

State of Iowa

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020



The year 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the Iowa state parks system. Iowa is home to more than 70 state parks and forests. The yearlong centennial celebration includes special events, promotions, historical and cultural connections and more.

Photos courtesy of Iowa Department of Natural Resources



**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT**

For the Fiscal Year
Ended June 30, 2020

GOVERNOR:
Kim Reynolds

PREPARED BY:
Iowa Department of Administrative Services – State Accounting Enterprise

STATE OF IOWA

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



INTRODUCTORY
SECTION



September 27, 2021

TO THE CITIZENS, GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF THE IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In accordance with Iowa Code Section 8A.502(8), we are pleased to submit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of Iowa for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. As required by State statute, this report has been prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for governments as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Management are responsible for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation. We believe the information presented is accurate in all material respects and the necessary disclosures have been made in order to enable the reader to understand the State's financial activity.

The State's system of internal controls over assets recorded in the accounting system have been designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and financial records from all appropriate sources are reliable for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes the cost of internal controls should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived from their use. To monitor the adequacy of internal controls, the Auditor of State reviews internal control procedures as an integral part of departmental audits.

The Auditor of State is required by Iowa Code Chapter 11 to audit annually all departments of the State. The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of Iowa have been audited by the Auditor of State in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The Auditor of State's report appears elsewhere herein. In addition, the Auditor of State conducts a single audit under the requirements set forth in the Single Audit Act of 1984, the Single Audit Amendments of 1996 and Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) which is issued separately.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The State of Iowa was admitted into the Union as the 29th state in 1846. Iowa is a midsize state with a mid-continent location. It covers 56,272 square miles, making it the 26th largest state in the United States. The Mississippi River carves out Iowa's eastern border, while the flow of the Missouri River and Big Sioux River forms the western border. Iowa has a population of 3.16 million.

In Iowa, government power is distributed among three branches. The Legislative branch creates laws that establish policies and programs; the Executive branch carries out the policies and programs created in the laws; and the Judicial branch resolves any conflicts arising from interpretation or application of the laws. The Executive branch agencies are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Secretary of Agriculture, Attorney General, and Auditor of State, as well as 37 agencies led by appointed State officials. The Legislative branch is comprised of two houses, a 50 member Senate and a 100 member House of Representatives. The Judicial branch is presided over by the Iowa Supreme Court, which is led by the Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court.

The State provides a range of services such as education, health and human services, highway maintenance and construction, natural resources and agriculture management, law enforcement, public safety, and economic development programs.

This report includes all of the fund types, departments and agencies of the State, as well as the boards, commissions, authorities and universities for which the State is financially accountable. Component units also included in the report are the Iowa Finance Authority, Iowa Economic Development Authority, Iowa State Fair Authority, Iowa Lottery Authority, University of Iowa Center for Advancement & Affiliate, Iowa State University Foundation, University of Northern Iowa Foundation, University of Iowa Research Foundation, and University of Iowa Health System. The reader is directed to Note 1.B in the Notes to the Financial Statements for a more complete description of the factors used to define the reporting entity.

State Budget and Budgetary Controls. The annual budgetary process serves as the foundation for the State's financial planning and control. Each year State departments submit budget requests to the Governor's Office by October 1. The State's budget is prepared by the Governor on an annual basis and is required to be submitted, along with proposed appropriation bills, to the General Assembly by February 1 prior to the new fiscal year. The General Assembly approves appropriation bills which establish spending authority for the upcoming fiscal year. The Governor has the ability to approve, veto or item veto appropriation bills as they are presented to the Governor.

Departments may request revisions to allotments, appropriation transfers, or supplemental appropriations. The Department of Management approves revised allotments within an appropriation, subject to the Governor's review. The Governor and the Department of Management approve all appropriation transfers. The General Assembly and the Governor act on supplemental appropriation bills in a manner similar to original appropriations. Appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end and all unencumbered or unobligated balances revert to the State treasury, unless otherwise provided.

All claims presented for payment must be approved by the appropriate department. The expenditure must be for a purpose intended by law and a sufficient existing and unexpended appropriation balance must be available. Budgetary controls are incorporated into State accounting systems. The annual budget of the State is established through separate appropriations to individual departments for specific

purposes, special outlays and/or operating expenditures. Budgetary control is essentially maintained at the department level, except for certain grant and aid programs where control is maintained at the program level.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus (the “COVID-19 Virus”), was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020 and was declared a national emergency by the President of the United States on March 13, 2020. In response to the outbreak of the COVID-19 Virus, on March 9, 2020, Governor Reynolds issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency and on March 17, 2020, the Governor issued a Proclamation of Public Health Disaster Emergency. These were the first two of a series of proclamations limiting non-essential travel, promoting telecommuting, closing non-essential businesses, limiting public gatherings, and taking other actions intended to limit the spread of the COVID-19 Virus. The outbreak of the COVID-19 Virus has globally affected travel, commerce and financial markets, and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. Unless otherwise noted, historical, financial, and economic data contained herein does not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 Virus pandemic.

National Economic Outlook 2020-2021

During calendar year 2019, real gross domestic product showed growth of 2.3 percent, reflecting a decrease from calendar year 2018 growth of 2.9 percent. According to Moody’s Analytics, the projection for gross domestic product growth in calendar year 2020, after considering the impact of the COVID-19 Virus, is a negative 4.0 percent with growth bouncing back to 4.0 percent in calendar year 2021.

Job growth has been impacted by the COVID-19 Virus. During calendar year 2019, 1.4 million jobs were gained nationally. Projections provided by Moody’s Analytics for calendar year 2020 after considering the impact of the COVID-19 Virus, are for a drop in employment of 5.9 million jobs, with 0.9 million jobs recovered for calendar year 2021.

State and Local Economy

Iowa’s economy is supported by a diverse mixture of industry, agriculture, services and government employment. In calendar year 2019, 17.4 percent of the State’s gross domestic product was in manufacturing, down from 18.5 percent 10 years ago. The finance, insurance, and real estate sectors have continued to be the largest part of the State’s economy at 24.0 percent during calendar year 2019, up from 20.1 percent 10 years ago. Agriculture has stayed consistent from 4.4 percent in 2009 to 4.6 percent in 2019. However, with the continued slowdown in agriculture in calendar year 2019, Iowa’s real gross domestic product increased only 0.9 percent, ranking Iowa as tied for 44th in growth rate nationally. The United States’ average growth during the calendar year was 2.3 percent.

Personal Income. Personal income, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, for the nation increased 4.4 percent during calendar year 2019. Iowa’s personal income rose 5.0 percent for calendar year 2019, ranking Iowa 11th in growth rate nationally.

Employment. Over the past 10 years, Iowa’s unemployment rate has been below the national average. As of September 2020, the State’s unemployment rate stood at 4.7 percent, while the national average stood at 7.9 percent. Before the COVID-19 Virus, unemployment in Iowa had held steady for calendar year 2019, with a rate of 2.7 percent in January 2019 to 2.8 percent in December 2019. During calendar year 2019, nonfarm employment on a seasonally adjusted basis decreased a net 1,300 jobs. During this time period, the leisure & hospitality sector gained 3,000 jobs, the other services sector gained 1,800 jobs, and the construction sector gained 1,300 jobs. These gains were offset by a reduction of 2,900 jobs in the trade and transportation sector, 1,300 jobs in the professional and business services sector, 1,200 jobs in the financial activities sector, and 800 jobs in the information sector. The remaining economic sectors had smaller job changes.

Exports. Exporting industries have been an important factor in Iowa’s economic growth since the 1990s. Growth in exports of various agriculture and manufacturing commodities have helped diversify Iowa’s economy. In calendar year 2019, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, the value of Iowa exports decreased 8.0 percent, after increasing 7.1 percent in calendar year 2018 and increasing 8.8 percent in calendar year 2017.

For exported goods, Canada and Mexico remain Iowa’s first and second best trading partners, respectively. In 2019, Iowa’s agricultural export value was second only to California nationally.

Farmland Values. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, in their August 2020 public release, reported that farmland values for the Seventh Federal Reserve District (Chicago) had increased 1.0 percent from a year ago for the second quarter of 2020. However, values for “good” agricultural land in the District were unchanged from the first quarter to the second quarter of 2020. Farmland values in Iowa remained the same for the period July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020. According to survey respondents, District farmland values were expected to be stable in the short term.

Manufacturing. Iowa’s manufacturing employment increased from the 2018 average of 222,600 jobs to the 2019 average of 226,200 jobs. During calendar year 2019, durable goods products accounted for about 57.5 percent of manufacturing employment.

Financial Policies

The Governor and General Assembly have statutory responsibility to balance the budget.

- Spending is limited to 99.0 percent of adjusted revenues, 95.0 percent of any new revenue implemented in a fiscal year, and any carry-over from the previous year.
- The Governor and the Legislature are required to use the revenue estimates agreed to by the December Revenue Estimating Conference, or the spring estimate if it is lower, as a basis to determine the General Fund budget for the following fiscal year.
- Two reserve funds have been created: The Cash Reserve Fund and the Economic Emergency Fund. Expenditures from these funds are limited by statute for nonrecurring, emergency expenditures.

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND ISSUES

Education. During the 2020 legislative session, even with the impact of the COVID-19 Virus on General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2021, the General Assembly passed and Governor Reynolds signed into law, funding of over \$3.4 billion for fiscal year 2021 for PreK-12 education, with nearly \$100 million in new funding.

Professional Licensing Reform. Excessive and burdensome occupational licensing laws have disproportionately impacted Iowa's working class, making it more difficult and expensive to earn a living and fill high-demand jobs. Governor Reynolds proposed and the General Assembly passed HF 2627, which creates additional pathways, and removes barriers to professional licensure in the State of Iowa.

Future Ready Iowa. The General Assembly passed and Governor Reynolds signed into law HF 2629, which continues and expands on Future Ready Iowa. Future Ready Iowa sets the ambitious goal of 70 percent of the state's workforce having education or training beyond high school by the year 2025. Currently, 60.2 percent of the state's workforce ages 25 to 64 have some training. Closing this gap is critical to help more Iowans launch rewarding careers and to help employers hire the skilled workers they need to grow. The bill expands the Apprenticeship Opportunities Program, creates the Iowa Child Care Challenge Fund to encourage businesses and other entities to build and increase the availability of child care, and establishes requirements for K-12 computer science education over the next several years.

Law Enforcement Reform. The General Assembly passed and Governor Reynolds signed into law HF 2647, which brings additional levels of accountability for Iowa's dedicated law enforcement officers. This reform benefits the state's communities and the police to whom are entrusted to provide public safety.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Certificate of Achievement. The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Iowa for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgment. The preparation of this report on a timely basis requires the collective efforts of numerous finance personnel throughout the State and is made possible only with the cooperation and support of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branch agencies, universities and component units of the State.

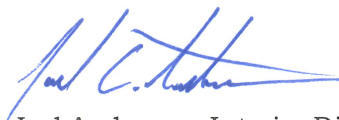
This report was accomplished through the professionalism and dedication of the staff in the Department of Management, the Department of Administrative Services – State Accounting Enterprise, the Auditor of State's Office, and the financial and management personnel throughout State government.

This report, issued for the thirty-second consecutive year, continues our commitment to the citizens of the State of Iowa, the Governor, the Legislature and the financial community, to maintain our financial statements in conformance with the highest standards of financial accountability.

Respectfully submitted,



Adam Steen, Director
Department of Administrative Services



Joel Anderson, Interim Director
Department of Management



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

State of Iowa

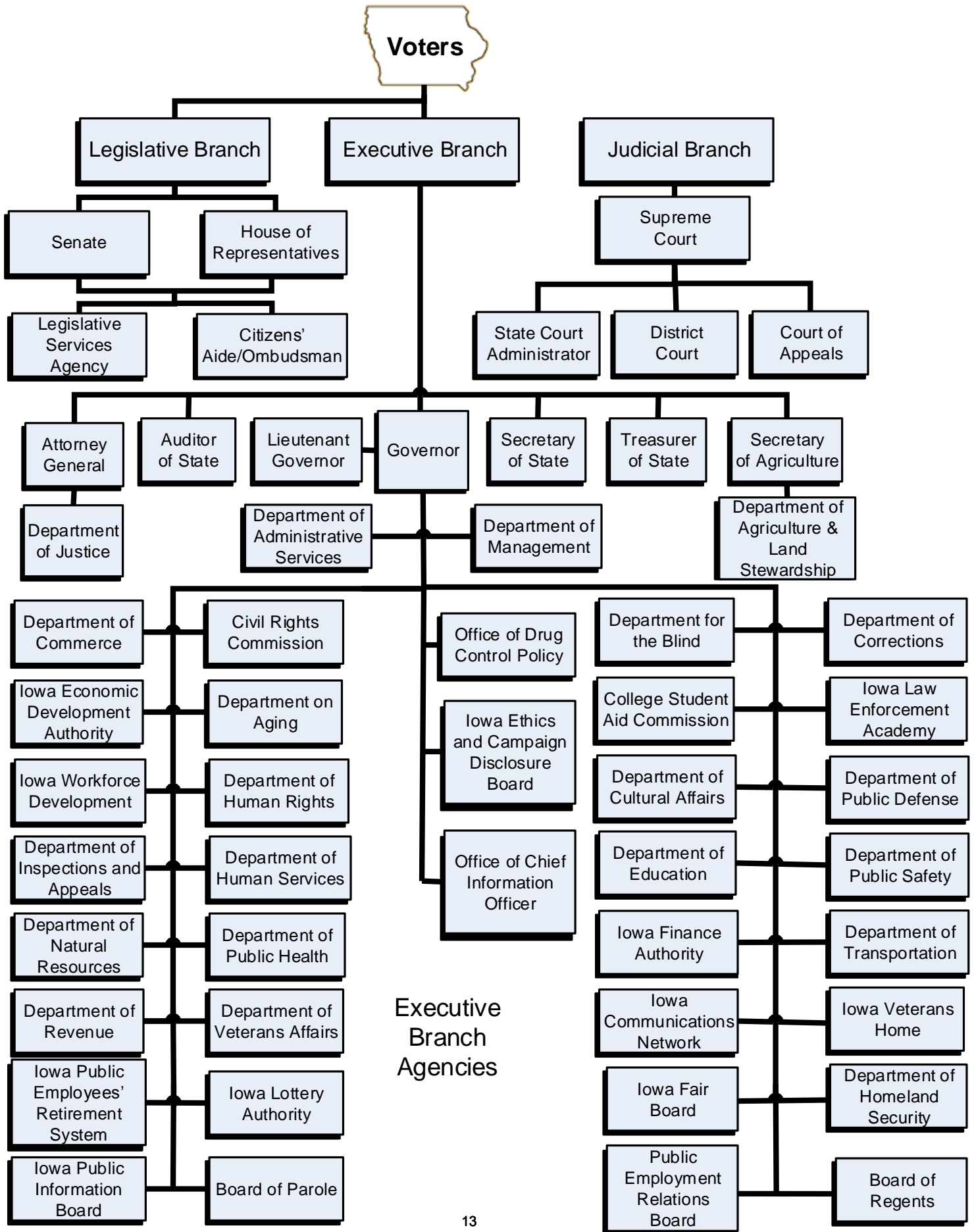
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

State of Iowa Organizational Chart



Principal Officials

as of June 30, 2020

Elected Officials

GOVERNOR - **Kim Reynolds**
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR - **Adam Gregg**
SECRETARY OF STATE - **Paul D. Pate**
AUDITOR OF STATE - **Rob Sand**
TREASURER OF STATE - **Michael L. Fitzgerald**
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE - **Mike Naig**
ATTORNEY GENERAL - **Thomas J. Miller**

Legislative Branch

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE - **Charles Schneider**
SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - **Pat Grassley**

Judicial Branch

CHIEF JUSTICE OF
THE SUPREME COURT - **Susan Christensen**

FINANCIAL
SECTION



OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE
STATE OF IOWA

Rob Sand
Auditor of State

State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0004

Telephone (515) 281-5834 Facsimile (515) 242-6134

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Governor and Members of the General Assembly:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Iowa, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related Notes to Financial Statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Tobacco Settlement Authority, which is a major fund and represents 1% of the assets and less than 1% of the net position and the revenues of the governmental activities. We did not audit the Iowa PBS Foundation and the Iowa Public Radio, Inc., which represent less than 1% of the assets, the net position and the revenues of the governmental activities and less than 1% of the assets, the net position and the revenues of the aggregate remaining funds. We also did not audit the financial statements of the Iowa Finance Authority, the University of Iowa Center for Advancement and Affiliate, the Iowa State University Foundation, the University of Northern Iowa Foundation and the University of Iowa Health System, which represent a total of 93%, 91% and 47%, respectively, of the assets, the net position and the revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Tobacco Settlement Authority, the Iowa PBS Foundation, the Iowa Public Radio, Inc., the Iowa Finance Authority, the University of Iowa Center for Advancement and Affiliate, the Iowa State University Foundation, the University of Northern Iowa Foundation and the University of Iowa Health System, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the Iowa PBS Foundation, the University of Iowa Center for Advancement and Affiliate, the Iowa State University Foundation and the University of Northern Iowa Foundation were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Iowa as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in its financial position and, where applicable, its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison Information, the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedules of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, the Schedules of Contributions and the Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on pages 19 through 33 and 148 through 168 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We and the auditors of the Tobacco Settlement Authority, the Iowa Public Radio, Inc., the Iowa Finance Authority and the University of Iowa Health System have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to the auditor's inquiries, the basic financial statements and other knowledge 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 and Other Information

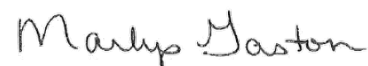
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Iowa's basic financial statements. The supplementary information identified in the Table of Contents and the Introductory and Statistical Sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary 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. Such 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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards by us and the other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Our report on the State of Iowa's internal control over financial reporting and other tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters required by Government Auditing Standards will be issued under separate cover. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audits.



Marlys K. Gaston, CPA
Deputy Auditor of State

September 27, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis of the State of Iowa's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents a discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2020. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the letter of transmittal located at the front of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and the State's financial statements, which follow this section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Government-wide Highlights

- GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities was implemented in fiscal year 2020. This standard establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. As a result of adopting GASB No. 84, the beginning net position was restated for fiduciary funds by \$18.2 million to retroactively report fiduciary funds.
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State of Iowa exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2020 by \$20,121.0 million (net position). Of this amount, \$2,059.8 million (unrestricted net position) is available to be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Total net position increased \$1,291.2 million over the June 30, 2019 (not restated) balance. See NOTE 23 – BEGINNING BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS. Net position of governmental activities increased \$928.9 million, or 8.7%, while net position of business-type activities increased \$362.3 million, or 4.4%.
- In the State's governmental activities, revenues increased 7.8% to \$19,426.6 million while expenses increased 6.1% to \$17,574.5 million.
- For business-type activities, revenues increased 24.8% to \$7,302.5 million while expenses increased 34.1% to \$7,918.8 million.

Fund Highlights

- The State's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$2,840.4 million, a \$394.0 million increase over the prior year (not restated). Of this amount, \$115.5 million represents nonspendable fund balances, \$1,006.4 million represents spendable restricted fund balances, \$2,161.1 million represents spendable committed fund balances and a negative \$442.6 million represents unassigned fund balances.
- Prior to restatement, the General Fund total fund balance increased \$387.7 million to \$2,651.6 million.
- The proprietary funds reported net position at year-end of \$8,717.4 million, an increase of \$375.4 million over the June 30, 2019 net position (not restated).

Long-term Debt

- The State's total long-term debt decreased \$212.9 million to \$3,252.6 million during the current fiscal year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report consists of four parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and an optional section that presents supplementary information.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include the government-wide financial statements, the fund financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the State's financial activity. These statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and the economic resources measurement focus, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

- The *Statement of Net Position* presents financial information on all of the State's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. This statement is formatted to report direct expenses, program revenues and the net revenues or expenses for each of the State's governmental functions and business-type activities. This format identifies the extent to which each function is self-financed or is supported by the general revenues of the State.

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

- *Governmental activities* – Most services generally associated with State government, such as administration & regulation, education, health & human rights, human services, justice & public defense, economic development, transportation and agriculture & natural resources, are included in this category.
- *Business-type activities* – State operations such as the Universities and the Unemployment Benefits Fund that charge fees to external customers and function similarly to private businesses are included here.
- *Component units* – These are operations that are legally separate from the State, but for which the State is financially accountable. The State's discretely presented component units are:
 - Iowa Finance Authority (Business-type)
 - Iowa Economic Development Authority (Business-type)
 - Iowa State Fair Authority (Business-type)
 - Iowa Lottery Authority (Business-type)
 - University of Iowa Center for Advancement & Affiliate (Business-type)
 - Iowa State University Foundation (Business-type)
 - University of Northern Iowa Foundation (Business-type)
 - University of Iowa Research Foundation (Business-type)
 - University of Iowa Health System (Business-type)

Additional information about the State's component units is presented in NOTE 1-B of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's most significant funds. The State has three types of funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the basic services provided by the State are accounted for in governmental funds. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting and the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. Modified accrual accounting is used to show the flow of financial assets of the funds and the balances available for spending at year-end. These statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that assists in determining whether there are adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the State. Because this information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, reconciliation schedules accompany the governmental funds statements. The General Fund, Tobacco Settlement Authority and Tobacco Collections Fund are the State's major governmental funds. Nonmajor governmental funds are reported by fund type in the Combining Financial Statements – Nonmajor Funds.
- *Proprietary funds* – Services for which the State charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting and, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information.
 - The State's enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are used to report activities, such as the universities, that are presented as business-type activities in the government-wide statements.
 - The State's internal service funds (the other type of proprietary fund) are used to account for activities that provide supplies and services for other State programs and activities – such as the Workers' Compensation Fund.

The University Funds and the Unemployment Benefits Fund are the State's major proprietary funds. Nonmajor proprietary funds are reported by fund type in the Combining Financial Statements – Nonmajor Funds.

- *Fiduciary funds* – These funds are used to report the resources of individuals or organizations, outside the State, which the State holds as trustee or similar arrangement, or controls without administrative involvement, such as the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System and the Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust. Similar to proprietary funds, these funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements discussed above.

Table 1

Major Features of the State's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements				
	Government-wide Statements	Fund Statements		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire State government (except fiduciary funds) and the State's component units	The activities of the State that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as Human Services and Transportation	Activities the State operates similar to private businesses: the Universities and the Iowa Communications Network	Instances in which the State or a component unit is the trustee or controls resources held for the benefit of others, such as the retirement plan for public employees
Required financial statements	Statement of net position Statement of activities	Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	Statement of net position Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position Statement of cash flows	Statement of fiduciary net position Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term, and capital assets
Type of deferred outflow/inflow information	Consumption/acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period	Consumption/acquisition of fund balance that is applicable to a future reporting period	Consumption/acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period	Consumption/acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to fully understand the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes also explain some of the information contained in the financial statements and present more detail than is practical in the financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to this Management's Discussion and Analysis, Required Supplementary Information (RSI) includes the Budgetary Comparison Schedule. This schedule presents both the original and final appropriated budget for major funds. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule is accompanied by a Budget to GAAP Reconciliation and by Notes to RSI. Schedules of Net Pension Liability and a Schedule of Contributions for each pension plan along with accompanying Notes to RSI and a Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios for each OPEB plan along with accompanying Notes to RSI are also presented.

Supplementary Information

The Supplementary Information includes combining financial statements for non-major governmental funds, non-major enterprise funds, internal service funds and fiduciary funds, which are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The State's combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) totaled \$20,121.0 million at June 30, 2020, compared to \$18,829.8 million at June 30, 2019 (not restated), as indicated in Table 2.

The beginning total net position as of July 1, 2019, was restated by a \$45.7 million increase in governmental activities, and by a \$9.7 million increase in business-type activities, as a result of the fund reclassifications required by the implementation of GASB No. 84 as of July 1, 2019. The fiscal year 2019 financial statement amounts were not restated. See NOTE 23 – BEGINNING BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS for more details.

Table 2

**Net Position
(In Millions)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2019-2020
	Not Restated		Not Restated		Not Restated		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Current & other assets	\$ 5,792.5	\$ 4,921.4	\$ 7,053.2	\$ 5,801.6	\$12,845.7	\$10,723.0	19.8%
Capital assets	10,963.3	10,439.1	5,975.8	5,934.0	16,939.1	16,373.1	3.5%
Total assets	16,755.8	15,360.5	13,029.0	11,735.6	29,784.8	27,096.1	9.9%
Deferred outflows of resources	327.9	353.9	173.4	162.0	501.3	515.9	-2.8%
Long-term liabilities	2,664.1	2,823.1	3,453.4	2,449.5	6,117.5	5,272.6	16.0%
Other liabilities	2,565.2	2,077.4	1,076.2	1,170.9	3,641.4	3,248.3	12.1%
Total liabilities	5,229.3	4,900.5	4,529.6	3,620.4	9,758.9	8,520.9	14.5%
Deferred inflows of resources	256.7	145.1	149.5	116.2	406.2	261.3	55.5%
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	10,738.8	10,186.4	4,247.7	4,101.6	14,986.5	14,288.0	4.9%
Restricted	924.9	1,004.6	2,149.8	2,002.0	3,074.7	3,006.6	2.3%
Unrestricted	(66.0)	(522.2)	2,125.8	2,057.4	2,059.8	1,535.2	34.2%
Total net position	\$11,597.7	\$10,668.8	\$ 8,523.3	\$ 8,161.0	\$20,121.0	\$18,829.8	6.9%

Prior to restatement, net position of the State's governmental activities increased 8.7% to \$11,597.7 million. The largest component of the State's net position is its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire or construct the assets. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling

legislation on how they can be used. Unrestricted net position is the remaining portion and may be used at the State's discretion, but often has limitations on use based on State statutes.

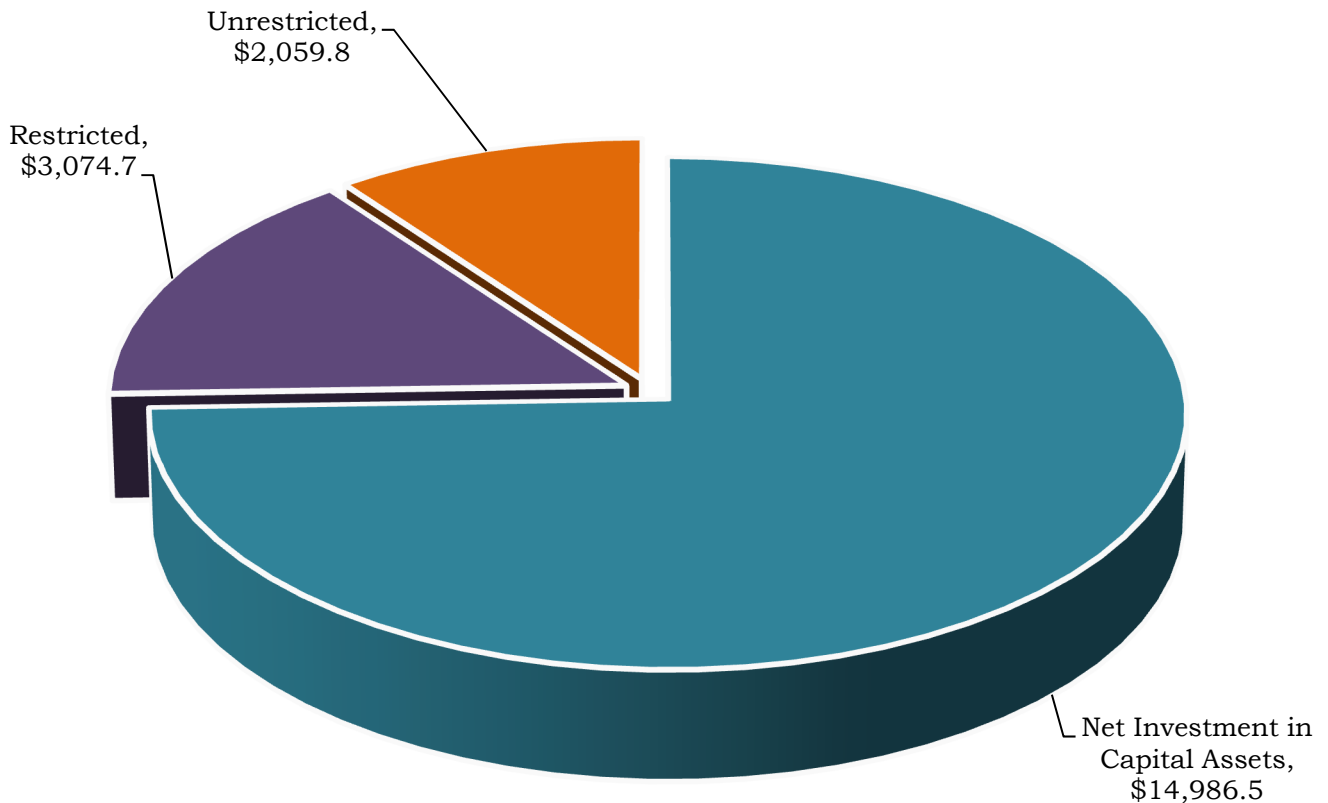
Prior to restatement, the net position of business-type activities increased 4.4% to \$8.5 million. Generally, the State can only use the net position to finance the continuing operations of the universities, unemployment insurance and other business-type activities.

Long-term liabilities increased \$844.9 million, or 16.0%, to \$6,117.5 million due primarily to an increase of \$24.3 million in compensated absences, an increase of \$1,156.3 million in Advance from Concessionaire, a new item for SFY 2020, a decrease of \$124.9 million in net pension liability, and decrease of \$197.7 in bonds payable. Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$14.6 million and deferred inflows of resources increased \$144.9 million, due almost entirely to the recognition of amounts related to pensions and OPEB.

Other liabilities increased 12.1% to \$3,641.4 million. The \$393.1 million increase resulted mostly from increases of \$5.4 million in accounts payable & accruals, and \$664.7 million in unearned revenue, and a decrease of \$279.1 million in refundable allowances on student loans.

The chart presented below provides a visual representation of the three components of the State's total net position of \$20,121.0 million at June 30, 2020.

Total Net Position (In Millions)



(Continued on next page.)

Changes in Net Position

The State's total net position increased by \$1,291.2 million from June 30, 2019 (not restated) to June 30, 2020, as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3
Changes in Net Position
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2019-2020
	2020	Not Restated 2019	2020	Not Restated 2019	2020	Not Restated 2019	
Program revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 2,238.3	\$ 2,304.4	\$ 4,745.7	\$ 4,702.8	\$ 6,984.0	\$ 7,007.2	-0.3%
Operating grants & contributions	6,950.8	5,646.6	2,283.9	808.4	9,234.7	6,455.0	43.1%
Capital grants & contributions	544.6	448.9	31.7	71.7	576.3	520.6	10.7%
General revenues							
Personal income tax	3,945.9	4,078.4	-	-	3,945.9	4,078.4	-3.2%
Corporate income tax	634.5	530.0	-	-	634.5	530.0	19.7%
Sales & use tax	3,121.6	2,989.5	-	-	3,121.6	2,989.5	4.4%
Other tax	812.9	829.0	8.3	8.2	821.2	837.2	-1.9%
Restricted for transportation purposes:							
Motor fuel tax	670.2	665.8	-	-	670.2	665.8	0.7%
Road use tax	382.8	381.0	-	-	382.8	381.0	0.5%
Unrestricted investment earnings	55.7	75.4	162.8	191.0	218.5	266.4	-18.0%
Other	69.3	73.3	70.1	71.2	139.4	144.5	-3.5%
Total revenues	19,426.6	18,022.3	7,302.5	5,853.3	26,729.1	23,875.6	12.0%
Expenses							
Administration & regulation	2,077.5	1,902.2	-	-	2,077.5	1,902.2	9.2%
Education	4,418.4	4,244.2	-	-	4,418.4	4,244.2	4.1%
Health & human rights	455.8	434.4	-	-	455.8	434.4	4.9%
Human services	7,687.3	7,103.0	-	-	7,687.3	7,103.0	8.2%
Justice & public defense	1,136.2	997.7	-	-	1,136.2	997.7	13.9%
Economic development	140.9	132.9	-	-	140.9	132.9	6.0%
Transportation	1,354.5	1,446.1	-	-	1,354.5	1,446.1	-6.3%
Agriculture & natural resources	238.5	230.1	-	-	238.5	230.1	3.7%
Interest expense	65.4	77.0	-	-	65.4	77.0	-15.1%
University Funds	-	-	5,349.6	5,232.7	5,349.6	5,232.7	2.2%
Unemployment Benefits Fund	-	-	2,234.6	361.1	2,234.6	361.1	518.8%
Other	-	-	334.7	309.6	334.7	309.6	8.1%
Total expenses	17,574.5	16,567.6	7,918.9	5,903.4	25,493.4	22,471.0	13.5%
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	1,852.1	1,454.7	(616.4)	(50.1)	1,235.7	1,404.6	-12.0%
Transfers	(968.9)	(489.4)	968.9	489.4	-	-	0.0%
Increase in net position	883.2	965.3	352.6	439.3	1,235.8	1,404.6	-12.0%
Net position - July 1, restated	10,714.5	9,703.5	8,170.7	7,721.7	18,885.2	17,425.2	8.4%
Net position - June 30	<u>\$11,597.7</u>	<u>\$10,668.8</u>	<u>\$ 8,523.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,161.0</u>	<u>\$20,121.0</u>	<u>\$18,829.8</u>	6.9%

Governmental Activities

Overall, total revenues for governmental activities increased 7.8% over the prior year (not restated). Program revenues increased \$1,333.8 million, or 15.9%, with most of the increase in operating grants & contributions. General revenues increased a modest \$70.5 million, or 0.7%, with taxes comprising the largest change.

Operating grants & contributions increased \$1,304.2 million, or 23.1%. The largest contributors to this increase were: a \$616.9 million increase in administration & regulation revenues, resulting directly from the receipt of federal assistance for pandemic relief, a \$520.3 million increase in human services revenues, largely due to a pandemic related increase in the federal participation rate for medical assistance, and a \$119.9 million increase in justice & public defense revenues, most significantly for disaster response reimbursements.

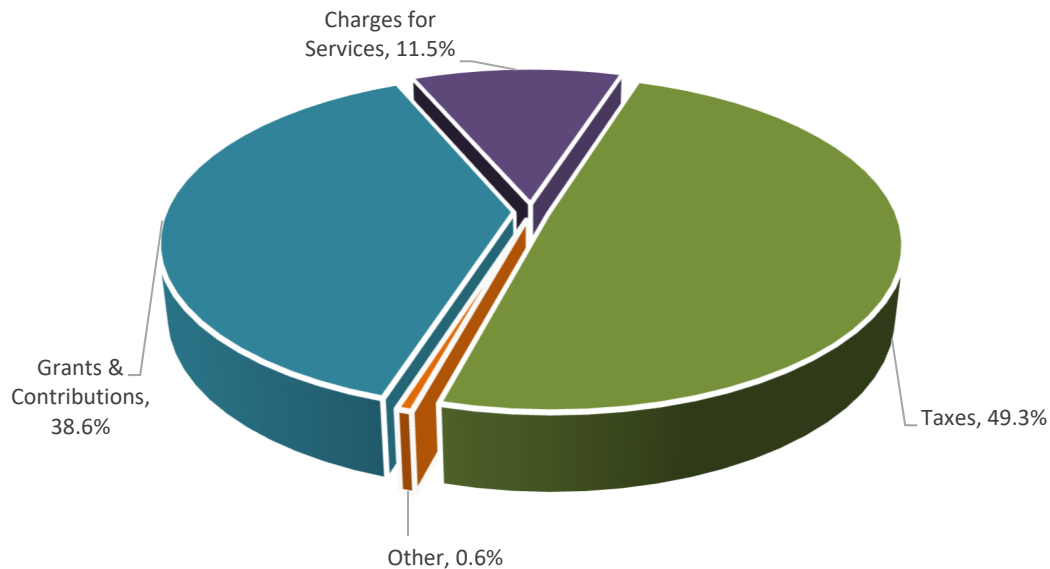
Charges for services decreased \$66.1 million, or 2.9%. The largest fluctuations were a net decrease of \$97.0 million, or 8.5%, in administration & regulation and an increase of \$96.9 million, or 13.2% in human services. These fluctuations are due mainly to the impact on net revenues from the implementation of GASB No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*.

Capital grants & contributions increased \$95.7 million, or 21.3%. This change is attributable to an increase of \$96.2 million in transportation resulting from annual fluctuations in the completion of projects and the receipt of the related federal funding, and to smaller changes that occurred in other functions.

General revenues experienced a net increase of \$70.5 million, or 0.7%, over fiscal year 2019. This is due in part to increases in sales & use tax of \$132.0 million, or 4.4%, and in corporate income tax of \$104.5 million, or 19.7%, and to decreases in personal income tax of \$132.5 million, or 3.2%, and in other taxes of \$16.1 million, or 1.9%. Investment income also decreased by \$19.6 million or 26.0%.

A significant amount of the fluctuation in tax revenues in fiscal year 2020 were a consequence of the pandemic and measures taken to mitigate the impact. Other factors contributing to the change in personal income tax were an increase in receipts for income tax withholding from unemployment benefits, and a change to the income tax withholding tables, which was effective January 1, 2020, and is designed to more accurately match income tax withholding to income tax liability. The largest factor in the reduction of other taxes was a \$50.0 million decrease in wagering tax receipts due to the temporary closure of casinos in response to the pandemic.

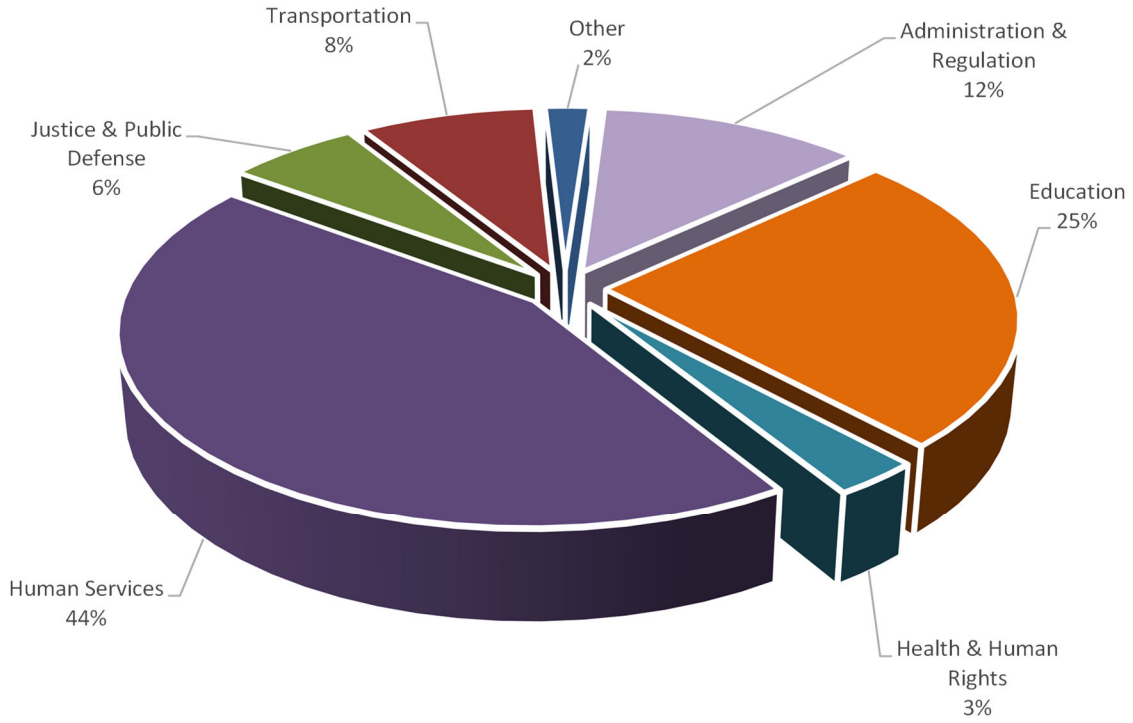
Revenues by Source



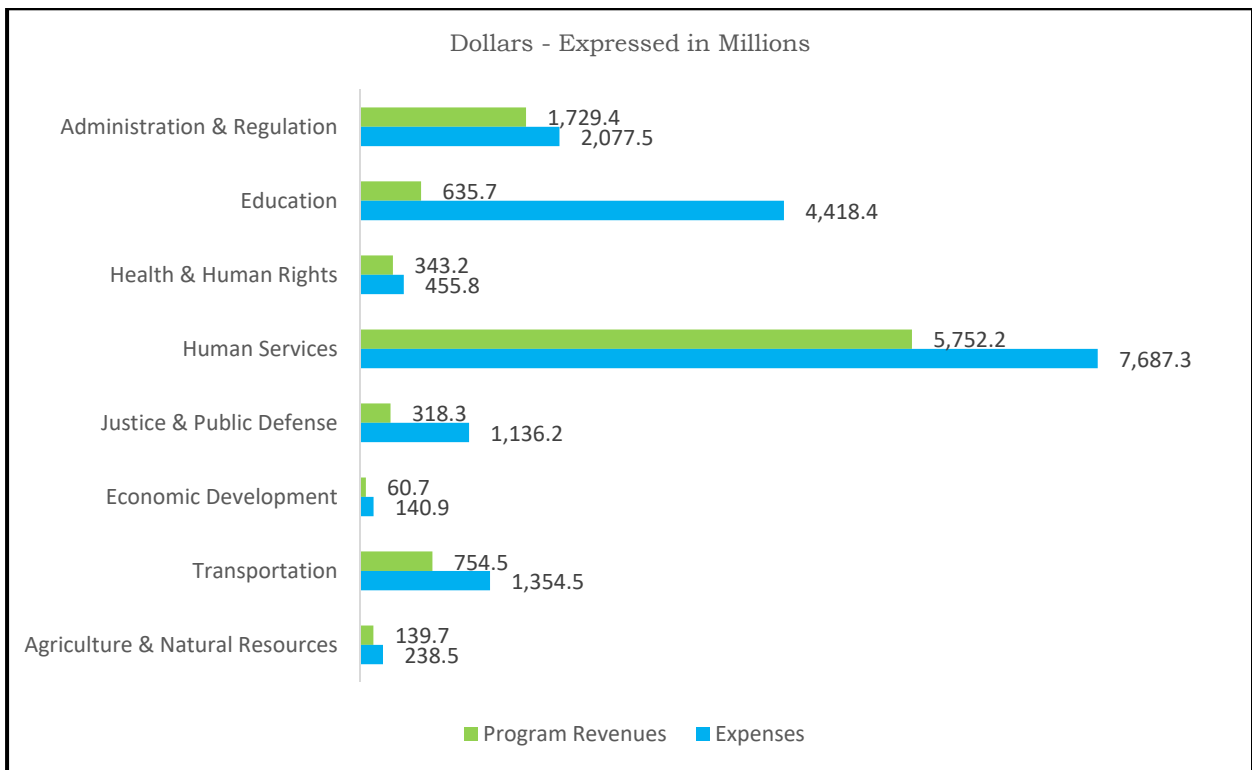
Overall, total expenses for governmental activities increased 6.1% over the prior year (not restated).

