314
Payments to suppliers	(24,309,705)
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(54,794,598)
Charges for services	2,222,879
Auxiliary enterprise revenue:	
Bookstore and residence halls	3,768,513
Other receipts	5,260,702
Net Cash used for Operating Activities	(36,472,067)
Noncapital Financing Activities	
State appropriations	26,948,472
Property and other local taxes	11,085,529
Grants and contracts	7,647,586
Gifts and grants received for other than capital purposes	812,236
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	46,493,823
Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Payments on Leases and SBITAs	(2,256,811)
Prepayments on ERP implementation costs	(2,405,585)
Purchases of capital assets	(2,450,154)
Net Cash used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(7,112,550)
Investing Activities	
Net investment income (loss)	3,538,636
Lease receipts	27,715
Purchase of investments	(36,049,437)
Sale of investments	37,695,176
Net Cash from Investing Activities	5,212,090
Net Change in Cash	8,121,296
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,735,153
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 10,856,449

Reconciliation of net operating loss to net cash used for operating activities	
Operating loss	$ (46,320,425)
Adjustments to reconcile net operating loss to net cash used for operating activities	
Depreciation expense	5,240,219
Amortization expense	844,202
GASB 68 - actuarial pension expense (expense offset)	2,359,789
GASB 75 - Single Employer OPEB expense (expense offset)	(71,215)
GASB 75 - PERSI/OPEB sick leave reserve fund expense (expense offset)	4,417
GASB 87 & 96- Lease liabilities and intangible right to use asset	302,837
GASB 96 - Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	1,342,289
Change in assets and liabilities	
Receivables, net	(757,553)
Inventories	(3,394)
Prepaids	(212,413)
Leases	(353,838)
Accounts payable	263,956
Accrued vacation	270,243
Unearned revenue	(71,502)
Deposits held for others	12,493
Accrued compensation	677,828
Net Cash used for Operating Activities	$ (36,472,067)
Non- Cash Disclosures	
Donated Property	$ 949,872
Right to use subscription IT assets acquired with lease	$ 572,190
Reduction in subscription IT asset relating to remeasurement	$ (2,321,558)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 711,210
Operating investments	32,286,648
Endowment	
Cash	6,990
Investments	23,565,000
Donated property	995,250
Total endowment	24,567,240
	$ 57,565,098
Liabilities and Net Assets	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 164,131
Annuities payable	17,721
Total liabilities	181,852
Net Assets	
Without donor restrictions	
Board designated for future scholarships	10,489,083
Board designated for operations	1,223,284
With donor restrictions	
Perpetual in nature	24,619,824
Purpose restrictions	21,103,639
Underwater endowments	(52,584)
Total net assets	57,383,246
	$ 57,565,098

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Revenue, Support, and Gains			
Contributions of cash and other financial assets	$ 58,609	$ 2,348,633	$ 2,407,242
Investment return, net	1,121,832	4,769,695	5,891,527
In-kind salaries and occupancy	299,893	-	299,893
Other income	182,472	-	182,472
Net assets released from restrictions	2,594,729	(2,594,729)	-
Total revenue, support, and gains	4,257,535	4,523,599	8,781,134
Expenses			
Program services expense			
Scholarships and grants	1,901,092	-	1,901,092
Other program payments	989,766	-	989,766
Total program services expense	2,890,858	-	2,890,858
Supporting services expense			
Management and general	304,396	-	304,396
Fundraising	120,866	-	120,866
Total supporting services expense	425,262	-	425,262
Total expenses	3,316,120	-	3,316,120
Change in Net Assets	941,415	4,523,599	5,465,014
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	10,770,952	41,147,280	51,918,232
Net Assets, End of Year	$ 11,712,367	$ 45,670,879	$ 57,383,246

Note 1 - Principal Business Activity and Significant Accounting Policies

College of Southern Idaho (the College) is part of the public system of higher education in the State of Idaho. The College is a regional undergraduate institution located in Twin Falls, Idaho. The significant accounting policies followed by the College are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

Reporting Entity

The College’s financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are prepared in accordance with the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP).

As defined by GAAP established under GASB, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, as well as its component unit, the College of Southern Idaho Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation). The Foundation acts primarily as a fundraising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the College in support of its programs. Although the College does not control the timing or number of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources or income thereon the Foundation holds and invests is restricted to the activities of the College by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the College, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the College. The Foundation is reported in separate financial statements because of the difference in its reporting model, as further described below.

The Foundation is a private not-for-profit organization that reports its financial statements in accordance with the pronouncements of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. Accordingly, those financial statements have been reported on separate pages following the financial statements of the College. No modifications have been made to the Foundation’s financial information included in the College’s report; however significant note disclosures to the Foundation’s financial statements have been incorporated into the College’s notes to the financial statements.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the College's financial statements have been presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange transaction takes place, while those from government-mandated nonexchange transactions (principally property taxes, federal and state grants, and state appropriations) are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Internal activity and balances are eliminated in preparation of the financial statements. Operating revenues and expenses include exchange transactions and program-specific, government-mandated nonexchange transactions.

Nonexchange transactions are those in which the College receives value without directly giving equal value in return. These include property taxes, federal, state and local grants, state appropriations, and other contributions. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the period for which the levy is intended to finance. Revenues from grants, state appropriations, and other contributions are recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the College must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the College on a reimbursement basis.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The College considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

Investments

The College accounts for its investments at fair value. Changes in unrealized gain (loss) on the carrying value of investments are reported as a component of investment income in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The College also has funds on deposit with the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and considers all such funds with the LGIP as investments.

Receivables

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 College's grants and contracts.

The College estimates an allowance for uncollectible amounts based upon an evaluation of the current status of receivables, historical experience, and other factors as necessary.

Lease receivables are recorded by the College as the present value of future lease payments expected to be received from the lessee during the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced over the life of the lease as cash is received in the applicable reporting period. The present value of future lease payments to be received are discounted based on the interest rate the College charges the lessee.

Property Tax Receivable

Property taxes that are levied through 2023 and have not been collected as of June 30 are carried as receivables. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor in Twin Falls and Jerome County (the District's). Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. The District's property tax is levied each November on the assessed value listed as of the prior September for all taxable property located in the District.

Inventories

Inventories 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 acquisition value at the date of the gift. For equipment, the College'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. For buildings and improvements, the College's capitalization policy includes all items with a unit cost of $50,000 or more and an estimated useful life of greater than one year. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense in the period in which the expense was incurred. The College will also capitalize alike assets when individually the assets are below the threshold as defined above, but when considered in the aggregate, are more than 1% of the total approved College budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. The following estimated useful lives are being used by the College:

Buildings and improvements	15-30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	7 years
Library materials	10 years

Right to use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the College’s right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. Right to use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to place the leased asset into service. Right to use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method.

Right to use subscription IT assets are recognized at the subscription commencement date and represent the College’s right to use the underlying IT asset for the subscription term. Right to use subscription IT assets are measured at the initial value of the subscription liability plus any payments made to the vendor at the commencement of the subscription term, less any subscription incentives received from the vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term, plus any capitalizable initial implementation costs necessary to place the subscription asset into service. Right to use subscription IT assets are amortized over the shorter of the subscription term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid items include payments made in the current fiscal year for expenditures attributable to future periods.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents unearned student fees and advances on grants and contract awards for which the College has not met all the applicable eligibility requirements.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Included in this category is the employer deferred pension obligation, and the deferred other postemployment benefit obligation (OPEB). See Notes 7, 8, and 9 for more information.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. This includes the employer deferred pension obligation, future lease receivable receipts, and the deferred OPEB obligation. See Notes 4, 7, 8, and 9 for more information.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset) and pension expense (expense offset), information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/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.

Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability health plan, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB health plan, and OPEB health plan expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the College and additions to/deductions from the College's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the College. For this purpose, the College recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset sick leave, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB sick leave, and OPEB sick leave expense;(expense offset), information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund and additions to/deductions from Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Sick Leave Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net Position

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

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This represents the College's total net 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 College is legally or contractually obligated to use in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

Unrestricted - Unrestricted represents 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 College and may be used at the discretion of the institution to meet current expenses for any lawful purpose and in accordance with State Board of Education Policy. Included in unrestricted net position is $15,858,309 of board-designated funds associated with future capital projects.

Classification of Revenues

The College has classified its revenues as either operating or non-operating according to the following criteria:

Operating Revenues – Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as: student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances; sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, and contracts and federal appropriations.

Non-operating Revenues – Non-operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, and other revenue sources that are defined as non-operating revenues by GASB Statement No. 34 and 35, such as state appropriations, property taxes and most federal, state and local grants, and investment income.

Revenue Recognition

Significant revenues of the College that are susceptible to accrual are recognized as revenue as follows:

- State collected and shared taxes such as sales tax, motor vehicle taxes and liquor taxes are accrued at the time received and held for allocation by the State of Idaho.

- Student fees and tuition are recognized as revenue in the appropriate fiscal year which the student attends.

- Sales and charges are recognized when service is performed and not when received.

- Investment income is accrued as income when earned and not when received.
- Grant revenues are recognized when expenditure is incurred or when received depending on grant.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and other changes in net position during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes

As a state institution of higher education, the income of the College is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 115 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code and a similar provision of state law. The College 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 College of its exempt purpose or function. The College did not incur unrelated business income tax expense in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Scholarship Discounts and Allowances

Student fee revenues are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances in the Statement 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 College, 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 non-operating revenues in the College's financial statements. To the extent that revenues from such programs are used to satisfy student fees and related charges, the College has recorded a scholarship discount and allowance.

Note 2 - Cash and Investments

Idaho code, Title 50, Chapter 10 authorizes the College's investments and deposits. The College is authorized to invest in demand deposits, savings accounts, U.S. Government obligations and its agencies, obligations of the State of Idaho and its agencies, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, prime domestic commercial paper, prime domestic bankers acceptances, bonds, debentures or notes of any corporation organized, controlled and operating within the U.S. which have at their purchase date an "A" rating or higher, government pool and money market funds consisting of any of these securities listed. No violations of these categories have occurred during the year.

Cash Deposits

The deposit amounts subject to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Bank Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash		
Insurred or collateralized	$ 12,197,859	$ 10,837,776
Uninsured or uncollateralized	-	18,673
Total deposits	$ 12,197,859	$ 10,856,449
Investments		
Nonbrokered Certificates of Deposit		
Insured or collateralized	$ 768,673	$ 768,673

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the College’s deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2024, $18,673, of the College’s deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized. The College does not have a policy that specifically addresses custodial credit risk, however; the College follows Idaho code, Title 50, Chapter 10 discussed above.

Investments

At June 30, 2024, the College’s investments consisted of the following:

		Investment Maturities		
College Investments	Value	< 1 year	1-5 years	Percentage
Brokered Certificates of Deposits	$ 3,845,664	$ 1,833,877	$ 2,011,787	7.28%
Certificates of Deposits Held at Local Banks	768,673	768,673	-	1.46%
State Treasurer Investment Pool	15,571,500	15,571,500	-	29.50%
Fixed Income	32,605,360	3,060,729	29,544,631	61.76%
	$ 52,791,197	$ 21,234,779	$ 31,556,418	100%

The Joint Powers Investment Pool was established as a cooperative endeavor to enable public entities of the State of Idaho to aggregate funds for investment. This pooling is intended to improve administrative efficiency and increase investment yield. The Local Government Investment Pool is managed by the State of Idaho Treasurer’s office. The funds of the pool are invested in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. Government securities. The certificates of deposit held at local banks are federally insured. The publicly traded certificates of deposits and the fixed income securities are held by the College or its counterparty in the College’s name.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. It is commonly expressed in terms of the credit quality rating issued by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch's. Ratings provided by Moody's unless otherwise indicated. The College does not have a policy to address credit risk.

College Investments	Fair Value	AAA	AA+	AA-	A+	A	Unrated
Brokered Certificates of Deposits	$ 3,845,664	$ -	$ 503,315	$ 251,849	$ 1,099,418	$ 1,741,442	$ 249,641
State Treasurer Investment Pool	15,571,500	-	-	-	-	-	15,571,500
Fixed Income	32,605,360	32,605,360	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 52,022,526	$ 32,605,360	$ 503,315	$ 251,849	$ 1,099,418	$ 1,741,442	$ 15,821,141

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss in fair value should market interest rates change in the future. Investments with long-term, fixed interest rates are the most volatile. The funds within the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool have an average maturity of one year or less, thereby minimizing interest rate risk. The funds within the College's investments in U.S. Government Treasuries have been structured to mature at regular intervals to minimize interest rate risk. Currently, the College does not have a formal policy that addresses interest rate risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration represents heightened risk of potential loss. No specific percentage identifies when concentration risk is present. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has adopted a principle that governments should provide note disclosure when five percent of the total entity's investments are concentrated in any one issuer. Investments in obligations specifically guaranteed by the U.S. Government, mutual funds, and other pooled investments are exempt from disclosure. The College's policy and procedures follow the applicable State Codes.

Investment Valuation

Investments, including derivative instruments that are not hedging derivatives, are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Recurring fair value measurements are those that Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the College can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. In these situations, the College develops inputs using the best information available in the circumstances.