Expenses increased most significantly in human services, \$584.3 million, administration & regulation, \$175.3 million, education, \$174.1 million, and justice & public defense, \$138.5 million. The increase in human services is largely related to medical assistance and food assistance programs where payments increased most significantly as a result of the pandemic. Increases in administration & regulation and justice & public defense functions also occurred primarily as a result of payments made for various activities and programs in response to the pandemic emergency. The increase in education is primarily due to an increase in state aid to schools of \$101.6 million, accompanied by the addition of \$63.3 million in CARES School Emergency Relief.

Expenses by Function



Program Revenues and Expenses



The cost of all governmental activities this fiscal year was \$17,574.5 million. However, the amount that taxpayers paid for these activities through State taxes was \$9,567.9 million. Part of the cost was paid by:

- Those who directly benefited from the programs (\$2,238.3 million) or
- Other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with operating and capital grants and contributions (\$7,495.4 million).

Business-type Activities

- University Funds had \$5,349.6 million in expenses and \$4,779.9 million in program revenues for net expenses of \$569.7 million. The largest change in revenues occurred in charges for services, which increased \$3.7 million, or less than 1.0%. The increase was mainly due to an increase in patient services at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics (UIHC) and continued services to patients during COVID-19. Operating grants & contributions increased by \$71.5, or 8.9%, capital grants & contributions revenue decreased \$40.0 million, or 55.8%, due mainly to a decrease in private gifts. Operating expenses increased \$114.7 million, or 2.2%. The increase is largely attributed to the provision of patient services at the UIHC during COVID-19 pandemic. Investment income decreased \$27.1 million, or 17.1%, due to fluctuating market performance due to COVID-19. Assets increased \$1,105.5 million to \$11,275.6 million due mainly to an increase of \$916.0 million in noncurrent cash & investments, largely due to the addition of the Public-Private Partnership (P3) investment project. Liabilities increased \$813.9 million, due mainly to the addition of the Public-Private Partnership (P3) investment project. Deferred outflows of resources increased \$12.3 million and deferred inflows of resources increased \$31.7 million, both primarily due to the recognition of amounts related to pensions and OPEB.
- The Unemployment Benefits Fund had \$2,234.6 million in expenses, \$1,821.6 million in program revenues, and \$490.0 million of transfers in from the General Fund of federal CARES Act money in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Employer contributions increased \$7.5 million, or 1.8%, as a result of an increase in the unemployment program in the State of Iowa in the current year. Unemployment benefit payments increased \$1,873.5 million, or 518.9%, due to the increase in claim filings as a result of the Unemployment Benefits program expansion in response to the economic situation due to the pandemic.
- Other business-type activities expenses increased \$25.1 million and program revenues increased \$31.7 million. The Liquor Control Act Fund which accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the sale of alcoholic beverages experienced a \$27.0 million increase in operating revenues and a \$21.7 million increase in operating expenses. In addition, the Iowa Prison Industries experienced a \$5.1 million increase in operating expenses.
- In total, business-type activities had net expenses of \$857.6 million, \$241.3 million in net general revenues and \$968.9 million in net transfers, for a net increase of \$352.6 million, to end with a net position of \$8,523.3 million.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The governmental funds reported total fund balances of \$2,840.4 million, an increase of 16.1% over the previous year (not restated). Net revenues totaled \$19,439.3 million with expenditures of \$18,129.7 million.

Fund balance classifications for governmental funds are reported in categories which describe the extent to which certain resources may be spent. Resources are categorized as spendable or nonspendable.

Nonspendable fund balances include inventory, prepaid items, noncurrent receivables and the principal of endowments. These resources cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally required to remain intact. When the proceeds from noncurrent receivables are restricted, committed or assigned, the fund balances for those amounts will be reported in the appropriate spendable fund balance classification.

Spendable fund balances include resources that are in spendable form (e.g. cash) and are available for spending. Spendable fund balances are further classified as restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. The following describes the different levels of constraint, if any, on spendable fund balance classifications for the total governmental funds:

- *Restricted* – \$1,006.4 million and \$1,086.0 million for FY2020 and FY2019 (not restated), respectively, includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers (e.g. creditors, grantors and contributors) or enabling legislation.
- *Committed* – \$2,161.1 million and \$1,803.7 million for FY2020 and FY2019 (not restated), respectively, includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the State’s highest level of decision-making authority. The Iowa Legislature and Governor represent the State’s highest level of decision-making authority. Formal action consists of legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor and is required to establish, modify or rescind a limitation.
- *Assigned* – Includes amounts intended to be used by the State for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Currently, the State does not have a policy which authorizes the establishment of assigned fund balances.
- *Unassigned* – Negative \$442.6 million and negative \$507.7 million for FY2020 and FY2019 (not restated), respectively, includes the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the categories above, which is available for any purpose, and any negative fund balances in the other governmental fund types.

The State’s modified accrual revenue recognition policy for governmental fund statements recognizes revenues if received within sixty days of year-end and deferred inflows of resources if received past sixty days. This creates a negative impact when the payables/expenditures related to the deferred inflows of resources are recognized in the statements. A portion of the negative unassigned fund balance is due to deferral of federal receivables/revenues while associated payables/expenditures have been recognized. In addition, a portion of the negative unassigned fund balance relates to the Tobacco Collections Fund deficit (See NOTE 21 – DEFICIT FUND BALANCE).

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. Total fund balance increased from \$2,264.0 million for fiscal year 2019 (not restated) to \$2,651.6 million for fiscal year 2020. The fiscal year 2020 General Fund consists of the following fund balances: \$99.5 million nonspendable, an increase of 86.8%, \$769.6 million restricted, a decrease of 5.0%, \$2,140.3 million committed, an increase of 19.9%, and negative \$357.7 million unassigned, an increase of 6.9%. For fiscal year 2020, the committed fund balance includes \$779.5 million in reserve (rainy day) funds, an increase of 2.8%.

Gross revenues of the General Fund increased \$2,116.9 million, or 11.1%, in fiscal year 2020. Receipts from other entities increased \$1,951.0 million, mainly due to federal pandemic aid and the implementation of GASB No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Fiscal year 2020 federal revenues included an additional \$649.2 million for pandemic economic aid, \$439.1 million for Medicaid reimbursements related to increased costs related to the pandemic, \$62.0 million for federal school pandemic aid, and \$111.6 million for federal disaster response aid. The implementation of GASB No. 84 reclassified certain activities as General Fund, which added an additional \$650.1 million to receipts from other entities. Refunds & reimbursements increased \$127.3 million, mainly due to increases at the Department of Human Services for child support collections and other receipts for clients tied to the federal pandemic economic stimulus payments, and for drug rebates. Taxes increased \$72.6 million from fiscal year 2019 (not restated), to \$10,380.5 million in fiscal year 2020. Major contributors to the tax revenue increase include a \$129.5 million increase in sales and use tax, as a result of State legislation expanding the sales and use tax base to include digital goods requiring online retailers to collect taxes and this was offset by a \$50.0 million decrease in wagering tax due to the closure of casinos from mid-March to the end of May due to the pandemic. Investment income decreased \$17.7 million and fees, licenses & permits decreased \$13.3 million.

Revenue refunds increased \$741.9 million in fiscal year 2020, negatively impacting net revenues. The increase occurred mainly due to the implementation of GASB No. 84 which reclassified activities to the General Fund, and these activities had \$752.4 million in revenue refunds. The new revenue refund activity was offset by a \$12.1 million decrease in tax refunds related to changes in federal tax law that reduced federal tax liability, which is deductible for Iowa income taxes. This resulted in an increase in Iowa tax liability and a decrease in Iowa tax refunds.

Total expenditures of the General Fund increased \$887.3 million in fiscal year 2020. Human services expenditures increased \$560.8 million, primarily due to higher medical costs and higher enrollment numbers in the Medicaid and Hawk-I programs, due in part to the COVID-19 health emergency. These increases were offset by reductions related to the implementation of a new enrollment process for managed care. Education expenditures increased \$173.9 million due to a \$101.6 million increase in state aid to the K-12 schools and community colleges and expenditures of \$62.0 million of federal school pandemic aid. Administration & regulation expenditures increased \$159.4 million, mainly due to the implementation of GASB No. 84 which reclassified additional activities into the General Fund, along with an increase of \$28.5 million in Road Use Tax

expenditures due to additional revenues available from increased vehicle registrations and vehicles registered with higher values.

Capital outlay increased \$86.4 million due primarily to fluctuations in Department of Transportation projects, with increases of \$160.0 million in highway system expenditures and reductions of \$70.1 million in secondary road system expenditures. In addition, the Department of Human Services implemented two new computer systems resulting in an increase of \$3.8 million. Debt service payments had a net decrease of \$221.7 million, due primarily to the refunding of the State of Iowa IJOBS Program Special Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2009B bonds in fiscal year 2019.

Tobacco Settlement Authority

The Tobacco Settlement Authority (Authority), a blended component unit of the State of Iowa classified as a special revenue fund, receives money from the Tobacco Collections Fund to pay operating expenditures and for repayment of debt. The Authority's ending fund balance decreased \$38.7 million to \$166.1 million. The decrease was due to receipt of funds from the Tobacco Collections Fund which reduced the interfund advance (receivable). These funds were primarily used to pay principal and interest on bonds totaling \$3.4 million and \$37.6 million, respectively.

Tobacco Collections Fund

The Tobacco Collections Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for the tobacco settlement moneys received pursuant to a Master Settlement Agreement between the State of Iowa and the five largest tobacco manufacturers. The ending fund balance in the Tobacco Collections Fund increased \$38.5 million to a deficit balance of \$84.8 million. The increase is due to the reduction of the interfund advance (liability) for the tobacco settlement moneys remitted to the Tobacco Settlement Authority during the year.

Proprietary Funds

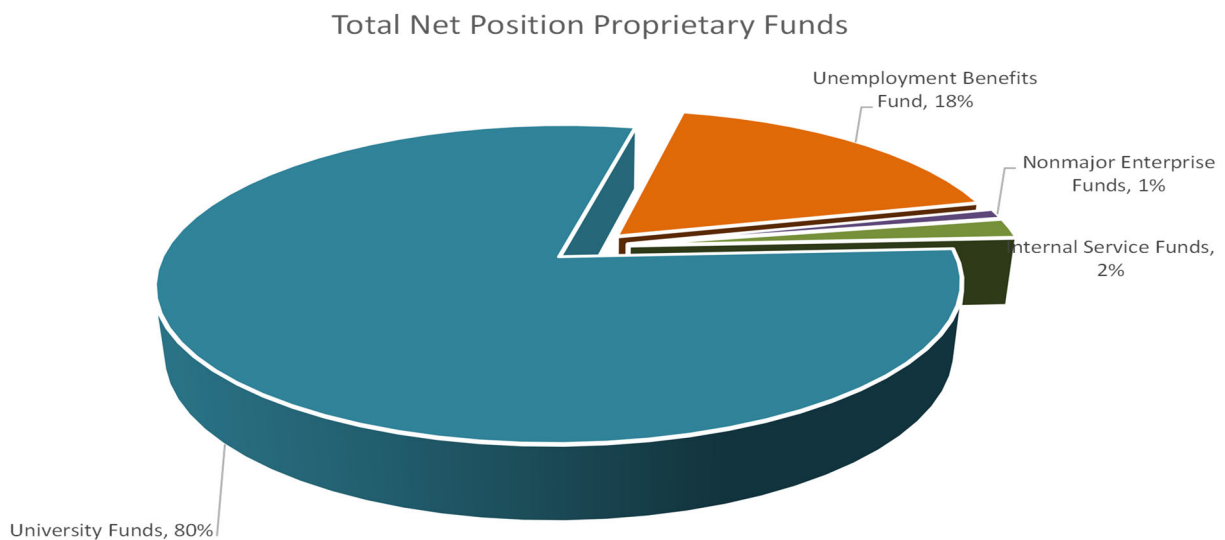
The State of Iowa's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Total net position of the University Funds increased \$262.5 million to \$6,937.1 million, after restatement, while unrestricted net position increased \$69.0 million to \$2,019.3 million, after restatement.

The total net position of the Unemployment Benefits Fund, which is entirely restricted for unemployment benefits, increased \$94.0 million to end fiscal year 2020 at \$1,537.5 million.

The nonmajor enterprise funds total net position decreased \$4.1 million, or 6.8%, to \$55.9 million. The Iowa Communications Network net position decreased \$3.7 million, or 23.3%, to \$12.1 million. The decrease in net position is primarily due to increased expenses to upgrade the network.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have previously been addressed in the discussion of the State of Iowa's business-type activities.



General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the State revised the budget several times. These budget amendments fall into two categories:

- Supplemental appropriations: \$185,577,400
- Adjustments to standing appropriations: \$4,724,853

The originally enacted General Fund budget for fiscal year 2020 of \$7,642.6 million was predicated on \$7,848.4 million, or 1.5% growth in General Fund revenues, as projected by the State's Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) on March 15, 2019. The March estimate reflected the expectation that revenues would increase from an estimated \$7,733.6 million for fiscal year 2019. Included in the REC General Fund estimate for fiscal year 2020 was a negative \$163.9 million in estimated revenue adjustments for state tax law changes, specifically SF 2417, which was signed into law May 30, 2018. Also included in the enacted General Fund budget was \$9.3 million in negative revenue adjustments for state tax law and revenue changes.

At the October 14, 2019 meeting, the REC revised its fiscal year 2020 General Fund revenue estimate upward \$117.7 million and with a finalized FY2019 base, the growth was at 1.4%. This change was based upon the finalized base for fiscal year 2019 of 6.4%. On December 12, 2019, the REC increased the estimate to \$8,014.6 million, or 2.0%. On March 12, 2020, the REC raised the revenue estimate to \$8,090.7 million, or 3.0% growth.

Early in 2020, the novel coronavirus (the "COVID-19 Virus") outbreak occurred. Governor Reynolds signed an executive order on March 9, 2020, declaring a state of emergency, activating the disaster and recovery aspects of the Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management's Iowa Economic Response Plan. The World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 Virus a pandemic on March 11, 2020, and a national health emergency was declared by the President on March 13, 2020. On March 17, 2020, Governor Reynolds issued a state of public health disaster emergency activating the public health response and recovery aspects of the State Disaster Emergency Plan. The proclamation directed certain distancing restrictions, the closure of schools, limited operations of restaurants, bars, other public accommodations and non-essential retail establishments. With the passage of time, many of the pandemic-related restrictions have been eased.

The 2020 legislative session started on January 13, 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 Virus, the session was suspended on March 16, 2020. Before the Legislature reconvened, the REC met on May 29, 2020 to review the impact the COVID-19 Virus and subsequent closures had on the national and state economies. The REC lowered the fiscal year 2020 estimate by \$149.5 million to \$7,941.2 million or 1.0% growth from fiscal year 2019. The legislative session reconvened on June 3, 2020 and finished its work on June 14, 2020.

During the 2020 legislative session, the legislature passed and Governor Reynolds signed various appropriation bills which contained supplemental appropriations from the General Fund totaling \$185.6 million for fiscal year 2020, the largest being \$89.0 million for the Medical Assistance program at the Department of Human Services, and a \$70.0 million appropriation to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund to replenish the anticipated shortfall in revenues to the fund due to the COVID-19 Virus.

The State of Iowa has various statutory standing appropriations where a fixed amount is not appropriated. These are either formula-driven (as in the case of the largest General Fund appropriation, for school foundation aid to local school districts), or for items such as paying claims against the State through the State Appeal Board. These are either increases or decreases to the estimates made at the beginning of the year. For fiscal year 2020, these standing appropriations were more than the original estimates by \$4.7 million. A variety of standing appropriations make up the changes to standing appropriations.

During June of 2020, and throughout the accrual period, actual General Fund revenue collections continued to run close to the revised projections. At the close of fiscal year 2020, revenue collections totaled \$7,930.6 million, which is 0.9% growth over fiscal year 2019.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2020, the State had \$16,939.1 million invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$15,924.2 million. Depreciation charges totaled \$1,086.0 million in fiscal year 2020. The details of these assets are presented in Table 4. Additional information about the State's capital assets is presented in NOTE 6 of the financial statements.

Table 4
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2019-2020
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Land	\$ 978.1	\$ 948.8	\$ 99.7	\$ 98.2	\$ 1,077.8	\$ 1,047.0	2.9%
Land improvements	67.9	64.5	46.6	47.1	114.5	111.6	2.6%
Construction in progress	94.2	74.3	364.8	404.3	459.0	478.6	-4.1%
Computer software in progress	41.4	25.1	7.2	45.2	48.6	70.3	-30.9%
Infrastructure	8,261.9	7,781.1	482.3	490.7	8,744.2	8,271.8	5.7%
Buildings & improvements	1,081.4	1,101.3	4,014.2	3,926.7	5,095.6	5,028.0	1.3%
Equipment	239.9	231.2	421.7	423.7	661.6	654.9	1.0%
Works of art & collections	1.1	1.1	468.0	452.1	469.1	453.2	3.5%
Computer software	197.4	211.7	70.4	44.9	267.8	256.6	4.4%
Other intangibles	-	-	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	-18.2%
Total	\$ 10,963.3	\$ 10,439.1	\$ 5,975.8	\$ 5,934.0	\$ 16,939.1	\$ 16,373.1	3.5%

In the governmental activities, capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$524.2 million, or 5.0%, to \$10,963.3 million. The largest changes were in infrastructure (an increase of \$480.8 million, or 6.2%), land (an increase of \$29.3 million, or 3.1%), computer software in progress (an increase of \$16.3 million, or 64.9%) and buildings & improvements (a decrease of \$19.9 million, or 1.8%). Infrastructure increased due to the completion of \$1,061.2 million of highway and bridge construction projects by the Department of Transportation (DOT), offset by the recognition of depreciation expense of \$579.0 million for the year. Land increased primarily due to acquisitions for road construction at DOT. Computer software in progress increased as a net result of the increase in ongoing software projects at the Department of Human Services and a decrease for a discontinued software project at Iowa Workforce Development. The net decrease in buildings & improvements occurred because the increase in accumulated depreciation of \$48.2 million exceeded the \$28.3 million in total additions at several departments.

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, in the business-type activities increased \$41.8 million, or 0.7%, to \$5,975.8 million. The largest changes were in buildings & improvements (an increase of \$87.5 million, or 2.2%), construction in progress (a decrease of \$39.5 million, or 9.8%), computer software (an increase of \$25.5 million, or 56.8%), and computer software in progress (a decrease of \$38.0 million, or 84.1%). These changes were primarily the result of the completion of construction and software projects at the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, the University of Northern Iowa, and the Department of Commerce – Alcoholic Beverages Division.

Outstanding commitments for future capital expenditures as of June 30, 2020 include \$688.6 million (net of \$622.7 million in anticipated federal funding) for highway and bridge construction, \$200.3 million for various projects at the three State universities, \$11.4 million for the Iowa State Fair, \$2.4 million for the Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System (ISICS), an emergency public safety communication system, \$21.9 million for State facilities and buildings, \$15.5 million for State parks, recreational areas, fisheries and wetland projects, and \$8.8 million for public defense improvements at various locations.

Long-term Debt

At year-end, the State had \$3,252.6 million in revenue bonds and leases & other financing arrangements outstanding as shown in Table 5. More detailed information about the State's long-term liabilities is presented in NOTE 7 through NOTE 10 to the financial statements.

Table 5
State of Iowa's Outstanding Debt
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2019-2020
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenue bonds	\$1,385.1	\$1,442.7	\$1,805.7	\$1,945.2	\$3,190.8	\$3,387.9	-5.8%
Leases & other financing arrangements	24.5	29.1	37.3	48.5	61.8	77.6	-20.4%
Total	\$1,409.6	\$1,471.8	\$1,843.0	\$1,993.7	\$3,252.6	\$3,465.5	-6.1%

Revenue bonds issued by the Primary Government totaled \$3,190.8 million outstanding at fiscal year-end. This amount consisted of \$1,805.7 million in revenue bonds issued by the three State universities (for equipment and facilities), \$748.1 million in revenue bonds issued by the Tobacco Settlement Authority, \$7.2 million in revenue bonds issued by the State of Iowa for the Iowa Utilities Board, \$523.9 million in revenue bonds issued by the State of Iowa for the IJOBS program, \$90.6 million in revenue bonds issued by the State of Iowa for Prison Infrastructure and \$15.3 million in revenue bonds issued by the State of Iowa for the Vision Iowa Program. These bonds are backed by the revenues of the issuing program.

Governmental activities outstanding revenue bonds decreased \$57.6 million, due to the issuance of \$7.2 million of refunding bonds to refund \$8.2 million of outstanding bonds, as well as, the payment of principal in fiscal year 2020. Leases & other financing arrangements decreased \$4.6 million, due to new capital leases and new other financing arrangement agreements totaling \$0.4 million along with the payment of principal in the amounts of \$4.1 million and \$0.9 million for capital leases and other financing arrangements, respectively

Business-type activities outstanding revenue bonds decreased \$161.4 million, due to the issuance of \$76.8 million, \$77.6 million, and \$17.7 million of new debt at the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and the University of Northern Iowa, respectively; and the payment of principal by the three State universities. Leases & other financing arrangements decreased \$11.2 million, due to new capital leases of \$0.9 million along with the payment of principal in the amounts of \$2.2 million and \$9.9 million for capital leases and other financing arrangements, respectively.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Through February 2020, Iowa saw continued growth for fiscal year 2020 with General Fund revenues growing at 4.6% year-to-date through February 2020. However, as the COVID-19 Virus spread through the nation, Iowa revenues took a downturn as the economy was shut down to fight the virus. When the REC met on May 29, 2020, they took this into account when they revised the fiscal year 2020 General Fund estimate down \$149.5 million. The due date for personal and corporate income tax returns was moved back from April 30, to July 30 to match the change made at the federal level for the due date for returns, from April 15 to July 15. This moved almost \$300 million of General Fund revenue from cash reporting to the accrual reporting period for fiscal year 2020. Iowa saw growth in fiscal year 2020 of only \$71.8 million or 0.9% compared to fiscal year 2019.

The Governor and General Assembly finished their work on June 14, 2020, after not being in session from March 17 to June 2 due to the COVID-19 Virus, finalizing the General Fund budget for fiscal year 2020. Amounts available for appropriation in fiscal year 2020, based on the 99% budget limitation for the General Fund budget, were \$8,023.1 million. General Fund appropriations totaled \$7,778.5 million.

At the REC meeting in October 2020, the fiscal year 2021 revenue estimate was increased from a revised \$7,837.7 million to \$7,911.7 million, largely as a reflection of actual revenue collections in fiscal year 2019, law changes passed during the 2020 Legislative Sessions, and current year to date revenue growth. The revised estimate reflects projected revenue growth of negative 0.2% compared to actual revenues for the previous fiscal year.

Fortunately, Iowa's economy has proven resilient in the wake of the COVID-19 Virus. Unemployment has dropped from a high of 10.2% in April 2020 to 4.7% in September 2020. Recent revenue performance is artificially high due to the due date change for personal and corporate income tax returns from April 30 to July 30, bringing those dollars into FY2021 on a cash basis. Even taking this into account, revenue growth has been positive, with sales and use taxes growing at 3.8 percent and withholding growing at 3.6 percent year-to-date for fiscal year 2021 through September 2020.

The unemployment rate nationally stands at 7.9% for the month of September 2020, down from a revised 8.4% in August 2020. While the labor market has recovered about 11.4 million jobs thus far, the hole nationally is still deep. Payrolls remain more than 10 million below their pre-pandemic level. Nationally, after an unprecedented decline in GDP for the second quarter in 2020 of 31.4% annual rate, the third quarter came back with an increase at an annual rate of 33.1%. This was even higher growth than was anticipated by Moody's Analytics, which estimated a 29.4% growth rate. Moody's Analytics estimates growth for the final quarter of 2020 to come back down to a 1.5% growth rate, with GDP growth rate estimated at 4.0% for 2021.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Iowa Department of Administrative Services
State Accounting Enterprise
Hoover State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319



BASIC
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS

STATE OF IOWA

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			COMPONENT UNITS
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash & investments	\$ 2,997,997	\$ 2,242,977	\$ 5,240,974	\$ 1,429,695
Cash & investments - restricted	-	-	-	729
Deposits with trustees	81,469	80	81,549	-
Accounts receivable (net)	2,367,044	807,604	3,174,648	123,619
Interest receivable	-	1,729	1,729	6,751
Loans receivable (net)	11,793	3,434	15,227	149,440
Internal balances	36,466	(36,466)	-	-
Inventory	47,557	91,349	138,906	3,518
Prepaid expenses	70,779	53,967	124,746	1,714
Other assets	-	-	-	19,360
Total current assets	5,613,105	3,164,674	8,777,779	1,734,826
Noncurrent assets:				
Cash & investments	-	3,760,611	3,760,611	3,128,154
Deposits with trustees	76,606	26,201	102,807	-
Accounts receivable (net)	91,347	25,064	116,411	237,799
Interest receivable	-	1,109	1,109	-
Loans receivable (net)	11,404	49,354	60,758	2,059,981
Capital assets - nondepreciable	1,113,734	897,300	2,011,034	23,744
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	9,849,601	5,078,532	14,928,133	122,792
Prepaid expenses	-	9,797	9,797	-
Other assets	-	16,381	16,381	38,303
Total noncurrent assets	11,142,692	9,864,349	21,007,041	5,610,773
TOTAL ASSETS	16,755,797	13,029,023	29,784,820	7,345,599
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	10,550	10,550	11,322
Debt refunding loss	32,305	9,169	41,474	13,211
Excess consideration provided for acquisition	-	-	-	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	15,107	84,607	99,714	438
Related to pensions	280,484	69,087	349,571	4,810
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	327,896	173,413	501,309	29,781

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			COMPONENT UNITS
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable & accruals	1,547,686	653,249	2,200,935	79,580
Interest payable	5,433	24,617	30,050	33,863
Unearned revenue	732,720	115,338	848,058	22,598
Compensated absences	142,782	137,818	280,600	2,786
Capital leases	4,128	2,244	6,372	-
Bonds payable	121,710	117,261	238,971	80,959
Other financing arrangements payable	35	6,163	6,198	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	10,700	17,714	28,414	60
Refundable allowances on student loans	-	1,911	1,911	-
Funds held in custody	-	-	-	94,656
Total current liabilities	2,565,194	1,076,315	3,641,509	314,502
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Accounts payable & accruals	83,078	21,708	104,786	62,858
Unearned revenue	3,313	2,061	5,374	-
Compensated absences	173,899	101,253	275,152	2,688
Capital leases	20,064	20,225	40,289	-
Bonds payable	1,263,356	1,688,448	2,951,804	2,247,696
Other financing arrangements payable	286	8,707	8,993	-
Net pension liability	924,723	171,021	1,095,744	20,530
Other postemployment benefits liability	195,355	236,353	431,708	3,766
Advance From Concessionaire	-	1,156,312	1,156,312	-
Refundable allowances on student loans	-	47,287	47,287	-
Funds held in custody	-	-	-	6,657
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,664,074	3,453,375	6,117,449	2,344,195
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,229,268	4,529,690	9,758,958	2,658,697
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives	-	-	-	1,923
Debt refunding gain	-	2,330	2,330	-
Grants received in advance of meeting timing requirements	-	46	46	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	7,057	120,058	127,115	290
Related to pensions	249,562	27,049	276,611	4,360
Unconditional remainder interest	117	-	117	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	256,736	149,483	406,219	6,573
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	10,738,785	4,247,671	14,986,456	144,880
Restricted for:				
Education	63,800	-	63,800	-
Human services	18,971	-	18,971	-
Justice & public defense	5,878	-	5,878	-
Transportation	588,017	-	588,017	-
Agriculture & natural resources	6,031	-	6,031	-
Underground Storage Tank Program	6,559	-	6,559	-
Capital projects	4,391	-	4,391	-
University Funds - expendable	-	531,186	531,186	-
University Funds - nonexpendable	-	81,131	81,131	-
Permanent Funds - nonexpendable	15,571	-	15,571	-
Unemployment Benefits Fund	-	1,537,524	1,537,524	-
Other	215,662	-	215,662	4,258,809
Unrestricted	(65,977)	2,125,751	2,059,774	306,421
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 11,597,688	\$ 8,523,263	\$ 20,120,951	\$ 4,710,110

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSES) REVENUES & CHANGES IN NET POSITION			COMPONENT UNITS
		CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			
					GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities:								
Administration & regulation	\$ 2,077,536	\$ 1,038,168	\$ 691,189	\$ -	\$ (348,179)	\$ -	\$ (348,179)	
Education	4,418,383	12,936	622,772	-	(3,782,675)	-	(3,782,675)	
Health & human rights	455,753	80,002	261,354	1,832	(112,565)	-	(112,565)	
Human services	7,687,332	829,034	4,923,206	-	(1,935,092)	-	(1,935,092)	
Justice & public defense	1,136,219	90,690	223,837	3,794	(817,898)	-	(817,898)	
Economic development	140,858	1,269	59,386	-	(80,203)	-	(80,203)	
Transportation	1,354,468	106,007	116,120	532,389	(599,952)	-	(599,952)	
Agriculture & natural resources	238,515	80,161	52,971	6,535	(98,848)	-	(98,848)	
Interest expense	65,434	-	-	-	(65,434)	-	(65,434)	
Total governmental activities	<u>17,574,498</u>	<u>2,238,267</u>	<u>6,950,835</u>	<u>544,550</u>	<u>(7,840,846)</u>	-	<u>(7,840,846)</u>	
Business-type activities:								
University Funds	5,349,571	3,869,117	879,074	31,680	-	(569,700)	(569,700)	
Unemployment Benefits Fund	2,234,620	416,798	1,404,830	-	-	(412,992)	(412,992)	
Other	334,712	459,798	-	-	-	125,086	125,086	
Total business-type activities	<u>7,918,903</u>	<u>4,745,713</u>	<u>2,283,904</u>	<u>31,680</u>	-	<u>(857,606)</u>	<u>(857,606)</u>	
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 25,493,401</u>	<u>\$ 6,983,980</u>	<u>\$ 9,234,739</u>	<u>\$ 576,230</u>	<u>(7,840,846)</u>	<u>(857,606)</u>	<u>(8,698,452)</u>	
COMPONENT UNITS:								
Iowa Finance Authority	\$ 189,672	\$ 22,089	\$ 136,453	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ (31,130)
Iowa Economic Development Authority	215,978	2,028	209,945	-	-	-	-	(4,005)
Iowa State Fair Authority	35,878	33,863	2,993	2,252	-	-	-	3,230
Iowa Lottery Authority	372,903	371,965	-	-	-	-	-	(938)
University of Iowa Center for Advancement & Affiliate	163,369	-	168,989	-	-	-	-	5,620
Iowa State University Foundation	120,308	-	184,063	-	-	-	-	63,755
University of Northern Iowa Foundation	18,036	-	29,411	-	-	-	-	11,375
University of Iowa Research Foundation	4,794	3,322	-	-	-	-	-	(1,472)
University of Iowa Health System	22,017	21,448	-	-	-	-	-	(569)
TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS	<u>\$ 1,142,955</u>	<u>\$ 454,715</u>	<u>\$ 731,854</u>	<u>\$ 2,252</u>	-	-	-	<u>45,866</u>
GENERAL REVENUES:								
Personal income tax	-	-	-	-	3,945,877	-	3,945,877	-
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	634,508	-	634,508	-
Sales & use tax	-	-	-	-	3,121,580	-	3,121,580	-
Other tax	-	-	-	-	812,882	8,348	821,230	-
Motor fuel tax restricted for transportation purposes	-	-	-	-	670,238	-	670,238	-
Road use tax restricted for transportation purposes	-	-	-	-	382,757	-	382,757	-
Unrestricted investment earnings	-	-	-	-	55,748	162,806	218,554	10,077
Other	-	-	-	-	68,188	70,118	138,306	8,042
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	-	-	-	-	1,141	-	1,141	(87)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(968,910)	968,910	-	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES & TRANSFERS	-	-	-	-	<u>8,724,009</u>	<u>1,210,182</u>	<u>9,934,191</u>	<u>18,032</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	-	-	-	-	883,163	352,576	1,235,739	63,898
NET POSITION - JULY 1, RESTATED	-	-	-	-	<u>10,714,525</u>	<u>8,170,687</u>	<u>18,885,212</u>	<u>4,646,212</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	-	-	-	-	<u>\$ 11,597,688</u>	<u>\$ 8,523,263</u>	<u>\$ 20,120,951</u>	<u>\$ 4,710,110</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

General Fund - This is the State's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

Tobacco Settlement Authority - The Tobacco Settlement Authority, a blended component unit of the State of Iowa, receives money from the Tobacco Collections Fund to pay for operating expenditures and repayment of debt.

Tobacco Collections Fund - The Tobacco Collections Fund accounts for tobacco settlement monies received pursuant to a Master Settlement Agreement between the State of Iowa and the five largest tobacco manufacturers. The funds are then distributed to the Tobacco Settlement Authority and the Endowment for Iowa's Health Fund pursuant to the terms of a Sales Agreement (dated October 1, 2001, and amended November 1, 2005) between the State and the Tobacco Settlement Authority. Per Code of Iowa Section 12E.12.1.b(3)(b), the State's portion is then transferred to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds are presented, by fund type, in the Supplementary Information section.

STATE OF IOWA

**Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds**

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GENERAL FUND	TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY	TOBACCO COLLECTIONS FUND	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash & investments	\$ 2,797,684	\$ 4,679	\$ -	\$ 125,534	\$ 2,927,897
Deposits with trustees	81,469	-	-	-	81,469
Accounts receivable (net)	2,307,941	214	22,570	34,726	2,365,451
Loans receivable (net)	11,675	-	-	118	11,793
Due from other funds	48,000	84,825	-	1,828	134,653
Inventory	38,393	-	-	175	38,568
Prepaid expenditures	61,062	-	-	285	61,347
Total current assets	<u>5,346,224</u>	<u>89,718</u>	<u>22,570</u>	<u>162,666</u>	<u>5,621,178</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Deposits with trustees	-	76,606	-	-	76,606
Accounts receivable (net)	87,577	-	-	3,770	91,347
Loans receivable (net)	11,404	-	-	-	11,404
Total noncurrent assets	<u>98,981</u>	<u>76,606</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>179,357</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 5,445,205</u>	<u>\$ 166,324</u>	<u>\$ 22,570</u>	<u>\$ 166,436</u>	<u>\$ 5,800,535</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	\$ 1,488,469	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 7,381	\$ 1,495,851
Due to other funds/advances from other funds	82,267	180	84,825	22,402	189,674
Unearned revenue	685,137	-	-	13,023	698,160
Total current liabilities	<u>2,255,873</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>84,825</u>	<u>42,806</u>	<u>2,383,685</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	690	-	-	225	915
Unearned revenue	3,313	-	-	-	3,313
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>4,003</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>4,228</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,259,876</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>84,825</u>	<u>43,031</u>	<u>2,387,913</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred revenue	533,694	-	22,570	15,809	572,073
Unconditional remainder interest	-	-	-	117	117
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>533,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,570</u>	<u>15,926</u>	<u>572,190</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	99,455	-	-	16,031	115,486
Spendable:					
Restricted	769,625	166,143	-	70,665	1,006,433
Committed	2,140,303	-	-	20,791	2,161,094
Unassigned	(357,748)	-	(84,825)	(8)	(442,581)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>2,651,635</u>	<u>166,143</u>	<u>(84,825)</u>	<u>107,479</u>	<u>2,840,432</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 5,445,205</u>	<u>\$ 166,324</u>	<u>\$ 22,570</u>	<u>\$ 166,436</u>	<u>\$ 5,800,535</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA

**Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet -
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position**

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 2,840,432

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of assets, excluding internal service funds, is \$21,131,811,000 and the accumulated depreciation is \$(10,323,616,000). 10,808,195

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. A portion of the assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. 194,116

Certain revenues are earned but not available and, therefore, are recognized as deferred inflows of resources in governmental funds. 572,072

Pension related and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) deferred amounts are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:

Pension related deferred outflows of resources	\$ 275,456	
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	(244,873)	
Net pension related deferred		30,583
OPEB related deferred outflows of resources	14,796	
OPEB related deferred inflows of resources	(6,843)	
Net OPEB related deferred		7,953

Debt refunding losses/gains are reported as current expenditures/revenues in governmental funds. However, debt refunding losses/gains are amortized over the life of the bonds and are included as deferred outflows/inflows of resources in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. 32,305

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

Bonds payable	(1,385,066)	
Accrued interest payable	(5,433)	
Compensated absences	(310,751)	
Capital leases	(24,192)	
Other financing arrangements payable	(321)	
Pollution remediation	(6,321)	
Early retirement/termination benefits	(20,780)	
Risk management	(25,000)	
Net pension liability	(907,072)	
Other postemployment benefits liability	(202,405)	
Other long-term liabilities	(627)	
Total long-term liabilities		<u>(2,887,968)</u>

Net position of governmental activities \$ 11,597,688

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GENERAL FUND	TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY	TOBACCO COLLECTIONS FUND	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 10,380,464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,380,464
Receipts from other entities	8,238,563	-	-	13,197	8,251,760
Investment income	51,647	2,883	-	1,043	55,573
Fees, licenses & permits	1,428,566	-	-	108,754	1,537,320
Refunds & reimbursements	870,066	-	49,376	3,651	923,093
Sales, rents & services	31,193	-	-	5,797	36,990
Miscellaneous	227,299	-	-	28,158	255,457
GROSS REVENUES	<u>21,227,798</u>	<u>2,883</u>	<u>49,376</u>	<u>160,600</u>	<u>21,440,657</u>
Less revenue refunds	1,997,485	-	-	3,909	2,001,394
NET REVENUES	<u>19,230,313</u>	<u>2,883</u>	<u>49,376</u>	<u>156,691</u>	<u>19,439,263</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Administration & regulation	2,013,888	611	-	26,917	2,041,416
Education	4,392,802	-	-	16,673	4,409,475
Health & human rights	443,199	-	-	544	443,743
Human services	7,660,486	-	-	213	7,660,699
Justice & public defense	1,072,080	-	-	1,622	1,073,702
Economic development	140,168	-	-	-	140,168
Transportation	642,760	-	-	118	642,878
Agriculture & natural resources	203,130	-	-	8,416	211,546
Capital outlay	1,344,400	-	-	35,177	1,379,577
Debt service:					
Principal	56,010	3,350	-	-	59,360
Interest & fiscal charges	29,545	37,629	-	-	67,174
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>17,998,468</u>	<u>41,590</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,680</u>	<u>18,129,738</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>1,231,845</u>	<u>(38,707)</u>	<u>49,376</u>	<u>67,011</u>	<u>1,309,525</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	257,070	-	-	35,185	292,255
Transfers out	(1,152,731)	-	(10,863)	(97,571)	(1,261,165)
Leases, installment purchases & other	131	-	-	321	452
Revenue refunding bonds issued	7,230	-	-	-	7,230
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(888,300)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,863)</u>	<u>(62,065)</u>	<u>(961,228)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	343,545	(38,707)	38,513	4,946	348,297
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1, RESTATED	<u>2,308,090</u>	<u>204,850</u>	<u>(123,338)</u>	<u>102,533</u>	<u>2,492,135</u>
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 2,651,635</u>	<u>\$ 166,143</u>	<u>\$ (84,825)</u>	<u>\$ 107,479</u>	<u>\$ 2,840,432</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 348,297

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current year, these amounts are:

Capital outlay	\$ 1,201,060	
Depreciation expense	<u>(678,390)</u>	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense		522,670

In the Statement of Activities, only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources in governmental funds. (14,298)

Some capital additions were financed through capital leases, other financing arrangements and installment purchases. In governmental funds, these financing arrangements are considered a source of funding, but in the Statement of Net Position, the obligations are reported as liabilities. In the current year, these amounts consist of:

Bonds	(7,230)	
Capital leases	(131)	
Other financing arrangements	<u>(321)</u>	
Total		(7,682)

Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the current year, these amounts consist of:

Bond principal retirement	59,360	
Capital lease payments	4,108	
Other financing arrangements payments	<u>956</u>	
Total long-term debt repayments		64,424

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of certain activities to individual funds. A portion of the net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. 13,116

Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the State's fiscal year-end, they are not considered available revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds as deferred inflows of resources. (12,828)

Pension related and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) related deferred amounts are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental

Pension related deferred outflows of resources	(28,974)	
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	<u>(104,109)</u>	
Net pension related deferred		(133,083)
OPEB related deferred outflows of resources	8,287	
OPEB related deferred inflows of resources	<u>(5,818)</u>	
Net OPEB related deferred		2,469

Some items reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The (increases) decreases in these activities consist of:

Compensated absences	(7,030)	
Early retirement/termination benefits	175	
Net pension liability	116,446	
Other postemployment benefits liability	(12,503)	
Other	<u>2,990</u>	
Total additional expenses		<u>100,078</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 883,163

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

University Funds are maintained to account for the operations of the State's public institutions of higher education. The State University of Iowa, Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa comprise this group.