Investments' fair value measurements are as follows at June 30, 2024:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Brokered Certificates of deposit	$ 3,845,664	$ -	$ 3,845,664	$ -
Fixed Income				
U.S. Government obligations	32,605,360	-	32,605,360	-
Total	$ 36,451,024	$ -	$ 36,451,024	$ -

The College uses the market approach to measuring the fair value of investments. It relies on the statements from the institutions or advisors charged with investing or managing the funds. These institutions and advisors use market pricing to provide the fair values to the College.

The College's investment in the State Treasurer Investment Pool is required to report its investments at fair value because the weighted average maturity of the investments is greater than 90 days and thus, the College is required to report its deposits at fair value. However, the College has reported these deposits at net asset value (NAV) which approximates fair value.

Note 3 - Accounts Receivable

The following summarizes the accounts receivable as of June 30, 2024:

Federal, state and private grants	$ 3,046,260
Student	1,672,379
Other	810,653
Total	5,529,292
Less allowance	(117,668)
Total accounts receivable	$ 5,411,624

Note 4 - Leases and Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)

Lessee:

The College entered an agreement to lease a postage machine for sixty months, beginning May 11, 2021. The lease terminates June 2026. Under the terms of the lease, the College pays $487 per month over the life of the agreement. At June 30, 2024, the College has recognized a right to use net asset of $10,675 and a lease liability of $11,363 related to this agreement. During the fiscal year, the College recorded $5,569 in amortization expense and $367 in interest expense for the right to use the postage machine. The College used the incremental borrowing rate of 2.63%, based on the five-year government treasury yields for the same periods.

The College entered into a lease agreement effective November 1, 2019 for $3,691 per month and increasing by 3% each year with Select Commercial Property Services LLC for STAR Program to rent a building in Garden City, Idaho. The lease terminates October 2025. Additional rent may be required if the estimate on the charges for common area maintenance and building insurance increase over the term of the lease. The College has the option to cancel the lease early if the State funding is discontinued. The College is responsible for all utilities and maintenance except the Landlord's obligation to warranty the HVAC system. At June 30, 2024, the College has recognized a right to use net asset of $53,618 and a lease liability of $60,796 related to this agreement. During the fiscal year, the College recorded $40,214 in amortization expense and $2,132 in interest expense for the right to use the office space. The College used the incremental borrowing rate of 2.63%, based on the five-year government treasury yields for the same periods.

The College amortized the right to use assets as follows during the fiscal year:

Right of Use Asset	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2024
Postage machine	$ 27,383	$ -	$ -	$ 27,383
Star building	241,283	-	-	241,283
	$ 268,666	$ -	$ -	$ 268,666
Right of Use Asset - Accumulated Amortization	**Beginning June 30, 2023**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Ending June 30, 2024**
Postage machine	$ (11,139)	$ (5,569)	$ -	$ (16,708)
Star building	(147,451)	(40,214)	-	(187,665)
	$ (158,590)	$ (45,783)	$ -	(204,373)
Total right to use asset, net of accumulated amortization				$ 64,293

Lease Liability	Beginning June 30, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Ending June 30, 2024
Postage machine	$ 16,823	$ -	$ (5,460)	$ 11,363
Star building	103,569	-	(42,773)	60,796
	$ 120,392	$ -	$ (48,233)	$ 72,159

Years Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 50,890	$ 1,186	$ 52,076
2026	21,269	123	21,392
	$ 72,159	$ 1,309	$ 73,468

Lessor:

The College leases a portion of its facilities for cellular tower antenna sites. The agreement is a 10-year lease, beginning July 2021. The agreement states a 3% annual increase to the license payments. At termination, lessee must remove all equipment and restore the site to its original state. During the fiscal year, the College recognized $10,818 in lease revenue and $2,879 in interest income related to these agreements. At June 30, 2024, the College recorded $98,327 in lease receivables and $92,722 in deferred inflows of resources for these agreements. The College used an interest rate of 2.88%, based on the thirty-year government treasury yields for the same periods.

The College leases a portion of its facilities to the United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants. The agreement is a 6-month lease with 5 additional 1-year renewal options, beginning April 2024, which the College intends to exercise. The agreement states a 2% annual increase to the rent payments. During the fiscal year, The College recognized $11,930 in lease revenue and $2,616 in interest income related to these agreements. At June 30, 2024, the College recorded $364,656 in lease receivables and $359,468 in deferred inflows of resources for these agreements. The College used an interest rate of 2.88%, based on the thirty-year government treasury yields for the same periods.

Leases Receivable	Balance at June 30, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2024	Due within One Year
Cell Tower Land	$ 109,145	$ -	$ (10,818)	$ 98,327	$ 11,546
USCRI Refugee Center	-	372,015	(7,359)	364,656	58,775
Total leases receivable	$ 109,145	$ 372,015	$ (18,177)	$ 462,983	$ 70,321

Remaining amounts to be received associated with these leases are as follows:

Years Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 70,321	$ 12,181	$ 82,502
2026	78,596	9,968	88,564
2027	82,833	7,623	90,456
2028	87,227	5,166	92,393
2029	91,810	2,553	94,363
2030 - 2031	52,196	541	52,737
	$ 462,983	$ 38,032	$ 501,015

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs):

The College has SBITA contracts for their ERP platform, add-on subscriptions for their ERP platform, education delivery platforms, networking, cloud, cybersecurity solutions, and video education platform. The College is required to make principal and interest payments from 2025 through 2031. The subscription liabilities were valued using a discount rate of 4.13% based on the College’s incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the subscriptions, with monthly payments ranging from $810 - $66,642.

$5,367,408 has been recognized as subscription IT asset in progress (see following page) for costs related to the implementation of the College’s new ERP system. At the time all ERP modules go live and fully function, the amounts relating to the modules will be reclassified to a subscription right to use asset and amortization will begin.

The College amortized the subscription assets as follows during the fiscal year:

	Balance as of June 30, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of June 30, 2024
Right to use Subscription IT Assets not Being Amortized				
Subscription IT asset in progress	$ 2,961,823	$ 2,405,585	$ -	$ 5,367,408
Right to use Subscription IT Assets Being Amortized	8,028,825	769,430	(2,633,650)	6,164,605
Less Accumulated Amortization	(1,185,525)	(1,110,509)	312,090	(1,983,944)
Total Subscription IT assets, net	$ 9,805,123	$ 2,064,506	$ (2,321,560)	$ 9,548,069

A summary of the changes in subscription IT liabilities during the year ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of June 30, 2024
Subscription IT liabilities	$ 6,998,479	$ 769,429	$ (2,074,732)	$ 5,693,176
Total subscription liability	$ 6,998,479	$ 769,429	$ (2,074,732)	$ 5,693,176

Future payments related to the subscription related to the subscription liability is as follows:

Years Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 1,099,291	$ 210,709	$ 1,310,000
2026	871,508	170,487	1,041,995
2027	753,531	143,567	897,098
2028	743,845	136,588	880,433
2029	775,440	732,746	1,508,186
2030-2031	1,449,562	48,251	1,497,813
	$ 5,693,177	$ 1,442,348	$ 7,135,525

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions & Transfers	Retirements & Transfers	Balance June 30, 2024
Property, plant and equipment not being depreciated				
Land	$ 3,310,759	$ 195,423	$ -	$ 3,506,182
Construction in progress	2,714,293	703,756	(1,937,872)	1,480,177
Total property, plant and equipment Not being depreciated	6,025,052	899,179	(1,937,872)	4,986,359
Other property, plant and equipment				
Buildings and improvements	122,206,814	2,655,806	-	124,862,620
Equipment	13,805,234	1,864,564	(79,238)	15,590,560
Library resources	598,637	13,654	-	612,291
Total other property, plant and equipment	136,610,685	4,534,024	(79,238)	141,065,471
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and improvements	65,247,224	3,807,850	-	69,055,074
Equipment	7,812,381	1,413,998	(28,928)	9,197,451
Library resources	559,096	18,371	-	577,467
Total accumulated depreciation	73,618,701	5,240,219	(28,928)	78,829,992
Other property, plant and equipment Net of accumulated depreciation	62,991,984	(706,195)	(50,310)	62,235,479
Property, plant and equipment, net	$ 69,017,036	$ 192,984	$ (1,988,182)	$ 67,221,838

Note 6 - Property Taxes

Idaho counties are responsible for collecting property taxes, assessing penalties and if necessary, sale of the property. In addition, the County maintains all the records and is responsible for remitting property tax amounts to the various taxing entities within the County boundaries.

All real property is assigned a parcel number in accordance with State law, with each parcel being subject to physical reappraisal every five years. A factoring system is used to adjust the appraised value during the years between physical appraisals.

The assessed valuation of the property and its improvements is being assessed at one percent of "taxable value" as defined by statute. The amount of tax levied is developed by multiplying the assessed value by the tax rate applicable to the area in which the property is located.

Taxes on real property are a lien on the property and attach on January 1 of the year for which the taxes are levied.

Taxes on property are due on the 20th of December, however, they may be paid in two installments with the second installment due June 20. Penalties and interest are assessed if a taxpayer fails to pay an installment within ten days of the installment due date. After a three-year waiting period, a tax deed is issued conveying the property to the County with a lien for back taxes and accumulated penalties, interest and costs before sale.

Taxes on personal property are collected currently. Personal property declarations are mailed out annually and the tax is computed using percentages of taxable values established by the Department of Taxation. Twin Falls and Jerome counties collect property taxes for the College.

Note 7 - Pension Plan

Plan Description

The College 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.

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 with five years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon 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. 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) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees. For the measurement date of June 30, 2023, the contribution rates for employee and employer contributions were 7.16% and 11.94%, respectively. Effective July 1, 2023, the contribution rates for both employee contributions and employer contributions decreased to 6.71% and 11.18%, respectively. The College's contributions were $2,160,765 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the College reported a liability (asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the College's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2023, the College's proportion was .0043395264, a decrease from the proportionate share for the measurement period ended June 30, 2022, of .0044071239.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the College recognized pension expense (expense offset) of $2,359,789. At June 30, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,968,371	$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	1,714,809	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,625,513	-
Changes in the employer's proportion differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2021	-	36,177
Changes in the employer's proportion differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2022	-	54,485
Changes in the employer's proportion differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2023	26,363	-
Changes in the employer's proportion differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions - 2024	-	103,153
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,160,765	-
Total	$ 8,495,821	$ 193,815

$2,160,765 reported as deferred outflows of resources 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, 2025.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2023 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023 is 4.4 years for the measurement period June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Years Ending June 30,	
2025	$ 2,155,082
2026	1,011,652
2027	3,255,469
2028	(280,962)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return, net of investment fees	6.35%
Cost of Living Adjustment	1.00%

The following are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups.

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%.
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%.
Disabled Members – Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%.
Disabled Members – Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%.

Economic Assumptions were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2015 through 2020. Demographic assumptions, including mortality were studied for the period 2015 through 2020.

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 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 Real Rate of Return
Cash	0%	0.00%
Large Cap	18%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11%	4.70%
International Equity	15%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20%	-0.25%
TIPS	10%	-0.30%
Real Estate	8%	3.75%
Private Equity	8%	6.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. 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 6.35 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 (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 31,146,453	$ 17,317,620	$ 6,015,143

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2024, the College reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $0 for legally required employer contributions and $0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Optional Retirement Plan

Effective July 1, 1997, the Idaho State Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Education's to establish an Optional Retirement Plan (ORP), a defined contribution plan, for faculty and exempt employees. The employee contribution requirement for the ORP is based on a percentage of total payroll. Employer contributions are determined by the State of Idaho.

New faculty and exempt employees hired July 1, 1997 or thereafter automatically enroll in the ORP and select their vendor option. Faculty and exempt employees hired before July 1, 1997 had a one-time opportunity to enroll in the ORP. Enrollees in the ORP no longer belong to PERSI. Vendor options include Teachers Insurance and Annuity Associations - College Retirement Equities Fund and Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

Participants are immediately fully vested in the ORP. Retirement benefits are available either as a lump sum or any portion thereof upon attaining 62 years of age. The College of Southern Idaho contributions required and paid were $1,523,151 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Termination Benefits

Employees who qualify for retirement under PERSI or ORP are eligible to use 50% of the cash value (maximum 600 hours) of their unused sick leave to continue their medical insurance coverage through the college for employees hired prior to June 30, 2010. The College funds these obligations by depositing 0.65% of the employee's gross payroll to PERSI who administers the plan as a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan.

Note 8 - Post-Employment HealthCare Plan

Plan Description

The College operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan that provides post-employment medical, dental, and vision plans upon retirement from active service. To be eligible for the College's retiree group medical, dental, and vision plans, a retiree must satisfy the PERSI retirement eligibility requirements of 55 years of age (or disability) and 10 years of service.

If the active employee is in optional retirement plan (ORP), the retiree must be age 59.5. Retiree medical, dental, and vision coverage ends for the retiree, spouse, and child(ren) once the retiree is eligible for Medicare, typically at the age of 65. Surviving spouses of deceased retirees and disabled members are not eligible for medical, dental, or vision coverage.