Unemployment Benefits Fund receives contributions from employers and federal funds to provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds are presented by fund in the Supplementary Information section.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTAL	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
	UNIVERSITY FUNDS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FUND	NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash & investments	\$ 782,703	\$ 1,409,840	\$ 44,914	\$ 2,237,457	\$ 75,620
Deposits with trustees	80	-	-	80	-
Accounts receivable (net)	520,941	269,836	16,827	807,604	1,592
Interest receivable	1,729	-	-	1,729	-
Loans receivable (net)	3,434	-	-	3,434	-
Due from other funds/advances to other funds	-	399	344	743	96,143
Inventory	82,010	-	9,339	91,349	8,989
Prepaid expenses	52,608	-	1,351	53,959	9,440
Total current assets	<u>1,443,505</u>	<u>1,680,075</u>	<u>72,775</u>	<u>3,196,355</u>	<u>191,784</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash & investments	3,760,611	-	-	3,760,611	-
Deposits with trustees	26,201	-	-	26,201	-
Accounts receivable (net)	25,064	-	-	25,064	-
Interest receivable	1,109	-	-	1,109	-
Loans receivable (net)	49,354	-	-	49,354	-
Capital assets - nondepreciable	895,255	-	2,045	897,300	7,451
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	5,048,345	-	30,187	5,078,532	147,689
Prepaid expenses	9,797	-	-	9,797	-
Other assets	16,381	-	-	16,381	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>9,832,117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,232</u>	<u>9,864,349</u>	<u>155,140</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>11,275,622</u>	<u>1,680,075</u>	<u>105,007</u>	<u>13,060,704</u>	<u>346,924</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Debt refunding loss	10,550	-	-	10,550	-
Excess consideration provided for acquisition	9,169	-	-	9,169	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	84,316	-	291	84,607	311
Related to pensions	66,057	-	3,030	69,087	5,028
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>170,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,321</u>	<u>173,413</u>	<u>5,339</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA

**Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds**

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTAL	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
	UNIVERSITY FUNDS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FUND	NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	539,158	95,921	18,165	653,244	29,064
Due to other funds/advances from other funds	-	11,882	13,396	25,278	16,587
Interest payable	24,617	-	-	24,617	-
Unearned revenue	77,962	34,748	1,767	114,477	35,421
Compensated absences	136,113	-	1,705	137,818	3,001
Capital leases	2,244	-	-	2,244	-
Bonds payable	117,261	-	-	117,261	-
Other financing arrangements payable	6,163	-	-	6,163	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	17,600	-	114	17,714	189
Refundable allowances on student loans	1,911	-	-	1,911	-
Total current liabilities	<u>923,029</u>	<u>142,551</u>	<u>35,147</u>	<u>1,100,727</u>	<u>84,262</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	21,620	-	88	21,708	52,210
Unearned revenue	2,061	-	-	2,061	-
Compensated absences	99,357	-	1,896	101,253	2,929
Capital leases	20,225	-	-	20,225	-
Bonds payable	1,688,448	-	-	1,688,448	-
Other financing arrangements payable	8,707	-	-	8,707	-
Net pension liability	161,218	-	9,803	171,021	17,651
Other postemployment benefits liability	234,293	-	2,060	236,353	3,461
Advance From Concessionaire	1,156,312	-	-	1,156,312	-
Refundable allowances on student loans	47,287	-	-	47,287	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>3,439,528</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,847</u>	<u>3,453,375</u>	<u>76,251</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>4,362,557</u>	<u>142,551</u>	<u>48,994</u>	<u>4,554,102</u>	<u>160,513</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Debt refunding gain	2,330	-	-	2,330	-
Grants received in advance of meeting timing requirements	46	-	-	46	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	119,492	-	566	120,058	214
Related to pensions	24,228	-	2,821	27,049	4,689
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>146,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>149,483</u>	<u>4,903</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	4,215,439	-	32,232	4,247,671	155,140
Restricted for:					
Expendable	531,186	-	-	531,186	-
Nonexpendable	81,131	-	-	81,131	-
Unemployment benefits	-	1,537,524	-	1,537,524	-
Unrestricted	2,109,305	-	23,715	2,133,020	31,707
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 6,937,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,537,524</u>	<u>\$ 55,947</u>	<u>8,530,532</u>	<u>\$ 186,847</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				<u>(7,269)</u>	
NET POSITION OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				<u>\$ 8,523,263</u>	

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTAL	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
	UNIVERSITY FUNDS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FUND	NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
OPERATING REVENUES					
Employer contributions	\$ -	\$ 416,788	\$ -	\$ 416,788	\$ -
Receipts from other entities	-	1,404,830	9	1,404,839	167,202
Fees, licenses & permits	3,164,783	-	23,593	3,188,376	1
Refunds & reimbursements	-	-	336	336	69,180
Sales, rents & services	403,258	-	431,372	834,630	1,673
Grants & contracts	595,259	-	-	595,259	-
Independent/auxiliary operations	301,076	-	-	301,076	-
Miscellaneous	68,878	10	4,488	73,376	19,360
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	4,533,254	1,821,628	459,798	6,814,680	257,416
OPERATING EXPENSES					
General & administrative	-	-	10,843	10,843	-
Scholarship & fellowship	66,540	-	-	66,540	-
Depreciation	383,425	-	5,694	389,119	18,458
Direct & other	-	-	39,723	39,723	-
Personal services	3,085,990	-	6,912	3,092,902	35,264
Travel & subsistence	27,650	-	154	27,804	12,454
Supplies & materials	853,917	-	259	854,176	54,115
Contractual services	159,957	-	11,399	171,356	62,785
Equipment & repairs	679,746	-	4,005	683,751	30,975
Claims & miscellaneous	8,351	-	251,812	260,163	30,244
Licenses, permits & refunds	6,724	-	852	7,576	16
State aid & credits	-	2,234,620	3,301	2,237,921	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	5,272,300	2,234,620	334,954	7,841,874	244,311
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(739,046)	(412,992)	124,844	(1,027,194)	13,105
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Gifts	283,815	-	-	283,815	-
Taxes	-	-	8,348	8,348	-
Investment income	131,374	30,888	389	162,651	344
Interest expense	(65,678)	-	-	(65,678)	-
Miscellaneous revenue	1,240	-	-	1,240	-
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(8,397)	-	(2,985)	(11,382)	(147)
NET NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	342,354	30,888	5,752	378,994	197
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	(396,692)	(382,104)	130,596	(648,200)	13,302
Capital contributions & grants	31,680	-	-	31,680	-
Transfers in	627,546	490,000	-	1,117,546	-
Transfers out	-	(13,941)	(134,695)	(148,636)	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	262,534	93,955	(4,099)	352,390	13,302
TOTAL NET POSITION - JULY 1, RESTATED	6,674,527	1,443,569	60,046		173,545
TOTAL NET POSITION - JUNE 30	\$ 6,937,061	\$ 1,537,524	\$ 55,947		\$ 186,847
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				186	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				\$ 352,576	

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTAL	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
	UNIVERSITY FUNDS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FUND	NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash received from customers/students	\$ 3,850,261	\$ -	\$ 452,601	\$ 4,302,862	\$ -
Cash received from miscellaneous	91,281	10	4,497	95,788	-
Cash received from employers	-	317,943	-	317,943	-
Cash received from other entities	1,739,255	1,404,830	-	3,144,085	27,488
Cash received from interfund transactions	-	682	-	682	-
Cash received from reciprocal interfund activity	-	-	-	-	226,467
Cash payments to suppliers for goods & services	(1,835,097)	-	(305,772)	(2,140,869)	(191,613)
Cash payments to employees/students for services	(3,092,942)	-	(16,353)	(3,109,295)	(34,361)
Cash payments for unemployment claims	-	(2,163,292)	-	(2,163,292)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>752,758</u>	<u>(439,827)</u>	<u>134,973</u>	<u>447,904</u>	<u>27,981</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Transfers in from other funds	589,092	490,000	-	1,079,092	-
Transfers out to other funds	-	(2,265)	(133,802)	(136,067)	-
Receipts from related agencies	365,023	-	-	365,023	-
Payments to related agencies	(365,229)	-	-	(365,229)	-
Other noncapital financing receipts	74,032	-	-	74,032	-
Other noncapital financing payments	(4,333)	-	-	(4,333)	-
Proceeds from noncapital gifts	214,417	-	-	214,417	-
Tax receipts	-	-	8,348	8,348	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>873,002</u>	<u>487,735</u>	<u>(125,454)</u>	<u>1,235,283</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition & construction of capital assets	(444,103)	-	(5,421)	(449,524)	(34,494)
Interest payments	(73,979)	-	-	(73,979)	-
Debt payments	(340,556)	-	-	(340,556)	-
Capital grants & contributions	37,648	-	-	37,648	-
Capital transfers in from other funds	29,074	-	-	29,074	-
Debt proceeds	143,331	-	-	143,331	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	11,565	-	26	11,591	-
Other capital & related financing activities	46,400	-	-	46,400	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(590,620)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,395)</u>	<u>(596,015)</u>	<u>(34,494)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Interest & dividends on investments	53,991	30,888	389	85,268	344
Proceeds from sale & maturities of investments	1,097,360	-	-	1,097,360	-
Purchase of investments	(2,049,759)	-	-	(2,049,759)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(898,408)</u>	<u>30,888</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>(867,131)</u>	<u>344</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	136,732	78,796	4,513	220,041	(6,169)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JULY 1, RESTATED	<u>373,111</u>	<u>1,331,044</u>	<u>40,401</u>	<u>1,744,556</u>	<u>81,789</u>
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JUNE 30	509,843	1,409,840	44,914	1,964,597	75,620
INVESTMENTS	4,033,473	-	-	4,033,473	-
CASH & INVESTMENTS PER STATEMENT OF NET POSITION	<u>\$ 4,543,316</u>	<u>\$ 1,409,840</u>	<u>\$ 44,914</u>	<u>\$ 5,998,070</u>	<u>\$ 75,620</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTAL	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
	UNIVERSITY FUNDS	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FUND	NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (739,046)	\$ (412,992)	\$ 124,844	\$ (1,027,194)	\$ 13,105
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:					
Depreciation	383,425	(122,718)	5,694	266,401	18,458
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(5,703)	682	(1,945)	(6,966)	289
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds/advances to other funds	-	-	(199)	(199)	(6,439)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(18,075)	-	329	(17,746)	(1,056)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(4,603)	-	3,396	(1,207)	1,257
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable	7,233	-	-	7,233	-
(Increase) decrease in other assets	130	-	-	130	-
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(17,700)	-	767	(16,933)	1,257
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(43,217)	84,258	2,729	43,770	(1,225)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds/advances from other funds	-	-	(86)	(86)	3,337
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(8,578)	10,943	(556)	1,809	(648)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	10,204	-	189	10,393	217
Increase (decrease) in other liability/capital leases	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(3,890)	-	(1,892)	(5,782)	(2,419)
Increase (decrease) in other postemployment benefits liability	3,613	-	104	3,717	212
Increase (decrease) in Advance From Concessionaire	1,156,312	-	-	1,156,312	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	32,654	-	1,599	34,253	1,636
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 752,759	\$ (439,827)	\$ 134,973	\$ 447,905	\$ 27,981
Capital assets contributed	\$ 3,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,188	\$ -
Unrealized loss on investments	7,100	-	-	7,100	-
TOTAL NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	\$ 10,288	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,288	\$ -

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fiduciary Funds are presented by fund in the Supplementary Information section.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PENSION & OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT FUNDS	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	CUSTODIAL FUNDS
ASSETS			
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 568,803	\$ 6,011	\$ 184,413
Receivables:			
Accounts	-	-	9,339
Contributions	71,867	-	-
Investments sold	202,867	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts	419,825	-	-
Taxes for other governments	-	-	188,353
Interest & dividends	87,469	-	217
Total receivables	<u>782,028</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>197,909</u>
Investments, at fair value:			
Fixed income securities	10,750,319	-	2,300
Equity investments	15,654,474	5,762,188	11,623
Real estate partnerships	64,496	-	-
Investment in private equity/debt	5,975,405	-	-
Real assets	2,075,993	-	-
Securities lending collateral pool	1,156,688	-	-
Total investments	<u>35,677,375</u>	<u>5,762,188</u>	<u>13,923</u>
Capital assets:			
Land	500	-	-
Other - depreciable (net)	13,667	-	128
Total capital assets	<u>14,167</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>128</u>
Other assets	<u>530</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>341</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>37,042,903</u></u>	<u><u>5,768,207</u></u>	<u><u>396,714</u></u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to other postemployment benefits	<u>83</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable & accruals	25,519	59	15,003
Accounts payable to other governments	-	-	323,357
Foreign exchange contracts payable	421,650	-	-
Payable for investments purchased	550,031	-	-
Payable to brokers for rebate & collateral	1,156,492	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,153,692</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>338,360</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to other postemployment benefits	<u>51</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
Pension/other postemployment benefits	34,889,243	-	-
Individuals, organizations & other entities	-	5,768,148	58,354
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ 34,889,243</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,768,148</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 58,354</u></u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PENSION & OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT FUNDS	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS	CUSTODIAL FUNDS
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Member/participant contributions	\$ 542,045	\$ 439,565	\$ 476,935
Employer contributions	823,592	-	-
Buy-back/buy-in contributions	3,913	-	-
Other contributions	-	1,420	73,596
Gifts, bequests & endowments	-	-	3,465
Total contributions	<u>1,369,550</u>	<u>440,985</u>	<u>553,996</u>
Investment income:			
Net increase in fair value of investments	547,686	222,581	-
Interest	458,416	135	158
Dividends	114,902	-	-
Other	63,404	-	-
Total investment income	<u>1,184,408</u>	<u>222,716</u>	<u>158</u>
Less investment expense	<u>53,510</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>290</u>
Net investment income	<u>1,130,898</u>	<u>222,716</u>	<u>(132)</u>
Tax collections for other governments	-	-	1,154,619
Court revenue collections for others	-	-	304,757
Miscellaneous	-	-	46,124
TOTAL ADDITIONS	<u>2,500,448</u>	<u>663,701</u>	<u>2,059,364</u>
DEDUCTIONS			
Pension & annuity benefits	2,309,525	-	-
Distributions to participants	-	506,334	437,988
Payments in accordance with agreements	1,826	143	102,802
Administrative expense	13,842	-	25,676
Payments of tax collections to other entities	-	-	1,154,031
Payment of court collections to others	-	-	304,651
Refunds	57,988	-	-
Other	-	774	38,664
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	<u>2,383,181</u>	<u>507,251</u>	<u>2,063,812</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	117,267	156,450	(4,448)
NET POSITION - JULY 1, RESTATED	<u>34,771,976</u>	<u>5,611,698</u>	<u>62,802</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 34,889,243</u>	<u>\$ 5,768,148</u>	<u>\$ 58,354</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Iowa Finance Authority issues bonds to assist in attainment of adequate housing for special needs individuals such as the low to moderate income and the disabled and to provide limited types of financing to small businesses.

Iowa Economic Development Authority undertakes programs to promote economic development including financing programs and the issuance of bonds.

Iowa State Fair Authority conducts the annual State Fair and Exposition and other interim events on the Iowa State Fairgrounds.

Iowa Lottery Authority is used to account for lottery revenues, administrative and operating expenses of the Lottery Authority and the distribution of revenue to the General Fund.

The **University of Iowa Center for Advancement & Affiliate, Iowa State University Foundation** and **University of Northern Iowa Foundation** act primarily as fund-raising organizations to supplement the resources available to the State universities.

University of Iowa Research Foundation commercializes University of Iowa developed technologies and inventions through licensing and new venture formation.

University of Iowa Health System supports clinical, academic, and research programs of the University of Iowa College of Medicine and the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY	IOWA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	IOWA STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	IOWA LOTTERY AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CENTER FOR ADVANCEMENT & AFFILIATE
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash & investments	\$ 804,154	\$ 184,075	\$ 34,709	\$ 28,426	\$ 88,259
Cash & investments - restricted	-	-	-	729	-
Accounts receivable (net)	-	9,920	1,812	4,971	50,131
Interest receivable	6,644	-	76	31	-
Loans receivable (net)	142,648	6,792	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	199	2,864	-
Prepaid expenses	-	340	717	37	-
Other assets	19,237	-	-	26	-
Total current assets	<u>972,683</u>	<u>201,127</u>	<u>37,513</u>	<u>37,084</u>	<u>138,390</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash & investments	790,406	-	-	-	1,244,297
Accounts receivable (net)	-	-	1,249	-	123,009
Loans receivable (net)	1,988,543	71,438	-	-	-
Capital assets - nondepreciable	2,016	-	19,053	1,592	123
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	11,552	3	86,524	5,450	16,509
Other assets	24,634	-	-	5,281	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>2,817,151</u>	<u>71,441</u>	<u>106,826</u>	<u>12,323</u>	<u>1,383,938</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>3,789,834</u>	<u>272,568</u>	<u>144,339</u>	<u>49,407</u>	<u>1,522,328</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accumulated decrease in fair value of					
hedging derivatives	8,248	-	-	-	-
Debt refunding loss	13,211	-	-	-	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	136	78	75	149	-
Related to pensions	1,342	1,370	767	1,331	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>22,937</u>	<u>1,448</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>1,480</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	15,966	13,093	2,193	31,264	4,839
Interest payable	33,863	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	21,615	5	624	351	-
Compensated absences	-	695	276	939	-
Bonds payable	80,959	-	-	-	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	-	-	-	60	-
Funds held in custody	-	-	-	-	79,648
Total current liabilities	<u>152,403</u>	<u>13,793</u>	<u>3,093</u>	<u>32,614</u>	<u>84,487</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	12,269	35	59	5,314	20,868
Compensated absences	-	792	980	916	-
Bonds payable	2,247,696	-	-	-	-
Net pension liability	5,349	5,754	3,902	5,525	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	909	1,012	742	1,103	-
Funds held in custody	-	-	-	-	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>2,266,223</u>	<u>7,593</u>	<u>5,683</u>	<u>12,858</u>	<u>20,868</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,418,626</u>	<u>21,386</u>	<u>8,776</u>	<u>45,472</u>	<u>105,355</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accumulated increase in fair value of					
hedging derivatives	1,923	-	-	-	-
Related to other postemployment benefits	90	80	26	94	-
Related to pensions	1,327	1,333	628	1,072	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>3,340</u>	<u>1,413</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>1,166</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	13,568	3	105,577	7,042	16,632
Restricted for:					
Bond resolutions	1,108,860	-	-	-	-
Clean water and drinking water programs	173,044	-	-	-	-
Title guaranty program	39,667	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	53,538	-	-	-
Other purposes	48,925	-	15,709	-	1,386,269
Nonexpendable - foundations	-	-	-	-	-
Expendable - foundations	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	6,741	197,676	14,465	(2,793)	14,072
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 1,390,805</u>	<u>\$ 251,217</u>	<u>\$ 135,751</u>	<u>\$ 4,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,416,973</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HEALTH SYSTEM	TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash & investments	\$ 253,641	\$ 18,799	\$ 846	\$ 16,786	\$ 1,429,695
Cash & investments - restricted	-	-	-	-	729
Accounts receivable (net)	48,133	4,114	1,577	2,961	123,619
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	6,751
Loans receivable (net)	-	-	-	-	149,440
Inventory	-	-	-	455	3,518
Prepaid expenses	16	-	103	501	1,714
Other assets	-	97	-	-	19,360
Total current assets	<u>301,790</u>	<u>23,010</u>	<u>2,526</u>	<u>20,703</u>	<u>1,734,826</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash & investments	937,489	140,814	9,302	5,846	3,128,154
Accounts receivable (net)	104,026	9,468	47	-	237,799
Loans receivable (net)	-	-	-	-	2,059,981
Capital assets - nondepreciable	960	-	-	-	23,744
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	2,504	69	3	178	122,792
Other assets	7,277	847	264	-	38,303
Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,052,256</u>	<u>151,198</u>	<u>9,616</u>	<u>6,024</u>	<u>5,610,773</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>1,354,046</u>	<u>174,208</u>	<u>12,142</u>	<u>26,727</u>	<u>7,345,599</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accumulated decrease in fair value of					
hedging derivatives	-	-	-	3,074	11,322
Debt refunding loss	-	-	-	-	13,211
Related to other postemployment benefits	-	-	-	-	438
Related to pensions	-	-	-	-	4,810
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,074</u>	<u>29,781</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	2,324	1,086	863	7,952	79,580
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	33,863
Unearned revenue	-	-	3	-	22,598
Compensated absences	876	-	-	-	2,786
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	80,959
Other postemployment benefits liability	-	-	-	-	60
Funds held in custody	15,008	-	-	-	94,656
Total current liabilities	<u>18,208</u>	<u>1,086</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>7,952</u>	<u>314,502</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	22,103	1,971	239	-	62,858
Compensated absences	-	-	-	-	2,688
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	2,247,696
Net pension liability	-	-	-	-	20,530
Other postemployment benefits liability	-	-	-	-	3,766
Funds held in custody	6,657	-	-	-	6,657
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>28,760</u>	<u>1,971</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,344,195</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>46,968</u>	<u>3,057</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>7,952</u>	<u>2,658,697</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accumulated increase in fair value of					
hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-	1,923
Related to other postemployment benefits	-	-	-	-	290
Related to pensions	-	-	-	-	4,360
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,573</u>
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	1,808	69	3	178	144,880
Restricted for:					
Bond resolutions	-	-	-	-	1,108,860
Clean water and drinking water programs	-	-	-	-	173,044
Title guaranty program	-	-	-	-	39,667
Economic development	-	-	-	-	53,538
Other purposes	-	-	-	-	1,450,903
Nonexpendable - foundations	930,884	-	-	-	930,884
Expendable - foundations	340,517	161,396	-	-	501,913
Unrestricted	33,869	9,686	11,034	21,671	306,421
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 1,307,078</u>	<u>\$ 171,151</u>	<u>\$ 11,037</u>	<u>\$ 21,849</u>	<u>\$ 4,710,110</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Activities
Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY	IOWA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	IOWA STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	IOWA LOTTERY AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CENTER FOR ADVANCEMENT & AFFILIATE
Expenses	\$ 189,672	\$ 215,978	\$ 35,878	\$ 372,903	\$ 163,369
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	22,089	2,028	33,863	371,965	-
Operating grants & contributions	136,453	209,945	2,993	-	168,989
Capital grants & contributions	-	-	2,252	-	-
Total program revenues	<u>158,542</u>	<u>211,973</u>	<u>39,108</u>	<u>371,965</u>	<u>168,989</u>
Net program (expenses) revenues	<u>(31,130)</u>	<u>(4,005)</u>	<u>3,230</u>	<u>(938)</u>	<u>5,620</u>
General revenues:					
Investment income	115,923	2,734	512	383	(65,384)
Other	-	7,124	500	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	-	-	-	1	-
Total general revenues	<u>115,923</u>	<u>9,858</u>	<u>1,012</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>(65,384)</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	84,793	5,853	4,242	(554)	(59,764)
NET POSITION - JULY 1	<u>1,306,012</u>	<u>245,364</u>	<u>131,509</u>	<u>4,803</u>	<u>1,476,737</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 1,390,805</u>	<u>\$ 251,217</u>	<u>\$ 135,751</u>	<u>\$ 4,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,416,973</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Statement of Activities
Component Units

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA RESEARCH FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HEALTH SYSTEM	TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS
Expenses	\$ 120,308	\$ 18,036	\$ 4,794	\$ 22,017	\$ 1,142,955
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	-	-	3,322	21,448	454,715
Operating grants & contributions	184,063	29,411	-	-	731,854
Capital grants & contributions	-	-	-	-	2,252
Total program revenues	<u>184,063</u>	<u>29,411</u>	<u>3,322</u>	<u>21,448</u>	<u>1,188,821</u>
Net program (expenses) revenues	<u>63,755</u>	<u>11,375</u>	<u>(1,472)</u>	<u>(569)</u>	<u>45,866</u>
General revenues:					
Investment income	(44,746)	168	215	272	10,077
Other	-	42	-	376	8,042
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	-	-	-	(88)	(87)
Total general revenues	<u>(44,746)</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>18,032</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	19,009	11,585	(1,257)	(9)	63,898
NET POSITION - JULY 1	<u>1,288,069</u>	<u>159,566</u>	<u>12,294</u>	<u>21,858</u>	<u>4,646,212</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 1,307,078</u>	<u>\$ 171,151</u>	<u>\$ 11,037</u>	<u>\$ 21,849</u>	<u>\$ 4,710,110</u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Iowa have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

B. Financial Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Iowa includes all funds, departments, agencies and universities of the State. The State has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the State.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the State of Iowa (the primary government) and its component units. The component units are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State. The individual component unit financial statements, except for the Iowa Economic Development Authority (a single fund type) and the University of Iowa Strategic Fund (a blended component unit of the University of Iowa), which does not issue separate financial statements, can be obtained by contacting: Iowa Department of Administrative Services, State Accounting Enterprise, Hoover State Office Bldg., 3rd Floor, Des Moines, IA 50319.

Blended Component Units

These component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. The State appoints a voting majority of their boards and is able to impose its will on the organizations. In addition, these organizations provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens upon, the State. Each of the following component units are reported as part of the State's primary government and are blended with the appropriate funds as they provide services entirely to the State or exclusively benefit the State.

- Tobacco Settlement Authority (Special Revenue Fund) was created to issue bonds to securitize payments due to the State pursuant to the Master Settlement Agreement between the State and the five largest tobacco manufacturers. The Authority's board consists of the Treasurer of State, Auditor of State and the Director of the Department of Management. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority and its sole purpose is to provide a secure and stable source of revenue from the tobacco settlement for the State.
- Iowa PBS Foundation, formerly Iowa Public Television Foundation, (Special Revenue and Permanent Funds) promotes and serves as a funding medium for Iowa PBS, a department of the State of Iowa. It solicits and manages gifts of money or property for the exclusive purpose of granting gifts of money or property to Iowa PBS which has sole discretion as to the use of the money or property. Iowa PBS provides support to the Foundation, including office space, website, legal services, television studio space and equipment, as well as, broadcast production staff. The State has the ability to control fundraising activities and operations as well as personnel decisions regarding the management of the Foundation. The Foundation exclusively benefits the State and provides services entirely to the State.
- Iowa Public Radio (Special Revenue Fund) manages the day-to-day operations of the State University radio stations and ensures compliance with Federal Communications Commission requirements on behalf of the Iowa Board of Regents (Regents). The Regents appoints the board of directors and has assumed the obligation to provide financial support to, and finance deficits of, Iowa Public Radio. It serves as the primary fundraising entity for the stations and exclusively benefits the State and provides services entirely to the State.
- The University of Iowa Strategic Fund (Enterprise Fund) is a non-profit corporation organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes for the benefit of the University of Iowa. It manages the funds under the long-term lease and concession agreement for the University of Iowa Utility System; selects and supervises the independent investment manager(s); grants money to the University of Iowa to support the concessionaire payments of the public-private partnership (P3) agreement; determines the annual payout of the endowment for the purpose of granting gifts of money to the University of Iowa for scientific research and educational activities; and reviews all grant requests received by the Budget Review Board to ensure that each grant advances the University of Iowa's strategic plans and to advance the cause of education and research.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Discretely Presented Component Units

These component units are entities which are legally separate from the State, but are financially accountable to the State, or their relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The component units include the financial data of these entities:

- Iowa Finance Authority (Proprietary) issues bonds to assist in attainment of adequate housing for special needs individuals such as low to moderate income and the disabled, and to provide limited types of financing to small businesses. The nine members of the board of directors are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The State has the ability to impose its will upon the Authority.
- Iowa Economic Development Authority (Proprietary) undertakes programs to enhance economic development and to provide financing programs. The eleven members of the board of directors are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority.
- Iowa State Fair Authority (Proprietary) conducts the annual State Fair and Exposition and other interim events on the Iowa State Fairgrounds. The State is financially accountable for the Authority through fiscal dependency and imposition of a financial burden. Bonds issued by the Authority must be approved by the State and there is a history of financial support. (October 31 year-end)
- Iowa Lottery Authority (Proprietary) was created to operate the State Lottery. The five members of the board of directors are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The State has the ability to impose its will on the Authority. The Authority's purpose is to produce the maximum amount of net revenues for the State in a dignified manner that maintains the general welfare of the people, while providing a financial benefit to the State.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Iowa Lottery Authority provided \$81.5 million to the State of Iowa.

- The University of Iowa Center for Advancement & Affiliate, Iowa State University Foundation and the University of Northern Iowa Foundation (Foundations) are private, nonprofit organizations that report under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards, including FASB Statement No. 117, (*Financial Reporting for Not-for-Profit Organizations*). As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the financial information; however, the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were reformatted to correspond to the State's reporting format for the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. The University of Iowa Research Foundation and the University of Iowa Health System report under GASB standards.
 - The Foundations are legally separate, tax exempt entities. They act primarily as fundraising organizations to supplement the resources available to the State Universities (Universities) in support of their programs. Although the State does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundations, the majority of resources they hold and invest, and income thereon, are restricted to the activities of the Universities by the donors. Because the majority of these restricted resources can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the Universities, they are considered a component unit of the State and are discretely presented in the financial statements.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Foundations distributed \$241.3 million to the Universities for academic and institutional support.

- University of Iowa Research Foundation (UIRF) (Proprietary) commercializes University of Iowa developed technologies and inventions through licensing and new venture formation and manages the subsequent revenue streams. The intention of the UIRF is to effectively manage University intellectual property to successful outcomes including: transferring University inventions to the marketplace for public benefit, generating significant income, operating as a self-sustaining operation, and supporting the research mission. Because the majority of these restricted resources can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the University of Iowa, they are considered a component unit of the State and are discretely presented in the financial statements.
- University of Iowa Health System (Proprietary) was formed to support clinical, academic, and research programs of the University of Iowa College of Medicine and the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. Because the majority of these restricted resources can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the University

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

of Iowa, they are considered a component unit of the State and are discretely presented in the financial statements.

Related Organizations

These related organizations are excluded from the reporting entity because the State's accountability does not extend beyond appointing a voting majority of the organizations' board members. Financial statements are available from the respective organizations.

- Iowa Student Loan Liquidity Corporation
- Iowa Comprehensive Health Association
- Iowa Higher Education Loan Authority

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Primary government activities are distinguished between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole, or in part, by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The **Statement of Net Position** presents the State's non-fiduciary assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- *Net investment in capital assets* consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- *Restricted net position* results when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted net position* consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often has constraints on resources that are imposed by management but can be removed or modified.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first.

The **Statement of Activities** demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with non-major funds combined into a single column.

Governmental Fund Balance Reporting

The fund balance classifications for governmental funds are reported in categories which describe the extent to which certain resources may be spent. Resources are categorized as spendable or nonspendable.

Nonspendable fund balances include inventory, prepaid items, noncurrent receivables and principal of endowments. These resources cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally required to remain intact. When the proceeds from noncurrent receivables are restricted, committed or assigned, the fund balances for those amounts will be reported in the appropriate spendable fund balance classification.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Spendable fund balances include resources that are in spendable form (e.g. cash) and are available for spending. Spendable fund balances are further classified as restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. The following describes the different levels of constraint, if any, on spendable fund balance classifications:

Restricted – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers (e.g. creditors, grantors and contributors) or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the State’s highest level of decision-making authority. The Iowa Legislature and Governor represent the State’s highest level of decision-making authority. Formal action consists of legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor and is required to establish, modify or rescind a limitation.

Assigned – includes amounts intended to be used by the State for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Currently, the State does not have a policy which authorizes the establishment of assigned fund balances.

Unassigned – includes the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the categories above, which is available for any purpose, and any negative fund balances in the other governmental fund types.

When both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, unassigned) resources are available for use, generally it is the State’s policy to use restricted resources first. Also, when committed and unassigned resources are available to be spent for the same purpose, the State’s policy is, in general, to spend committed resources first.

D. Financial Statement Presentation

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The *General Fund* is the State’s principal operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds

Tobacco Settlement Authority – The Tobacco Settlement Authority, a blended component unit of the State of Iowa, receives money from the Tobacco Collections Fund to pay for operating expenses and repayment of debt.

Tobacco Collections Fund – The Tobacco Collections Fund accounts for tobacco settlement moneys received pursuant to a Master Settlement Agreement between the State of Iowa and the five largest tobacco manufacturers. The funds are then distributed to the Tobacco Settlement Authority and the Endowment for Iowa’s Health Fund pursuant to the terms of a Sales Agreement (dated October 1, 2001, and amended November 1, 2005) between the State and the Tobacco Settlement Authority (a collateralized borrowing per GASB Statement No. 48). Per Code of Iowa Section 12E.12.1.b(3)(b), the State’s portion is then transferred to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund.

The State reports the following major proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds

University Funds account for the operations of the State’s public institutions of higher education. The State University of Iowa, Iowa State University and the University of Northern Iowa comprise this group.

The *Unemployment Benefits Fund* receives contributions from employers and federal funds to provide benefits to eligible unemployed workers.

In addition, the State reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than permanent or capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specified purpose.

Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Permanent Funds account for resources legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds account for the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods and services. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured with fees and charges, as well as when the pricing policy of the activity is designated to recover its costs.

Internal Service Funds account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the State, or to other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis. The activities accounted for in internal service funds include information technology, workers' compensation, fleet operations, printing and mail services, and property management.

Fiduciary Funds

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds account for fiduciary activities (1) for pension plans and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements (hereafter jointly referred to as trusts) that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of GASB Statement No. 67 or paragraph 3 of GASB Statement No. 74, respectively, and (2) for other employee benefit plans when (a) resources are held in a trust where assets associated with the activity are administered through a trust in which the government is *not* a beneficiary, are dedicated to providing benefits to recipients in accordance with the benefit terms, and are legally protected from the creditors of the government and (b) contributions to the trust and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable. The pension plans included are the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS), Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS) and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS).

Private Purpose Trust Funds account for all fiduciary activities that are (1) not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds or investment trust funds and (2) assets associated with the activity are administered through a trust in which the government is *not* a beneficiary, are dedicated to providing benefits to recipients in accordance with the benefit terms, and are legally protected from the creditors of the government. Examples include Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust and Iowa ABLE Savings Plan Trust.

Custodial Funds account for fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private purpose trust funds. These funds include local sales and services tax collections, offender/resident deposits, fines, fees and settlements.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions. *General revenues* include all taxes and investment income.

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual; generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Most revenues, including taxes, fees, charges for services, refunds and reimbursements and receipts from other entities, are considered by the State to be available if collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available.

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. An exception to the general modified accrual expenditure recognition criteria is the principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. Income tax refunds are accrued for claims related to tax periods ended by June 30th, of the fiscal year, and paid within 60 days.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Proprietary and fiduciary fund statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Fiduciary fund liabilities are incurred when an event has happened that compels the government to disburse resources or when no further action, approval or condition is required to be taken or met by the beneficiary to release the assets.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

In fiscal year 2020, the State of Iowa implemented the following GASB standards:

- GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for fiduciary activities. The new guidelines are intended to improve the usefulness of fiduciary activity information used primarily for assessing the accountability of governments in their roles as fiduciaries.
- GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No.14 and No. 61*. This statement modifies previous guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization.
- Paragraphs 4 and 5 of GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No.84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*, are effective immediately. These paragraphs clarify fiduciary reporting requirements for defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans.

F. Cash, Investments and Securities Lending

Cash in most funds is held in the State treasury and is commingled in State bank accounts and investments. The moneys of most funds are pooled together and invested as an investment pool by the Treasurer of State (Treasurer). However, moneys of some funds may be invested separately from the investment pool where permitted by statute.

Investment earnings of the investment pool are allocated to the individual funds as provided by statute. Income of \$32.6 million associated with certain funds has been assigned to other funds for fiscal year 2020.

The Treasurer's deposits in financial institutions throughout the year and at year-end were entirely covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, collateral held by the Treasurer's custodial banks in the Treasurer's name or by the bank assessment provisions of Section 12C.23 of the Code of Iowa.

The Treasurer may invest in obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities; certificates of deposit in Iowa financial institutions; prime bankers' acceptances, commercial paper or other short-term corporate debt; repurchase agreements; investments authorized for the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System in Section 97B.7A; money market mutual funds organized in trust form; obligations of the Iowa Finance Authority issued pursuant to Chapter 16 of the Code of Iowa and other investments as permitted by Section 12B.10 of the Code of Iowa.

Investments are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, and GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. (See NOTE 2 – CASH, INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES LENDING.) IPERS has derivatives that are reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position at fair value. (See NOTE 15 – PENSION PLANS.)

Certain State institutions participate in the Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust (IPAIT), a state and local government pooled investment account, created by Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa. IPAIT is managed by Investors Management Group and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. IPAIT follows established money market mutual fund parameters designed to maintain a \$1 per unit net asset value.

Cash and cash equivalents include currency on hand, demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions, investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and investments so near their maturity they present

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. In the Statements of Cash Flows, investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered cash equivalents.

IPERS, PORS and JRS (together the “Systems”) participate in a securities lending program administered by the Treasurer of State with Deutsche Bank as the lending agent. The participation of IPERS is authorized by the Code of Iowa and the participation of PORS and JRS is authorized by their Boards of Trustees. The lending agent is responsible for operating the program and is permitted to lend any of the securities it holds in custody for the Systems to broker-dealers and other entities in exchange for collateral. The lending agent is permitted to accept collateral in the form of cash in U.S. dollars, U.S. government securities or irrevocable letters of credit. The types of securities on loan included equity investments and fixed income securities.

A borrower is required to initially deliver collateral in an amount equal to 102% of the fair value of any U.S. securities lent and 105% of the fair value of any non-U.S. securities lent. Borrowers are required to provide additional collateral any time the value of the collateral drops below 100% of the value of the security lent plus accrued interest income.

At year-end, the Systems had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the borrowers owed the Systems did not exceed the amount the Systems owed the borrowers. The contracts with Deutsche Bank require it to indemnify the Systems if a borrower becomes insolvent, or if a loss is incurred from an investment in an overnight repurchase agreement. The securities lending contracts do not allow the Systems to pledge or sell collateral securities received unless the borrower defaults. As of June 30, 2020, the Systems had securities on loan, including accrued interest income, with a total value of \$1,124.9 million against collateral with a total value of \$1,156.5 million.

The majority of securities loans are open loans, i.e. one day maturity, where the rebate rate due to the borrower is renegotiated daily. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the Systems or the borrower. Cash collateral received from borrowers is invested in a cash collateral investment account which is managed by Deutsche Bank in accordance with investment guidelines established by the Treasurer of State and reviewed by the Systems. The investment guidelines do not require a matching of investment maturities with loan maturities, but do establish minimum levels of liquidity and other investment restrictions designed to minimize the interest rate risk associated with not matching the maturity of the investments with the loans. PORS and JRS bear interest rate risk if the custodian bank invests in securities which decrease in value or default. (See NOTE 2.)

The effective duration of the cash collateral pool at June 30, 2020, for IPERS was 0.00. Credit quality and years to maturity statistics for the cash collateral pool at June 30, 2020, for the Systems are as follows (expressed in thousands):

		Securities Lending Collateral Pool					
		Credit Risk: S&P Quality Rating			Investment	Redemption	Redemption
Investment Type	Fair Value *	AAA	A-1	Not Rated	Maturity (Years)	Frequency	Notice Period
Money market funds	\$ 583,379	\$583,379	\$ -	\$ -	less than 1	N/A	on demand
Overnight repurchase agreements	517,439	-	339,966	177,473	less than 1	Daily	on demand
	<u>\$ 1,100,818</u>	<u>\$583,379</u>	<u>\$ 339,966</u>	<u>\$ 177,473</u>			

* Investments are measured at the net asset value. See NOTE 2 - CASH, INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES LENDING for additional information about fair value measurement.

G. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable have been established and offset with proper provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts where applicable. Practically all receivables of governmental funds are due from other governmental entities, primarily the federal government, and are considered collectible. Receivables in other funds have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

Taxes receivable represent amounts due to the State at June 30, which will be collected sometime in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, a corresponding amount is recorded as revenue. In the governmental fund financial statements, the portion considered “available” is recorded as revenue; the remainder is recorded as deferred inflows of resources – deferred revenue.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

H. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market. The first-in/first-out (FIFO) cost flow method is used for the majority of inventories. Throughout the year, costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased. For financial reporting purposes, expenditures are adjusted at fiscal year-end for material inventory amounts to correlate with the consumption method. Inventory asset amounts are not available for budgetary appropriation as they have been charged to expenditures when purchased rather than when used.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30 are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. In governmental funds, prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method and a portion of fund balance equal to the prepaid items has been classified as nonspendable to indicate it is not available for appropriation.

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements at historical cost. Donated capital assets acquired before July 1, 2015, are reported at their estimated fair market value at the date of acquisition. Donated capital assets acquired after June 30, 2015, are reported at their acquisition value at the date of acquisition. Capital assets utilized in governmental funds are reported as expenditures when purchased in the governmental fund financial statements. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of enterprise funds is generally included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. Infrastructure (acquired after June 30, 1980) and intangible assets (acquired after June 30, 2009), as defined by the State's policy are reported. Reportable capital assets are defined by the State as assets above the following thresholds:

Infrastructure	\$ 1,000,000
Intangible assets	\$ 500,000
Land, buildings & improvements	\$ 50,000
Equipment	\$ 5,000

Capital assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line depreciation method. The government-wide, proprietary fund and component unit financial statements report depreciation expense. The following useful lives are used:

Infrastructure	10-50 years
Buildings and improvements other than buildings	20-50 years
Intangible assets	5-20 years
Equipment	2-20 years
Vehicles	3-10 years

Each University sets its own capitalization threshold and useful life policies. See individual University financial reports.

K. Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the government-wide and fund financial statements may report a separate section of deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

L. Compensated Absences

Employees' compensated absences are accrued when earned. Accrued vacation is paid at 100% of the employee's hourly rate upon retirement, death or termination. With certain exceptions, accrued sick leave is paid at 100% of the employee's hourly rate to a maximum of \$2,000 upon retirement. Employees may elect to use a portion of accrued sick leave balances to pay the state share of group health insurance premiums upon retirement. The liability for accrued compensated absences as reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements is based on the current rate of pay.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

M. Long-term Liabilities

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and long-term liabilities are reported as liabilities. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond discounts for proprietary fund types are generally amortized over the terms of the bonds using the bonds-outstanding method or straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. In governmental fund types, bond discounts are recognized in the current period.

Long-term liabilities due within one year of the date of the statements are classified as current liabilities.

N. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the government-wide and fund financial statements may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

O. Interfund Activity and Balances

Interfund Activity

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this rule are: 1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities and 2) activities between funds reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

Interfund Balances

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

P. Encumbrances

The State utilizes encumbrance accounting for budgetary control purposes. Obligations incurred for goods or services not received or rendered are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable fund balance. Section 8.33, unnumbered paragraph 2, of the Code of Iowa, states, "No payment of an obligation for goods and services shall be charged to an appropriation subsequent to the last day of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made unless the goods or services are received on or before the last day of the fiscal year, except that repair projects, purchase of specialized equipment and furnishings, and other contracts for services and capital expenditures for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings or new construction or remodeling, which were committed and in progress prior to the end of the fiscal year are excluded from this provision." That is, except for the above stated exceptions, the State must have received the goods or services on or before June 30, creating an actual liability, or the encumbrance is cancelled against that fiscal year. If the encumbrances are still valid after June 30, they become expenditures/expenses of the next fiscal year.

Q. Stabilization Arrangements (Reserve Funds)

The State maintains two reserve funds: the Cash Reserve Fund and the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund, created in Sections 8.56 and 8.55 of the Code of Iowa. These funds were established by formal action of the highest level of decision making authority as they were created by legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor. The law restricts the use and purpose of each fund. Formal action is required to use resources in the funds, modify their purpose or change the balances of the funds. Fund balances for both funds are included in the committed spendable fund balance classification.

The *Cash Reserve Fund* is separate from the General Fund of the State and is not to be considered part of the General Fund of the State except in determining the cash position of the State. The moneys in the Cash Reserve Fund cannot be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated or otherwise encumbered except as provided under Iowa Code Section 8.56. Interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Cash Reserve Fund are credited to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund. Moneys in this fund may be used for cash flow purposes provided that moneys so allocated are returned to the Cash Reserve Fund by the end of each fiscal year. The maximum balance of the fund is equal to 7.5% of the adjusted revenue estimated for the General Fund for the current fiscal year. The moneys in this fund may only be appropriated by the General Assembly for nonrecurring emergency expenditures and shall not be appropriated for payment of any collective bargaining agreement or arbitrator's decision negotiated or awarded. The balance in the Cash Reserve Fund may be used in determining the cash position of the General Fund

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

of the State for payment of State obligations. An appropriation shall not be made from the Cash Reserve Fund if the appropriation would cause the fund's balance to be less than 3.75% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the year for which the appropriation is made unless the bill or joint resolution is approved by vote of at least three-fifths of the members of both chambers of the General Assembly and is signed by the Governor. Also, the appropriation must be contained in a bill or joint resolution in which the appropriation is the only subject matter of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution states the reasons the appropriation is necessary.

The *Iowa Economic Emergency Fund* is separate from the General Fund of the State and the fund is not to be considered part of the balance of the General Fund of the State. The moneys in the fund do not revert to the General Fund. The maximum balance of the fund is equal to 2.5% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the General Fund for the current fiscal year. Interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund are credited to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund. Moneys in this fund may be used for cash flow purposes provided that moneys so allocated are returned to the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund by the end of each fiscal year. The balance may be used in determining the cash position of the General Fund of the State for payment of State obligations. Amounts in excess of the maximum balance are distributed as follows: (1) the difference between the actual net revenue for the General Fund of the State and the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year is transferred to the Taxpayers Trust Fund, (2) the remainder of the excess, if any, shall be transferred to the General Fund of the State.

The General Assembly can only appropriate moneys in the fund for emergency expenditures. A maximum of 1% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year may be used to prevent a deficit in the General Fund when *all* of the following have occurred: (1) the balance of the General Fund of the State at the end of the fiscal year prior to the appropriation made in this paragraph was negative; and (2) the Governor has issued an official proclamation and has notified the Legislative fiscal committee and the Legislative Services Agency that the balance of the General Fund is negative and that an appropriation made pursuant to Iowa Code section 8.55 brings the General Fund of the State into balance. Additionally, the Executive Council may receive an amount sufficient to pay expenses authorized in 7D.29 of the Code of Iowa.

R. Minimum Fund Balance Requirements

Currently, the State has eight governmental funds which are required by statute, federal regulations or bonding requirements to maintain minimum fund balances. However, the State does not have a formally adopted policy regarding minimum fund balances.

S. Budgeting and Budgetary Control

There are no material violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions. Budgetary comparison schedules and related disclosures are reported as Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

(Notes continue on next page.)

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – CASH, INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES LENDING

A. Primary Government and Fiduciary Funds

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Generally accepted accounting principles provide a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurements based on the extent inputs to valuation techniques are observable in the marketplace. The hierarchy assigns a higher priority to observable inputs that would reflect the State's assumptions about how market participants would value an asset or liability based on the best information available. Fair value measurements should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are available at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability that are used to measure fair value when observable inputs are not available. These inputs are developed based upon the best information available in such circumstances.

The categorization of fair value measurements by level of the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the overall fair value measurement for a given asset or liability. The assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

In the event that changes in the inputs used in the fair value measurement of an asset or liability result in a transfer into a different level, such transfers are recognized at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques – Treasurer: The custodian for the Treasurer's investments, Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), prices securities based on information from third-party vendors. Where available, BNYM uses more than one vendor for securities of each asset type, class, or issue. Vendor-provided prices are subjected to automated tolerance checks to identify and avoid, where possible, the use of inaccurate prices. Data received from vendors is checked to test for possible errors, which are researched manually. Vendor prices or prices from other specified alternative sources which are considered to be reliable are then applied for all customer accounts.

When a portfolio includes limited partnerships, commingled funds, real estate funds or other similar private investment vehicles that do not actively trade through established exchange mechanisms, such positions are usually valued by a general or managing partner (or functional equivalent). Certain private placements, or other difficult to price holdings, where there is no, or limited, information in the market place are frequently priced by investment managers whose portfolio holds the asset.

Valuation techniques – IPERS: Short-term securities generally include investments in money market-type securities reported at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value.

Debt, equity and derivative instrument securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Derivative instrument securities classified in Level 2 are securities whose values are either derived daily from associated traded securities or are determined by using a market approach that considers benchmark interest rates.

Debt and debt derivative instrument securities classified in Level 2 and Level 3 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features, and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Level 2 debt securities have nonproprietary information that is readily available to market participants, from multiple independent sources, which are known to be actively involved in the market. Level 3 debt securities are solely composed of bank loans and these investments use proprietary information or single-source pricing.

Other real assets and private real estate separate accounts classified in Level 3 are investments generally valued using one or a combination of the following accepted valuation approaches: market, cost, or income. Independent

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third-party appraisals are required every three years. Annual appraisals are done internally by the advisors, and all portfolios have audited financials completed at fiscal year-end.

Net asset value per share (NAV): Universities' investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value, such as ownership interest in partners' capital, are reported using NAV. Used as a practical expedient for the estimated fair value, NAV per share or its equivalent is provided by the fund manager and reviewed by the Universities. Investment holdings using the NAV as a practical expedient consist of Universities' interests in funds investing in nonmarketable private equity and real assets, as well as indirect holdings of publicly traded assets in fixed income and international equity commingled funds.

Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions, economic environment, regulatory environment, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity price fluctuations may significantly impact the NAV of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the Universities' interest in the funds and could materially affect the amounts reported. The Universities attempt to manage these risks through diversification, ongoing due diligence of fund managers, maintaining adequate liquidity, and continuously monitoring economic and market conditions.

The fair value measurements, categorized by level of the fair value hierarchy, for the investments of the primary government, at June 30, 2020 follow (expressed in thousands):

Investments Measured at Fair Value Primary Government

Investment Type	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Fixed:					
U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 170,988	\$ 143,030	\$ 27,958	\$ -	-
U.S. government agency	638,551	-	638,551	-	-
Government asset & mortgage-backed	387,288	-	387,288	-	-
Corporate bonds	296,819	-	296,819	-	-
Corporate asset backed	23,805	-	23,805	-	-
Private placements	8,889	-	8,889	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds	4,082,401	3,327,727	-	-	754,674
Commercial paper	5,999	-	5,999	-	-
Other fixed income	11,777	-	11,777	-	-
Total fixed	<u>5,626,517</u>	<u>3,470,757</u>	<u>1,401,086</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>754,674</u>
Equity:					
U.S. equity	35,209	34,797	410	2	-
Private equity	139,406	-	-	-	139,406
Non U.S. equity	3,047	3,047	-	-	-
Pooled & mutual funds	771,740	533,630	1,473	-	236,637
Real assets	192,963	-	-	-	192,963
Investment pools	1,643	246	97	20	1,280
Other	1,416	446	778	192	-
Total equity	<u>1,145,424</u>	<u>572,166</u>	<u>2,758</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>570,286</u>
Total	<u>6,771,941</u>	<u>\$ 4,042,923</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,844</u>	<u>\$ 214</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,960</u>
Other:					
Bank investments	67,235				
Money markets	711,058				
Total invested assets	<u>\$ 7,550,234</u>				

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The following table summarizes investments measured at the net asset value per share, or equivalent, for the primary government, at June 30, 2020 (expressed in thousands):

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value				
Primary Government				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Fixed:				
Fixed income mutual funds	\$ 754,674	\$ -	daily - quarterly	5 - 60 days
Equity:				
Private equity	139,406	70,679	N/A	N/A
Pooled & mutual funds	237,917	-	daily - monthly	2 - 30 days
Real assets - redeemable	126,715	-	quarterly	60 - 90 days
Real assets - nonredeemable	66,248	8,830	N/A	N/A
Real assets	192,963	8,830		
Total equity	570,286	79,509		
Total	\$ 1,324,960	\$ 79,509		

The following information is provided for the investments of the primary government that are valued using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient:

- Fixed income mutual funds – This category includes investments in mutual funds holding assets that provide stability, generate income, and diversify market risk.
- Private equity – This category includes funds that invest in strategies such as venture capital, leveraged buyouts and mezzanine debt.
- Pooled & mutual funds – This category includes investments in global equities including both developed and emerging markets.
- Real assets – This category includes investments in private real estate and natural resource equities funds.
- For the private equity and real assets investment types, capital is committed during the course of the investment period, typically four years, of each fund, after which point capital commitments stop. The Universities' interest in the nonredeemable funds is considered to be illiquid in that distributions from liquidation of the underlying asset of the fund are at the discretion of the general partner per the terms of the limited partnership agreement. Funds are typically liquidated over a period of 5 to 10 years, and include a mechanism to extend the length of the partnership with approval from the limited partners.

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The fair value measurements, categorized by level of the fair value hierarchy, for the investments of the fiduciary funds, at June 30, 2020 follow (expressed in thousands):

Investments Measured at Fair Value Fiduciary Funds					
Investment Type	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV
Fixed:					
U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 1,130,143	\$ 1,086,868	\$ 43,275	\$ -	-
U.S. government agency	506,819	2,843	503,976	-	-
Government asset & mortgage-backed	1,668,095	-	1,668,095	-	-
Corporate bonds	3,289,520	-	3,153,380	136,140	-
Corporate asset backed	171,769	-	171,769	-	-
Private placements	1,866,439	-	1,866,439	-	-
Fixed income mutual funds	1,433,889	1,326	1	69,529	1,363,033
Commingled bond funds	1,287,241	-	-	-	1,287,241
Other fixed income	48,744	-	48,744	-	-
Total fixed	<u>11,402,659</u>	<u>1,091,037</u>	<u>7,455,679</u>	<u>205,669</u>	<u>2,650,274</u>
Equity:					
U.S. equity	4,868,692	4,578,465	290,227	-	-
Private equity	4,905,866	-	-	-	4,905,866
Commingled & mutual funds	16,346,308	5,301,648	459,796	-	10,584,864
Real assets	3,214,834	-	-	2,140,276	1,074,558
Other	51,856	11,074	40,782	-	-
Total equity	<u>29,387,556</u>	<u>9,891,187</u>	<u>790,805</u>	<u>2,140,276</u>	<u>16,565,288</u>
Total	<u>40,790,215</u>	<u>\$ 10,982,224</u>	<u>\$ 8,246,484</u>	<u>\$ 2,345,945</u>	<u>\$ 19,215,562</u>
Other:					
Bank investments	51				
Money markets	6,131				
Total invested assets	<u>\$ 40,796,397</u>				

The following table summarizes investments measured at the net asset value per share, or equivalent, for the fiduciary funds, at June 30, 2020 (expressed in thousands):

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value Fiduciary Funds				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Fixed:				
Fixed income mutual funds	\$ 1,363,033	\$ -	daily - monthly	5 - 60 days
Commingled bond funds	1,287,241	-	daily	2 days
Total fixed	<u>2,650,274</u>	<u>-</u>		
Equity:				
Private equity	4,905,866	2,327,803	N/A	N/A
Commingled & mutual funds	10,584,864	-	daily - monthly	1 - 30 days
Real assets - redeemable	266	-	quarterly	60 - 90 days
Real assets - nonredeemable	1,074,292	377,615	N/A	N/A
Total equity	<u>16,565,288</u>	<u>2,705,418</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 19,215,562</u>	<u>\$ 2,705,418</u>		

The following information is provided for the investments of the fiduciary funds that are valued using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient:

- Commingled bond funds and commingled & mutual funds – Consists of one bond fund, four domestic equity funds, and six international equity funds that are considered to be commingled in nature. Each are

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valued at the net asset value of the units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

- Private equity – Consists of 160 active partnerships within the legacy program and a fund-of-one investment, which invests primarily in buyout funds, with some exposure to venture capital, special situations, and distressed debt funds. The fair values of these funds and the fund-of-one have been determined using net assets valued one quarter in arrears plus current quarter cash flows. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5 to 10 years.
- Real assets – nonredeemable – Consists of seven partnerships. Four of the partnerships invest primarily in high-yield real estate debt while the other three partnerships invest primarily in middle market corporate debt. Four of the funds determine fair value by utilizing net asset values from one quarter in arrears plus current quarter cash flows. The other three funds determine fair value by utilizing net asset values from the current quarter. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 3 to 7 years.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The State's exposure to credit risk for the fixed income investments of the primary government and fiduciary funds at June 30, 2020, is summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

Primary Government			Fiduciary Funds		
S & P Quality Ratings	Fair Value	Percentage	S & P Quality Ratings	Fair Value	Percentage
TSY	\$ 177,398	3.15%	TSY	\$ 1,598,183	14.02%
AGY	15,110	0.27%	AGY	267,008	2.34%
AAA	97,583	1.73%	AAA	647,562	5.68%
AA	1,664,503	29.58%	AA	1,269,124	11.13%
A	269,379	4.79%	A	1,031,113	9.04%
BBB	263,177	4.68%	BBB	2,272,965	19.93%
BB	132,733	2.36%	BB	934,420	8.19%
B	275,258	4.89%	B	639,671	5.61%
Below B	10,784	0.19%	Below B	205,720	1.80%
Not rated	<u>2,720,592</u>	<u>48.36%</u>	Not rated	<u>2,536,893</u>	<u>22.26%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,626,517</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	Total	<u>\$ 11,402,659</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The Treasurer's investment policy authorizes the investment in U.S. Treasuries, agencies and instrumentalities; certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved pursuant to Chapter 12C of the Code of Iowa; domestic prime bankers' acceptances that are eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank and which mature within 270 days from the date of purchase; domestic commercial paper maturing within 270 days from the date of purchase having a rating of A1+/P1 or A1/P1 by Standard & Poor's and Moody's on the date of purchase; short-term corporate debt, other than commercial paper, maturing within 270 days from the date of purchase having one of the two highest ratings of either Standard & Poor's or Moody's on the date of purchase, provided that at the time of purchase no more than 5% of amounts invested in short-term corporate debt or commercial paper maturing within 270 days are rated in the second highest rating classification; perfected repurchase agreements; obligations or guaranteed investment contracts of domestic corporations with maturities greater than 270 days from the date of purchase which have long-term ratings of not less than A2 by Moody's and not less than A by Standard & Poor's; asset-backed securities rated AAA by Standard & Poor's or Aaa by Moody's which are purchased at par value or at a discount to par value and have an expected average time to receipt of principal (average life) of less than two years and a final maturity of less than three years at the time of purchase; and money market mutual funds which are open-end investment management companies organized in trust form registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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The State Board of Regents (BOR) establishes policy and sets objectives for the Universities' investments. The BOR investment policy (https://www.iowaregents.edu/plans-and-policies/board-policy-manual/22-business-procedures/#Investment_Policy) permits investments authorized in Chapter 12B.10 of the Code of Iowa. The Universities manage exposure to credit risk by measuring portfolios against benchmarks as established by the BOR.

There are no policy limitations for credit risk exposures within the investment portfolios of the Systems (IPERS, PORS and JRS). Each of the Systems' fixed-income portfolios are managed in accordance with an investment contract that is specific as to permissible credit quality ranges and the average credit quality of the overall portfolios. In circumstances where downgrades occurred after the purchase, investment managers are permitted to hold a downgraded security if the manager believes it is prudent to do so. Policies related to credit risk pertaining to IPERS', PORS' and JRS' securities lending programs are found under the securities lending disclosures found in NOTE 1 F of these notes.

Investments in debt securities of the U.S. government or obligations of U.S. government agencies that are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are disclosed as TSY and AGY in the credit risk schedules.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

Policies of the Treasurer and Universities limit investment in any single issuer to no more than 5% of the market value of the portfolio or account. The policies do not apply to investments in U.S. treasuries, government agencies or instrumentalities.

IPERS' guidelines for each investment manager establish limits on investments in any corporate entity. IPERS has no separate account investment in any specific stock or bond issues of any commercial or industrial organization other than the U.S. government and its instrumentalities whose fair value exceeds 5% of IPERS' net position restricted for pensions. PORS' and JRS' investment policies state no investment manager shall be permitted to invest more than 5% of the accounts in any corporate issuer without written direction and approval of the Treasurer.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. Protection from custodial credit risk exists for the State's deposits in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. Banks in Iowa which accept public funds deposits are required to pledge collateral in an amount equal to, or in excess of, the total amount by which the public funds deposits in the bank exceeds the total capital of the bank. If the applicable deposit insurance, the liquidation of pledged collateral, or the funds received from drawing on any Letters of Credit, and the assets of the bank which are liquidated within 30 days of the closing of the bank are not sufficient to satisfy the loss to public units, then the Treasurer shall obtain the additional amount needed to satisfy all remaining claims from the state sinking fund for public deposits in banks to the extent funds in the sinking fund are sufficient to cover public funds depositors' claims. If the funds in the sinking fund for public deposits in banks are inadequate to cover the remaining loss, the Treasurer shall make assessments against all remaining banks whose public funds deposits exceed federal deposit insurance coverage to satisfy the remaining loss. The \$1.7 billion of total combined bank deposits of the primary government and fiduciary funds at June 30, 2020, were exposed to custodial credit risk for \$368.3 million of uninsured and uncollateralized bank deposits, of which \$363.2 million was invested in money market funds as cash equivalents.

Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the government's name and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the government's name. The Treasurer's investment policy requires that all investments be held by a third-party custodian while the Universities and Systems have no formal policy for investment custodial credit risk. Of the \$48.3 billion of total combined investments of the primary government and fiduciary funds at June 30, 2020, \$1.6 million was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and unregistered, with the securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the State's name.

The State's Unemployment Benefits Fund had \$1.2 billion on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. This amount is presented as cash and investments but is not included in the carrying amounts of deposits nor is it categorized according to risk because it is neither a deposit with a financial institution nor an investment.

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Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The Treasurer manages interest rate risk by utilizing a buy-and-hold strategy, maturity limitations, and maturity diversification parameters and liquidity funding requirements set by the Investment Committee.

Maturity Limitations: No investment shall be made in a U.S. Treasury note or bond, a U.S. government agency note or bond or a U.S. government instrumentality note or bond with a maturity that exceeds 61 months at the time of purchase. (The 61-month maturity limitation for government agency or instrumentality securities does not apply to such securities if accepted as collateral under a repurchase agreement.) No investment shall be made in an asset-backed security that has an expected average life greater than two years at the time of purchase and a final maturity greater than three years at the time of purchase. The maturities of commercial paper and bankers acceptances shall not exceed 270 days at the time of purchase. The maturities of all other investments shall not exceed 25 months at the time of purchase.

Maturity Diversification: The Investment Committee shall set permitted maximum dollar amounts that can be invested in specific maturity sectors that are consistent with the overall portfolio strategy and the investment policy.

Liquidity Reserve: The Investment Committee shall specify how much liquidity shall be reserved to ensure that adequate cash is available to meet any unexpected expenditures that may occur. The liquidity reserve should be continuously invested in money market mutual funds or money market accounts with Iowa financial institutions.

The Universities' policies for the operating portfolio prohibit investment in securities that at the time of purchase have effective maturities exceeding 63 months. There is no explicit limit on the average maturity of fixed income securities in the endowment portfolios. Each fixed income portfolio is managed to an appropriate benchmark.

The Systems measure interest rate risk within the portfolios using the effective duration (or option-adjusted) methodology. The methodology takes into account optionality on bonds and scales the risk of price changes on bonds depending upon the degree of change in rates and the slope of the yield curve. There are no organization-wide policies for interest rate risk exposure within the overall fixed-income portfolios. IPERS' core-plus fixed-income investment contracts generally require the effective duration of the manager's portfolio to remain between 80% and 120% of the effective duration measure of a specific fixed-income index. However, all of IPERS' core-plus managers have authority under their contracts to reduce the interest rate sensitivity of their core-plus portfolios to less than 80% of the benchmark's effective duration (up to zero effective duration) if the managers forecast a period of rising interest rates. For high-yield bond portfolios, the effective duration must remain between 75% and 125% of the benchmark's effective duration.

The State's exposure to interest rate risk for the fixed income investments of the primary government and the fiduciary funds at June 30, 2020, is summarized using the effective duration method, as follows (expressed in thousands):

Primary Government			Fiduciary Funds		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Effective Duration (Years)	Investment Type	Fair Value	Effective Duration (Years)
U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 170,988	3.39	U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 1,130,143	12.21
U.S. government agency	638,551	0.75	U.S. government agency	506,819	7.94
Government asset & mortgage-backed	387,288	0.71	Government asset & mortgage-backed	1,668,095	2.71
Corporate bonds	296,819	3.84	Corporate bonds	3,289,520	6.40
Corporate asset backed	23,805	0.63	Corporate asset backed	171,769	2.01
Private placements	8,889	0.43	Private placements	1,866,439	4.58
Fixed income mutual funds	4,082,401	2.07	Fixed income mutual funds	1,433,889	0.09
Commercial paper	5,999	0.09	Commingled bond funds	1,287,241	6.06
Other fixed income	11,777	11.91	Other fixed income	48,744	9.49
Total	<u>\$ 5,626,517</u>	<u>1.97</u>	Total	<u>\$ 11,402,659</u>	<u>5.32</u>

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Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment.

IPERS' currency policy is to allow its investment managers the discretion to hedge their foreign currency exposures. PORS' external managers may or may not hedge the portfolio's foreign currency exposures with forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options, currency futures or options on currency futures depending upon their views on a specific foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar. IPERS generally does not allow its investment managers to enter into currency positions greater than 100% or less than 0% of the underlying asset exposure in their respective portfolios. The only exceptions are (1) as it relates to specific cross-hedging activity, which may be permitted in certain investment manager contracts, and (2) in liquid absolute return strategies (LARS) where the managers are permitted to tactically allocate across several asset classes and strategies, including currency. IPERS' net foreign currency exposure of the LARS managers was less than 1% of IPERS' total foreign currency exposure on June 30, 2020.

Foreign currency risk by investment type for the fiduciary funds, at June 30, 2020, follows (expressed in thousands):

	Total	Cash	Derivatives	Equity	Fixed Income
Argentine peso	\$ 83	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 83
Australian dollar	137,886	1,152	(170)	136,904	-
Brazilian real	48,486	387	-	45,858	2,241
British pound	239,241	(2,671)	(436)	236,752	5,596
Canadian dollar	48,442	762	261	47,031	388
Chilean peso	3,070	45	-	3,025	-
Chinese yuan renminbi	53,746	150	-	53,596	-
Chinese yuan	(6,353)	(6,353)	-	-	-
Colombian peso	1,612	3	-	1,609	-
Czech koruna	265	70	-	195	-
Danish krone	45,444	734	-	44,710	-
Egyptian pound	886	49	-	837	-
Euro	629,945	(119,479)	2,456	615,403	131,565
Hong Kong dollar	210,951	1,490	1,137	208,324	-
Hungarian forint	12,130	7	-	12,123	-
Indian rupee	45,043	646	-	44,397	-
Indonesian rupiah	4,392	177	-	4,215	-
Israeli shekel	10,288	14	-	10,274	-
Japanese yen	386,287	2,370	290	383,627	-
Malaysian ringgit	9,176	17	345	8,814	-
Mexican peso	59,994	(404)	353	20,010	40,035
New Zealand dollar	14,814	16	-	14,798	-
Norwegian krone	11,241	118	(198)	11,321	-
Philippine peso	8,504	370	-	8,134	-
Polish zloty	11,565	11	-	11,554	-
Qatari riyal	3,204	30	-	3,174	-
Russian ruble	638	255	-	383	-
Singapore dollar	40,965	99	(167)	41,033	-
South African rand	21,682	(557)	97	21,458	684
South Korean won	93,603	196	-	93,407	-
Swedish krona	75,239	274	(554)	75,519	-
Swiss franc	120,751	1,771	(140)	119,120	-
Taiwanese dollar	113,282	(605)	-	113,887	-
Thai baht	11,833	-	193	11,640	-
Turkish lira	5,029	29	209	4,791	-
United Arab Emirates dirham	2,624	-	-	2,624	-
Total	\$ 2,475,988	\$ (118,827)	\$ 3,676	\$ 2,410,547	\$ 180,592

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Deposits with Trustees

Deposits with trustees totaled \$184.4 million at June 30, 2020. \$11.3 million was invested in fixed U.S. government treasury securities with an effective duration of 0.89 years, \$5.0 million was invested in fixed U.S. government agency securities with an effective duration of 2.94 years and a credit quality rating of AA+, \$146.8 million was invested in equity securities not subject to credit quality ratings, and the remaining \$21.3 million was cash and cash equivalents.

University Endowments

For donor restricted endowments, Chapter 540A of the Code of Iowa permits the Universities to spend the net appreciation of realized and unrealized earnings as the Universities determine to be prudent.

The Universities' policies are to retain the realized and unrealized appreciation with the endowments pursuant to the spending rules of the Universities. Spending rules for the Universities are as follows:

- The University of Iowa's spending rule adjusts dollar payouts by the trailing calendar year Consumer Price Index (inflation rate). Total payout is banded at no less than 4% and no greater than 5% of calendar year-end market values.
- Iowa State University's spending rule is 5.5%, which includes a 1.25% administrative fee, of a three-year moving average market value.
- The University of Northern Iowa's spending rule is 5% of the three-year moving average of the fair value of the endowment.

Net appreciation of endowment funds available to meet spending rate distributions are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Amount	Net Position Classification
University of Iowa	\$ 14,199	Restricted nonexpendable net position
Iowa State University	6,999	Restricted expendable net position
University of Northern Iowa	691	Restricted expendable net position

B. Component Units

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Generally accepted accounting principles provide a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurements based on the extent inputs to valuation techniques are observable in the marketplace.

The Iowa Finance Authority (Authority) obtains its fair value pricing on fixed income investments from its third-party custodian. There are multiple pricing methodologies which are used to value the Authority's fixed income investments. These methods include, but are not limited to, gathering pricing from multiple market sources and vendor credit information, observed market movements, sector news into the pricing applications and models, or manual methods. Since none of the Authority's fixed income investments are actively traded on an exchange, yet rely on significant observable inputs for fair value pricing, these securities are classified as Level 2.

The Authority also holds investments in governmental money market mutual funds, guaranteed investment contracts and the State of Iowa Treasurer pooled money fund. These investments are valued using cost-based measures. The State Treasurer manages the investments and accepts all risks with respect to the investments in the pool. The pool has no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals and transacts with the Authority at a value of \$1 per share.

The Authority obtains its fair value pricing on interest rate swaps and cap derivative instruments from a third-party vendor. The fair value of the forward mortgage-backed securities (MBS) sales and MBS purchase commitments are estimated based on internal valuation models. See NOTE 2 C, for further description of the fair value methodology for derivative instruments.

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The fair value measurements, categorized by level of the fair value hierarchy, for the investments of the component units, at June 30, 2020 follow (expressed in thousands):

Investments Measured at Fair Value

Investment Type	Total	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed:			
U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 33,896	\$ 33,896	\$ -
U.S. government agency	22,799	22,799	-
Government asset & mortgage-backed	789,222	789,222	-
Corporate bonds	12,209	12,209	-
Certificates of deposit	3,027	3,027	-
Total fixed	861,153	861,153	-
Equity:			
Other	426	-	426
Total	861,579	\$ 861,153	\$ 426
Other:			
Money markets	585,452		
Guaranteed investment contracts	36,319		
State of Iowa Treasurer pooled money fund	60,396		
Healthcare joint ventures	5,845		
Total invested assets	\$ 1,549,591		

The University Foundations', discretely presented component units, cash and investments of \$2.7 billion are not subject to GASB disclosure requirements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

The Iowa Finance Authority's (Authority) investment of funds may be governed by the Authority's investment policy approved by the Authority's board of directors, the Authority's various bond indentures and the State. Permitted investments include direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by or issued by, certain agencies of the federal government; repurchase agreements fully collateralized and secured by the U.S. Treasury; corporate bonds issued or guaranteed by a domestic U.S. corporation meeting certain credit rating standards; municipal bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the municipality; pooled money funds; money market funds; certificates of deposits and guaranteed investment contracts with financial institutions meeting certain credit rating standards. The Authority minimizes credit risk by limiting securities to the credits and types of investments authorized in the investment policy or relevant bond indentures; and prequalifying the financial institutions, brokers, dealers, and advisers with whom the Authority does business, as outlined in the Authority's investment policy.

The other component units have no formal policy to manage credit risk.

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The exposure to credit risk for the component units fixed income investments at June 30, 2020, is summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

S & P Quality Ratings	Fair Value	Percentage
AA	\$ 68,904	8.00%
Not rated	792,249	92.00%
Total	\$ 861,153	100.00%

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer.

The Iowa Finance Authority's investment policy outlines the allowable concentrations of various investment categories. Bond indentures restrict the types of permitted investments. Portfolio maturities are staggered to avoid undue concentration of assets within a specific maturity period which provides for stability of income and reasonable liquidity.

The other component units have no formal policy to manage concentration of credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The Iowa Finance Authority's strategy, as discussed in its investment policy, is to minimize interest rate risk by structuring investment portfolios so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity.

The other component units do not have formal policies limiting investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to interest rate risk.

The component units' exposure to interest rate risk for the fixed income investments at June 30, 2020, is summarized using the weighted average maturity method, as follows (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
U.S. government treasuries, bills, notes & bonds	\$ 33,896	0.64
U.S. government agency	22,799	1.50
Government asset & mortgage-backed	789,222	22.38
Corporate bonds	12,209	2.95
Certificates of deposit	3,027	2.02
Total	\$ 861,153	20.63

C. Derivatives

Fiduciary Funds

GAAP requires the fair value of financial arrangements called "derivative instruments" to be reported in the financial statements of state and local governments. Further, derivative instruments are required to be categorized as either hedging derivative instruments or investment derivative instruments. All of IPERS' derivative instrument exposures at June 30, 2020, are categorized as investment derivative instruments and, therefore, hedge accounting provisions are not applicable.

Some of the IPERS' external investment managers may be permitted through their individual investment contracts to use derivative instruments, subject to IPERS' derivative instruments policy. Derivative instruments are contracts

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or securities whose returns are derived from the returns of other securities, indexes, or derivative instruments. While this definition includes the most common type of derivative instrument, collateralized mortgage obligations (which typically make up a portion of IPERS' fixed-income portfolio), it is also intended to include (but not be limited to) futures, forwards, options, options on futures, swaps, and swaptions. IPERS' managers are not permitted to utilize derivative instruments for speculative purposes, but may use them to efficiently access desired markets and to control and manage portfolio risk. Examples of appropriate applications of derivative instrument strategies include hedging interest rate and currency risk, maintaining exposure to a desired asset class while effecting asset allocation changes, managing duration risk, augmenting index fund performance through index arbitrage, and implementing portable alpha strategies, including liquid absolute return strategies.

The various derivative instruments utilized by IPERS' investment managers are described below. Although the notional values associated with these derivative instruments are not recorded in the financial statements, the fair value amounts of exposure (unrealized gains/losses) are reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. IPERS holds investments in limited partnerships and commingled investment funds, which may occasionally utilize derivative instruments for hedging purposes; however, any derivative instruments held by these types of investment vehicles are not included in this Note. IPERS could be exposed to risk if the counterparties to derivative instrument contracts are unable to meet the terms of the contracts. IPERS' investment managers seek to control this risk through counterparty credit evaluations and approvals, counterparty credit limits, exposure monitoring procedures, and in some cases the collateralization of gains or losses. IPERS anticipates the counterparties will be able to satisfy their obligations under the contracts. Limited partnerships and commingled investment vehicles in which IPERS invests may also have exposure to counterparty risk from the use of derivative instruments for hedging purposes.

Futures and Options Contracts: IPERS had investments in various futures and options during the year. The Statement of Fiduciary Net Position reports these contracts at fair value.

Futures and options can potentially offer lower-cost, more efficient alternatives to buying the underlying securities or currency. They can also serve to minimize certain unwanted risks within the portfolio. The market, currency, and credit risk of the futures were the same as if IPERS had owned the underlying securities or currency.

Summaries of futures and options contracts by sector outstanding at June 30, 2020, follow (expressed in thousands):

Futures Exposure Summary

	Number of Contracts	Notional Value	Fair Value	% of Total Fund NAV
Long Futures:				
Agriculture	17	\$ 393	\$ 6	0.00002
Currency	1,698	168,211	(1,464)	(0.00431)
Energy	56	2,400	(8)	(0.00002)
Index	4,501	404,554	4,161	0.01224
Interest	22,566	3,946,565	12,817	0.03770
Metal	720	54,166	2,098	0.00617
Total	<u>29,558</u>	<u>\$ 4,576,289</u>	<u>\$ 17,610</u>	<u>0.05180</u>
Short Futures:				
Agriculture	(382)	\$ (7,930)	\$ (25)	(0.00007)
Currency	(2,542)	(194,281)	2,345	0.00690
Energy	(366)	(11,743)	34	0.00010
Index	(407)	(19,963)	(27)	(0.00008)
Interest	(8,608)	(1,331,825)	(7,161)	(0.02107)
Metal	(536)	(25,401)	(1,702)	(0.00501)
Total	<u>(12,841)</u>	<u>\$(1,591,143)</u>	<u>\$ (6,536)</u>	<u>(0.01923)</u>

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Options Exposure Summary

	Fair Value	% of Total Fund NAV
Options purchased:		
Index	\$ 1,184	0.00348
Interest	20	0.00006
Total	\$ 1,204	0.00354
Options written:		
Index	\$ (1,956)	(0.00575)
Interest	(496)	(0.00147)
Total	\$ (2,452)	(0.00722)

Credit Default Swaps: IPERS had investments in credit default swaps during the year. The credit default swaps are derivative instruments used to hedge or to replicate investments in debt obligations of corporate bond issuers. The risk of the credit default swap is comparable to the credit risk of the reference security. At June 30, 2020, the net notional value of the credit default swaps held in IPERS' fixed-income portfolio was \$68.3 million. The credit default swaps are reported at a fair value of \$0.5 million in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Interest Rate Swaps: Interest rate swaps are transactions between two parties in which interest payments from different indexes are swapped. Interest rate swaps are often used to alter the portfolios' exposure to interest rate fluctuations by swapping fixed-rate obligations for floating-rate obligations or vice versa. By utilizing interest rate swaps, IPERS' investment managers are able to alter their interest rate exposure and bring it in line with their strategic objectives for interest rate risk. At June 30, 2020, the net notional value of the interest rate swaps held in IPERS' fixed-income portfolio was \$(94.7) million. All interest rate swaps held by IPERS are reported at a fair value of \$(23.7) million in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Mortgage-Backed Securities: IPERS invests in mortgage-backed securities, which are reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position at fair value based on estimated future cash flows from the interest and principal payments of the underlying mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities prices are sensitive to prepayments by mortgagees, a scenario that is more likely in declining-interest-rate environments. IPERS invests in mortgage-backed securities to diversify the portfolio and earn the return premium associated with prepayment risk.

Component Units

Iowa Finance Authority (Authority) uses derivative instruments to manage and reduce exposure to adverse fluctuations in interest rates and to lower the overall cost of financing. All derivative instruments are recorded at fair value. Certain of the derivatives consist of interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements entered into in connection with its issuance of variable rate mortgage revenue bonds. These derivative instruments are considered hedging derivative instruments and recorded as other assets or other liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

The Authority's additional derivative instruments are commitments to purchase mortgage-backed securities (MBS). These derivative instruments consist of forward sales of MBS in the To-Be-Announced market, which hedge changes in the fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments. These contracts are considered investment derivative instruments and recorded as other assets or other liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

The Authority reports hedging derivative instruments' accumulated change in fair value as either deferred inflows or outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position, and investment derivative instruments' accumulated changes in fair value as part of the net increase/decrease in fair value of investments within the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

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Aggregate debt service requirements of the Authority's hedged variable-rate debt and net receipts/payments on associated derivative instruments at June 30, 2020, follow (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Variable-rate Bonds Principal	Variable-rate Bonds Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Total
2021	\$ -	\$ 319	\$ 2,863	\$ 3,182
2022	-	321	2,838	3,159
2023	1,300	320	2,819	4,439
2024	4,720	318	2,804	7,842
2025	1,440	310	2,645	4,395
2026-2030	11,885	1,508	12,545	25,938
2031-2035	33,070	1,309	9,176	43,555
2036-2040	38,980	898	6,161	46,039
2041-2045	46,348	489	3,245	50,082
2046-2050	24,047	77	423	24,547
Total	<u>\$ 161,790</u>	<u>\$ 5,869</u>	<u>\$ 45,519</u>	<u>\$ 213,178</u>

The amounts presented in the table above assume that current interest rates on variable-rate bonds and the current reference rates of hedging derivative instruments will remain the same for their term. As these rates vary, interest payments on variable-rate bonds and net receipts/payments on hedging derivative instruments will vary. Not all variable rate debt is associated with a derivative instrument.