Funding Policy

The College has not established a fund to supplement the costs for the net OPEB obligation. Contributions are made on a pay-as-you-go basis. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees are required to pay 100 percent of the premiums based on the combined active and retiree pool for both the retiree and the dependent coverage. Monthly rates in effect for retirees under age 65 during fiscal year 2024 were as follows:

Pre - 65 Rates	Select Health PPO	Select Health HDHP	Delta Dental	Willamette	LifeMap Choice Vision
Retiree Only	$ 704.40	$ 629.90	$ 42.77	$ 40.33	$ 8.58
Retiree + Spouse	$ 1,387.70	$ 1,240.80	$ 85.56	$ 80.68	$ 17.19
Retiree + Child	$ 851.70	$ 761.60	$ 68.04	$ 64.16	$ 17.91
Retiree + Children	$ 1,324.30	$ 1,184.10	$ 94.11	$ 88.74	$ 17.91
Family	$ 1,944.50	$ 1,738.80	$ 128.33	$ 121.01	$ 28.69

Total OPEB Liability

The College’s total OPEB liability of $2,207,002 was valued as of July 1, 2022, and the measurement date was as of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability as of July 1, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.05% general wage growth plus increase due to promotions and longeivty
Discount Rate	3.65%, based on the 20 year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield Index
Health Cost Trend Rates	Medical trend is 6.6% from year ending June 30, 2024 then gradually decreasing and settled at 3.7% in 2073 and beyond. Dental and vision trend is 3.5% from year ending June 30, 2024 then 3.5% thereafter.
Mortality	Mortality is based on Pub-2010 tables. All mortality tables are adjusted with generational projection scales.

The change in the total OPEB liability during the year was as follows:

Balance as of June 30, 2022	$	2,096,989
Changes for the year:		
Service Cost		148,709
Interest on total OPEB liability		77,758
Effect on plan changes		-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses		-
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		(17,327)
Expected benefit payments		(99,127)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	$	2,207,002

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the College, calculated using the discount rate of 3.65%, as well as what the College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1- percentage point lower (2.65%) or 1- percentage point higher (4.65%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease 2.65%	Current Discount Rate 3.65%	1% Increase 4.65%
Total OPEB liability	$ 2,368,209	$ 2,207,002	$ 2,054,478

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the College, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 1,957,618	$ 2,207,002	$ 2,501,553

OPEB Expense

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the College recognized OPEB expense (expense offset) of ($71,215). At June 30, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ (106,569)
Changes of Assumptions	21,679	(394,753)
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	93,413	-
Total	$ 115,092	$ (501,322)

$93,413 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

Other amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense below.

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	
2025	$ (181,264)
2026	(91,130)
2027	(98,590)
2028	(62,565)
2029	(44,055)
Thereafter	(2,039)

Note 9 - Other Post Employment Benefits – PERSI Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund

Plan Descriptions and Funding Policy

The College contributes to the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund (Sick Leave Plan) which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits that are administered by PERSI 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 the Sick Leave Plan. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

OPEB Benefits

Group retiree health, dental, accident, and life insurance premiums may qualify as a benefit. Retirees who have a sick leave account can use their balance as a credit towards these premiums paid directly to the applicable insurance company.

Employer Contributions

The contribution rate for employers is set by statute at .065% of covered compensation for state members. Covered school members contribution rates are set by statute based on the number of sick days offered by the employer. The contribution rate of 1.16% for school members with nine or ten sick days, 1.26% for school members with 11-14 sick days. If a school member has more than 14 days of sick leave, then the contribution rate will be set by the PERSI Retirement board based on current cost and actuarial data and reviewed annually. During 2020, the PERSI Board issued a premium holiday effective January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2026. During this time, the College is not required to contribute to the Plan.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2024, the College reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the College's share of contributions relative to the total contributions of all participating Sick Leave employers. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2023, the College's proportion was .0020818502, which is the same as the proportionate share for the measurement period ended June 30, 2022, of .0020818502.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the College recognized OPEB expense (expense offset) of $4,417. At June 30, 2024 the College reported deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 119,189	$ 57,856
Differences between actual and expected earnings on investments	222,778	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	189,102	249,559
Changes in proportionate share	198,301	-
Total	$ 729,370	$ 307,415

$0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition to the net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2025.

Other amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense below.

The amortization period is based on the remaining service lives of all the employees that are provided with OPEB through the System determined at the beginning of the measurement period. The amortization period was calculated at 7.5 years. The amortization of the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments is amortized over a closed 5-year period inclusive of this fiscal year.

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	
2025	$ 84,714
2026	62,195
2027	230,172
2028	8,261
2029	15,733
Thereafter	20,880

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. The Sick Leave Plan amortizes any net OPEB asset based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Sick Leave Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	5.45%, net of investment expenses
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.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB 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 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. The health care trend rate is not applicable as the benefit amount a participant will receive is established with a set amount upon retirement thus would have no impact.

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. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System’s asset allocation. 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 System’s assets.

The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of 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	Expected Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Broad U.S. Equity	39.30%	4.90%
Developed Ex U.S. Equity	10.70%	4.78%
Fixed Income	50%	0.50%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.45%. 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 OPEB plan'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 plan 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 Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the discount rate of 5.45 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.45 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.45%)	Current Discount Rate (5.45%)	1% Increase (6.45%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (2,762,423)	$ (2,979,928)	$ (3,172,894)

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Payables to the OPEB plan

At June 30, 2024, the College reported payables to the defined benefit OPEB plan of $0 for legally required employer contributions and $0 for legally required employee.

Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies

Amounts received or receivables from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the Federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the College expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The College is a party to several legal actions arising in the ordinary course of its business. In management's opinion, the College has adequate legal defenses and/or insurance coverage respecting each of these actions and does not believe that they will materially affect the College's operations or financial position.

The College has entered into various contractual commitments for construction projects. The significant projects include a Head Start and Early Head Start facility located in American Falls, Idaho for a total of $3,142,576 and an offsite teaching facility in Jerome, Idaho for a total of $255,619.

Note 11 - Risk Management

The College is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters and employee health and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters other than those related to workers' compensation and natural disasters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years.

Note 12 - Natural Classifications

Salaries and wages	$ 38,174,933
Benefits	19,860,906
Services	14,194,143
Supplies	5,315,600
Other	6,151,713
Depreciation	5,240,219
Amortization	844,202
Total operating expenses	$ 89,781,716

Note 13 - Component Unit Disclosure

Foundation Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Foundation Operations

The College of Southern Idaho Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) was established on March 1, 1984, to solicit donations, and to hold and manage them for the exclusive benefit of the College of Southern Idaho. The Foundation is a not-for-profit corporation incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho and managed by a volunteer Board of Directors (the Board). Under the Idaho State Board of Education's administrative rules, the Foundation must be independent of, and cannot be controlled by, the College. A memorandum of understanding between the Foundation and the College defines the relationship between the two entities in accordance with the State Board of Education's rules.