Hedging Derivatives – Swaps: Swap agreements allow the Authority to raise funds at variable rates and swap them into fixed rates that are lower than those available to the Authority if fixed-rate borrowings were made directly. These contracts involve the exchange of variable-rate for fixed-rate payments between the parties, without the exchange of the underlying debt, based on a common notional amount and maturity date. The terms of the Authority's swap hedging derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2020, follow (expressed in thousands):

Bond Series	2020						S & P Global Rating
	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Termination Date	Terms			
				Pay	Receive		
SF 2015 B	\$ 2,270	09/01/06	01/01/36	3.766%	Enhanced LIBOR		A+
SF 2015 B	15	11/01/06	07/01/36	4.632%	SIFMA + 0.10%		AA-
MF 2008 A	3,350	04/17/08	06/01/24	3.971%	SIFMA + 0.08%		A+
SF 2015 B	27,715	01/01/17	01/01/46	2.518%	67% of USD LIBOR		AA-
SF 2016 B	13,915	07/01/16	07/01/46	2.206%	67% of USD LIBOR		AA-
SF 2016 E	3,955	01/01/18	07/01/46	2.292%	67% of USD LIBOR		A+
SF 2017 D	13,125	01/01/18	01/01/47	2.126%	67% of USD LIBOR		A+
SF 2018 B	15,000	07/01/18	07/01/47	2.490%	70% of USD LIBOR		AA-
SF 2018 D	11,250	07/01/19	07/01/48	2.638%	70% of USD LIBOR		AA-
SF 2019 B	15,000	07/01/19	07/01/30	1.939%	SIFMA		A+
SF 2019 E	11,250	01/01/20	01/01/49	1.605%	SIFMA Swap Index until 1/1/2029; 67% of USD LIBOR thereafter		AA-
SF 2020 B	15,000	07/01/20	07/01/49	1.691%	SIFMA Swap Index until 7/1/2029; 67% of USD LIBOR thereafter		A+
	<u>\$ 131,845</u>						

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Hedging Derivatives – Caps: Interest rate cap derivatives are when the Authority receives payments at the end of each period, based on a notional amount, when the interest rate exceeds the agreed-upon strike rate. Terms of the Authority’s cap derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2020, follow (expressed in thousands):

Bond Series	2020		Maturity Date	Strike Rate	S & P Global Rating
	Notional Amount	Effective Date			
MF 2007 B	\$ 9,300	06/14/07	01/01/24	SIFMA = 5.5%	AA-
MF 2007 A	11,305	07/01/18	07/01/21	SIFMA = 3%	AA-
MF FHLB B-1	10,063	07/01/18	07/01/22	USD LIBOR = 6%	AA-
	<u>\$ 30,668</u>				

Investment Derivatives: The Authority’s investment derivative instruments had the following maturities as of June 30, 2020 (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Notional Value	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
			Less than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10
Investment derivative instruments:					
Swaps	\$ 10,510	\$ (586)	\$ -	\$ (12)	\$ (574)
Forward MBS sales	22,353	8	8	-	-
MBS purchase commitments	65,375	2,452	2,452	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 98,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,874</u>	<u>\$ 2,460</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ (574)</u>

Fair Values of Derivatives: The Authority’s fair value of derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2020, classified by type, and changes in the fair value of such derivative instruments as reported in the financial statements are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Bond Series	Type	Fair Value June 30, 2020	Change in Fair Value	Fair Value June 30, 2019
Hedging derivatives:				
SF 2015 B	Swap	\$ (212)	\$ (40)	\$ (172)
SF 2015 B	Swap	(1)	5	(6)
SF 2015 B	Swap	(848)	50	(898)
SF 2016 B	Swap	(113)	68	(181)
SF 2016 E	Swap	(318)	(211)	(107)
SF 2017 D	Swap	(621)	(368)	(253)
SF 2018 B	Swap	(1,287)	(629)	(658)
SF 2018 D	Swap	(1,189)	(596)	(593)
SF 2019 B	Swap	(1,970)	(1,253)	(717)
SF 2019 E	Swap	(547)	(547)	-
SF 2020 B	Swap	(887)	(887)	-
MF 2007 B	Cap	2	1	1
MF 2008 A	Swap	(467)	(49)	(418)
Total hedging derivatives		<u>\$ (8,458)</u>	<u>\$ (4,456)</u>	<u>\$ (4,002)</u>
Investment derivatives:				
NONE	Swap	\$ (593)	\$ (9)	\$ (584)
NONE	Basis swap	19	(12)	31
NONE	Swap	(12)	19	(31)
Forward MBS sales	Forward	8	93	(85)
MBS purchase commitments	Commitment	2,452	2,290	162
Total investment derivatives		<u>\$ 1,874</u>	<u>\$ 2,381</u>	<u>\$ (507)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair values, categorized by level of the fair value hierarchy, for the hedging and investment derivative instruments of the Authority, at June 30, 2020 follow (expressed in thousands):

Derivative Type	Total	Level 2	Level 3
Hedging derivative instruments	\$ (8,458)	\$ (8,458)	\$ -
Investment derivative instruments	1,874	(578)	2,452

Methodology: The fair values of the interest rate derivative transactions were estimated based on an independent pricing service. The valuations provided were derived from proprietary models based upon well-recognized principles and estimates about relevant future market conditions. The expected transaction cash flows are calculated using the zero-coupon discounting method which takes into consideration the prevailing benchmark interest rate environment, the specific terms and conditions of a given transaction, and assumes that the current forward rates implied by the benchmark yield curve are the market's best estimate of future spot interest rates. The income approach is then used to obtain the fair value of the transactions, where future amounts (the expected transaction cash flows) are converted to a single current (discounted) amount, using a rate of return that takes into account the relative risk of nonperformance associated with the cash flows and time value of money. Where applicable under the income approach (which takes into consideration the risk of nonperformance) an option pricing model technique is applied such as the Black-Scholes-Merton model, the Black-Derman-Toy model, one of the short-rate models, or other market standard models consistent with accepted practices in the market for interest rate option products. The option models would consider probabilities, volatilities, time, settlement prices, and other variables pertinent to the transactions. This valuation technique is applied consistently across all transactions.

The fair value of the forward MBS sales are estimated based on an internal valuation model, which includes current trade pricing for similar financial instruments in active markets that the Authority has the ability to access.

The fair value of the MBS purchase commitments are estimated using an internal valuation model, which includes grouping the commitments by interest rate and terms, applying an estimated closing ratio, and then multiplying by quoted investor prices determined to be reasonably applicable to the commitment groups based on interest rate, terms, and commitment expiration dates of the commitment group. The closing ratio calculation, which represents the percentage of commitments that management estimates it will ultimately fund, takes into consideration historical data and loan-level data. The weighted average closing ratio at June 30, 2020, was 82.5%.

Risks Associated with Derivative Transactions:

Credit risk: The Authority is exposed to credit risk on hedging derivative instruments that are in asset positions. The aggregate fair value of hedging derivative instruments in asset positions at June 30, 2020 was \$21,000. This represents the maximum loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if all counterparties failed to perform as contracted.

Bank of New York Mellon, Goldman Sachs Bank USA, Royal Bank of Canada, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. are currently counterparties under the derivatives agreements with the Authority.

With respect to counterparty risk, the Authority will also manage the agreements and all transactions entered into with its counterparties to ensure that the Authority's exposure to any of its counterparties does not exceed a proper amount.

Interest rate risk: The Authority is exposed to interest rate risk on its derivatives. On its pay-fixed, receive-variable derivatives, as the LIBOR or SIFMA swap index decreases, the Authority's net payment on the derivatives increases.

Basis risk: Basis risk refers to a mismatch between the interest rate received from the derivative counterparty and the interest rate actually owed on the Authority's bonds. Specifically, the Authority's basis risk is that the variable interest payment received from the counterparty will be less than the actual variable interest payments owed on the Authority's variable rate bonds. The mismatch between the Authority's actual bond rate and the derivative rate is the Authority's basis risk. As of June 30, 2020, the SIFMA swap index rate is 0.13% and US 1-month LIBOR is 0.16%.

Termination risk: Termination risk is the risk that the swap could be terminated as a result of any of several events, which may include a ratings downgrade of the Authority's single-family mortgage bonds or of a derivative counterparty covenant violation, bankruptcy, swap payment default, and default events as defined in the

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Authority's Single Family Mortgage Bonds Resolution; however, the Authority believes that the likelihood of any such termination event is remote.

Rollover risk: Rollover risk is the risk that the term of a particular swap contract is not coterminous with the related bonds. If an issuer entered into a swap to hedge for a specified period of time and then decides at swap maturity it wishes to maintain the same or similar hedge position, it may incur additional costs at that time. The Authority minimizes this risk by matching the term of the swaps with the maturity of the related bonds.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Transferred Out	Transferred In				Total
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	University Funds	Unemployment Benefits Fund	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 35,185	\$ 627,546	\$ 490,000	\$ 1,152,731
Tobacco Collections Fund	10,863	-	-	-	10,863
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	97,571	-	-	-	97,571
Unemployment Benefits Fund	13,941	-	-	-	13,941
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	134,695	-	-	-	134,695
Total	\$ 257,070	\$ 35,185	\$ 627,546	\$ 490,000	\$ 1,409,801

Transfers are used to move: 1) revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, 2) unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorization and 3) profits from the Liquor Control Act Fund as required by law.

NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds		
		Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Component Units
Accounts receivable:				
Taxes	\$ 1,070,101	\$ 797	\$ 119	\$ -
Pledges	3,069	-	-	343,617
Benefit overpayments	-	79,127	-	-
Employer contributions	-	142,425	-	-
Grants & contracts	1,124,147	1,429,405	-	-
Other	1,038,998	41,734	1,473	63,850
Less:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	779,517	860,820	-	7,305
Discount to present value	-	-	-	38,744
Accounts receivable (net)	<u>\$ 2,456,798</u>	<u>\$ 832,668</u>	<u>\$ 1,592</u>	<u>\$ 361,418</u>
Current	\$ 2,365,451	\$ 807,604	\$ 1,592	\$ 123,619
Noncurrent	91,347	25,064	-	237,799
Total	<u>\$ 2,456,798</u>	<u>\$ 832,668</u>	<u>\$ 1,592</u>	<u>\$ 361,418</u>
Loans receivable:				
Loans receivable	\$ 31,966	\$ 55,479	\$ -	\$ 2,329,401
Less:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	8,769	2,691	-	119,980
Loans receivable (net)	<u>\$ 23,197</u>	<u>\$ 52,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,421</u>
Current	\$ 11,793	\$ 3,434	\$ -	\$ 149,440
Noncurrent	11,404	49,354	-	2,059,981
Total	<u>\$ 23,197</u>	<u>\$ 52,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,421</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Due To Other Funds / Advances From Other Funds	Due From Other Funds/Advances To Other Funds						Total
	General Fund	Tobacco Settlement Authority	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Unemployment Benefits Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,813	\$ 399	\$ 137	\$ 79,918	\$ 82,267
Tobacco Settlement Authority	180	-	-	-	-	-	180
Tobacco Collections Fund	-	84,825	-	-	-	-	84,825
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	21,882	-	15	-	207	298	22,402
Unemployment Benefits Fund	11,882	-	-	-	-	-	11,882
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	13,283	-	-	-	-	113	13,396
Internal Service Funds	773	-	-	-	-	15,814	16,587
Total	\$48,000	\$ 84,825	\$ 1,828	\$ 399	\$ 344	\$96,143	\$231,539

\$64.3 million is due from the General Fund to the Workers' Compensation Fund (an Internal Service Fund) to fund the cost of claims incurred. Remaining interfund balances result mainly from the time lag between the dates (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system and (3) payments between funds are made.

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NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Reclass- ifications	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 948,797	\$ 1,181	\$ 29,988	\$ 1,874	\$ 978,092
Construction in progress	74,317	(19,062)	38,950	-	94,205
Computer software in progress	25,135	(5,621)	32,578	10,655	41,437
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>1,048,249</u>	<u>(23,502)</u>	<u>101,516</u>	<u>12,529</u>	<u>1,113,734</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Infrastructure	16,205,539	1,100	1,061,272	-	17,267,911
Buildings & improvements	1,982,900	14,254	17,018	2,940	2,011,232
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	650,480	156	50,801	21,013	680,424
Land improvements	99,325	2,371	4,071	-	105,767
Works of art & historical treasures	1,426	-	-	-	1,426
Computer software	293,552	5,621	1,379	-	300,552
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>19,233,222</u>	<u>23,502</u>	<u>1,134,541</u>	<u>23,953</u>	<u>20,367,312</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	8,424,483	-	581,497	-	9,005,980
Buildings & improvements	881,598	(18)	49,971	1,748	929,803
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	419,344	18	40,966	19,786	440,542
Land improvements	34,803	-	3,079	-	37,882
Works of art & historical treasures	296	-	16	-	312
Computer software	81,873	-	21,319	-	103,192
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>9,842,397</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>696,848</u>	<u>21,534</u>	<u>10,517,711</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated (net)	<u>9,390,825</u>	<u>23,502</u>	<u>437,693</u>	<u>2,419</u>	<u>9,849,601</u>
Governmental activities capital assets (net)	<u>\$10,439,074</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 539,209</u>	<u>\$ 14,948</u>	<u>\$10,963,335</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(continued)

	Beginning Balance	Reclass- ifications	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 98,188	\$ -	\$ 3,776	\$ 2,306	\$ 99,658
Land improvements	5,909	117	-	-	6,026
Library collections	374,768	-	17,119	1,343	390,544
Works of art	28,915	-	104	18	29,001
Construction in progress	404,263	(346,383)	307,682	728	364,834
Computer software in progress	45,206	(39,941)	4,950	2,978	7,237
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>957,249</u>	<u>(386,207)</u>	<u>333,631</u>	<u>7,373</u>	<u>897,300</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Infrastructure	1,187,369	27,773	15	-	1,215,157
Buildings & improvements	7,015,622	313,696	4,284	15,277	7,318,325
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	1,329,147	955	103,027	64,953	1,368,176
Land improvements	99,320	3,842	-	-	103,162
Library collections	300,370	-	11,186	2,175	309,381
Computer software	128,677	39,941	824	998	168,444
Goodwill	2,302	-	-	-	2,302
Trademarks	107	-	-	-	107
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>10,062,914</u>	<u>386,207</u>	<u>119,336</u>	<u>83,403</u>	<u>10,485,054</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	696,716	-	36,110	-	732,826
Buildings & improvements	3,088,902	-	220,951	5,724	3,304,129
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	905,363	-	100,923	59,816	946,470
Land improvements	58,108	-	4,538	-	62,646
Library collections	251,912	-	11,170	2,175	260,907
Computer software	83,758	-	15,267	998	98,027
Goodwill	1,296	-	154	-	1,450
Trademarks	60	-	7	-	67
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>5,086,115</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>389,120</u>	<u>68,713</u>	<u>5,406,522</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated (net)	<u>4,976,799</u>	<u>386,207</u>	<u>(269,784)</u>	<u>14,690</u>	<u>5,078,532</u>
Business-type activities capital assets (net)	<u>\$ 5,934,048</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 63,847</u>	<u>\$ 22,063</u>	<u>\$ 5,975,832</u>

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Depreciation was charged to functions of the primary government as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental activities:	
Administration & regulation	\$ 12,829
Education	3,894
Health & human rights	8,012
Human services	19,291
Justice & public defense	35,836
Economic development	844
Transportation	586,569
Agriculture & natural resources	<u>11,115</u>
Subtotal	678,390
Depreciation on capital assets held by the State's internal service funds is allocated to the various functions based on their use of the assets	<u>18,458</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 696,848</u></u>
Business-type activities:	
Enterprise	<u><u>\$ 389,120</u></u>

Discretely Presented Component Units (expressed in thousands)

Capital assets not being depreciated:	
Land	\$ 19,531
Construction in progress	<u>4,213</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>23,744</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:	
Infrastructure	28,661
Buildings & improvements	159,834
Machinery, equipment & vehicles	700
Land improvements	16,228
Computer software	<u>2,046</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	207,469
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>84,677</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated (net)	<u>122,792</u>
Discretely presented component units capital assets (net)	<u><u>\$ 146,536</u></u>

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2020, are summarized as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Beginning Balance Adjustment**	Beginning Balance, Restated	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance	Amounts due within one year
Governmental activities							
Compensated absences	\$ 303,721	\$ -	\$ 303,721	\$ 145,262	\$ 138,232	\$ 310,751	\$ 139,781
Capital leases	28,169	-	28,169	131	4,108	24,192	4,128
Bonds payable	1,442,712	-	1,442,712	7,230	64,876	1,385,066	121,710
Other financing arrangements payable	956	-	956	321	956	321	35
Net pension liability	1,023,518	-	1,023,518	1,113	117,559	907,072	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	189,902	-	189,902	12,503	-	202,405	10,511
Early retirement/termination benefits	20,955	-	20,955	11,018	11,193	20,780	8,629
Risk management	25,000	-	25,000	16,738	16,738	25,000	11,019
Pollution remediation	7,607	-	7,607	-	1,286	6,321	3,071
Other liabilities	689	-	689	-	62	627	60
Total *	<u>3,043,229</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,043,229</u>	<u>194,316</u>	<u>355,010</u>	<u>2,882,535</u>	<u>298,944</u>
Allocation of Internal Service							
Funds liabilities:							
Compensated absences	5,619	-	5,619	2,587	2,276	5,930	3,001
Net pension liability	20,070	-	20,070	-	2,419	17,651	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	3,438	-	3,438	212	-	3,650	189
Early retirement/termination benefits	621	-	621	232	326	527	199
Total	<u>29,748</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,748</u>	<u>3,031</u>	<u>5,021</u>	<u>27,758</u>	<u>3,389</u>
Total primary government - governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,072,977</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,072,977</u>	<u>\$ 197,347</u>	<u>\$ 360,031</u>	<u>\$ 2,910,293</u>	<u>\$ 302,333</u>
Business-type activities							
Compensated absences	\$ 224,323	\$ (673)	\$ 223,650	\$ 153,357	\$ 137,936	\$ 239,071	\$ 137,818
Capital leases	23,688	-	23,688	993	2,212	22,469	2,244
Bonds payable	1,945,238	-	1,945,238	177,953	317,482	1,805,709	117,260
Other financing arrangements payable	24,771	-	24,771	-	9,901	14,870	6,163
Net pension liability	177,089	-	177,089	-	6,068	171,021	-
Other postemployment benefits liability	250,351	-	250,351	30,368	26,652	254,067	17,714
Early retirement/termination benefits	1,618	-	1,618	49	1,468	199	105
Total primary government - business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,647,078</u>	<u>\$ (673)</u>	<u>\$ 2,646,405</u>	<u>\$ 362,720</u>	<u>\$ 501,719</u>	<u>\$ 2,507,406</u>	<u>\$ 281,304</u>

* The General Fund has typically been used to liquidate most long-term liabilities, except for \$748.1 million of bonds payable to be liquidated by the Tobacco Settlement Authority, a Special Revenue Fund.

** Business-type activities compensated absences were restated to remove \$673,000 related to custodial funds, which have been reclassified in accordance with GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (see NOTE 23).

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL LEASES

The State has entered into agreements to lease various equipment and property. The agreements have interest rates ranging from 1.64% to 15.40% and expire before June 30, 2035.

The State has also entered into a few installment purchase agreements. Because the amounts involved are not material, and the accounting treatment is similar, such agreements are reported together with capital leases.

Primary Government

Governmental Activities

The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum payments required (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 4,128	\$ 494
2022	4,219	396
2023	4,313	294
2024	3,792	189
2025	3,850	127
Thereafter	<u>3,890</u>	<u>64</u>
Total	<u>\$ 24,192</u>	<u>\$ 1,564</u>

The historical cost of assets acquired under capital leases and included in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements at June 30 follows (expressed in thousands):

Construction in progress	\$ 34,375
Equipment	<u>2,718</u>
Total	37,093
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(565)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 36,528</u>

Business-type Activities

The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum payments required (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 2,244	\$ 709
2022	2,314	636
2023	2,368	806
2024	2,211	707
2025	2,273	608
2026-2030	9,197	1,600
Thereafter	<u>1,862</u>	<u>101</u>
Total	<u>\$ 22,469</u>	<u>\$ 5,167</u>

The historical cost of assets acquired under capital leases and included in capital assets in the financial statements at June 30 follows (expressed in thousands):

Buildings & improvements	\$ 34,341
Equipment	<u>157</u>
Total	34,498
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,938)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 25,560</u>

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9 – OTHER FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS PAYABLE

Loans and Contracts Payable – Primary Government

Governmental Activities

The Iowa PBS Foundation has entered into agreements under the federal Paycheck Protection Program for a total of \$321,000 with an interest rate of 1.0%. The following is a schedule by year of the future minimum payments required (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 35	\$ 2
2022	70	3
2023	71	2
2024	72	1
2025	73	1
Total	<u>\$ 321</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>

Business-type Activities

Iowa State University, the University of Northern Iowa and the University of Iowa have entered into agreements for buildings and equipment for a total of \$61,645,000 with interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 5.34%. The following is a schedule by year of future minimum payments required (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 6,163	\$ 307
2022	3,737	157
2023	3,605	69
2024	548	11
2025	572	4
Thereafter	245	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,870</u>	<u>\$ 548</u>

(Notes continue on next page.)

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 – BONDS PAYABLE

Revenue bonds payable at June 30, 2020, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	ISSUE DATES	ORIGINAL ISSUANCE	INTEREST RATES	MATURITY DATE RANGE	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental activities					
Revenue bonds					
<i>Term bonds</i>					
Tobacco Settlement Authority	2006	\$ 813,645	5.38-6.50	2007-2046	\$ 662,340
IJOBS - 2010	2011	63,635	4.00-5.00	2034-2038	63,635
Total					<u>725,975</u>
<i>Serial bonds</i>					
Vision Iowa	2002	\$ 196,375	2.25-5.50	2002-2021	15,270
IJOBS - 2010	2011	87,675	2.50-5.00	2012-2030	55,915
Refunding, Prison Infrastructure - 2016	2017	79,790	5.00	2021-2027	79,790
Refunding, IJOBS - 2016	2017	265,425	2.00-5.00	2017-2029	192,605
Refunding, IJOBS - 2019	2019	143,675	5.00	2029-2034	143,675
Refunding, Iowa Utilities Board - 2020	2020	7,230	1.88	2021-2029	7,230
Total					<u>494,485</u>
<i>Capital appreciation bonds</i>					
Tobacco Settlement Authority	2006	\$ 551,790	6.25-7.13	2046	551,790
Total revenue bonds					1,772,250
Unamortized premium					78,811
Unamortized discount					(465,995)
Total governmental activities					<u>\$ 1,385,066</u>
Business-type activities					
Revenue bonds					
University of Iowa	2005-2020	\$ 1,361,770	0.30-5.00	2007-2050	\$ 1,093,020
Iowa State University	2009-2020	665,360	1.50-5.00	2011-2043	544,205
University of Northern Iowa	2012-2020	158,094	1.00-5.00	2012-2040	115,990
Total revenue bonds					1,753,215
Unamortized premium					52,717
Unamortized discount					(223)
Total business-type activities					<u>\$ 1,805,709</u>
COMPONENT UNITS					
Revenue bonds					
Iowa Finance Authority	1978-2020	\$ 2,918,836	variable (1)	2012-2050	\$ 2,105,092
Unamortized premium					223,563
Total component units					<u>\$ 2,328,655</u>

(1) Variable rates are as of June 30, 2020.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Primary Government – Governmental Activities

Vision Iowa

The State of Iowa has issued Vision Iowa Special Fund Bonds to provide grants or loans to communities to enhance local recreational, cultural and entertainment opportunities.

The State has pledged a portion of the future revenues to be deposited into the Vision Iowa Fund to repay \$196.4 million of bonds issued in November 2001. These revenues include a standing appropriation of \$15 million annually from gaming revenues, certain earnings on the Vision Iowa Fund and Bond Reserve Fund (including any amounts appropriated to replenish the Bond Reserve Fund to its required balance) and, to the extent of any shortfall in gaming revenues, Lottery revenues. The bonds are payable solely and only from certain revenues deposited into the Vision Iowa Fund and the Bond Reserve Fund and are payable through fiscal year 2021. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 100% of total deposits into the Vision Iowa Fund. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the debt is \$15.7 million. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total deposits into the Vision Iowa Fund were \$16.0 million and \$15.4 million, respectively.

The bonds are not debts of the State or any political subdivision of the State, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or a charge against the general credit or General Fund of the State.

Tobacco Settlement Authority

The Tobacco Settlement Authority (Authority) has issued Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds to advance refund outstanding tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds and to provide funding to the State for various capital projects.

Pursuant to a Sales Agreement between the State and the Authority, the State has pledged, as security for bonds issued by the Authority, 78% of the amounts payable to the State under the Master Settlement Agreement (the “MSA”) entered into by participating cigarette manufacturers (the “PMs”), 46 states (including the State) and six other U.S. jurisdictions in November 1998 in the settlement of certain smoking-related litigation, including the State’s right to receive future initial, annual and strategic contribution payments (the “TSRs”), to be made by the PMs under the MSA.

The bonds, issued by the Authority in fiscal year 2006 in the par amount of \$1.4 billion are payable through fiscal year 2046. The Authority has pledged, as the sole security for the bonds, 78% of the future TSRs payable under the terms of the Sales Agreement, investment earnings on certain accounts pledged under the bond indenture and amounts held in accounts established under the bond indenture (i.e. collection, debt service reserve, turbo redemption, etc.). As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$1,873.9 million with annual requirements ranging from \$109.0 million in 2021 to \$734.9 million in the final year. TSRs received by the State have averaged \$59.3 million per year over the last 22 years. For the current year, principal and interest paid by the Authority and the total TSRs recognized by the State were \$41.0 million and \$49.4 million, respectively.

The bonds are not a general obligation or general indebtedness of the Authority and do not constitute an obligation or indebtedness of the State or any political subdivision of the State. The State has no obligation or intention to satisfy any deficiency or default of any payment on the bonds.

Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building - 2009

The State of Iowa has issued Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2009, totaling \$12.6 million, to finance the cost of construction of a new building. All amounts collected by the Iowa Utilities Board shall be deposited in accordance with Iowa Code Sections 476.10 and 476.10B as chargeable expenses in each fiscal year until the amount of deposit is equal to the amount of principal and interest on the bonds due in that fiscal year. The bonds are payable from the IUB/OCA Bond Fund and are payable through fiscal year 2029.

In June 2020, the State issued \$7.2 million of Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, with an interest rate of 1.88%, to refund the outstanding Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate Building Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2009 bonds. \$7.2 million of proceeds and \$2.0 million of existing funds were used to refund the \$8.2 million of Series 2009 bonds. The current refunding of these bonds permitted the State to realize an economic gain (difference between present value of the old and new debt service payments) of \$1.1 million; and reduce the aggregate debt service payments by \$1.6 million over the next 9 years.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Principal and interest paid in the current year for the Series 2009 bonds totaled \$8.6 million. As of June 30, 2020, there is no principal or interest remaining to be paid on the Series 2009 bonds.

Prison Infrastructure – 2010

The State of Iowa has issued Special Obligation Bonds (Prison Infrastructure Fund), Series 2010 to finance the cost of construction of a new Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa and to redeem the outstanding Iowa Prison Infrastructure Fund Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2009. The State has pledged all funds deposited in the Prison Infrastructure Fund from fines, fees, costs, and forfeited bail collected by the clerks of the district court in criminal cases, including those collected for both scheduled and nonscheduled violations, but excluding fines and fees attributable to commercial vehicle violation citations issued after July 1, 1998, not reverting to the State's General Fund at the end of each fiscal year, plus interest earnings on moneys in the Prison Infrastructure Fund, to repay \$135.0 million in bonds issued in July 2010. In July 2016, the State issued the Special Obligation Refunding Bonds (Prison Infrastructure Fund), Series 2016, defeasing the 2021-2027 maturities of the Series 2010 bonds.

Principal and interest paid in the current year totaled \$10.7 million. As of June 30, 2020, there is no principal or interest remaining to be paid on the Series 2010 bonds.

IJOBS – 2010

The State of Iowa has issued IJOBS Program Special Obligation Bonds to finance certain infrastructure projects of the State and certain grant and loan programs of the State. The State has pledged a portion of future revenues to repay \$151.3 million in State of Iowa IJOBS Program Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2010A issued in October 2010. These revenues include amounts to be deposited in the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund including a standing appropriation of \$55.0 million annually from gaming revenues and, to the extent of any shortfall in gaming revenues, beer and liquor revenues. The bonds are payable from the Bond Reserve Fund including any amounts appropriated to replenish such fund and are payable through fiscal year 2038.

Annual principal and interest payments on the Series 2010A bonds are expected to require less than 18% of total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the Series 2010A bonds is \$179.2 million. Principal and interest paid on the Series 2010A bonds in the current year and total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund were \$10.1 million and \$56.1 million, respectively.

The bonds are limited special obligations of the State and do not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the State nor any political subdivision of the State, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or a charge against the general credit or General Fund of the State.

Refunding, Prison Infrastructure – 2016

The State of Iowa has issued Special Obligation Refunding Bonds (Prison Infrastructure Fund), Series 2016 to advance refund a portion of the outstanding Special Obligation Bonds (Prison Infrastructure Fund), Series 2010 and to pay certain costs of issuance. The State has pledged all funds deposited in the Prison Infrastructure Fund from fines, fees, costs, and forfeited bail collected by the clerks of the district court in criminal cases, including those collected for both scheduled and nonscheduled violations, but excluding fines and fees attributable to commercial vehicle violation citations not reverting to the State's General Fund at the end of each fiscal year, plus interest earnings on moneys in the Prison Infrastructure Fund to repay \$79.8 million in refunding bonds issued in July 2016. The bonds are payable from the Debt Service Reserve Fund and are payable through fiscal year 2027. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 26% of total deposits into the Prison Infrastructure Fund. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the debt is \$96.5 million. Interest paid in the current year and total deposits into the Prison Infrastructure Fund were \$4.0 million and \$15.4 million, respectively.

The bonds are limited special obligations of the State. The bonds and interest thereon do not constitute nor give rise to a pecuniary liability, general obligation or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or any political subdivision of the State within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation.

Refunding, IJOBS – 2016

The State of Iowa has issued IJOBS Program Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A to refund the IJOBS Program Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2009A, fund a Bond Reserve Fund and pay costs of issuance. The State has pledged a portion of future revenues to repay \$265.4 million of bonds issued in July 2016. These revenues include amounts to be deposited in the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund, including a standing appropriation of \$55.0 million annually from gaming revenues which would otherwise be deposited in the State's General Fund and,

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

to the extent of any shortfall in gaming revenues, beer and liquor revenues. The bonds are payable from the Bond Reserve Fund including any amounts appropriated to replenish such fund and are payable through fiscal year 2029. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 52% of total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the debt is \$237.6 million. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund were \$29.1 million and \$56.1 million, respectively.

The bonds are limited special obligations of the State and do not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the State, nor any political subdivision of the State, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or a charge against the general credit or General Fund of the State.

Refunding, IJOBS – 2019

The State of Iowa has issued IJOBS Program Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A to refund the IJOBS Program Special Obligation Bonds, Taxable Series 2009B, fund a Bond Reserve Fund and pay costs of issuance. The State has pledged a portion of future revenues to repay \$143.7 million of bonds issued in June 2019. These revenues include amounts to be deposited in the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund, including a standing appropriation of \$55.0 million annually from gaming revenues which would otherwise be deposited in the State's General Fund and, to the extent of any shortfall in gaming revenues, beer and liquor revenues. The bonds are payable from the Bond Reserve Fund including any amounts appropriated to replenish such fund and are payable through fiscal year 2034. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 13% of total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the debt is \$228.2 million. Interest paid for the current year and total deposits into the Revenue Bonds Debt Service Fund were \$7.0 million and \$56.1 million, respectively.

The bonds are limited special obligations of the State and do not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the State, nor any political subdivision of the State, or a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or a charge against the general credit or General Fund of the State.

Refunding, Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building – 2020

The State of Iowa has issued Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building Special Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020 to refund the Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building Special Obligation Bonds, Series 2009, fund a Debt Service Reserve Fund, and pay certain costs of issuance. The Series 2020 bonds will be payable solely and only out of moneys, assets, or revenues of the Chargeable Expenses Fund (as defined in Iowa Code Section 12.91(1)(c)). In accordance with Iowa Code Section 12.91, the Treasurer shall deposit in the Chargeable Expenses Fund all amounts collected by the Iowa Utilities Board in accordance with Iowa Code Sections 476.10 and 476.10B as chargeable expenses in each fiscal year until the amount on deposit in the Chargeable Expenses Fund is equal to the amount of principal and interest on the Series 2020 bonds due in that fiscal year. The bonds are payable from the Bond Fund and are payable through fiscal year 2029. As of June 30, 2020, total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the debt is \$7.9 million.

The bonds are not debts of the State or of any political subdivision of the State, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or a charge against the general credit or General Fund of the State.

Prior Year Bond Defeasances

In a prior year, the State defeased the School Infrastructure Special Fund Refunding Bonds, Series 2012, and the 2021-2027 maturities of the Special Obligation Bonds (Prison Infrastructure Fund), Series 2010, by placing proceeds from existing resources into irrevocable trusts with escrow agents to provide for all future debt service payments. Accordingly, trust account assets and the liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, bonds totaling \$89.3 million are considered defeased.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Future bond debt service requirements of the Primary Government – Governmental Activities are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 121,710	\$ 64,070
2022	36,424	57,430
2023	38,209	55,633
2024	40,103	53,746
2025	42,073	51,766
2026-2030	182,946	229,034
2031-2035	320,840	178,126
2036-2040	128,905	104,808
2041-2045	135,120	63,218
Thereafter	725,920	8,978
Total	\$ 1,772,250	\$ 866,809

B. Primary Government – Business-type Activities

Universities

During the current year, the *University of Iowa* issued the following revenue bonds:

- \$30.1 million of University of Iowa Facilities Corporation Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2019, with an interest rate range of 3.00-5.00% to provide for the acquisition and construction of facilities for the benefit of the University of Iowa. The bonds are payable solely from the lease payments paid by the University for the facilities.

During the current year, the *University of Iowa* issued the following revenue refunding bonds:

- \$17.7 million of Telecommunications Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2020, with an average interest rate of 3.06% and accrued interest of \$45,000 to current refund \$18.6 million of outstanding Telecommunications Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2009, with interest rates ranging between 3.30% and 4.25%. Net bond proceeds of \$18.8 million were placed in an irrevocable escrow account with the University as trustee. The escrow account is sufficient to fully service all remaining principal and interest due on the bonds. The Series S.U.I. 2009 bonds will be called on July 1, 2020. The refunding permitted the University to realize an economic gain of \$2.5 million; and reduced the aggregate debt service payments by \$2.5 million over the next 16 years.
- \$29.0 million of University of Iowa Facilities Corporation (UIFC) Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2020, with an average interest rate of 3.50% and accrued interest of \$76,000 to current refund (1) \$21.5 million of outstanding UIFC Revenue Bonds (John and Mary Pappajohn Biomedical Discovery Building Project), Series S.U.I. 2011, with interest rates ranging between 3.00% and 4.38%, (2) \$12.4 million of outstanding UIFC Revenue Bonds (College of Public Health Project), Series S.U.I. 2010, with interest rates ranging between 4.00% and 4.25%, and (3) \$3.9 million of outstanding UIFC Revenue Bonds (Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver Biomedical Research Facility Project), Series S.U.I. 2010, with an interest rate of 4.00%. Net bond proceeds of \$38.0 million were placed in an irrevocable escrow account with the University as trustee. The escrow account is sufficient to fully service all remaining principal and interest due on the bonds. The Series S.U.I. 2011 and S.U.I. 2010 bonds will be called on August 1, 2020. The refunding permitted the University to realize an economic gain of \$6.9 million; and reduced the aggregate debt service payments by \$11.3 million over the next 17 years.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In March 2020, in conjunction with the public-private partnership that the *University of Iowa* entered into with University of Iowa Energy Collaborative LLC, the University defeased \$140.3 million of outstanding Utility System Revenue Bonds, as detailed in the table below. A total of \$156.1 million was placed in an irrevocable escrow account with the University as trustee. The escrow account is sufficient to fully service all remaining principal and interest due on the bonds. The Utility System Revenue Bonds will be called on November 1, 2020-2026. Also, in March, the University called and defeased \$3.1 million of Utility System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2011.

Series	Utility System Revenue Bonds (in millions)
S.U.I. 2010	\$ 18.2
S.U.I. 2012	19.4
S.U.I. 2013	7.0
S.U.I. 2014	11.2
S.U.I. 2015	22.2
S.U.I. 2015A	10.8
S.U.I. 2016	13.8
S.U.I. 2016A	13.9
S.U.I. 2018	23.8
	<u>\$ 140.3</u>

In prior years, the *University of Iowa* defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, bonds totaling \$216.1 million for the University of Iowa were considered defeased.

During the current year, *Iowa State University* issued \$60.0 million of Athletic Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series I.S.U. 2020, with an interest rate range of 2.00-5.00% to construct and equip improvements at Jack Trice Stadium. The revenues pledged to these bonds are net revenues of the Athletic Facilities System.

During the current year, *Iowa State University* issued \$17.6 million of Dormitory System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series I.S.U. 2020, with an interest rate of 5.00%. \$20.1 million of proceeds and \$1.8 million of debt service reserve funds were placed in an irrevocable escrow account to refund \$21.9 million of outstanding Dormitory System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series I.S.U. 2010, 2011 and 2011A. The current refunding of these bonds permitted the University to realize an economic gain of \$1.6 million; and reduced the aggregate debt service payments by \$3.3 million over the next 7 years.

In prior years, *Iowa State University* defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, bonds totaling \$42.5 million for Iowa State University were considered defeased.

During the current year, the *University of Northern Iowa* issued \$17.7 million of Utility System Revenue Bonds, Series U.N.I. 2020, with an interest rate range of 2.00-5.00% to pay the costs of constructing, equipping, installing, furnishing, replacing, and renovating the Utility System of the University, and to currently refund a lease-purchase financing obligation originally issued to construct utility improvements on the University's campus. The bonds are payable from net revenues of the Utility System and Utility System student fees.

In prior years, the *University of Northern Iowa* defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, bonds totaling \$11.0 million for the University of Northern Iowa were considered defeased.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Future bond debt service requirements for bonds of the Primary Government – Business-type Activities are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 95,395	\$ 56,795
2022	96,671	53,975
2023	102,272	50,796
2024	104,608	47,302
2025	106,634	43,659
2026-2030	517,798	163,097
2031-2035	426,079	81,418
2036-2040	233,589	23,477
2041-2045	41,264	3,047
Thereafter	7,040	646
Total	<u>\$ 1,731,350</u>	<u>\$ 524,212</u>

C. Component Units

Iowa Finance Authority

The Iowa Finance Authority (Authority) is authorized and has issued bonds to provide affordable mortgage financing and to meet the 20% State match required for federal capitalization grants which are used to provide loans for construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities. The bonds are payable principally from repayments of such loans. The obligations do not constitute a debt of the State of Iowa and the State is not liable for any repayments.

The bonds are secured, as described in the applicable bond resolution, by the revenues, moneys, investments, loans and other assets in the programs and accounts established by the respective bond resolutions.

Direct placement bonds have been issued to the U.S. Treasury and Federal Home Loan Bank. These bonds are secured with the mortgaged-backed securities or loans purchased with the bond proceeds and have both principal and interest receipts pledged to the bondholders.

The Single-Family Mortgage Bonds Resolution and the Multifamily Housing Bonds Master Trust Indenture contain covenants that require the Authority to make payments of principal and interest from amounts available in the Authority's General Account should deficiencies occur in the accounts established for such payments by the respective bond resolutions.

During the current fiscal year, the Authority issued three new bond series totaling \$454.2 million to purchase mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans. The Authority made bond payments of \$153.8 million.

In January 2020, the Authority used \$12.9 million of cash from the SRF Equity Accounts to provide resources to purchase State and Local Government Series (SLGS) securities that were placed into an irrevocable trust to provide funds for future debt service payments on \$12.4 million of SRF bonds. The funds required for this transaction exceeded the net carrying value of the defeased debt by \$0.6 million. This defeasance was undertaken to retire the oldest debt outstanding in the portfolio that would be available for redemption on August 1, 2020, and in addition, to achieve debt service savings resulting in an economic gain of \$0.8 million.

In prior years, the Authority defeased certain SRF revenue bonds by issuing bonds to provide resources to purchase investment securities that were placed into an irrevocable trust to provide funds for future debt service payments. The irrevocable trust account assets and the liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the Authority's financial statements. As of June 30, 2020, bonds totaling \$219.8 million were considered defeased.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Future bond debt service requirements for the bonds of the Component Units are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 80,959	\$ 78,365
2022	80,391	76,226
2023	75,220	73,193
2024	82,079	70,137
2025	81,894	67,007
2026-2030	453,796	284,140
2031-2035	466,955	186,976
2036-2040	410,761	96,721
2041-2045	247,512	37,605
Thereafter	125,525	8,518
Total	<u>\$2,105,092</u>	<u>\$ 978,888</u>

(Notes continue on next page.)

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

Accounts payable and accruals at June 30, 2020, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Current	Noncurrent
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
Governmental activities		
Salaries & fringes	\$ 21,554	\$ -
Early retirement/termination benefits	8,828	12,479
Risk management	11,019	13,981
Pollution remediation	3,071	3,250
State aid	741,236	-
Trade & other payables	761,978	53,368
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,547,686	\$ 83,078
Business-type activities		
Salaries & fringes	\$ 231,000	\$ 88
Early retirement/termination benefits	105	94
General claims	71,547	-
Unemployment benefits	95,921	-
Trade & other payables	254,676	21,526
Total business-type activities	\$ 653,249	\$ 21,708
COMPONENT UNITS		
Annuity & life income obligations	\$ 348	\$ 22,584
Lotto prizes & annuity prizes payable	5,431	400
Other	73,801	39,874
Total component units	\$ 79,580	\$ 62,858

Pollution Remediation Obligations

An estimate for pollution remediation obligations is recorded when the State knows or reasonably believes a site is polluted and when any one of the following events occurs: (1) the State is compelled to take remediation action because pollution creates an imminent endangerment to public health/welfare or the environment, (2) the State is in violation of a pollution prevention-related permit or license, (3) the State is named, or will likely be named, by a regulator as a responsible party or potentially responsible party for remediation, (4) the State is named, or will likely be named, in a lawsuit to compel it to participate in remediation or (5) the State commences or legally obligates itself to commence cleanup activities or monitoring/maintenance of remediation efforts.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, pollution remediation obligations totaled \$6.3 million, including \$6.2 million for the Iowa Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Program.

Leaking underground storage tanks meeting certain eligibility requirements are covered by the Iowa Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Program. Statutory authority for this program is found in Chapter 455G of the Code of Iowa. The program was established to expend funds for remedial action and underground storage tank improvements. Estimated remediation outlays for leaking underground storage tanks are developed by groundwater professionals. The estimations are based on a range of expected outlays, net of expected cost recoveries, if any, for the type and amount of pollution contamination detected. All estimates for pollution remediation obligations are reviewed and adjusted periodically for price changes, additional contamination and any other changes detected.

The pollution remediation obligation does not include outlays for certain site cleanup activities or operation/maintenance costs because those outlays were not reasonably estimable.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12 – NET POSITION/GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

A. Net Position Restricted By Enabling Legislation

The Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position reports \$924.9 million of Restricted Net Position, of which \$15.9 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

B. Governmental Fund Balances

Fund balances for governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. The *nonspendable* fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or legally or contractually required to remain intact. *Restricted* fund balances are reported when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. *Committed* fund balance amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the State’s highest level of decision making authority. The Iowa Legislature and Governor represent the State’s highest level of decision-making authority. Formal action consists of legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor and is required to establish, modify or rescind a limitation. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. Other governmental funds may report a negative unassigned fund balance if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed or assigned to those purposes.

The nonspendable and spendable fund balances for governmental funds at June 30, 2020, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	GENERAL FUND	TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY	TOBACCO COLLECTIONS FUND	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
NONSPENDABLE					
Inventory & prepaid expenditures	\$ 99,455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 460	\$ 99,915
Permanent fund principal	-	-	-	15,571	15,571
Total nonspendable	99,455	-	-	16,031	115,486
SPENDABLE					
Restricted:					
Administration & regulation	195,208	166,143	-	5,780	367,131
Education	41,020	-	-	56,821	97,841
Health & human rights	11,868	-	-	2,312	14,180
Human services	11,987	-	-	39	12,026
Justice & public defense	22,627	-	-	760	23,387
Economic development	8	-	-	-	8
Transportation	486,361	-	-	4,906	491,267
Agriculture & natural resources	546	-	-	47	593
Total restricted	769,625	166,143	-	70,665	1,006,433
Committed:					
Cash reserve	587,968	-	-	-	587,968
Economic emergency	191,536	-	-	-	191,536
Administration & regulation	722,536	-	-	5,569	728,105
Education	42,672	-	-	21	42,693
Health & human rights	69,082	-	-	8	69,090
Human services	251,560	-	-	1,848	253,408
Justice & public defense	94,644	-	-	3,163	97,807
Economic development	21,049	-	-	-	21,049
Transportation	37,051	-	-	2	37,053
Agriculture & natural resources	122,205	-	-	10,180	132,385
Total committed	2,140,303	-	-	20,791	2,161,094
Unassigned	(357,748)	-	(84,825)	(8)	(442,581)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,651,635	\$ 166,143	\$ (84,825)	\$ 107,479	\$ 2,840,432

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The State maintains two reserve funds: the Cash Reserve Fund and the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund. These funds were established by formal action of the highest level of decision making authority as they were created by legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor. The law restricts the use and purpose of each fund. Formal action is required to use resources in the funds, modify their purpose or change the balances of the funds. Fund balances for both funds are included in the committed spendable fund balance classification.

See NOTE 1, section Q for additional information on the two reserve funds and section R for minimum fund balance requirements.

NOTE 13 – OPERATING LEASES

The State has leased office space and equipment. These leases have been classified as operating leases and expire before June 30, 2053. In most cases, management expects the leases will be renewed or replaced by other leases.

A. Primary Government

Governmental Activities

The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 11,195
2022	9,218
2023	7,121
2024	4,776
2025	3,412
2026-2030	5,874
2031-2035	759
2036-2040	363
2041-2045	74
2046-2050	3
Thereafter	2
Total	<u>\$ 42,797</u>

All leases contain nonappropriation clauses indicating continuation of the lease is subject to funding by the Legislature.

Rental expense for the year ended June 30, 2020 for all operating leases, except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed, totaled \$15.8 million. Rental expense has not been adjusted for sublease rentals totaling \$0.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Business-type Activities

The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 18,837
2022	13,586
2023	12,259
2024	11,440
2025	10,244
2026-2030	42,753
2031-2035	15,958
Thereafter	2,834
Total	<u>\$ 127,911</u>

Rental expense for the year ended June 30, 2020 for all operating leases, except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed, totaled \$19.8 million.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. Component Units

The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 2,980
2022	2,674
2023	2,581
2024	2,101
2025	2,014
2026-2030	4,025
Thereafter	<u>3,167</u>
Total	<u>\$ 19,542</u>

Rental expense for the year ended June 30, 2020 for all operating leases, except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed, totaled \$3.6 million.

NOTE 14 – LESSOR OPERATING LEASES

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources leases tracts of land for agricultural purposes valued at \$12.2 million. Glenwood Resource Center leases building space that is fully depreciated (net of accumulated depreciation of \$7.1 million). Iowa PBS leases antenna and building space, and Iowa Workforce Development leases building space, for which no value has been assigned to the leased portions. The Iowa Department of Transportation leases land and office space valued at \$2.7 million. Iowa State University leases building space valued at \$2.4 million (net of accumulated depreciation of \$1.7 million), tower space valued at \$0.3 million (net of accumulated depreciation of \$0.2 million), equipment with an original value of \$0.6 million, and tracts of land for agricultural purposes valued at \$0.3 million. The University of Northern Iowa leases buildings valued at \$0.2 million (net of accumulated depreciation of \$0.9 million), tracts of land for agricultural purposes valued at \$0.1 million and tower space for which no value has been assigned to the lease portions. The Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School leases land and buildings valued at \$4.2 million (net of accumulated depreciation of \$3.0 million).

The following is a schedule by year of minimum future rentals on operating leases as of June 30, 2020 (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	\$ 5,133
2022	3,533
2023	2,564
2024	1,992
2025	869
2026-2030	2,326
2031-2035	1,344
2036-2040	832
2041-2045	632
2046-2050	632
2051-2055	632
2056-2060	631
2061-2065	631
Thereafter	<u>442</u>
Total	<u>\$ 22,193</u>

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15 – PENSION PLANS

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies & Pension Totals

Pensions

The financial statements of the Iowa Public Employees’ Retirement System (IPERS), Peace Officers’ Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS) and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS) are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions to each plan are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide contributions. Benefits, refunds and annuities are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and contributions from the employer after the measurement date but before the end of the employer’s reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions consist of unrecognized items not yet credited to pension expense and the unamortized portion of the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

Investments

IPERS – All investments are reported at fair value.

IPERS has no investment in any specific stock or bond issues of any commercial or industrial organization, other than the U.S. government and its instrumentalities, whose fair value exceeds 5.00% of the plan net position available for benefits.

PORS and JRS – Investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value.

PORS’ and JRS’ investments in governmental bonds and treasury notes constitute approximately 2.85% and 6.50%, respectively, of total assets. PORS and JRS are not permitted to invest more than 5.00% of their System accounts in any one corporate issuer without written direction and approval of the Treasurer of State of Iowa.

Pension Totals

At June 30, 2020, the State of Iowa recognized the following amounts related to pensions in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting (expressed in thousands):

	Defined Benefit				
	Cost-sharing, Multiple-employer		Single-employer		
	IPERS - Primary Government	IPERS - Discretely Presented Component Units	PORS	JRS	Total
Net pension liability	\$ 935,492	\$ 20,530	\$ 146,504	\$ 13,748	\$ 1,116,274
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	284,657	4,810	51,504	13,410	354,381
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	220,923	4,360	41,683	14,074	281,040
Pension expense for the period associated with net pension liabilities	178,548	3,358	21,269	8,196	211,371

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. Pension Plans

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS)

General Information about the Plan

Plan Description. IPERS, a public employee retirement system, was created in 1953 by the Iowa Legislature. IPERS benefits are established under Chapter 97B of the Iowa Code. IPERS is the administrator of the cost-sharing, multiple-employer, contributory defined benefit public employee retirement system.

Participation in IPERS is mandatory for most state, county and local public employees, employees of school districts and certain elected officials. Membership is optional for some individuals, including the members of the Iowa Legislature. At June 30, 2020, IPERS had 1,944 public employers with 170,380 active members contributing to the system.

Plan Membership.

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	126,600	123,781
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	78,360	72,207
Active employees	170,380	172,304
Total	375,340	368,292

IPERS has three membership classes: (1) Regular, (2) Sheriffs and Deputies, and (3) Protection Occupation. Each membership class has different retirement benefits and contribution rates. The regular membership accounts for approximately 95% of all members.

Benefits Provided. Members are eligible for all rights and benefits once they become vested. *Regular members*, prior to July 1, 2012, vested after completing four years of covered service or upon reaching the age of 55 while in IPERS-covered employment. Beginning July 1, 2012, regular members vested after seven years of covered service or upon reaching the age of 65 while in IPERS-covered employment. *Special Service members (Sheriffs and Deputies and Protection Occupation)* vest when they complete four years of covered service or reach the age of 55 while in covered employment.

At retirement, members have six benefit options. Each option provides for lifetime monthly member benefits and available death benefits. The benefit amounts are dependent upon the option selected, but once calculated, remain constant. However, members which began receiving benefits before July 1, 1990, receive a guaranteed dividend with their November payment per Iowa Code Section 97B.49F(1)(b).

- **Regular members** are eligible for full benefits at normal retirement which occurs at: (1) age 65, (2) age 62 with 20 or more years of covered employment, or (3) when years of service plus age equal or exceed 88. This membership class cannot receive benefits before 55, and those who are 70 and still working for a covered employer may receive benefits while still employed. Monthly benefits are equal to a member's highest five-year average salary multiplied by a percentage based on years of service, up to a maximum of 65%. Members with service before June 30, 2012, the highest three-year average salary as of that date will be used if it is greater than the highest five-year average salary. If retirement occurs prior to normal retirement, an early-retirement reduction is permanently applied to benefits. For service earned prior to July 1, 2012, the reduction is 0.25% for each month benefits are received before the earliest *normal retirement*. For service earned on or after July 1, 2012, the reduction increases to 0.50% per month benefits are received before the member reaches age 65.
- **Special Service members** have different retirement eligibility requirements than regular members. Both special service member classes are eligible for monthly benefits equal to the average of the highest three years' salary multiplied by a percentage based on years of service, up to a maximum of 72%.
 - **Sheriffs and deputies** are eligible for retirement benefits at age 50, with 22 years of qualified service.
 - **Protection occupation members** are eligible for retirement benefits if vested, no longer working for an IPERS-covered employer, and reach age 55.

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Disability Benefits. A vested member that is awarded federal Social Security disability or Railroad Retirement disability benefits is eligible to claim IPERS benefits regardless of age. Disability benefits are not reduced for early retirement. Special service members that retire due to a disability may be eligible for regular member or special service member disability benefits.

Death Benefits. If a member dies before retirement, their designated beneficiary may receive a lump-sum payment based on the greater of two formulas: (1) actuarial present value of the member's accrued benefit as of the date of death, or (2) actual years of service divided by either 30 years for a regular member/22 years for special service member multiplied by the member's highest annual covered wage plus the member's accumulated contributions. If the member's beneficiary is a sole individual, they will be offered either a lump sum or life time annuity. If a member dies after retirement, the beneficiary is paid according to the benefit option selected by the member at the time of retirement.

Contributions. A valuation of the liabilities and assets of the IPERS Trust Fund is performed annually by IPERS' actuary in accordance with Iowa Code Section 97B.4(4)(d). The actuary also calculates an actuarial contribution rate for each membership group, which is the contribution rate necessary to fully fund the benefits provided under Iowa Code Chapter 97B.

IPERS' Contribution Rate Funding Policy requires that the actuarial contribution rate be determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method and the actuarial assumptions and methods approved by the IPERS Investment Board. The actuarial contribution rate covers normal cost plus the unfunded actuarial liability contribution. The unfunded actuarial liability contribution is determined as a level percentage of payroll based on the actuarial amortization method adopted by the Investment Board.

Although the actuarial contribution rates are calculated each year for all three membership groups, the required contribution rates for the Regular membership were set in law through June 30, 2012. From fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2013, the rate required was less than the actuarial rate, in spite of rate increases passed by the Iowa Legislature in 2006 and 2010. Effective July 1, 2012, as a result of a 2010 law change, the contribution rates are established by IPERS following the annual actuarial valuation, which applies IPERS' Contribution Rate Funding Policy and actuarial amortization method. Iowa statute limits the amount rates can vary to 1.0 percentage point each year for Regular members.

Iowa statute authorizes the required contribution rate for certain members and employers engaged in law enforcement, fire safety and protection occupations to be set to the Contribution Rate Funding Policy. Therefore, these groups have consistently paid the rate needed to fully fund their benefits.

In fiscal year 2020, the contribution rates for all members exceeded the actuarial rates.

	Fiscal Year 2020		
	Employee	Employer	Total
Regular members	6.29%	9.44%	15.73%
Sheriffs and deputies	9.51%	9.51%	19.02%
Protection occupation members	6.61%	9.91%	16.52%

Contributions are remitted by participating employers. Wages were covered up to the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a)(17) compensation limit of \$280,000 for calendar year 2019 and \$285,000 for calendar year 2020. There are no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

The State's employer contributions to IPERS for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were \$139,227,000 and \$134,356,000, respectively.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method.

- Inflation rate: 2.60%
- Long-term rate of return: 7.00%
- Projected salary increases: 3.25% – 16.25%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Generational Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards as well as other adjustments based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Projection Scale MP-2017. Different adjustments apply to pre-retirement, post-retirement, and

STATE OF IOWA

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post-disability mortality tables. Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Employee Table, post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, and post-disability mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the four-year period ending June 30, 2017. That experience study report is dated March 24, 2017.

The long-term rate of return, 7.00% effective June 30, 2019, is reviewed as part of regular experience studies, prepared every four years for IPERS. The Investment Board elected to accelerate the experience study of the economic assumptions by one year, performing the study in early 2017. That recent analysis of economic assumptions is outlined in a report dated March 24, 2017. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and an analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) along with estimates of variability and correlations for each asset class, were developed by the investment consultant. These ranges were combined to develop the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans, which cover a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in IPERS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019, are shown in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Core-plus fixed income	27.00%	1.71%
Domestic equity	22.00%	5.60%
International equity	15.00%	6.08%
Private equity	11.00%	10.13%
Private real assets	7.50%	4.76%
Public real assets	7.00%	2.81%
Public credit	3.50%	3.32%
Private credit	3.00%	3.01%
Global smart beta equity	3.00%	5.82%
Cash	1.00%	-0.21%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan contributions from members and the State will be made according to the current Contribution Rate Funding Policy. That policy is currently: (1) employee contributions are 40% of the required contribution rate for regular and protection occupation members and 50% of the required contribution rate for sheriffs and deputies; and (2) employer contributions are 60% of the required contribution rate for regular and protection occupation members and 50% of the required contribution rate for sheriffs and deputies; and (3) administrative expense in the prior year were projected forward with inflation as an estimate for administrative expense in the current and future years. The portion of the expenses in future years allocated to the current members was based on the proportionate share of covered payroll in each year for the remainder of existing members to the total covered payroll for all members. Based on those assumptions, the pension fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00% was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The municipal bond rate was not used in determining the discount rate, but if it were required, the rate would have been 3.50%. The projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2118.

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The components of the IPERS' total net pension liability (NPL) at June 30 are (expressed in thousands):

	2020	2019
Total pension liability	\$ 41,072,427	\$ 39,801,339
Plan fiduciary net position	34,047,692	34,010,681
Employers' net pension liability	\$ 7,024,735	\$ 5,790,658
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.90%	85.45%

IPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to IPERS, P.O. Box 9117, Des Moines, IA 50306-9117, at info@ipers.org, or by calling 515-281-0020.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued IPERS financial report, as well as the fiduciary combining statements included in the supplementary information section of this report.

State of Iowa Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability Assumptions and Inputs

At June 30, 2020, the State reported a total of \$956.1 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, with \$935.6 million in the primary government and \$20.5 million in the discretely presented component units. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019, used to calculate the net pension liability was determined based on the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation for funding, dated October 31, 2019.

The State's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the State's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the State's total proportion was 16.509771% (16.155224% in the primary government and 0.354547% in the discretely presented component units). This was a decrease of 0.420907% from the State's total proportion (a decrease of 0.406372% in the primary government and a decrease of 0.014535% in the discretely presented component units), measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the State recognized IPERS pension expense of \$178.5 million for the primary government and \$3.4 million for the discretely presented component units. The State also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to IPERS pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources (expressed in thousands)		
	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,684	\$ 57	\$ 3,741
Changes in assumptions	112,750	2,199	114,949
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	29,561	224	29,785
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	139,227	2,330	141,557
Total	\$ 285,222	\$ 4,810	\$ 290,032

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Deferred Inflows of Resources (expressed in thousands)		
	Primary	Discretely Presented	Total
	Government	Component Units	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 34,631	\$ 738	\$ 35,369
Changes in assumptions	438	-	438
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	123,069	2,314	125,383
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	62,661	1,308	63,969
Total	<u>\$ 220,799</u>	<u>\$ 4,360</u>	<u>\$ 225,159</u>

The primary government and discretely presented component units reported deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions of \$139.2 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, as a result of employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2021	\$ (23,458)	\$ (555)	\$ (24,013)
2022	(21,648)	(484)	(22,132)
2023	(20,321)	(476)	(20,797)
2024	(16,897)	(441)	(17,338)
2025	7,520	76	7,596
Total	<u>\$ (74,804)</u>	<u>\$ (1,880)</u>	<u>\$ (76,684)</u>

There are no non-employer contributing entities to IPERS.

Sensitivity Analysis. The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability was calculated using a discount rate of 7.00%, as well as a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
	State's proportionate share of the net pension liability:		
Primary government	\$ 1,770,831	\$ 935,567	\$ 235,096
Discretely presented component units	36,456	20,530	7,173
Total	<u>\$ 1,807,287</u>	<u>\$ 956,097</u>	<u>\$ 242,269</u>

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2020, the State reported payables of \$3.1 million for legally required employer contributions and \$2.1 million for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to IPERS.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS)

General Information about the Plan

Plan Description. PORS was created under Chapter 97A of the Code of Iowa to provide retirement and other benefits for the peace officers of the Iowa Department of Public Safety. PORS is the administrator of the single-employer defined benefit pension plan.

A member that leaves employment before attaining retirement age but after completing at least four years of covered service is vested and entitled to receive a service retirement benefit upon attaining the minimum retirement age provided their accumulated contributions have not been withdrawn.

Plan Membership. At June 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	635
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	42
Nonvested terminations	7
Active employees	555
Total	<u>1,239</u>

Benefits Provided. PORS provides service retirement benefits, ordinary disability retirement benefits, accidental disability benefits, ordinary death benefits, accidental death benefits and line of duty death benefits. Benefits vest after four years of credited service.

- *Service retirement benefits* are calculated as 60.5% of the member's average final compensation plus an additional 2.75% for each year of service over 22 years, not to exceed ten additional years, or a maximum of 88%. The member's average final compensation is the average earnable compensation of the member during the member's highest three years of service as a member of the Iowa Department of Public Safety. A member may retire with a service allowance after completing 22 years of creditable service and attaining the minimum service retirement age of 55.
- *Ordinary disability retirement benefits* are equal to 50% of the member's average final compensation, except if the member has not had five or more years of membership service. Then the member will receive a pension equal to 25% of the member's average final compensation. If the member has had 22 or more years of membership service, the member shall receive the greater of the benefit that would be payable under a service retirement if the member were 55 years of age or 50% of the member's average final compensation. A member may receive ordinary disability retirement benefits if the medical board, after a medical examination of the member, has certified the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty and such incapacity is likely to be permanent and the member should be retired.
- *Accidental disability benefit* is equal to 60% of the member's average final compensation. If the member has had 22 or more years of membership service, the member will receive the greater of the benefit payable under a service retirement if the member were 55 years of age or 60% of the member's average final compensation. A member who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as the result of an injury, disease or exposure occurring while in the actual performance of duty will be retired, provided the medical board has certified such member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, such incapacity is likely to be permanent and the member should be retired.
- *Ordinary death benefit* is provided to the beneficiaries of a member with one or more years of service and no pension payable for accidental death benefits an amount equal to 50% of the final year of compensation. If the member was in service at the time of death, the beneficiary, if qualified, may elect to receive a pension equal to 40% of the average final compensation, but not less than an amount equal to 25% of the compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the Iowa highway safety patrol payable immediately upon the death of the member. If the member was not in service at the time of death, the pension will be reduced to a prorated service allowance payable commencing when the member would have attained the age of 55. In addition, each child of the member will be paid a monthly pension equal to 6% of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer.

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- *Accidental death benefit* is payable to the member's surviving spouse, children or dependent parent upon the death of a member as a result of an accident or exposure occurring in the performance of duty in an amount equal to 50% of the average final compensation of the member. If there is a surviving spouse, each child of a member will be paid a monthly pension equal to 6% of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer. If there is no surviving spouse, children or dependent parent, the death will be treated as an ordinary death and the benefit will be payable to the member's estate.
- *Line of duty death benefit* is provided upon the receipt of evidence and proof the death of a member in service was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty, the person authorized to receive an accidental death benefit will receive a lump sum payment equal to \$100,000.

Adjustments to Benefits. All benefits payable to retired members and to beneficiaries, except children of a deceased member, are adjusted on July 1 and January 1, for changes in salary scales. An amount equal to a percentage of the difference between the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member of the same rank and position in the salary scale as was held by the retired or deceased member at the time of the member's retirement or death, for July of the current year less that of the preceding July will be added to the monthly benefit of each member as follows:

- 40% for members receiving a service retirement allowance, beneficiaries receiving an accidental death benefit, members with five or more years of membership who are receiving an ordinary disability benefit, and members receiving an accidental disability benefit.
- 24% for members with less than five years of membership who are receiving an ordinary disability benefit and for beneficiaries receiving an ordinary death benefit.
- Surviving spouses of retirees receive 50% of the amounts above, as applicable, but the amount shall not be less than 25% of the monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer.

For each adjustment occurring on July 1, an additional fixed amount is added to the initial monthly pension based on the years since the member retired: 0-4 years \$15; 5-9 years \$20; 10-14 years \$25; 15-19 years \$30; and 20 or more years \$35.

Surviving children's pensions are adjusted each July to equal 6% of monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

Contributions. Contributions to PORS were made pursuant to Chapter 97A of the Code of Iowa and were not based upon actuarial determinations. Therefore, actual contributions differ from the annual required contribution. The member contribution rate is 11.4%. The employer contribution rate is the lessor of 37.0% of payroll and the actuarial rate, but not less than 17.0% of payroll. In addition, the State contributed an additional \$5 million and will continue the supplemental contribution until the funded status of PORS attains 85%. Contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The State of Iowa has historically followed a contribution policy of appropriating funds based upon a percentage of the current salaries for which funds are appropriated.

The member contribution required and contributed was \$5,535,000, representing 11.4% of the current year covered payroll. The State contribution required by statute and the amount actually contributed was \$22,364,000. \$5,000,000 of the State contribution was an annual appropriation, which was in addition to the required employer 37.0% contribution rate. Costs of administering the plan are financed through employer contributions and investment income.

An actuarial valuation of PORS' assets and liabilities is required at least once every two years per Chapter 97A of the Code of Iowa.

PORS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Peace Officers' Retirement and Disability System, Public Safety Building, 215 East 7th Street, Des Moines, IA 50319 or at info@aos.iowa.gov.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Inflation: 2.50%
- Salary increases: 4.00% to 8.50%, including inflation
- Investment rate of return: 7.00% compounded annually, net of investment expense, and including inflation

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with a one-year age set-back for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with a one-year age set-back for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016. Disability mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with a four-year age set-forward for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2016. The experience study report is dated June 19, 2017.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is reviewed as part of the experience study. The most recent economic experience study was performed in March 2020. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including the long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data and an analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by investment consultants are often intended for use over a 10-year investment horizon and are not always useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The long-term rate of return assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption (30 to 50 years) and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large cap equities	25.00%	5.41%
Small/mid cap equities	15.00%	6.39%
International equity - developed	18.75%	6.28%
International equity - emerging	6.25%	9.92%
Core bonds	22.75%	1.09%
High-yield bonds	2.25%	3.81%
Real estate	10.00%	4.21%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan contributions from members and the State will be made at the current contribution rates as set in State statute: (1) employee contribution rate: 11.4%; (2) employer contribution rate: the lesser of 37.0% of payroll and the actuarial rate, but not less than 17.0% of payroll; and (3) supplemental State contributions: \$5 million until PORS is 85% funded. Based on those assumptions, the pension fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets was applied to all periods of

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projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The municipal bond rate was not used in determining the discount rate, but if it were required, the rate would have been 2.19%. The projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2119.

Sensitivity Analysis. The net pension liability was calculated using a discount rate of 7.00%, as well as a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Net pension liability	\$ 253,940	\$ 146,504	\$ 59,013

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PORS financial report, as well as the fiduciary combining statements included in the supplementary information section of this report.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease) Expressed in Thousands		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
	Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 684,752	\$ 539,362
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	12,692	-	12,692
Interest	50,117	-	50,117
Differences between expected and actual experience	(5,567)	-	(5,567)
Changes in assumptions	42,755	-	42,755
Contributions - employer	-	22,364	(22,364)
Contributions - employee	-	5,535	(5,535)
Net investment income	-	71,219	(71,219)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(33,672)	(33,672)	-
Administrative expense	-	(235)	235
Net changes	66,325	65,211	1,114
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 751,077	\$ 604,573	\$ 146,504

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the State recognized pension expense related to PORS of \$21.3 million. At June 30, 2020, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for PORS from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 10,330
Changes in assumptions	51,504	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	31,353
Total	\$ 51,504	\$ 41,683

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Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,		
2021	\$	(2,974)
2022		4,377
2023		4,390
2024		403
2025		3,625
Total	\$	9,821

There are no non-employer contributing entities to PORS.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2020, the State reported payables of \$671,000 for legally required employer contributions and \$207,000 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PORS.

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

General Information about the Plan

Plan Description. JRS was created under Chapter 602 of the Code of Iowa to provide pension benefits to judges serving on the Supreme Court, District Courts and the Court of Appeals. JRS is the administrator of a single-employer defined benefit pension plan.

Plan Membership. At June 30, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	222
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	3
Active employees	206
Total	431

Benefits Provided. JRS provides retirement annuities to judges with at least four years of service as a judge of one or more of the above courts and is at least age 65 or has served 20 years of consecutive service as a judge of one or more of the above courts and is at least age 50.

The annual annuity benefits available under JRS are:

- *Judge* – 3.25% of the average annual basic salary for the highest three years as a judge multiplied by the judge’s years of service, not to exceed an amount equal to a *specified percentage* of the highest basic annual salary the judge received at the time the judge separated from service.
- *Senior judge* – 3.00% (retirement prior to July 1, 2006) or 3.25% (retirement on or after July 1, 2006) of the basic senior judge salary multiplied by the judge’s years of service, not to exceed an amount equal to a *specified percentage* of the basic senior judge salary as of the time the senior judge separated from service. The basic senior judge salary is equal to the highest salary the judge is receiving or received at the time the judge separated from full time service plus 75% of the difference between that salary and the basic current salary of the office the judge last served as a judge. Effective January 1, 2018, a judge must be 62 years of age or older at the time a judge assumes senior status. Senior judges may only serve for a total of six years and shall cease holding office upon reaching age 78. These requirements do not apply to judges who have 20 years of service prior to January 1, 2018.
- The *specified percentages* to determine maximum annuity benefits for judges and senior judges are: (1) 50% for judges who retired prior to July 1, 1998, (2) 52% for judges who retired and received an annuity on or after July 1, 1998 but before July 1, 2000, (3) 56% for judges who retired and received an annuity on or after July 1, 2000 but before July 1, 2001, (4) 60% for judges who retired and received an annuity

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on or after July 1, 2001 but before July 1, 2006, and (5) 65% for judges who retired and received an annuity on or after July 1, 2006.

- *Disability* – any member who has served as a judge for a total of four years or more and is deemed permanently incapacitated, mentally or physically, to perform his/her duties shall be entitled to an annuity that would be the same as computed under a retirement annuity.
- *Survivor* – annuity is equal to 50% of the amount the retired judge was receiving or would have received at the time of their death.

Contributions. The contributions to JRS are made pursuant to Section 602.9104 of the Code of Iowa and are not based upon actuarial determinations. Therefore, actual contributions differ from the annual required contribution.

Judges contribute to JRS at the rate of 9.35% multiplied by the basic salary of the judge. The State contributes an amount equal to 30.60% of the basic salary of all covered judges. Commencing with the first fiscal year in which JRS attains fully funded status, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the member contribution shall be 40% of the required contribution rate and the State contribution shall be 60% of the required contribution rate.

The member contribution required and contributed was \$2,814,000, representing 9.35% of the current year covered payroll. The State contribution required by statute and the amount contributed was \$9,211,000. The State share is to be based on 30.60% of actual salaries. Costs of administering the plan are financed through State appropriation, member contributions and investment income.

An actuarial valuation of JRS' assets and liabilities is required at least once every four years per Section 602.9116 of the Code of Iowa.

JRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Judicial Retirement System, Iowa Judicial Branch, 1111 East Court Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50319 or at info@aos.iowa.gov.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age normal actuarial cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Inflation: 2.60%
- Salary increases: 3.75%, including inflation
- Investment rate of return: 6.75%, net of investment expense, and including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with a two-year age setback and generational improvements using MP-2017.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which covered the five-year period ending June 30, 2018. The experience study report is dated September 28, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is reviewed as part of the experience study. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including the long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and an analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) along with estimates of variability and correlations were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to develop the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by investment consultants are often intended for use over a 10-year investment horizon and are not always useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The long-term rate of return assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption (30 to 50 years) and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large cap equities	25.00%	6.08%
Small/mid cap equities	15.00%	6.89%
International equity - developed	18.75%	6.89%
International equity - emerging	6.25%	9.72%
Core bonds	22.75%	1.17%
High-yield bonds	2.25%	3.51%
Real estate (core)	10.00%	4.50%
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan contributions from members and the State will be made at the current contribution rates as set in State statute: (1) employee contribution rate: 9.35% until the plan is fully funded, after which employees will contribute 40% of the actuarially required contribution rate; and (2) employer contribution rate: 30.60% until the plan is fully funded, after which the employer will contribute 60% of the actuarially required contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The municipal bond rate was not used in determining the discount rate, but if it were required, the rate would have been 2.19%. The projected future benefit payments for all current plan members were projected through 2119.

Sensitivity Analysis. The net pension liability was calculated using a discount rate of 6.75%, as well as a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Net pension liability	\$ 40,199	\$ 13,748	\$ (8,760)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued JRS financial report, as well as the fiduciary combining statements included in the supplementary information section of this report.

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Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease) Expressed in Thousands		
	Total	Plan Fiduciary	Net
	Pension Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 243,632	\$ 216,405	\$ 27,227
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	7,666	-	7,666
Interest	15,957	-	15,957
Differences between expected and actual experience	(7,323)	-	(7,323)
Contributions - employer	-	9,211	(9,211)
Contributions - employee	-	2,814	(2,814)
Net investment income	-	17,776	(17,776)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,699)	(14,699)	-
Administrative expense	-	(22)	22
Net changes	1,601	15,080	(13,479)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 245,233	\$ 231,485	\$ 13,748

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the State recognized pension expense related to JRS of \$8.2 million. At June 30, 2020, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for JRS from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 7,822
Changes in assumptions	13,410	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	6,252
Total	\$ 13,410	\$ 14,074

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	\$ (185)
2022	2,967
2023	(611)
2024	(1,947)
2025	(888)
Total	\$ (664)

There are no non-employer contributing entities to JRS.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2020, the State reported payables of \$355,000 for legally required employer contributions and \$108,000 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to JRS.

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C. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association – College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) Retirement Program

The Universities, Board of Regents, Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, Iowa School for the Deaf and Iowa Public Radio contribute to the TIAA-CREF retirement program, which is a defined contribution plan. TIAA-CREF administers the retirement plan for the institutions listed above. The defined contribution retirement plan provides individual annuities for each plan participant. As required by the Board of Regents and the Code of Iowa, all eligible employees must participate in a retirement plan from the date they are employed.

Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, are established in accordance with the Board of Regents, State of Iowa policy and specified by the contract with TIAA-CREF. Contributions made by both employer and employee vest immediately, except at Iowa State University where employer contributions vest after three years. As specified by the contract agreement with TIAA-CREF, each employee through the fifth year of employment contributes 3.33% of the first \$4,800 of earnings and 5.00% on the balance of earnings. The employer through the fifth year of employment contributes 6.67% of the first \$4,800 of earnings and 10.00% on the balance of earnings. Upon completion of five years of service, the employee contributes 5.00% and the employer contributes 10.00% on all earnings.

During fiscal years 2020 and 2019, the employers' required and actual contributions amounted to \$178,260,000 and \$174,871,000, respectively. During fiscal years 2020 and 2019, the employees' required and actual contributions amounted to \$89,802,000 and \$87,648,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2020, the employers reported payables of \$14,395,000 for legally required employer contributions and \$7,181,000 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to TIAA-CREF.

NOTE 16 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Other Postemployment Benefits Totals

At June 30, 2020, the State of Iowa recognized the following amounts related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB) in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting (expressed in thousands):

	Defined Benefit - Single-employer			
	State Plan	State Plan	University Plan	Total
	Primary	Discretely Presented	Primary	
	Government	Component Units	Government	
Total OPEB liability	\$ 208,229	\$ 3,826	\$ 251,893	
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	15,398	438	84,316	100,152
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	7,623	290	119,492	127,405
OPEB expense for the period associated with total OPEB liabilities	21,432	404	13,178	35,014

B. State Plan

Plan Description

The State of Iowa provides access to postretirement medical benefits to all retirees as required by Chapter 509A.13 of the Code of Iowa. Although the retirees generally must pay 100% of the premium rate, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB No. 75), requires that employers recognize the Implicit Rate Subsidy that exists in postretirement medical plans provided by governmental employers.

The Implicit Rate Subsidy refers to the concept that retirees under the age of 65 (i.e. not eligible for Medicare) generate higher claims on average than active participants. When a medical plan is self-insured or fully insured through a third-party administrator, a premium is usually determined by analyzing the claims of the entire population in the plan and adjusting for administrative costs. The resulting premium is called a blended premium because it blends the claims of active and retired participants. Since individuals generally have more and higher claims as they get older, the blended premium paid for retirees is lower than their expected claims. Another way of considering this is that if the retirees were removed from the plan, the premium for the active group would be lower; therefore, the retirees' premiums are being subsidized by the active group. Since the employer generally pays a

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large portion or all of the premiums for the active group, this subsidy creates a liability for the employer. The difference between the expected claims for the retiree group and the blended premium is called the Implicit Rate Subsidy.

The State of Iowa Postretirement Medical Plan operates as a single-employer retiree benefit plan which provides medical insurance benefits for retirees. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4, of GASB No. 75. The State currently finances the retiree benefit plan on a pay-as-you-go basis.

A copy of the plan's separately issued actuarial valuation may be obtained by writing to the Iowa Department of Administrative Services, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

Plan Membership

There are 17,448 active and 2,227 retired participants in the plan.

Plan Benefits

The State currently offers three plans which are available to participants: Iowa Choice, National Choice and SPOC (Alliance Select). The contribution requirements of the plan participants are established and may be amended by the State Legislature.

Total OPEB Liability

The total OPEB liability of \$212,055,000 (\$208,229,000 in the primary government and \$3,826,000 in the discretely presented component units), was measured as of June 30, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The total OPEB liability was rolled forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Inflation: 2.60%
- Salary increases: 3.25% to 16.25%, based on years of service
- Discount rate: 2.21%, as of June 30, 2020
- Healthcare cost trend rate – managed care plans: 6.00% initial, decreasing to 4.14%
- Healthcare cost trend rate – non-managed care plans: 6.30% initial, decreasing to 4.14%

The majority of State of Iowa employees are participants in the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS). For this reason, the individual salary increases, the mortality rates, withdrawal, retirement and age of spouse assumptions are based on the assumptions used for the IPERS Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2019. The plan participation and coverage at retirement assumptions are based upon the recent experience of the State of Iowa Postretirement Medical Plan.

The discount rate is based on the municipal bond rate of 2.21% using the 20-year Bond Buyer GO Index as of June 30, 2020.

Mortality rates for general population pre-retirement employees were based on the RP-2014 Employee Table, Generational using MP-2017, set back 4 years for both males and females. Mortality rates for postretirement employees were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, Generational using MP-2017, with an 8.5% increase in rates above age 75 for males and no age adjustment for females.

Mortality rates for the SPOC population pre-retirement employees were based on the RP-2014 Employee Table, Generational using MP-2017, set back 3 years for males and 4 years for females. Mortality rates for postretirement employees were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Table, Generational using MP-2017, set forward 1 year for males with an 10.0% increase in rates above age 75, and no age adjustment for females

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Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease) Expressed in Thousands		
	Primary	Discrete	Total
	Government	Component Units	
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 195,410	\$ 3,664	\$ 199,074
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	13,295	196	13,491
Interest	7,138	106	7,244
Difference between expected and actual experience	(6,718)	(124)	(6,842)
Change in assumptions	10,238	188	10,426
Benefit payments - implicit subsidy	(11,134)	(204)	(11,338)
Net changes	12,819	162	12,981
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 208,229	\$ 3,826	\$ 212,055

The following changes in assumptions are also reflected in the change in the total OPEB liability:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.50% to 2.21%.
- Updated medical claims costs and premiums based on recent experience.
- Updated annual medical trend rates based on industry observations and the current SOA-Getzen model.
- Updated mortality assumptions and the salary scale to be consistent with the assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 IPERS actuarial valuation.

Sensitivity Analysis – Changes to the Discount Rate. The total OPEB liability was calculated using a discount rate of 2.21%, as well as a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.21%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.21%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	(1.21%)	Discount Rate (2.21%)	(3.21%)
Total OPEB liability			
Primary government	\$ 221,745	\$ 208,229	\$ 195,155
Discretely presented component units	4,074	3,826	3,586
Total	\$ 225,819	\$ 212,055	\$ 198,741

Sensitivity Analysis – Changes to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. The total OPEB liability was calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate of 6.00%, as well as a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.00%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	(5.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (6.00%)	(7.00%)
Total OPEB liability			
Primary government	\$ 185,818	\$ 208,229	\$ 234,703
Discretely presented component units	3,414	3,826	4,312
Total	\$ 189,232	\$ 212,055	\$ 239,015

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OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the State of Iowa recognized OPEB expense related to the Plan of \$21,836,000 (\$21,432,000 in the primary government and \$404,000 in the discretely presented component units). At June 30, 2020, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for the Plan from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		
	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
	Changes in assumptions	\$ 14,531	\$ 214
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	867	224	1,091
Total	\$ 15,398	\$ 438	\$ 15,836

	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
	Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 6,709	\$ 98
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	914	192	1,106
Total	\$ 7,623	\$ 290	\$ 7,913

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

Year Ending June 30,	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2021	\$ 1,084	\$ 21	\$ 1,105
2022	1,084	21	1,105
2023	1,084	21	1,105
2024	1,084	21	1,105
2025	1,084	21	1,105
Thereafter	2,355	43	2,398
Total	\$ 7,775	\$ 148	\$ 7,923

C. University Plans

Plan Description

The University of Iowa (U of I), Iowa State University (ISU) and the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) operate single employer benefit plans which provide medical, dental and life insurance benefits for retirees and their spouses. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4, of GASB No. 75.

Plan Benefits

Detailed plan benefit information is available in the Universities' separately issued financial reports. These reports may be obtained by writing to the Iowa Department of Administrative Services, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319.

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Plan Membership

	2020		
	U of I	ISU	UNI
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,790	2,932	676
Active employees	18,785	6,494	1,761
Total	21,575	9,426	2,437

Total OPEB Liability

The total OPEB liability of \$251,893.00 is reported based on the following measurement dates, actuarial valuation dates, and actuarial assumptions:

	U of I	ISU	UNI
Measurement date	June 30, 2019	January 1, 2020	June 30, 2020
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2019	January 1, 2020	June 30, 2020
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal - level % of salary	Entry age normal - level % of salary
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay on an open basis	Linearly on a principal only basis	Linearly on a principal only basis
Amortization period	10.08 years (LDT 12.37 years)	7 years	7 years
Discount rate	3.50%	3.26%	2.66%
Medical trend rate	6.42% (7.33% for post age 65)	8.00%	8.00%
Ultimate medical trend rate	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.60%	2.60%
Payroll growth rate	3.00%	0.00-13.00%	3.25%

Discount Rate. The U of I discount rate of 3.50% is based on the Bond Buyer 20 Year GO Municipal Bond Index as of June 30, 2019. The ISU discount rate of 3.26% is based on the Bond Buyer GO 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index as of January 1, 2020. The UNI discount rate of 2.66% is based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index as of June 30, 2020.