The Foundation is presented as a component unit in the College's financial statements, as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Liquidity and Availability

Financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor restrictions limiting their use, within one year of the statement of financial position date, comprise the following:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 711,210
Operating investments	32,286,648
Endowment spending rate distribution and appropriation	1,271,691
	$ 34,269,549

Investments

A significant portion of investment assets are classified within Level 1 because they are comprised of mutual funds, equities, and real estate funds with readily determinable fair values based on daily redemption values. Certificates of deposit are invested and traded in the financial markets. Those certificates of deposit and U.S. government obligations are valued by the custodians of the securities using pricing models based on credit quality, time to maturity, stated interest rates and market-rate assumptions, and are classified within Level 2.

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2024:

		Fair Value Measurements at Report Date Using		
Assets	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Operating investments				
Cash and money market funds (at cost)	$ 1,481,789	$ -	$ -	$ -
Certificates of deposit	7,567,487	-	7,567,487	-
U.S. Government obligations	4,470,548	-	4,470,548	-
U.S. equity funds	16,237,241	16,237,241	-	-
U.S. equity mutual funds	191,935	191,935	-	-
Global equity mutual funds	1,566,406	1,566,406	-	-
Real estate funds	771,242	771,242	-	-
	$ 32,286,648	$ 18,766,824	$ 12,038,035	$ -
Endowment investments				
Cash and money market funds (at cost)	$ 275,168	$ -	$ -	$ -
Certificates of deposit	3,010,292	-	3,010,292	-
U.S. Government obligations	5,199,963	-	5,199,963	-
U.S. equity funds	11,248,177	11,248,177	-	-
U.S. equity mutual funds	902,027	902,027	-	-
Global equity mutual funds	1,962,908	1,962,908	-	-
Real estate funds	966,465	966,465	-	-
	$ 23,565,000	$ 15,079,577	$ 8,210,255	$ -

The following table presents assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at June 30, 2024:

		Fair Value Measurements at Report Date Using			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Losses
Property held for resale	$ 995,250	$ -	$ 995,250	$ -	$ -

Endowments

The Foundation's endowment (the Endowment) consists of approximately 160 individual funds established by donors to provide annual funding for specific activities and general operations. Net assets associated with endowment funds are classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation has interpreted the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds, unless there are explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, there were no such donor stipulations. As a result of this interpretation, the Foundation retains in perpetuity (a) the original value of initial and subsequent gift amounts (including promises to give net of discount and allowance for doubtful accounts) donated to the Endowment and (b) any accumulations to the Endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added. Donor-restricted amounts not retained in perpetuity are subject to appropriation for expenditures in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA.

The Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

- The duration and preservation of the fund
- The purposes of the organization and the donor-restricted endowment fund
- General economic conditions
- The possible effect of inflation and deflation
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
- Other resources of the Foundation
- The investment policies of the Foundation

As of June 30, 2024, the Foundation had the following endowment net asset composition by type of fund:

	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restrictions	Total Net Endowment
Donor-restricted endowment			
Original donor-restricted gift amount and amounts required to be maintained in perpetuity by donor	$ -	$ 17,696,542	$ 17,696,542
Accumulated investment gains	-	6,870,698	6,870,698
Endowment net assets, end of year	$ -	$ 24,567,240	$ 24,567,240

Investment and Spending Policies

From time to time, certain donor-restricted endowment funds may have fair values less than the amount required to be maintained by donors or by law (underwater endowments). The deficiencies of this nature are reported in net assets with donor restrictions and were $52,584 at June 30, 2024. These deficiencies resulted from unfavorable market fluctuations that occurred shortly after the investment of new donor restricted contributions.

Investment and Spending Policies

The Foundation has adopted investment and spending policies, approved by the Board of Directors, for endowment assets that attempt to provide a predictable stream of funding to scholarships and programs supported by its endowment funds while also maintaining the purchasing power of those endowment assets over the long-term. Accordingly, the investment process seeks to achieve an after-cost total real rate of return, including investment income as well as capital appreciation, which exceeds the annual distribution with acceptable levels of risk. Endowment assets are invested in a well-diversified asset mix, which includes equity and debt securities. This is intended to result in a consistent inflation-protected rate of return that has sufficient liquidity to make an annual distribution of 4% to 5%, while growing the funds, if possible. Therefore, the Foundation expects its endowment assets, over time, to produce an average rate of return of approximately 7% or greater annually. Actual returns in any given year may vary from this amount. Investment assets and allocation between asset classes and strategies are managed to not expose the fund to unacceptable levels of risk.

The Foundation typically appropriates for distribution each year from 4% to 5% of its endowment funds' fair value at the calendar year-end preceding the fiscal year in which the distribution is planned. In establishing this target, the Foundation considered the long-term expected return on its investment assets, the nature and duration of the individual endowment funds, many of which must be maintained in perpetuity because of donor restrictions, and the possible effects of inflation. The Foundation expects the current spending policy to allow its endowment funds to grow at a nominal average rate of 2% or more annually. This is consistent with the Foundation's objective to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment assets as well as to provide additional real growth through new gifts and investment return.

Changes in Endowment net assets for the year ended June 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Without Donor Restriction	With Donor Restrictions	Total Net Endowment
Endowment net assets, beginning of the year	$ -	$ 21,995,343	$ 21,995,343
Contributions	-	647,990	647,990
Investment return, net	-	2,642,598	2,642,598
Amounts appropriated for expenditure	-	(718,691)	(718,691)
Endowment net assets, end of the year	$ -	$ 24,567,240	$ 24,567,240

With Donor Restricted Net Assets

With donor restricted net assets at June 30, 2024, consist of:

Subject to Expenditure for Specified Purpose	
Scholarships	$ 20,566,580
Special projects	537,059
	21,103,639
Endowment	
Subject to Foundation endowment spending policy and appropriation	
Scholarships	23,624,574
Agricultural programs	995,250
Underwater endowments	(52,584)
	24,567,240
Total net assets with donor restrictions	$ 45,670,879
Satisfaction of purpose restrictions	
Scholarships	$ 1,566,534
Educational programs	1,028,195
	$ 2,594,729

Donated Professional Services and Materials

Donated professional services and materials received during the years ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	2024			
	Program Services	Management and General	Fundraising	Total
Salaries and benefits	$ 72,502	$ 145,007	$ 72,503	$ 290,012
Rent	3,486	4,263	2,132	9,881
	$ 75,988	$ 149,270	$ 74,635	$ 299,893

Donated Property

In July 1991, the Foundation received approximately 25 acres of agricultural land, which was to be restricted as Ag Endowment property. The Foundation had the right to sell the property as long as the proceeds were reinvested in similar farm land or an endowment was created with the investment earnings being used to provide agriculture related programs to the College of Southern Idaho. Subsequently, the Foundation sold the original 25-acre Ag Endowment property. The Board of Directors then designated approximately 40 acres of different farm land in lieu of the sale proceeds, allowing the Ag Endowment Fund to maintain its original intent of having agriculture related assets and programs. The fair-market value of the 40 acres of Ag Endowment Land was appraised during 2003 by a professional appraiser. The appraised value was a range of $995,250 to $1,393,350 "as is" in its current condition or $2,388,600 to $3,582,900 assuming a value as "commercial mixed use". The Foundation has chosen to maintain the land on the books at the lowest value determined to be reasonable given its current "as is" status being $995,250.