Mortality Rates. The U of I rates are from the Pub-2010 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2018. The ISU rates are from the RPH-2019 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019. The UNI rates are from Pub-2010 Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease) Expressed in Thousands		
	U of I	ISU	UNI
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 146,157	\$ 78,321	\$ 23,803
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	3,860	6,714	1,769
Interest	5,604	3,382	885
Difference between expected and actual experience	4,430	(24,818)	(10,479)
Change in assumptions	26,867	2,251	(74)
Benefit payments	(10,497)	(5,571)	(711)
Net changes	30,264	(18,042)	(8,610)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 176,421	\$ 60,279	\$ 15,193

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The following changes in assumptions are also reflected in the change in the total OPEB liability:

U of I

- Increased the discount rate from 3.87% to 3.50%.
- Changed the mortality assumption for healthy lives from the RP-2014 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using the Scale MP-2016 to Pub-2010 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2018 by classification.
- Changed the mortality assumption for disabled lives from the CIA 1988-94 LTD table to the Pub-2010 Disabled Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2018.
- Updated the health care trend rate assumption to a schedule of rates beginning at 6.65% in 2019, grading down to 4.50% in 2028 and beyond for pre-65 participants and 7.61% in 2019 grading down to 4.50% in 2029 and beyond for post-65 participants.
- Changed the marginal cost adjustment factors from 60.1% to 62.9% for pre-65 participants and from 87.6% to 89.5% for post-65 participants.
- Updated the impact of the excise tax on high cost plans due to healthcare reform, based on current claims and medical trend assumptions.

ISU

- Decreased the discount rate from 4.11% to 3.26%.
- Changed the mortality assumption for actives and healthy retirees from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 General Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019, for surviving spouses from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019, and for disabled retirees from the RPH-2017 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 set forward 10 years to Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019.
- Medical trend rates have been set to an initial rate of 8.00% decreasing by 0.50% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

UNI

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.51% to 2.66%.
- Changed the mortality assumption from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 General Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for non-faculty employees and retirees, to Pub-2010 Teachers Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for faculty employees and retirees, and to Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for surviving spouses.
- Updated the termination and retirement rates to follow the actuarial assumptions from the IPERS actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.
- Medical trend rates have been set to an initial rate of 8.00% decreasing by 0.50% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

Sensitivity Analysis – Changes to the Discount Rate. The total OPEB liability was calculated using a discount rate of 3.50%, 3.26% and 2.66% for the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and the University of Northern Iowa, respectively, as well as a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.50%, 2.26% and 1.66%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.50%, 4.26% and 3.66%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (2.50%, 2.26% & 1.66%)	Current Discount Rate (3.50%, 3.26% & 2.66%)	1% Increase (4.50%, 4.26% & 3.66%)
Total OPEB liability			
U of I	\$ 191,796	\$ 176,421	\$ 162,551
ISU	64,198	60,279	56,653
UNI	16,396	15,193	14,075

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Sensitivity Analysis – Changes to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. The total OPEB liability was calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate of 6.42%, 8.00% and 8.00% for the University of Iowa, Iowa State University, and the University of Northern Iowa, respectively, as well as a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.42%, 7.00% and 7.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.42%, 9.00% and 9.00%) than the current rate. The sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate is presented below (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease (5.42%, 7.00% & 7.00%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (6.42%, 8.00% & 8.00%)	1% Increase (7.42%, 9.00% & 9.00%)
Total OPEB liability			
U of I	\$ 163,169	\$ 176,421	\$ 192,817
ISU	55,550	60,279	65,755
UNI	13,655	15,193	17,007

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the U of I, ISU, and UNI recognized OPEB expense related to the Plans of \$6.5 million, \$5.8 million, and \$0.9 million, respectively. At June 30, 2020, the U of I, ISU, and UNI reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for the Plans from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		
	U of I	ISU	UNI
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 38,872	\$ 1,758	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	25,078	5,453	1,224
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,931	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 75,881</u>	<u>\$ 7,211</u>	<u>\$ 1,224</u>

	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	U of I	ISU	UNI
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 755	\$ 25,827	\$ 11,359
Changes in assumptions	78,955	2,533	63
Total	<u>\$ 79,710</u>	<u>\$ 28,360</u>	<u>\$ 11,422</u>

Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	U of I	ISU	UNI
2021	\$ (2,974)	\$ (4,347)	\$ (1,716)
2022	(2,974)	(4,347)	(1,716)
2023	(2,974)	(4,347)	(1,716)
2024	(2,974)	(4,347)	(1,716)
2025	(2,959)	(3,761)	(1,826)
Thereafter	(905)	-	(1,507)
Total	<u>\$ (15,760)</u>	<u>\$ (21,149)</u>	<u>\$ (10,197)</u>

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NOTE 17 – OTHER TERMINATION BENEFITS

A. Board of Regents Retirement Incentive Options

The Board of Regents approved the University of Iowa 2015 Retirement Incentive Program in February 2015. Those eligible for participation in the 2015 program were non-University of Iowa Health Care faculty, professional and scientific employees, merit employees and institutional officials who had attained age 57 and at least 10 years of continuous benefit eligible employment by January 31, 2015. The employees' department head and the appropriate administrative officers approved the employee's participation. Upon retirement, participants will be provided health and dental insurance with the University paying the full cost of the single employee premium or its standard share of any coverage other than single for a period of five years. This contribution shall be equal to the amount contributed for an active employee in the same plan. During the first three years, the University will pay both the employer and employee retirement plan contributions, and during the next two years will pay only the employer contribution.

The University's contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, totaled \$1.3 million for 183 participants in the Retirement Incentive Program.

B. State Police Officers Council

The State Police Officers Council (SPOC) Collective Bargaining Agreement provides upon retirement, including disability retirement, credit for all unused sick leave.

Accumulated unused sick leave in both the active and banked sick leave accounts shall be converted at current value and credited to the employee's account for the purpose of paying the cost of the monthly premiums of a health insurance and/or life insurance policy.

Upon written authority from or upon the death of a retired employee, or upon the death of an active employee, the spouse or the surviving spouse shall be entitled to the value of the sick leave bank in both the active and banked sick leave accounts, as converted in the previous paragraph, for the purpose of paying the cost of monthly premiums of the health insurance and/or life insurance policy for the employee's spouse or dependents.

If the carrier of either the health or life insurance policy is not a current contracted carrier with the State of Iowa, SPOC or any of its suborganizations, the employee or spouse shall be eligible for reimbursement of a premium payment to that carrier upon submission of proof of payment. If there is dissolution of marriage or divorce, it is the employee's responsibility to withdraw their authority.

The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis for Department of Public Safety retirees and are fully funded for Department of Natural Resources retirees.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, 293 SPOC retirees received benefits totaling \$1.8 million.

C. Other Voluntary Termination Benefit Programs

Voluntary termination benefit programs have been established through collective bargaining for Executive branch AFSCME and IUP employees, Judicial branch AFSCME and PPME employees and Community Based Corrections employees. The programs are also offered to Executive branch non-contract employees, Judicial branch non-contract employees, Legislative employees and Community Based Corrections non-contract employees, except for judicial officers. The programs allow employees who are eligible upon a bona fide retirement to use the value of their unused sick leave to pay the employer share of the monthly premium of the State's group health insurance plan after their retirement.

Upon retirement, employees shall first receive cash payment for accumulated, unused sick leave converted at the employee's current regular hourly rate of pay, up to \$2,000, payable with the final payroll warrant that includes the employee's retirement date. The value of the remaining balance of the accrued sick leave will be converted based upon the original balance (before the cash payment). The remainder of the sick leave value is calculated as follows, based on the number of sick hours the employee had before the cash payment:

If the sick leave balance is:

Zero to 750 hours
Over 750 hours to 1,500 hours
Over 1,500 hours

The conversion rate is:

60% of the value
80% of the value
100% of the value

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The final calculated dollar value will be credited to the employee’s Sick Leave Insurance Program (SLIP) account. Each month, the retiree’s former employing department will pay 100% of the employer share of the selected state group health insurance premium from the retiree’s SLIP account. The retiree is responsible for any additional premiums associated with the employee/retiree share.

The employer will continue to pay the employer’s share of the health insurance premium each month until the converted value of the employee’s sick leave balance is exhausted, the employee is eligible for Medicare, the employee waives the benefit or the employee dies, whichever comes first. The retired employees may stay with the same health insurance program as when employed or switch down at any time without underwriting. The converted value of the sick leave can only be applied to the employer’s share of health insurance premium payments. It has no cash value and it is not transferable to another use or to an heir.

If a retired employee who has utilized this benefit returns to permanent State employment, all remaining balances in the SLIP account will be forfeited.

All program benefits are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis by the department from which the employee retired. Amounts due for this program have been recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, 1,192 employees from the Executive and Legislative branches have retired and received benefits totaling \$9.9 million under SLIP. In addition, 185 employees from the Judicial branch and Community Based Corrections have retired and received benefits totaling \$1.9 million under SLIP.

NOTE 18 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Self-Insurance/Retention of Risk

It is the policy of the State not to purchase commercial insurance, except as detailed below in section B, for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. Instead, State management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally and set aside assets for claim settlement in its internal service funds or to pay claims from the General Fund.

Specific claim adjustment expenditures/expenses and estimated recoveries on unsettled claims are included in the determination of claims liability. Other allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenditures/expenses are not included.

The State is self-insured for various risks of loss related to work injuries of its employees. The Workers’ Compensation Fund, an internal service fund, services workers’ compensation claims. The liability for unpaid claims is estimated based on the average cost per claim-type determined from an actuarial review. Changes in the balances for estimated claims liabilities for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims & Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
FY 2019	\$ 68,536	27,786	29,772	\$ 66,550
FY 2020	66,550	28,243	25,219	69,574

The State is self-insured for various risks of loss related to its motor vehicle fleet. The Vehicle Dispatcher Self-Insurance Fund, an internal service fund, services liability and property damage claims. The liability for unpaid claims is estimated based on historical experience and the application of an industry standard of 40% for IBNR claims. Changes in the balances for estimated claims liabilities for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims & Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
FY 2019	\$ 2,231	2,952	1,147	\$ 4,036
FY 2020	4,036	(2,635)	1,120	281

The State is self-insured for various risks of loss related to the operation of the Board of Regents Institutions’ motor vehicle fleets. The Regent’s Motor Vehicle Liability Self-Insurance Fund, an internal service fund, services liability and property damage claims. The liability for unpaid claims is estimated based on statistical techniques that reflect

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recent settlements, similar claim history and other economic and social factors. Changes in the balances for estimated claims liabilities for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims & Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
FY 2019	\$ 1,288	501	632	\$ 1,157
FY 2020	1,157	474	770	861

The State is self-insured for risks of loss related to property damage and torts. All claims must be filed with the State Appeal Board which has the authority to approve or reject claims. Claims allowed in an amount greater than \$5,000 require the unanimous approval of all members of the Board, the Attorney General and the District Court of the State of Iowa for Polk County. The liability for unpaid claims is estimated based on historical experience and analysis. Changes in the balances for estimated claims liabilities for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims & Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
FY 2019	\$ 25,000	8,822	8,822	\$ 25,000
FY 2020	25,000	16,738	16,738	25,000

The Universities retain risk liability for medical faculty malpractice; medical, dental, unemployment and workers' compensation coverage for some employees; and for various property damage not covered as described below. The estimates of claim liabilities for faculty medical malpractice and employee medical, dental, unemployment and workers' compensation are based on actuarial analysis. The estimates of the claims liabilities for various property damages are based on historical analysis. Changes in the balances for estimated claims liabilities for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 were (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims & Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
FY 2019	\$ 45,839	451,601	431,533	\$ 65,907
FY 2020	65,907	447,673	447,077	66,503

B. Insurance/Transfer of Risk

The State insures with commercial insurers for certain risks of loss assuming liability for any deductibles and claims in excess of coverage limitations.

- State employee benefits for health, dental, long-term disability and life insurance coverage are fully insured.
- The State maintains an employee fidelity bond for up to \$2.0 million.
- The University of Iowa is insured for \$2.0 billion for catastrophic property loss for general fund properties with a \$2.0 million deductible on general University buildings. Additional coverage is provided for auxiliary enterprises. The fine art collections are insured for \$211.6 million.
- Iowa State University is insured for \$2.7 billion for catastrophic property loss for general fund properties with a \$2.0 million deductible on general University buildings. Additional coverage is provided for auxiliary enterprises.
- The University of Northern Iowa is insured for \$1.2 billion for catastrophic property loss for general fund properties with a \$1.0 million deductible on general University buildings. Additional coverage is provided for auxiliary enterprises.
- The Iowa School for the Deaf is insured for catastrophic loss liabilities for \$82.8 million after a \$1.0 million deductible.
- The Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School is insured for catastrophic loss liabilities for \$52.2 million after a \$1.0 million deductible.

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- The eight Judicial Districts individually insure buildings and contents with coverage ranging from \$30.1 million to \$4.3 million.
- Iowa Workforce Development is insured for \$25.2 million for buildings and contents.
- Iowa PBS insures broadcasting trucks and contents for \$3.4 million.
- The Iowa Department of Administrative Services is insured for construction projects for \$2.0 million, with additional coverage for the project value of individual projects in excess of \$2.0 million.
- The Iowa Lottery Authority is insured for \$12.0 million for buildings and contents. Additional coverage of \$10.0 million is provided for commercial umbrella liability.
- The Iowa Finance Authority is insured for \$15.1 million for buildings and contents.

There were no settlements in excess of coverage for the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 19 – LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The *Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS)* has commitments to fund an additional \$2.3 billion to various private equity/debt partnerships, \$160.6 million to various real estate debt partnerships, and \$217.0 million to corporate debt partnerships at June 30, 2020.

IPERS monitors, evaluates, and takes the necessary actions related to litigation for or against IPERS. This includes, but is not limited to, federal and state court actions and defending administrative appeals filed against IPERS.

IPERS participates in federal securities class-actions as the lead plaintiff, co-lead plaintiff, a named plaintiff, or a member of the class action. During the fiscal year, IPERS made 38 recoveries in the amount of \$4.0 million that are reflected in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

IPERS successfully defended several appeals filed under the Iowa Administrative Procedures Act. No administrative appeal resulted in a loss to the Trust Fund.

The following commitments and obligations remain at June 30, 2020:

- *Iowa Department of Transportation* has contractual obligations for construction and other contracts of \$688.6 million (net of \$622.7 million in anticipated federal funding).
- *University of Iowa* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$130.0 million.
- *Iowa State University* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$60.9 million.
- *University of Northern Iowa* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$9.4 million.
- *Iowa Department of Natural Resources* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$15.5 million.
- *Iowa Department of Administrative Services* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$21.9 million.
- *Iowa Department of Human Rights* has outstanding contractual obligations of \$29.1 million.
- *Iowa Department of Human Services* has outstanding contractual obligations of \$689.2 million.
- *Iowa Office of the Chief Information Officer* has outstanding contractual obligations of \$51.5 million.
- *Iowa Department of Public Defense* has outstanding contractual obligations for construction and other contracts of \$8.8 million.
- *Iowa Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management* has outstanding contractual obligations of \$22.3 million.
- *Iowa Department of Public Safety* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$2.4 million.
- *Iowa Finance Authority* has signed loan agreements under the State Revolving Fund for which \$338.9 million had not been disbursed.

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- *Iowa State Fair Authority* has outstanding construction contract commitments of \$11.4 million.
- *Iowa Economic Development Authority* has outstanding contractual commitments of \$158.6 million.

The State of Iowa has encumbrances at June 30, 2020 totaling \$54.3 million (\$48.4 million in the General Fund and \$5.9 million in the nonmajor governmental funds).

NOTE 20 – TAX ABATEMENTS

High Quality Jobs Program (HQJP)

The High Quality Jobs Program, as described in Iowa Code Sections 15.326 through 15.336, provides tax incentives dependent on the number of jobs created or retained and the qualifying investment made. Actual award amounts will be based on the business's level of need, the quality of the jobs, the percentage of created jobs defined as high-quality, and the economic impact of the project. The new and retained jobs must have a wage which is at least equal to the applicable laborshed wage and provide sufficient benefits to be eligible for these tax credits. To be eligible to receive incentives, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

- The community has approved the project by ordinance or resolution, if the qualifying investment is over \$10 million.
- The business has not closed or substantially reduced operations in one area of the state and relocated substantially the same operations in a community in another area of the state. This requirement does not prohibit a business from expanding its operation in a community if existing operations of a similar nature in the state are not closed or substantially reduced.
- The business shall meet the qualifying wage thresholds (the laborshed wage estimated for the geographic area surrounding the employment center in which the business is locating or expanding).
- If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs will pay at least 100% of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, at least 120% of the qualifying wage threshold by the project completion date, and at least 120% of the qualifying wage threshold until the maintenance period completion date. If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least 120% of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period. A business located at a Brownfield or a Grayfield site or in an economically distressed area may be awarded incentives for jobs that will pay less than 120% of the qualifying wage threshold.
- The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job.
- The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on State and local government revenues.
- The business shall not be a retail business, a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement, or a service business where a service business is a business providing services to a local consumer market which does not have a significant portion of its sales coming from outside the state.

The maximum tax credit awards available to a business range from up to 1% Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for qualifying investments of less than \$100 thousand for modernization or retention projects only, to up to 10% ITC, Sales Tax Refund, Supplemental Research Activities Credit (SRAC), and property tax exemption, for qualifying investments of more than \$10 million for projects creating or retaining more than 100 jobs.

The ITC is amortized equally over a 5-year period at the inception of the project instead of the entire credit being available when the asset is placed in service. An ITC in excess of the tax liability can be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years.

A SRAC may be awarded to a company participating in the program. The supplemental credit could allow the company to as much as double their Research Activities Tax Credit for up to five years for awards made prior to July 1, 2010. For awards made on or after July 1, 2010, the SRAC available is a function of the annual gross receipts of the company and can be claimed over five years up to the total amount of the award.

Credits are awarded based on application to the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA). The Sales Tax Refund applies to the sales and use taxes and requires filing the Construction Contract Claim for Refund form. The Corporation Tax Credit for Third Party Sales Tax applies to corporation income, franchise, insurance premium, and moneys and credits taxes. The ITC applies to corporation income, individual income, franchise, insurance premium, and moneys and credits taxes. The SRAC applies to corporation income and individual income taxes.

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The maximum Sales Tax Refund or Corporation Tax Credit for Third Party Sales Tax is awarded by IEDA prior to construction. To claim the refund or credit after construction, the business must submit to the Iowa Department of Revenue (IDR) a refund claim or tax credit application within one year of project completion. If the taxpayer received a Sales Tax Refund award, IDR will issue a refund for all eligible sales tax paid based on submitted contractor's statements and invoices up to the initial award amount; if the taxpayer received a Corporation Tax Credit for Third Party Sales Tax, IDR will issue a tax credit certificate with the final amount of the tax credit, based on that same information, up to the initial award amount.

Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit

The Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit as described in Iowa Code Chapter 404A, is available for 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures incurred for the substantial rehabilitation of eligible property in Iowa.

To qualify, the property or district must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The property must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places or be eligible for such a listing.
- The property is designated as having historic significance to a district listed in the National Register of Historic Places or be eligible for such a listing.
- The property or district is designated as a local landmark by a city or county ordinance.
- The property is a barn constructed before 1937.

Substantial rehabilitation for commercial property means rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$50,000 or 50% of the assessed value of the property, prior to rehabilitation, excluding the land, whichever is less. For residential property or barns, in order to meet the standard of substantial rehabilitation, rehabilitation costs must equal at least \$25,000 or 25% of the property's assessed value, prior to rehabilitation, excluding the land, whichever is less.

Credits are allocated to projects based on applications including a description of the proposed rehabilitation project to the IEDA. Prior to receiving the tax credit award certificate, the applicant must complete the proposed rehabilitation and have those expenditures approved by IEDA, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, Part 3 of the Historic Preservation Tax Credit Application.

The Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit applies to individual income, corporation income, franchise, and insurance premium taxes.

Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program

The Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program, as described by Iowa Code Chapter 260E, assists businesses, which are creating new positions, with new employee training. Eligible businesses may be new, expanding their Iowa workforce, or relocating to the state. Employees qualifying for training services must fill newly-created positions and be subject to Iowa withholding tax.

A business must be engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, assembling products, warehousing, wholesaling, or conducting research and development. A business which provides services must have customers outside of Iowa. A business cannot have closed or substantially reduced its employment base at any of its other business sites in Iowa in order to relocate substantially the same operation to another area of the state. The employees who will receive training must occupy job positions which did not exist during the six months prior to the date that the business and community college agree to pursue a training project. As part of the project, costs expended for on-the-job training can be no more than 50% of the annual gross payroll for up to one year of the new jobs.

The company's partner community college sells bonds to finance the cost of the established training. Dollars available through the program are dependent upon the training and development needs and the projected tax revenue from the new positions created. The business diverts 1.5% of gross payroll from the State withholding taxes generated by the new positions to the community college to retire the bonds. The employee whose wages are subject to a withholding agreement will receive full credit for the amount withheld when filing their individual income tax returns. Participating businesses must remit payments to the community colleges before making claims to the withholding tax credit.

A Supplemental New Jobs Withholding Tax Credit is also available to businesses who have an Enterprise Zone Program award from IEDA or who surpass the established wage threshold. If eligible, the business diverts an additional 1.5% of gross payroll from the State withholding taxes generated by the new positions. According to the statute, the bonds can also be paid off through tax increment financing (TIF).

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Credits are awarded based on application to one of Iowa's 15 community colleges. Community colleges or the IEDA issues a tax credit certificate number. The New Jobs Credit from Withholding and the Supplemental New Jobs Credit from Withholding apply to withholding tax. Companies are required to pay withholding taxes semi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly. Companies can reduce semi-monthly and monthly payments by these credits, but file claims for the New Jobs Credit from Withholding and Supplemental New Jobs Credit from Withholding using their tax credit certificate number on the quarterly return after making payments to the community colleges.

Redevelopment Tax Credit

The Redevelopment Tax Credit, as described by Iowa Code sections 15.291, 15.293A, 15.293B, and 15.294, is available to taxpayers that invest in redeveloping a Brownfield or Grayfield site in Iowa. A Brownfield site is defined as an abandoned, idled, or underutilized industrial or commercial facility where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. A Grayfield site is defined as a property that has been developed and has infrastructure in place but the property's current use is outdated or prevents a better or more efficient use of the property. Such property includes vacant, blighted, obsolete, or otherwise underutilized property, including an abandoned public building.

A project must apply for the tax credit with the IEDA. Applications, reviewed by the Brownfield Redevelopment Advisory Council, are scored based on feasibility, quality, and financial need of the projects. Successful applications result in registration of the project and a preliminary determination as to the amount of the tax credit for which the applicant qualifies. After registering the project, IEDA shall issue a letter notifying the applicant of successful registration and the preliminary amount of the tax credit. The amount of the issued tax credit certificate is contingent upon the completion of the project and submission of a project audit performed by an independent certified public accountant licensed in Iowa. A registered project must be completed within 30 months of the project's approval unless IEDA provides additional time (not to exceed 12 months) to complete the project.

The amount of the tax credit shall equal, at most, one of the following: 12% of the qualifying costs in a Grayfield site, 15% of the qualifying costs in a Grayfield site if the redevelopment meets the green development standards, 24% of the qualifying costs in a Brownfield site, or 30% of the qualifying costs in a Brownfield site if the redevelopment meets the green development standards.

Credits are awarded based on application to the IEDA. The Redevelopment Tax Credit applies to corporation income, individual income, franchise, insurance premium, and moneys and credits taxes. The credits are nonrefundable and transferable; however, non-profit entities can be awarded a refundable tax credit.

Renewable Energy Tax Credit

The Renewable Energy Tax Credit, as described in Iowa Code Chapter 476C, is available for a producer or purchaser of energy from an eligible renewable energy facility approved by the Iowa Utilities Board (IUB). A power-purchase agreement is signed between the purchaser and producer which sets forth which party will receive the tax credit. The credit can also be received for renewable energy produced for on-site consumption by the producer provided the facility is capable of producing not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ megawatts.

A renewable energy facility includes a wind energy conversion facility, a biogas recovery facility, a biomass conversion facility, a methane gas recovery facility, a solar energy conversion facility, or a refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service between July 1, 2005 and January 1, 2018. A producer or purchaser of renewable energy may receive Renewable Energy Tax Credits for a 10-year period for each eligible renewable energy facility.

Participants in the program receive Renewable Energy Tax Credits equal to \$0.015 per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or \$4.50 per million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose, or \$4.50 per million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$1.44 per one thousand standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility.

The Small Wind Innovation Zone Program, effective in tax years starting on or after January 1, 2009, allows Renewable Energy Tax Credits for small wind energy systems in small wind innovation zones. A small wind energy system is defined as a wind energy conversion system that collects and converts wind into energy to generate electricity which has a nameplate generating capacity of one hundred kilowatts or less. A small wind innovation zone is defined as a political subdivision of the State.

Facilities must be approved as eligible through an application to the IUB and energy production and sales must be shown. The purchaser or producer notifies IUB of the amount of eligible renewable energy generated and purchased, and IUB then notifies the IDR. IDR issues tax credit certificates to the designated awardee under the agreement.

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The nonrefundable and transferrable Renewable Energy Tax Credit applies to corporation income, individual income, franchise, insurance premium, consumer's use, and replacement taxes.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding program, as described by Iowa Code Section 403.19A, authorized four pilot project cities, each of which must contain three or more census tracts, and are approved by IEDA. One city must be in a county bordering South Dakota, one city in a county bordering Nebraska, and two cities must be in counties bordering a state other than South Dakota or Nebraska.

Current pilot project cities include: Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Burlington, Keokuk, and Fort Madison. Because Keokuk and Fort Madison are in the same county and have a total population of fewer than 45,000, they are considered as one pilot project city.

A pilot project city, in conjunction with IEDA, must enter into a withholding agreement with an employer. An agreement cannot be entered into with a business currently located in Iowa unless the business either creates or retains ten jobs, each paying a wage at least equal to the average county wage, or makes a qualifying investment of at least \$500,000 within the city. The withholding agreement may have a term of up to ten years. A copy of the withholding agreement must be provided to the IDR. A pilot project city cannot enter into a withholding agreement with an employer after June 30, 2018.

The withholding credit is equal to 3% of the gross wages paid by the employer to each employee covered under the withholding agreement. If the amount of withholding is less than 3% of the gross wages paid to employees covered under the withholding agreement, the employer shall receive a credit against other withholding taxes due or may carry the credit forward for up to ten years. The employer shall remit the amount of the credit quarterly to the pilot project city, and the city must use this amount for a project related to the employer. The employee whose wages are subject to a withholding agreement will receive full credit for the amount withheld when filing their individual income tax returns. The amount of tax credits awarded cannot exceed the qualifying investment.

A retained job is defined as a full-time equivalent position in existence at the time an employer applies to IEDA for approval of a withholding agreement and which remains continuously filled and which is at risk of elimination if the project for which the employer is seeking assistance under the withholding agreement does not proceed.

If IEDA determines the employer no longer meets the requirements of the withholding agreement, the agreement is terminated and the tax credit will also cease. IEDA can negotiate a new agreement or terminate the agreement early if, after three years, it is determined the employer is incapable of meeting the original job or investment promises.

An employer may enter into a New Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding Agreement or a Supplemental New Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding at the same time as the employer is participating in a withholding agreement with a pilot project city. The credits are collected and disbursed first to the community college before the withholding is collected and disbursed to a pilot project city.

Credits are awarded based on application to a pilot project city and IEDA. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding applies to withholding tax. Companies are required to pay withholding taxes semi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly. Companies can reduce semi-monthly and monthly payments by the amount of payments made to the city, but file claims for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding using their tax credit certificate number on the quarterly return.

Enterprise Zone Program

The Enterprise Zone (EZ) Program, as most recently described in the 2013 Code of Iowa, Section 15E.191 through 15E.196, provided incentives to encourage investment in Iowa's economically distressed areas. State tax credits, refunds, and exemptions were available for qualifying companies that expanded or located in designated EZs. This program was repealed effective July 1, 2014.

To receive these benefits the business: must make a minimum capital investment of \$500,000, must create or retain at least 10 full-time equivalent positions and maintain them until the maintenance period completion date, shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job, cannot be a retail establishment or a business whose entrance is limited by cover charge or membership, must pay an average wage that is at least 90% of the qualifying wage threshold, if only partially located in an EZ, must be located on contiguous parcels of land, cannot close or reduce its operation in one area of the state and relocate substantially the same operation in the EZ, and must be approved by the local EZ Commission and IEDA prior to project initiation.

A business locating or expanding in an EZ may have received multiple tax incentives, including:

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- Supplemental New Jobs Credit from Withholding, which provides additional funding for training new employees. Credit applied to the withholding tax.
- Refund of State sales, service, or use taxes paid to contractors or subcontractors during construction. Refund applied to the sales and use tax.
- Investment Tax Credit of up to 10% of the new investment in machinery and equipment, land, buildings, and improvements to existing buildings. Credit applied to corporation income, individual income, franchise, insurance premium, and moneys and credits taxes.
- Housing Investment Tax Credit of up to 10% of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of a minimum of four single-family homes or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated EZ. Credit applied to corporation income, individual income, franchise, and insurance premium taxes.
- Supplemental Research Activities Tax Credit that could allow the participating company to as much as double their Research Activities Tax Credit for up to five years for awards made prior to July 1, 2010. Credit applied to corporation income and individual income taxes.

Credits were awarded based on application to the IEDA. IEDA would issue tax credit certificates to eligible housing businesses that were awarded Housing Investment Tax Credits. A Supplemental New Jobs Credit required a valid agreement with a community college under Iowa Code Chapter 260E.

Accelerated Career Education Program

The Accelerated Career Education Program (ACE), as described in Iowa Code Chapter 206G, assists Iowa's community colleges to either establish or expand programs that train individuals in the occupations most needed by Iowa businesses. The ACE program allows participating companies to divert a portion of the company's current Iowa individual income withholding tax based on the number of seats in a training program sponsored by a business, up to an annual capped award amount. Businesses participating in the program divert taxes up to 10% of the hiring wage that a sponsoring business would pay to an individual that completes the program's requirements (with a minimum wage level of no less than 200% of the federal poverty guideline for a family of two). The diversion goes to the community college over the life of the agreement (usually 5 years). The business also provides cash or in-kind contributions equal to at least 20% of the program costs.

To be eligible for the program a business must be engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products; construction; conducting research and development; or providing services in interstate or intrastate commerce.

Credits are awarded based on application to one of Iowa's 15 community colleges, and withholding tax credits are issued by the IEDA which monitors the program. Companies can reduce semi-monthly and monthly payments by the credit, but file claims for the ACE Credit from withholding using their tax credit certificate number on the quarterly return.

Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program

The Agricultural Assets Transfer Tax Credit is allowed for an owner of agricultural assets that are subject to a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer under the program as defined in Iowa Code Sections 16.78 through 16.82. The lease must be for a term of at least 2 years, but not more than 5 years. The tax credit equals 7% of the amount paid to the taxpayer under the rental agreement or 17% of the amount paid to the taxpayer from crops or animals sold under an agreement in which the payment is exclusively made from the sale of crops or animals. If the beginning farmer is also a veteran, landowners may claim an additional 1% of eligible rent or crop share payments.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the Iowa Agricultural Development Division (IADD) determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, IADD will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If IADD determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates issued will be disallowed, and the tax credits can be recaptured by the IDR.

The Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit is available for landowners who hire a beginning farmer to do custom work and allows the landowner to claim 7% of the value of the contract as a tax credit. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is 8% for the first year. The Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit was repealed effective January 1, 2018.

An eligible applicant for the Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program is defined as a state resident aged 18 or older with a net worth of less than \$672,171 for 2016. The allowed maximum net worth is indexed annually based on

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the October 1 annual change in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Prices Paid by Farmers Index. The applicant must materially participate in the farm and have sufficient education, training, or experience in farming.

Credits are awarded based on application to the IADD. The Agricultural Assets Transfer Tax Credit and the Custom Farming Contract Tax Credit apply to corporation and individual income taxes.

Workforce Housing Tax Incentive Program

The Workforce Housing Tax Incentive Program, as described by Iowa Code Sections 15.351 through 15.356, provides tax incentives to taxpayers who complete a housing project in Iowa. Eligible projects include four or more single-family dwelling units, one or more multiple dwelling unit buildings each containing three or more individual dwelling units, or two or more dwelling units located in the upper story of an existing multi-use building. The project consists of rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment at a brownfield or grayfield site that results in new dwelling units, the rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dilapidated dwelling units, the rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dwelling units located in the upper story of an existing multi-use building, or the new construction, rehabilitation, repair, or redevelopment of dwelling units in a distressed workforce housing community as determined by IEDA based on application by the communities. Each fiscal year, \$5 million of the \$20 million allocation of incentives is reserved for projects in small cities, defined as a city located in any Iowa county but the 11 most populous.

Projects must be registered with IEDA in order to receive tax credits, and only work completed after registration is eligible. A qualifying new investment eligible for tax incentives includes costs directly related to the acquisition, repair, or redevelopment of a housing project, but is limited to \$200,000 per dwelling unit or \$250,000 per unit if the property is considered historic. A housing business is required to complete the housing project within three years from the date the housing project is registered by IEDA.

Sales tax refunds are allowed for sales and use taxes paid that are directly related to the housing project. Investment tax credits are available for up to 10 percent of the qualifying new investment in the housing project; for projects in a small city, the investment tax credits equal 20 percent of the qualifying new investment. For corporation income, individual income, and franchise tax, the increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the investment made under this project must be reduced by the amount of tax credit received.

Credits are awarded based on application to IEDA. The Workforce Housing Investment Tax Credit applies to corporation income, individual income, franchise, insurance premium, and moneys and credits taxes. Sales tax refund applies to the sales and use tax.

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The following is a schedule by program of the amount of taxes abated during the year ended June 30, 2020, (expressed in thousands):

	Sales & Use Tax	Individual Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Franchise Tax	Insurance Premium Tax	Withholding Tax	Total
High Quality Jobs Program (HQJP)	\$ 6,204	\$ 3,500	\$ 15,577	\$ -	\$ 1,785	\$ -	\$ 27,066
Historic Preservation and Cultural and Entertainment District Tax Credit	-	20,309	26,597	1,977	-	-	48,883
Iowa Industrial New Jobs Training Program	-	-	-	-	-	36,868	36,868
Redevelopment Tax Credit	-	702	395	1,775	712	-	3,584
Renewable Energy Tax Credit	36	1,707	1,248	30	3,036	-	6,057
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit from Withholding	-	-	-	-	-	5,577	5,577
Enterprise Zone Program	-	696	2,778	1,515	487	-	5,476
Accelerated Career Education Program	-	-	-	-	-	4,409	4,409
Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program	-	3,962	105	-	-	-	4,067
Workforce Housing Tax Incentive Program	3,150	1,584	2,370	7,483	6,208	-	20,795
Total	\$ 9,390	\$ 32,460	\$ 49,070	\$ 12,780	\$ 12,228	\$ 46,854	\$ 162,782

NOTE 21 – DEFICIT FUND BALANCE

The Tobacco Collections Fund, a major special revenue fund, had a deficit fund balance of \$84.8 million at June 30, 2020. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues*, in fiscal year 2008, an interfund advance was recorded in the Tobacco Collections Fund, causing a deficit fund balance. As future tobacco collections are received in the Tobacco Collections Fund and remitted to the Tobacco Settlement Authority for repayment of debt, the interfund advance will be reduced and the deficit eliminated.

NOTE 22 – UTILITY SYSTEM LEASE & CONCESSION AGREEMENT

On December 20, 2019, the University of Iowa entered into a 50-year agreement, a public-private-partnership (P3), to lease the university's utility system to the University of Iowa Energy Collaborative LLC (UIEC) and grant it the exclusive right to operate the utility system and provide utility services to the university campus. On March 10, 2020, the university received an upfront payment of \$1.2 billion. The upfront payment is reported as an Advance from Concessionaire and is being amortized as an increase to operating revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

Under the agreement, UIEC operates, maintains, and makes capital investments in the utility system and charges the university a utility fee, which includes fixed, variable and operating & maintenance (O&M) components. UIEC capital investments in the utility system are recognized as capital assets and a related long-term payable to the concessionaire. The fixed and O&M components of the utility fee are recognized as operating expense. The variable component of the utility fee will be recognized as a reduction in the long-term payable to the concessionaire and as interest expense.

The University recognized fixed and O&M utility fees totaling \$17.0 million for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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NOTE 23 – BEGINNING BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS

GASB No. 84, as amended by GASB No. 97, Implementation

The State implemented GASB Statement No. 84 (GASB No. 84), *Fiduciary Activities*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*, in fiscal year 2020. GASB No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and the fiduciary relationship with the beneficiaries. Governments with activities meeting the criteria are required to present these activities in a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. GASB No. 97, paragraphs 4 and 5, clarified how GASB No. 84 was to be applied to defined contribution plans (pension, OPEB, or other employee benefit plans), and specified these paragraphs were effective immediately.

Other Reclassifications

Iowa PBS Foundation reclassified bequest receivables from non-endowment to endowment contributions resulting in a reclassification of \$3,499,999 from special revenue fund to permanent fund (both nonmajor governmental funds). The Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School adjusted private purpose trust fund investments by \$69,441 to fair market value.

The impact of implementing GASB No. 84, as amended by GASB No. 97, and the other reclassifications were accounted for as prior period adjustments to the beginning fund balance/net position as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Funds		Business-type Activities	Fiduciary Funds	
		General	Nonmajor	Proprietary Funds Enterprise University Funds	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial
Fund balance/ net position at June 30, 2019, as previously reported	\$ 10,668,826	\$ 2,263,981	\$ 100,943	\$ 6,664,821	\$ 5,656,313	\$ -
Reclassifications	45,699	44,109	1,590	9,706	(44,615)	62,802
Fund balance/ net position at July 1, 2019, as restated	<u>\$ 10,714,525</u>	<u>\$ 2,308,090</u>	<u>\$ 102,533</u>	<u>\$ 6,674,527</u>	<u>\$ 5,611,698</u>	<u>\$ 62,802</u>

As a result of implementing GASB No. 84, cash and cash equivalents in the University Funds (Enterprise) Statement of Cash Flows were restated from \$402.6 million at June 30, 2019 to \$373.1 million as of July 1, 2019.

NOTE 24 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In July 2020, the University of Iowa received approval from the State Board of Regents (BOR) to issue Academic Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2020 in the amount of \$6.8 million in August 2020. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to provide for the current refunding of the outstanding principal of the July 1, 2021 through July 1, 2033 maturities of the \$9.9 million Academic Building Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2010, and paying the cost of issuing the bonds. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts from July 1, 2021 through July 1, 2033.

In July 2020, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue Hospital Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2020 in the amount of \$20.9 million in August 2020. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to provide for the current refunding of the outstanding principal of the September 1, 2020 through September 1, 2036 maturities of the \$30.0 million Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2010, and paying the cost of issuing the bonds. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts from September 1, 2022 through September 1, 2036.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In July 2020, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to refinance three master lease financings on behalf of University of Iowa Athletics. The proposed agreements with MidwestOne Bank total \$11.5 million (\$10.5 million at a tax-exempt rate of 2.07% and \$1.0 million at a taxable rate of 2.46%) and are for a 10-year term. Due to the expected negative financial impact of the pandemic, interest only payments will be made the first two years with principal and interest paid the final eight years.

In October 2020, University of Iowa President Bruce Harreld informed the Board of Regents, State of Iowa, of his desire to retire as soon as a successor can be appointed. President Harreld's contract runs through June 2023 and he began as the University's president in 2015.

It is expected that COVID-19 pandemic will continue to impact how the University of Iowa meets its mission of teaching, research and extension and outreach. The pandemic's impact on overall social interaction, travel, and economies and financial markets may adversely affect University finances and operations. It may materially adversely affect (i) the ability of the University to conduct its operations and/or the cost of operations and the revenues generated thereby, and (ii) the returns on and value of the University's investment portfolio. The extent of the financial impact of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including the spread of the virus, duration and timing of the economic recovery. Due to these uncertainties, management cannot reasonably estimate the potential impact to the University's operations and finances.

There is still a high degree of uncertainty surrounding the implementation of the CARES Act and PPPHCE Act, and the public health emergency continues to evolve. In September 2020, HHS issued reporting requirements that provided information on how the University and the UIHC should report their use of the funds received under these programs. The University and UIHC believe that such new guidance is a non-recognized subsequent event as of June 30, 2020 and any changes will be accounted for during the year ended June 30, 2021. The University of Iowa and UIHC continue to assess the potential impact of the CARES Act, the PPPHCE Act, the potential impact of future stimulus measures, if any, and the impact of other laws, regulations, and guidance related to COVID-19 on teaching, research, extension and outreach, patient care, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Acknowledged at the March 8, 2021 UI Health Ventures (UIHV) board meeting, and transacted March 2021, the UIHV restricted cash balance of \$5.7 million has been returned to UIHC and the related liability was relieved. UIHV board has approved initial steps to opening a Med Spa venture including pursuing the following: leased space, employee sublease arrangement with a salon partner, and purchasing equipment. Med Spa is anticipated to be open early 2022. Expected initial cash outlay of \$1.4 million prior to opening for equipment, supplies, leased space and staffing.