Related Party

The Foundation provides scholarships to the College of Southern Idaho based on the terms of the donations. The Foundation provided scholarship support of $1,755,791 during the year ended June 30, 2024, of which $153,640 was payable to the College of Southern Idaho at June 30, 2024. The Foundation provided departmental and program support of $920,547 during the year ended June 30, 2024.

Several members of the Foundation Board of Directors provided a donation to the Foundation. The Foundation received $24,522 in contribution revenue from Board members during the year ended June 30, 2024.

The College of Southern Idaho provides donated office space, salaries and benefits to the Foundation. The College of Southern Idaho provided $299,893 in donated office space and salaries and benefits to the Foundation during the year ended June 30, 2024.

Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2024

College of Southern Idaho

College of Southern Idaho

Schedule of Employer’s Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Employer Contributions

June 30, 2024

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employer’s portion of net the pension liability (asset)	0.5121639	0.4903647	0.4819133	0.4835511	0.004805879	0.00468207	0.004536908	0.004451294	0.004407124	0.004339526
Employer’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	$ 3,770,368	$ 6,457,305	$ 9,769,123	$ 7,600,593	$ 7,088,755	$ 5,344,452	$ 10,535,300	$ (351,554)	$ 17,358,595	$ 17,317,620
Employer’s covered payroll	$ 13,730,671	$ 13,730,671	$ 14,134,541	$ 15,017,270	$ 16,723,666	$ 15,902,208	$ 16,155,394	$ 16,594,899	$ 17,388,150	$ 18,500,449
Employer’s proportional share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	27.46%	45.68%	65.05%	50.61%	42.39%	33.61%	65.21%	-2.12%	99.83%	93.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	94.95%	91.38%	87.26%	90.68%	91.69%	93.79%	88.22%	100.36%	83.09%	83.83%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2023

Schedule of Employer Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Statutorily required contribution	$ 1,554,312	$ 1,600,030	$ 1,699,955	$ 1,893,119	$ 1,800,130	$ 1,928,954	$ 1,981,431	$ 2,076,089	$ 2,208,954	$ 2,161,805
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ 1,554,312	$ 1,600,030	$ 1,699,955	$ 1,893,119	$ 1,800,130	$ 1,928,954	$ 1,981,431	$ 2,076,089	2,205,581	$ 2,160,765
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,373	$ 1,040
Employer’s covered payroll	$ 13,730,671	$ 14,134,541	$ 15,017,270	$ 16,723,666	$ 15,902,208	$ 16,155,394	$ 16,594,899	$ 17,388,150	$ 18,500,449	$ 19,336,356
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.92%	11.17%

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2023

Schedule of Single Employer's OPEB Liability (Asset)
CSI Own Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total OPEB Liability							
Service Cost	$ 221,854	$ 228,510	$ 167,915	$ 183,847	$ 209,673	$ 217,499	$ 148,709
Interest	93,356	99,528	82,780	83,218	49,849	52,807	77,758
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	-	(191,922)	-	(122,761)	-	(41,692)	-
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	-	(590,122)	63,428	(201,478)	8,383	(313,088)	(17,327)
Benefit payments	(130,852)	(168,452)	(83,850)	(99,015)	(82,037)	(91,112)	(99,127)
Net change in total OPEB liability	184,358	(622,458)	230,273	(156,189)	185,868	(175,586)	110,013
Total OPEB liability, beginning	2,450,723	2,635,081	2,012,623	2,242,896	2,086,707	2,272,575	2,096,989
Total OPEB liability, ending	$ 2,635,081	$ 2,012,623	$ 2,242,896	$ 2,086,707	$ 2,272,575	$ 2,096,989	$ 2,207,002
Covered payroll	$ 25,100,223	$ 26,657,061	$ 27,943,081	$ 28,596,974	$ 29,497,946	$ 29,722,046	$ 31,824,260
Total OPEB liabliity as a percentage of covered employee payroll	10.50%	7.55%	8.03%	7.30%	7.70%	7.06%	6.93%

* 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 College will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2023 (measurement date).

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement 75.

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Asset
PERSI - OPEB Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employer’s portion of net OPEB asset	2.4328077%	2.4618469%	2.4249367%	2.0818502%	2.0818502%	2.0818502%	2.0818502%
Employer’s proportionate share of net OPEB asset	$ 2,314,321	$ 2,825,463	$ 3,054,744	$ 2,938,592	$ 3,788,016	$ 2,945,124	$ 2,979,928
Employer’s covered payroll	$ 15,017,270	$ 16,723,666	$ 15,902,208	$ 16,155,394	$ 16,594,899	$ 17,388,150	$ 18,550,449
Employer’s proportional share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	15.41%	16.89%	19.21%	18.19%	22.83%	16.94%	16.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB asset	204.12%	225.45%	226.97%	251.29%	274.55%	237.30%	223.73%

* 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 College will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Asset
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Statutorily required contribution	$ 168,452	$ 181,783	$ 99,015	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ 172,139	$ 185,644	$ 123,436	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 3,687	$ 3,861	$ 24,421	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer’s covered payroll	$ 16,723,666	$ 15,902,208	$ 16,155,394	$ 16,594,899	$ 17,388,150	$ 18,500,449	$ 19,336,356
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.03%	1.17%	0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* 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 College will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is as of June 30, 2023.

Single Audit Information
June 30, 2024

College of Southern Idaho

Independent Auditor's Report 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*

To the Board of Trustees
College of Southern Idaho
Twin Falls, Idaho

We have audited, 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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the College of Southern Idaho (the College), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 22, 2024. The financial statements of the discretely presented component unit, College of Southern Idaho Foundation, Inc., were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with the College of Southern Idaho Foundation, Inc.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the College's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 College's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the College'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 College'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College'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 financial statements. 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 College'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 College's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Eide Bailly LLP

Boise, Idaho
October 22, 2024

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Trustees
College of Southern Idaho
Twin Falls, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited College of Southern Idaho's (the College) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the College's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The College's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the College complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the College and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the College's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the College's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the College's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the College's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the College's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the College's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2024-001 to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the College's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. the College's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Eide Bailly LLP

Boise, Idaho
October 22, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
Department of Agriculture			
Secondary Ad Ed Challenge Grant Program	10.226	N/A	$ 8,452
NIFA Cultivating the NEXTGEN Div of Food and Ag Professionals	10.237	N/A	393,068
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho State Department of Agriculture			
Specialty Crop Block Grant	10.170	2023-SCBGP-FB	39,174
Idaho State Department of Education			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	4875	191,356
Total Department of Agriculture			632,050
Department of Education			
Student Financial Assistance Cluster			
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	84.007	N/A	175,520
Federal Work-Study Program	84.033	N/A	177,419
Federal Pell Grant Program	84.063	N/A	7,419,517
Federal Direct Student loans	84.268	N/A	2,586,208
Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster			10,358,664
Title V Higher Education Act	84.031S	N/A	451,901
Childcare Access Means Parents in School	84.335A	N/A	168,979
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho Division of Career-Technical Education			
Adult Education Basic Grants to States	84.002A	23V002	665,134
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	503FP2342	516,567
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho State Board of Education			
Gaining Early Awareness & Readiness for Undergraduate Programs· Gear-Up	84.334	19-7505	16,315
Total Department of Education			12,177,560

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
Department of Health and Human Services			
Early Head Start	93.600	N/A	1,876,740
Head Start	93.600	N/A	7,183,291
Pass-Through Payments			9,060,031
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare			
CCDF Cluster			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	NONE	55,368
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho Commission on Aging			
Aging Cluster			
Special Programs for the Aging Title Ill, Part B Grants for			
Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	Title III - B	337,483
COVID-19 Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	ARPA III - B	43,099
			380,582
Special Programs for the Aging Title Ill, Part C Nutrition Serv	93.045	Title III - C	526,471
COVID-19 Special Programs for the Aging Title Ill, Part C Nutrition Serv	93.045	ARPA III - C	288,305
			814,776
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	NSIP	76,809
Total Aging Cluster			1,272,167
Special Programs for the Aging Title VII, Chapter 2 Long Term Care			
Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	93.042	Title VI - OM	12,609
Special Programs for the Aging Title UI, Part D Disease			
Prevention and Health Promotion Services	93.043	Title III - D	22,539
Options Counseling	93.051	IDCS17	
National Family Caregiver Support, Title Ill, Part E	93.052	Title III - E	135,838
Special Programs for the Aging Title Ill, PartB8 Grants for			
COVID-19 National Family Caregiver Support, Title Ill, Part E	93.052	ARPA III - E	11,174
			147,012
Idaho Lifespan Respite Enhancement	93.072	LREP22	853
Elder Abuse Prevention Intervention Projects	93.747	APS	97,434
			97,434

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho Head Start Association			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	23-202103, 25-202303 IOR-2102, IOR-2112	136,185
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	TANF CM-CSI	78,659
			214,844
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Targeted Assistance Grants	93.566	IOR-2023-CSI, HC235200, HC226500, IOR-2222, HC235200, GT-2300	481,845
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Targeted Assistance Grants	93.576	CSIRP	352,350
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Targeted Assistance Grants	93.583	IOR-2112-SCIRP	27,403
University of Idaho			
National Center for Research Resources 20-21	93.859	SI7662-825810	31,484
National Center for Research Resources 21-22	93.859	SI3394-825824	61,812
			93,296
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants			
Health Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood	93.086	90ZD0004	67,930
U.S. Refugee Admissions Program	93.567	NONE	149,740
Total Department of Health and Human Services			12,055,421
National Science Foundation			
Pass-Through Payments			
University of Washington			
Education and Human Resources	47.076	UWSC11496	4,598
Boise State University			
Education and Human Resources	47.076	1039-PO140685	26,948
Total National Science Foundation			31,546
Department of Labor			
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho Career Technical Education			
Apprenticeship: Closing the Skills Gap	17.268	NONE	57,969
Total Department of Labor			57,969
Department of State			
US Refugee Admissions Program	19.510	N/A	395,931
Total Department of State			395,931

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster	Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
Department of the Treasury			
Idaho State Controller - Workforce Development Center			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	NONE	134,864
Total Department of the Treasury			134,864
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
Pass-Through Payments			
University of Idaho			
NASA Idaho Specific Grant Consortium			
Aeronautics and Space Administration	43.008	ES4527-783699	20,580
Total University of Idaho			20,580
National Endowment for the Humanities			
National Endowment for the Arts			
Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	45.025	NONE	3,750
Pass-Through Payments			
Idaho Commission on the Arts.			
Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	45.025	07110	3,901
Total National Endowment for the Arts			7,651
Small Business Administration			
Pass-Through Payments			
Boise State University - Idaho Small Business Development Center			
Small Business Development Centers	59.037	11347-PO143246, 10176-PO140058	113,152
Total Small Business Administration			113,152
Total Federal Expenditures			$ 25,626,724

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the College of Southern Idaho (the College) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the College; it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The College has not elected to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	Yes
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516 (a):	Yes

Identification of major programs:

Name of Federal Program	Federal Financial Assistance Listing
Student Financial Assistance Cluster	
Federal Pell Grant	84.063
Federal Direct Loans	84.268
Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant	84.007
Federal Work-Study Program	84.033
Head Start Cluster	
Head Start	93.600
From Learning to Leading: Cultivating the Next Generation of Diverse Food and Agriculture Professionals	10.237

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$768,802
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None Reported

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

2024-001

U.S. Department of Education
Student Financial Assistance Cluster
Federal Financial Assistance Listing Number(s): 84.063, 84.007, 84.268, 84.033
Compliance Requirement(s): Special Tests and Provisions – Enrollment Reporting
Significant Deficiency in Internal Control

Criteria: 34 CFR 690.83(b)(2) and 34 CFR 685.309 states that Institutions are responsible for timely and accurate reporting of a student's enrollment status and changes in those enrollment statuses, whether they report directly or via a third-party servicer. When an Institution is made aware of a change in a student's enrollment status, the Institution has 60 days to update the change in enrollment status via NSLDS.

Condition: During our testing of compliance for Enrollment Reporting, there were 2 instances out of 60 where the College did not report a student's change in enrollment status accurately or within the required time frame of 60 days from the effective date of the student's change in enrollment status.

Cause: Enrollment Services was not able to run accurate reports from their student information system, causing delays and accuracy issues with being able to accurately and timely report when students graduated or had a change in enrollment status.

Effect: The student's change in enrollment status was not accurately reported in NSLDS and/or was not reported timely.

Questioned Costs: None reported.

Context/Sampling: A nonstatistical sample of 60 participants out of 1,016 students who had a change in enrollment status were selected for testing.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year(s): Yes, 2023-001

Recommendation: The Enrollment Services Office should review their current practices and controls over reporting changes in student's enrollment statuses to ensure any change to a student's enrollment status is reported both accurately and timely to NSLDS.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.