In April 2021, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue Athletic Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2021 in the amount of \$13.6 million in May 2021. The proceeds will provide for the current refunding of the \$19.8 million Athletic Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I 2010 and for paying the costs of issuance of said Bonds. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts between July 1, 2024 through July 1, 2036.

In April 2021, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue the University of Iowa Facilities Corporation (Carver and Pappajohn) Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021, in the amount of \$31.2 million for the purpose of currently refunding the \$12.6 million University of Iowa Facilities Corporation Revenue Refunding Bonds (Carver Biomedical Research Building) Series 2012, the \$22.8 million University of Iowa Facilities Corporation Revenue Refunding Bonds (Carver Biomedical Research Building) Series 2012A and the \$27 million University of Iowa Facilities Corporation Revenue Bonds (Pappajohn Biomedical Discovery Building) Series 2012 and for paying cost of issuance for said Bonds. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts between June 1, 2022 through June 1, 2038. The University of Iowa Facilities Corporation was incorporated in 1967 as a not-for-profit supporting organization of the University of Iowa Foundation to assist in maintaining, developing, increasing, and extending the facilities and services of the University of Iowa. Although the bonds would be issued by the Facilities Corporation, they are deemed by Internal Revenue Service rulings to be issued "on behalf" of the BOR and the State of Iowa. The BOR must, therefore, approve the sale and terms of the bonds. Upon retirement of the bonds, the portion of the facility financed by the Facilities Corporation will be conveyed to the University, subject to approval of the BOR.

In April 2021, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue the Telecommunications Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2021 in the amount of \$5.8 million for the purpose of currently refunding the \$11.8 million Telecommunications Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 and for paying cost of issuance for said Bonds. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts between July 1, 2022 through July 1, 2032.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In June 2021, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue the Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2021, in the amount of \$19.2 million for the purpose of constructing and equipping improvements to existing residence halls for student housing and related facilities on the campus of the University, funding a debt service reserve fund, and paying costs of issuance. These bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts from July 1, 2022 through July 1, 2046.

In July 2021, the University of Iowa received approval from the BOR to issue Hospital Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2021A, in the amount of \$112,345,000 and the Hospital Revenue Refunding Bond Anticipation Note, Series S.U.I. 2021B, in the amount of \$148,725,000 for the purpose of defeasing and current refunding the Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2011 and 2011A, for defeasing and advance refunding the Hospital Revenue Bonds, Series S.U.I. 2012 and for paying a portion of the costs of constructing, equipping, installing and extending certain Hospital and Clinics facilities related to the Hospital System of the State University of Iowa and paying costs of issuance. The 2021A bonds will bear interest at varying rates between 2.00% and 5.00% and will mature in varying amounts from September 1, 2021 through September 1, 2050. The 2021B bonds will bear interest of .20% and will mature October 1, 2022.

The State Health Facilities Council, on August 31, 2021, approved an extension of the UI Hospitals & Clinics academic campus with the construction of a facility at Forevergreen Road in North Liberty. The facility's emphasis is for tertiary care and will be a four-story complex with a projected cost of \$230 million.

On August 1, 2020, the BOR issued \$23.0 million of Academic Building Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series I.S.U. 2020, for Iowa State University (ISU). These bonds will bear interest at varying rates and will mature in varying amounts from July 1, 2021 through July 1, 2035. The proceeds of the sale of bonds will be used to provide for the current refunding of the outstanding principal of the July 1, 2021 through July 1, 2035 maturities of the Academic Building Revenue Bonds, Series I.S.U. 2010, and to pay the cost of issuing the bonds. These bonds are solely payable from gross student fees and charges and institutional income received by the ISU.

In September 2020, the BOR issued \$14.5 million of Taxable Dormitory Refunding Bonds, Series U.N.I. 2020, for the University of Northern Iowa (UNI). Proceeds of the sale of bonds will be used to refund, as an advance refunding, the outstanding principal of the July 1, 2021 through July 1, 2033 maturities of the Board's Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series U.N.I. dated December 1, 2011 and pay the cost of issuance.

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a global pandemic. The disruption to businesses across a range of industries in the United States continues to evolve. The full impact to local, regional, and national economics, including the University of Northern Iowa, remains uncertain. The extent of the financial impact of COVID-19 will depend on future developments, including the spread of the virus, duration and timing of the economic recovery. Due to these uncertainties, management cannot reasonably estimate the potential impact to the University of Northern Iowa.

On August 19, 2020, the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) issued Single Family Mortgage Bonds in the par amount of \$65.8 million. Proceeds will be used to purchase mortgage-backed securities under IFA FirstHome and Homes for Iowans program and finance closing costs and down payment assistance. In conjunction with the issue, IFA entered into an interest rate swap agreement with Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

On February 18, 2021, the IFA issued \$83.2 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2021 Series A (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Social Bonds) and remarketed \$20 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2018 Series B (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Social Bonds).

On or about May 18, 2021, the IFA issued \$187.2 million of its State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds, 2021 Series A (Green Bonds) as well as issued \$31.1 million of its State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds, 2021 Series B (Green Bonds).

On June 17, 2021, the IFA issued \$92.1 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2021 Series B (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Social Bonds) as well as issued \$5 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2021 Series C (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Taxable).

On or about September 29, 2021 the IFA will issue \$69.1 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2021 Series D (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Social Bonds) and \$10.5 million of its Single Family Mortgage Bonds, 2021 Series F (Mortgage Backed Securities Program)(Taxable).

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On August 26, 2020, the Governor authorized \$66.0 million of Coronavirus Aid, Relief & Economic Security (CARES) Act funds for Iowa Finance Authority to fund the Iowa Livestock Producer's Relief Fund (\$60.0 million) and the Iowa Beginning Farmer Debt Relief Fund (\$6.0 million).

In August 2020, the Iowa Lottery Authority entered into an agreement for the supply and operation of a computer gaming system and related products and services with the Scientific Games International, Inc. Compensation under the agreement will be paid as a percentage of sales.

As a result of an audit finding by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Department of Human Services (DHS) will be required to return \$37.4 million of Medicaid Health Home program funds. DHS expects to return \$19.0 million in fiscal year 2021 and \$18.4 million in fiscal year 2022.

The Department of Human Services completes reviews and cost settlements for federal programs including Medicaid. As the reviews and settlements are finalized, the impact is reflected in the State's financial statements. Obligations related to reviews and settlements not yet completed, if any, are undeterminable at this time.

In support of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of Human Services has received a large inflow of federal grants totaling more than \$620 million since June 30, 2020. Some grants were received in the form of an enhanced reimbursement rate while others were new awards.

The Department of Human Services issued disaster related SNAP (D-SNAP) benefits as a result of the August 2021 Derecho, allowing households in the affected areas to receive one month of food assistance which otherwise would not qualify. Additionally, many buildings on DHS grounds (primarily at the Woodward and Toledo locations) were damaged during the Derecho. The claims for the damages sustained were larger than could be covered by 29C.20, so claims were filed with FEMA. The approval of these claims is still pending.

In the second half of calendar year 2020, the Iowa Economic Development Authority, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, provided financial relief to a wide array of small businesses, nonprofits, utility companies and medical providers totaling approximately \$70.0 million.

On April 13, 2021, the Tobacco Settlement Authority issued \$688.8 million of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2021 Senior Bonds, consisting of \$25.8 million Series 2021A-1 Class 1 Senior Current Interest Bonds (Federally Taxable), \$164.1 million Series 2021A-2 Class 1 Senior Current Interest Bonds, \$225 million Series 2021B-1 Class 2 Senior Current Interest Bonds, and \$273.9 million Series 2021B-2 Class 2 Senior Capital Appreciation Bonds, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Trust Indenture and a Series 2021 Supplement, each dated as of April 1, 2021, between the Authority and The Bank of New York Mellon, as indenture trustee. The Authority will use the proceeds from the issuance of the Series 2021 Bonds together with other available funds to refund on a current basis all of the Authority's Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds Series 2005 through defeasance and redemption, fund the debt service reserve account held under the Indenture and pay the costs of issuance related to the Series 2021 Bonds.

The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 0.375% to 5.00 % per annum and mature in varying annual amounts ranging from \$ to \$, with the final term and capital appreciation maturities due in the year ending June 30, 2065.

The Bonds are secured by and are payable solely from 78% of the tobacco settlement revenues payable to the Authority pursuant to the Sales Agreement, investment earnings on certain accounts pledged under the Indenture, certain amounts held in the Debt Service Reserve Account and the other Pledged Accounts and certain rights of the Authority as specified in the Sales Agreement dated as of October 1, 2001, as amended and restated as of November 1, 2005.

On January 21, 2021, the White House COVID-19 Response Team published a memorandum that directed FEMA to provide 100% federal cost share until September 30, 2021, which is a change from 75% federal cost share. This memo was retroactive for the Public Assistance Program Disaster 4483 (COVID-19) managed by the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (HSEMD). This directive resulted in \$17.8 million in additional federal funding for the HSEMD.

In December 2020, due to the U.S. Department of Treasury's OIG affirming its earlier determination that payments for certain IT contracts were not allowable expenditures under the CARES Act, the Governor directed the Department of Management to return \$21.0 million from the Office of Chief Information Officer Fund (Internal Service Fund) to Iowa's Coronavirus Relief Fund (General Fund). The funds were initially allocated for payments for IT contracts.

STATE OF IOWA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25 – COVID-19 PANDEMIC

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern” and on March 11, 2020, declared it to be a pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. COVID-19 and actions taken to mitigate its spread have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the economies and financial markets of many countries and their political subdivisions.

The COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national emergency by the President of the United States on March 13, 2020, and on March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted to, along with other provisions, provide emergency assistance for individuals, families and businesses affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, on March 9, 2020, Governor Reynolds issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency and on March 17, 2020, the Governor issued a Proclamation of Public Health Disaster Emergency. These were the first two of a series of proclamations limiting non-essential travel, promoting telecommuting, closing non-essential businesses, limiting public gatherings, and taking other actions intended to limit the spread of COVID-19 in the State. It is not known how long the adverse conditions associated with COVID-19 will last, and it is uncertain to what extent these conditions will impact the State’s financial operations and position.

REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL
APPROPRIATED REVENUE				
Special taxes:				
Personal income tax	\$ 4,836,300	\$ 4,897,900	\$ 4,896,415	\$ (1,485)
Sales/use tax	3,322,900	3,129,600	3,182,326	52,726
Corporation income tax	644,600	739,700	715,462	(24,238)
Inheritance tax	89,000	88,800	78,277	(10,523)
Insurance premium tax	129,400	145,900	143,464	(2,436)
Cigarette tax	-	-	4	4
Beer & liquor tax	13,700	12,800	9,435	(3,365)
Franchise tax	50,100	55,200	67,653	12,453
Miscellaneous tax	26,600	23,600	23,860	260
Total special taxes	<u>9,112,600</u>	<u>9,093,500</u>	<u>9,116,896</u>	<u>23,396</u>
Reimbursements & fees:				
Institutional reimbursements	10,000	11,200	10,876	(324)
Liquor transfers	119,600	130,100	133,264	3,164
Interest	8,900	15,600	13,772	(1,828)
Fees	27,200	30,500	27,481	(3,019)
Judicial revenue	97,400	96,300	88,793	(7,507)
Miscellaneous receipts	48,500	51,200	50,460	(740)
Racing and gaming receipts	2,300	2,200	2,250	50
Total receipts	<u>9,426,500</u>	<u>9,430,600</u>	<u>9,443,792</u>	<u>13,192</u>
Transfers	115,100	103,000	114,700	11,700
Economic emergency fund surplus	76,700	195,581	195,581	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATED REVENUE	<u>9,618,300</u>	<u>9,729,181</u>	<u>9,754,073</u>	<u>24,892</u>
RECEIPTS CREDITED TO APPROPRIATIONS				
Other taxes	1,220	1,220	1,204	(16)
Multi suspense	22,202	22,202	20,827	(1,375)
Federal support	4,417,781	4,482,268	4,741,973	259,705
Local governments	50,536	50,536	32,043	(18,493)
Internal service transfers	512,959	524,534	566,718	42,184
Reimbursements from other departments	4,783	4,878	4,825	(53)
Government fund type transfers:				
Attorney General	19,335	19,335	19,087	(248)
Auditor of State	4,651	4,651	4,010	(641)
Other agencies	36,092	38,035	40,494	2,459
Interest	216	216	250	34
Fees, licenses & permits	52,062	52,898	43,391	(9,507)
Refunds & reimbursements	560,217	559,668	782,499	222,831
Sale of real estate	1	1	-	(1)
Sale of equipment & salvage	11	11	-	(11)
Rents & leases	2,167	2,167	1,819	(348)
Agricultural sales	1	1	1	-
Other sales & services	4,585	4,585	4,424	(161)
Unearned receipts	64,205	64,205	75,611	11,406
Other	11,087	10,988	12,484	1,496
TOTAL APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	<u>5,764,111</u>	<u>5,842,399</u>	<u>6,351,660</u>	<u>509,261</u>
TOTAL ALL REVENUE	<u>15,382,411</u>	<u>15,571,580</u>	<u>16,105,733</u>	<u>534,153</u>
SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSFER	(549,500)	(511,400)	(507,604)	3,796
REFUNDS OF TAXES COLLECTED	<u>(1,153,000)</u>	<u>(1,085,500)</u>	<u>(1,120,325)</u>	<u>(34,825)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES AVAILABLE	<u>13,679,911</u>	<u>13,974,680</u>	<u>14,477,804</u>	<u>503,124</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL
EXPENDITURES				
Administration & regulation	709,386	782,624	781,557	1,067
Agriculture & natural resources	180,915	181,985	167,134	14,851
Economic development	52,747	53,962	49,086	4,876
Education	4,501,555	4,547,818	4,520,068	27,750
Health & human services	7,112,720	7,325,120	7,633,165	(308,045)
Justice	644,360	670,423	662,221	8,202
Judicial	187,817	188,320	188,932	(612)
Legislature	37,002	37,003	35,752	1,251
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,426,502	13,787,255	14,037,915	(250,660)
REVENUES AVAILABLE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	253,409	187,425	439,889	252,464
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Balances credited to appropriations	29,088	129,787	129,787	-
Unexpended appropriations	(4,244)	(4,418)	(264,281)	(259,863)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	24,844	125,369	(134,494)	(259,863)
REVENUES AVAILABLE OVER EXPENDITURES & OTHER ITEMS	278,253	312,794	305,395	(7,399)
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE (BUDGETARY)	-	-	-	-
REMAINING FUND BALANCE (BUDGETARY)	\$ 278,253	\$ 312,794	\$ 305,395	\$ (7,399)
ENDING FUND BALANCE (BUDGETARY)	\$ 278,253	\$ 312,794	\$ 305,395	
AUTHORIZED TRANSFER TO THE:				
Cash Reserve Fund	(278,253)	(312,794)	(305,395)	
REMAINING FUND BALANCE (BUDGETARY)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budget to GAAP Reconciliation - General Fund

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fund balance - budgetary/legal	\$ 305,395
Basis of accounting differences:	
Balance sheet accounts:	
Accounts receivable	470,612
Due from other funds	994
Prepaid expenditures	46,922
Accounts payable & accruals	(382,277)
Due to other funds	(79,492)
Unearned revenue	(11,784)
Deferred revenue	(266,572)
Budgetary unexpended appropriations	264,281
Timing differences:	
Petty cash & inventory expensed in budgetary accounting	36,908
Perspective differences	<u>2,266,648</u>
Total fund balance - GAAP basis	<u><u>\$ 2,651,635</u></u>

The notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF APPROPRIATIONS

During the year ended June 30, 2020, actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures in the General Fund, in the Health & Human Services, and Judicial functions. For the Health & Human Services function, the Department of Human Services received additional federal funds and other State funds for Cherokee Mental Health Institute, Medical Assistance program, Children’s Health Insurance and Decategorization Program over budget and expended those funds for allowable program expenditures. For the Judicial function, the Judicial Branch received additional federal funds and other State funds over budget and expended those funds for allowable purposes.

BUDGETARY PRESENTATION

The budget encompasses the General Fund of the State and some Special Revenue Funds: Primary Road Fund, Fish and Game Trust Fund, Environment First Fund, Health Care Trust Fund and Other Funds. Other Funds include: IOWAccess Revolving Fund, Consumer Education Fund, Real Estate Education, Medicaid Fraud Fund, Unclaimed Winnings, Federal Economic Stimulus and Jobs Holding Fund, Sports Wagering Receipts Fund, Technology Reinvestment Fund, Address Confidentiality Program Revolving Fund, Revenue Bonds Capital II Fund, Revenue Bonds Capital Fund, Underground Storage Tank Unassigned Revenue, Tobacco Tax Exempt Bond Proceeds Restricted Capital, Endowment for Iowa’s Health Restricted Capitals Fund, Resources Enhancement and Protection Fund, Land Recycling Fund, Conservation Administration Fund, Forestry Management Enhancement Fund, Water Quality Protection, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit, Workforce Development Withholding, Wine and Beer Promotion Board Fund, Grow Iowa Values Fund, Renewable Fuel Infrastructure Fund, State Housing Trust Fund, Special Contingency Fund, School Infrastructure Fund, Stafford Loan Program Fund, Pharmaceutical Settlement Fund, Hospital Health Care Access Trust Fund, Quality Assurance Fund, State Aviation Fund, and Court Technology and Modernization Fund. There is a perspective difference between budget and financial reporting due to the difference in fund structures. The budgetary presentation will vary from the financial presentation for funds displayed in the supplementary information due to this difference. The General Fund is displayed in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) Budgetary Comparison Schedule. The major Special Revenue Funds, Tobacco Settlement Authority and Tobacco Collections Fund, do not have legally adopted budgets and, therefore, are not displayed. The nonmajor Special Revenue Funds are displayed with the combining financial statements and schedules for nonmajor funds in the Supplementary Information section.

The beginning budgetary fund balance for the nonmajor Special Revenue Funds was restated for the Consumer Education Fund. This fund is classified as a Special Revenue Fund for budgetary purposes. The following summarizes the change to the beginning budgetary fund balance for nonmajor Special Revenue Funds (expressed in thousands):

	Actual
July 1, 2019 budgetary fund balances	\$ 423,222
Adjustment for:	
Consumer Education Fund	11,218
Budgetary fund balances restated	<u>\$ 434,440</u>

The original budget and related estimated revenues and expenditures represent the spending authority enacted into law by the appropriations bills as of July 1, 2019 and includes estimated approved budgetary carry-forwards from the prior fiscal year.

The final appropriations budget represents original and supplemental appropriations, actual budgetary carry-forwards, approved transfers, executive order reductions and timing differences.

The State’s budget is prepared annually by the Governor on a modified cash basis and is required to be submitted along with proposed appropriation bills to the General Assembly by the first of February prior to the new fiscal year. When an appropriation bill is passed by both houses of the General Assembly, the bill is enrolled and sent to the Governor. The Governor may sign it into law or veto it in whole or in part on a line item basis. Funds may be disbursed only after appropriations have been allotted by the Department of Management, subject to the review of the Governor, with the exception of standing unlimiteds and certain receipts that the Departments are authorized to expend.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

Departments may request revisions to allotments, appropriations transfers, or supplemental appropriations. The Department of Management approves revised allotments within an appropriation, subject to the Governor's review. The Governor and the Department of Management approve all appropriation transfers. The General Assembly and the Governor act on supplemental appropriation bills in a manner similar to original appropriations. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end and all unencumbered or unobligated balances revert to the State treasury, unless otherwise provided.

The State utilizes encumbrance accounting for budgetary control purposes. Obligations incurred for goods or services that have not been received or rendered are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable fund balance. Section 8.33, unnumbered paragraph 2, of the Code of Iowa, states, "No payment of an obligation for goods and services shall be charged to an appropriation subsequent to the last day of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made unless the goods or services are received on or before the last day of the fiscal year, except that repair projects, purchase of specialized equipment and furnishings, and other contracts for services and capital expenditures for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings or new construction or remodeling, which were committed and in progress prior to the end of the fiscal year are excluded from this provision." That is, except for the above stated exceptions, the State must have received the goods or services on or before June 30, creating an actual liability or the encumbrance is cancelled against that fiscal year. If the encumbrances are still valid after June 30, they become expenditures/expenses of the next fiscal year.

Budgetary control is essentially maintained at the department fund level except for certain grant and aid programs where control is maintained at a program level. Revenues and expenditures are monitored on a continuing basis. State law authorizes the Governor to impose across-the-board pro rata reductions in allotments to ensure revenues and other available funds are sufficient to pay expenses of a given fiscal year.

Separate reports for the General Fund and budgeted Special Revenue Funds presenting detail of the legal level of control and actual expenditures are available from the Department of Management.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE LIMITATION

The Code of Iowa, Section 8.54, establishes a State General Fund expenditure limitation of 99.0% of the adjusted revenue estimate. The adjusted revenue estimate is the appropriated revenue estimate for the General Fund for the following fiscal year as determined by the Revenue Estimating Conference, adjusted by subtracting estimated tax refunds payable from that estimated revenue and as determined by the Conference, adding any new revenues which may be considered to be eligible for deposit into the General Fund. "New revenues" means moneys which are received by the State due to increased tax rates and fees or newly created taxes and fees over and above those moneys which are received due to State taxes and fees which are in effect as of January 1 following the December Revenue Estimating Conference. "New revenues" also includes moneys received by the General Fund of the State due to new transfers over and above those moneys received by the General Fund of the State due to transfers which are in effect as of January 1 following the December Revenue Estimating Conference. The Department of Management shall obtain concurrence from the Revenue Estimating Conference on the eligibility of transfers to the General Fund which are to be considered as new revenue in determining the General Fund expenditure limitation.

This limitation shall be used by the Governor in the preparation of the budget and by the General Assembly in the budget process. If a source for new revenues is proposed, the budget revenue projection used for that new revenue source for the period beginning on the effective date of the new revenue source and ending in the fiscal year in which the source is included in the revenue base shall be an amount determined by subtracting estimated tax refunds payable from the projected revenue from the new revenue source, multiplied by 95.0%. If a new revenue source is established and implemented, the original General Fund expenditure limitation amount shall be readjusted to include 95.0% of the estimated revenue from the new source.

For fiscal years in which the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund transfers money to the General Fund, the original General Fund expenditure limitation amount provided for shall be readjusted to include the moneys which are so transferred.

The scope of the expenditure limitation shall not encompass federal funds, donations, constitutionally dedicated moneys and moneys in expenditures from State retirement system moneys. The Governor shall submit and the General Assembly shall pass a budget that does not exceed the State General Fund expenditure limitation. The Governor shall not submit and the General Assembly shall not pass a budget which in order to balance assumes reversion of a specific amount for the total of the appropriations included in the budget.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting

RESERVE FUNDS

The State maintains two reserve funds: the Cash Reserve Fund and the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund, created in Sections 8.56 and 8.55 of the Code of Iowa. These funds were established by formal action of the highest level of decision making authority as they were created by legislation passed by both the House and Senate and signed by the Governor. The law restricts the use and purpose of each fund. Formal action is required to use resources in the funds, modify their purpose or change the balances of the funds. Fund balances for both funds are included in the committed spendable fund balance classification.

The *Cash Reserve Fund* is separate from the General Fund of the State and is not to be considered part of the General Fund of the State except in determining the cash position of the State. The moneys in the Cash Reserve Fund cannot be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated or otherwise encumbered except as provided under Iowa Code Section 8.56. Interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Cash Reserve Fund are credited to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund. Moneys in this fund may be used for cash flow purposes provided that moneys so allocated are returned to the Cash Reserve Fund by the end of each fiscal year. The maximum balance of the fund is equal to 7.5% of the adjusted revenue estimated for the General Fund for the current fiscal year. The moneys in this fund may only be appropriated by the General Assembly for nonrecurring emergency expenditures and shall not be appropriated for payment of any collective bargaining agreement or arbitrator's decision negotiated or awarded. The balance in the Cash Reserve Fund may be used in determining the cash position of the General Fund of the State for payment of State obligations. An appropriation shall not be made from the Cash Reserve Fund if the appropriation would cause the fund's balance to be less than 3.75% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the year for which the appropriation is made unless the bill or joint resolution is approved by vote of at least three-fifths of the members of both chambers of the General Assembly and is signed by the Governor. Also, the appropriation must be contained in a bill or joint resolution in which the appropriation is the only subject matter of the bill or joint resolution, and the bill or joint resolution states the reasons the appropriation is necessary.

The *Iowa Economic Emergency Fund* is separate from the General Fund of the State and the fund is not to be considered part of the balance of the General Fund of the State. The moneys in the fund do not revert to the General Fund. The maximum balance of the fund is equal to 2.5% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the General Fund for the current fiscal year. Interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund are credited to the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund. Moneys in this fund may be used for cash flow purposes provided that moneys so allocated are returned to the Iowa Economic Emergency Fund by the end of each fiscal year. The balance may be used in determining the cash position of the General Fund of the State for payment of State obligations. Amounts in excess of the maximum balance are distributed as follows: (1) the difference between the actual net revenue for the General Fund of the State and the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year is transferred to the Taxpayers Trust Fund, (2) the remainder of the excess, if any, shall be transferred to the General Fund of the State.

The General Assembly can only appropriate moneys in the fund for emergency expenditures. A maximum of 1% of the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year may be used to prevent a deficit in the General Fund when *all* of the following have occurred: (1) the balance of the General Fund of the State at the end of the fiscal year prior to the appropriation made in this paragraph was negative; and (2) the Governor has issued an official proclamation and has notified the Legislative Fiscal Committee and the Legislative Services Agency that the balance of the General Fund is negative and that an appropriation made pursuant to Iowa Code section 8.55 brings the General Fund of the State into balance. Additionally, the Executive Council may receive an amount sufficient to pay expenses authorized in 7D.29 of the Code of Iowa.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS)

Last Six Fiscal Years as of June 30 *

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
State's proportion of the net pension liability	16.155224%	16.561596%	16.960683%	17.130052%	16.899393%
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 935,567	\$ 1,048,060	\$ 1,129,772	\$ 1,078,059	\$ 834,918
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,419,476	\$ 1,414,609	\$ 1,431,290	\$ 1,388,017	\$ 1,356,263
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	65.90%	74.09%	78.93%	77.67%	61.56%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.45%	83.62%	82.21%	81.82%	85.19%
	<u>2015</u>				
State's proportion of the net pension liability	17.009515%				
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 674,583				
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,342,673				
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	50.24%				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.61%				

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, the amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability, which is June 30 of the preceding fiscal year.

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

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS)

Last Seven Fiscal Years as of June 30 *

(Expressed in Thousands)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability							
Service cost	\$ 12,692	\$ 12,194	\$ 12,109	\$ 13,071	\$ 12,207	\$ 11,847	\$ 11,551
Interest	50,117	48,185	46,564	42,298	41,661	40,222	38,880
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	(164)
Differences between expected & actual experience	(5,567)	(1,471)	(5,279)	(1,886)	(5,613)	(6,609)	(7,444)
Changes in assumptions	42,755	-	-	33,549	23,791	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(33,672)	(32,643)	(30,966)	(29,362)	(28,284)	(26,693)	(25,432)
Net change in total pension liability	66,325	26,265	22,428	57,670	43,762	18,767	17,391
Total pension liability - beginning	684,752	658,487	636,059	578,389	534,627	515,860	498,469
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 751,077</u>	<u>\$ 684,752</u>	<u>\$ 658,487</u>	<u>\$ 636,059</u>	<u>\$ 578,389</u>	<u>\$ 534,627</u>	<u>\$ 515,860</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	\$ 22,364	\$ 21,840	\$ 21,498	\$ 17,274	\$ 20,519	\$ 18,601	\$ 17,715
Contributions - employee	5,535	5,486	5,124	5,053	5,080	4,991	4,755
Net investment income (loss)	71,219	16,147	65,058	72,488	(4,581)	21,722	65,436
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(33,672)	(32,643)	(30,966)	(29,362)	(28,284)	(26,693)	(25,432)
Administrative expense	(235)	(250)	(233)	(237)	(248)	(217)	(199)
Net change in fiduciary net position	65,211	10,580	60,481	65,216	(7,514)	18,404	62,275
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	539,362	528,782	468,301	403,085	410,599	392,195	329,920
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 604,573</u>	<u>\$ 539,362</u>	<u>\$ 528,782</u>	<u>\$ 468,301</u>	<u>\$ 403,085</u>	<u>\$ 410,599</u>	<u>\$ 392,195</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 146,504</u>	<u>\$ 145,390</u>	<u>\$ 129,705</u>	<u>\$ 167,758</u>	<u>\$ 175,304</u>	<u>\$ 124,028</u>	<u>\$ 123,665</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.49%	78.77%	80.30%	73.63%	69.69%	76.80%	76.03%
Covered payroll	\$ 46,931	\$ 45,514	\$ 44,589	\$ 42,212	\$ 47,028	\$ 43,873	\$ 43,845
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	312.17%	319.44%	290.89%	397.42%	372.77%	282.70%	282.05%

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

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

Last Seven Fiscal Years as of June 30 *
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability							
Service cost	\$ 7,666	\$ 7,124	\$ 6,230	\$ 6,235	\$ 6,231	\$ 6,438	\$ 6,503
Interest	15,957	15,417	14,396	13,880	13,548	13,392	13,022
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	(1,208)	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected & actual experience	(7,323)	(328)	(3,222)	(865)	(3,655)	(6,586)	(3,957)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	33,526	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,699)	(13,724)	(12,812)	(11,950)	(11,460)	(10,891)	(10,377)
Net change in total pension liability	1,601	8,489	36,910	7,300	4,664	2,353	5,191
Total pension liability - beginning	243,632	235,143	198,233	190,933	186,269	183,916	178,725
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 245,233</u>	<u>\$ 243,632</u>	<u>\$ 235,143</u>	<u>\$ 198,233</u>	<u>\$ 190,933</u>	<u>\$ 186,269</u>	<u>\$ 183,916</u>
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	\$ 9,211	\$ 8,771	\$ 8,503	\$ 8,544	\$ 8,667	\$ 8,724	\$ 8,630
Contributions - employee	2,814	2,680	2,598	2,611	2,648	2,665	2,637
Net investment income (loss)	17,776	7,237	26,227	26,632	(2,673)	7,533	26,172
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,699)	(13,724)	(12,812)	(11,950)	(11,460)	(10,891)	(10,377)
Administrative expense	(22)	(26)	(20)	(18)	(20)	(15)	(17)
Net change in fiduciary net position	15,080	4,938	24,496	25,819	(2,838)	8,016	27,045
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	216,405	211,467	186,971	161,152	163,990	155,974	128,929
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 231,485</u>	<u>\$ 216,405</u>	<u>\$ 211,467</u>	<u>\$ 186,971</u>	<u>\$ 161,152</u>	<u>\$ 163,990</u>	<u>\$ 155,974</u>
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 13,748</u>	<u>\$ 27,227</u>	<u>\$ 23,676</u>	<u>\$ 11,262</u>	<u>\$ 29,781</u>	<u>\$ 22,279</u>	<u>\$ 27,942</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.39%	88.82%	89.93%	94.32%	84.40%	88.04%	84.81%
Covered payroll	\$ 30,100	\$ 28,664	\$ 27,788	\$ 27,922	\$ 28,322	\$ 28,510	\$ 28,203
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	45.67%	94.99%	85.20%	40.33%	105.15%	78.14%	99.07%

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

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Contributions

Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS)

Last Ten Fiscal Years as of June 30

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 139,227	\$ 134,356	\$ 126,868	\$ 128,532	\$ 124,718
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions	<u>139,227</u>	<u>134,356</u>	<u>126,868</u>	<u>128,532</u>	<u>124,718</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,475,401	\$ 1,419,476	\$ 1,414,609	\$ 1,431,290	\$ 1,388,017
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.44%	9.47%	8.97%	8.98%	8.99%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 122,279	\$ 121,161	\$ 116,630	\$ 110,123	\$ 91,340
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions	<u>122,279</u>	<u>121,161</u>	<u>116,630</u>	<u>110,123</u>	<u>91,340</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
State's covered payroll	\$ 1,356,263	\$ 1,342,673	\$ 1,322,751	\$ 1,327,065	\$ 1,243,013
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.02%	9.02%	8.82%	8.30%	7.35%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Schedules of Contributions.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions**

Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS)

Last Ten Fiscal Years as of June 30

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 19,378	\$ 19,403	\$ 20,306	\$ 17,746	\$ 17,081
Actual employer contribution	<u>22,364</u>	<u>21,840</u>	<u>21,498</u>	<u>17,274</u>	<u>20,519</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (2,986)</u>	<u>\$ (2,437)</u>	<u>\$ (1,192)</u>	<u>\$ 472</u>	<u>\$ (3,438)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 46,931	\$ 45,514	\$ 44,589	\$ 42,212	\$ 47,028
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	47.65%	47.99%	48.21%	40.92%	43.63%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 16,957	\$ 18,187	\$ 18,665	\$ 16,623	\$ 14,967
Actual employer contribution	<u>18,601</u>	<u>17,715</u>	<u>11,778</u>	<u>10,741</u>	<u>9,554</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (1,644)</u>	<u>\$ 472</u>	<u>\$ 6,887</u>	<u>\$ 5,882</u>	<u>\$ 5,413</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 43,873	\$ 43,845	\$ 43,621	\$ 42,965	\$ 41,539
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	42.40%	40.40%	27.00%	25.00%	23.00%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Schedules of Contributions.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

**Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions**

Judicial Retirement System (JRS)
Last Ten Fiscal Years as of June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 8,567	\$ 8,674	\$ 5,688	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,667
Actual employer contribution	<u>9,211</u>	<u>8,771</u>	<u>8,503</u>	<u>8,544</u>	<u>8,667</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (644)</u>	<u>\$ (97)</u>	<u>\$ (2,815)</u>	<u>\$ (2,343)</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 30,100	\$ 28,664	\$ 27,788	\$ 27,922	\$ 28,322
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 7,709	\$ 8,376	\$ 8,445	\$ 8,364	\$ 8,308
Actual employer contribution	<u>8,724</u>	<u>8,630</u>	<u>8,232</u>	<u>8,216</u>	<u>8,102</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (1,015)</u>	<u>\$ (254)</u>	<u>\$ 213</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 28,510	\$ 28,203	\$ 26,903	\$ 26,849	\$ 26,477
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%	30.60%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Schedules of Contributions.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Contributions

A. Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS)

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms

There are no significant changes in benefit terms.

Changes in Assumptions

Valuation date: July 1, 2018:

- Mortality assumption was changed to the family of RP-2014 Mortality Tables for all groups, with mortality improvements modeled using Scale MP-2017.
- Retirement rates for Regular members was lowered to better reflect actual experience. The Sheriffs and Deputies retirement assumption was modified to reflect lower retirement rates at younger ages. The Protection Occupation retirement rates were modified both higher and lower across age ranges.

Valuation date: July 1, 2017:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.60%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 3.75% to 3.50% per year.
- Decreased the long-term rate of return assumption from 7.50% to 7.00%.
- Decreased the wage growth and payroll growth assumption from 4.00% to 3.25%.
- Decreased the salary increase assumption by 0.75%.

Valuation date: July 1, 2014:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Decreased the assumed rate of interest on member accounts from 4.00% to 3.75% per year.
- Adjusted male mortality rates for retirees in the Regular membership group.
- Reduced retirement rates for sheriffs and deputies between the ages of 55 and 64.
- Moved from an open 30-year amortization period to a closed 30-year amortization period for the UAL beginning June 30, 2014. Each year thereafter, changes in the UAL from plan experience will be amortized on a separate closed 20-year period.

B. Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident and Disability System (PORS)

Valuation date: July 1, 2020

PORS is funded with fixed contribution rates for both the employee and employer (State). The actuarially determined contributions are calculated as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the actuarially determined employer contribution reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (based on the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation):

- *Actuarial cost method:* Entry age normal
- *Amortization method:* Level percentage of payroll, closed
- *Amortization period:* 20 years
- *Asset valuation method:* 5-year-smoothed market
- *Inflation:* 2.75%
- *Salary increase:* 4.00% to 8.50%, including inflation
- *Investment rate of return:* 7.50% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation
- *Post-retirement adjustment:* Pensions are adjusted by a percentage, which varies by type of retirement, of the change in the compensation of active members of the same rank. In addition, a dollar adjustment is made which varies by a schedule based on the number of years since the member retired.
- *Mortality:* Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with a one-year age set-back for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with a one-year age set-back for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016. Disability mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Total

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Contributions

Dataset Mortality Table with a four-year age set-forward for males and Generational Projection, using MP-2016.

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms

The following changes to the plan provisions were made by the Iowa Legislature and are reflected in the valuation performed as of July 1 listed below:

2017: The State's contribution rate increased from 35% to 37% of payroll. In May, 2016, legislation was signed which reduced the State's supplemental contribution from \$5.0 million to \$2.5 million for fiscal year 2017.

2016: The State's contribution rate increased from 33% to 35% of payroll.

2015: The State's contribution rate increased from 31% to 33% of payroll. There was an increase in the reemployment limit for disability retirees under the age of 55. This change had no impact on the valuation results.

2014: The 2014 Legislature passed House File 2450 which provided that cancer and infectious disease, as defined in the bill, will be presumed to have been contracted while the member was on active duty as a result of that duty. The presumption means that such members will be eligible for an accidental disability benefit rather than an ordinary disability benefit. The member contribution rate increased from 10.85% to 11.35% of payroll. The House File also increased the member contribution rate 0.05% to cover the cost of the benefit change so the total member contribution rate is 11.40%. The State's contribution rate increases from 29% to 31% of payroll, as scheduled by law.

2013: The member contribution rate increased from 10.35% to 10.85% of payroll and the State's contribution rate increased from 27% to 29% of payroll.

2012: The member contribution rate increased from 9.85% to 10.35% of payroll and the State's contribution rate increased from 25% to 27% of payroll. The first payment of the supplemental state appropriation of \$5 million per year until PORS is 85% funded was delayed one year to fiscal year 2014.

2011: The member contribution rate increased from 9.35% to 9.85% of payroll and the State's contribution rate increased from 23% to 25% of payroll.

Changes in Assumptions

July 1, 2020 valuation:

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.75% to 2.50%.
- The productivity assumption was increased from 0.75% to 1.00%.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- The long-term investment return assumption was decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%.

July 1, 2017 valuation:

- The mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table, with a one-year age setback for males. Generational mortality improvements are modeled using the MP-2016 scale.
- Retirement rates were modified for employees with less than 30 years of service.
- Accidental and Ordinary Disability rates were adjusted to better reflect actual experience.
- Termination rates were adjusted to better reflect actual experience.
- The salary increase assumption was adjusted to better reflect actual experience.
- The amortization of the UAAL was changed to a "layered" approach with new pieces of the UAAL amortized over a closed 20-year period, beginning with the July 1, 2018 valuation. The legacy UAAL (at July 1, 2017) continues to be amortized on its current schedule.
- The asset smoothing method was modified to recognize investment gains and losses over a five-year period rather than four.

July 1, 2016 valuation:

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- The wage inflation assumption was decreased from 3.75% to 3.50%.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.75% to 3.00%.
- The long-term investment return assumption was decreased from 8.00% to 7.50%.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Contributions

July 1, 2014 valuation:

- The disability assumption was modified to assume a higher portion of total disabilities will be payable as accidental disabilities as a result of a law passed which provides for a presumption of cancer and infectious diseases are contracted while on active duty.

July 1, 2012 valuation:

- The merit scale component of the salary increase assumption was increased for years of service less than 20 and decreased for years of service more than 20.
- Retirement rates were changed to be age and service based instead of only age based. There are two sets of retirement rates, one if the member has less than 30 years of service and another if the member has 30 or more years of service.
- Wage increase assumption for annual readjustment of pensions was lowered from 4.00% to 3.75%.
- Consumer price inflation was lowered from 3.50% to 3.00%.
- Economic productivity component of the general wage increase assumption was increased from 0.50% to 0.75%.

C. Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

Valuation date: July 1, 2020

JRS is funded with fixed contribution rates for both the employee and employer (State). The actuarially determined contributions are calculated as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the actuarially determined employer contribution reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 (based on the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation):

- *Actuarial cost method:* Entry age normal
- *Amortization method:* Level dollar, closed
- *Amortization period:* Initial base established July 1, 2009, over a closed 25-year period. A new base is established in each subsequent year equal to the difference in actual versus expected experience. The new base is amortized over a new, closed 25-year period commencing on the date it is established.
- *Asset valuation method:* 75% expected value plus 25% market value
- *Inflation:* 2.60%
- *Salary increase:* 3.75% including inflation
- *Investment rate of return:* 6.75% compounded annually, net of investment expense, including inflation
- *Mortality:* RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with a two-year age setback and generational improvements using MP-2017.

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms

The following changes to the plan provisions were made by the Iowa Legislature and are reflected in the valuation performed as of July 1 listed below:

2018: Effective January 1, 2018, a judge must be 62 years of age or older at the time a judge assumes senior status. Senior judges may only serve for a total of six years and shall cease holding office upon reaching age 78. These requirements do not apply to judges who have 20 years of service prior to January 1, 2018.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Contributions

Changes in Assumptions

July 1, 2018 valuation:

- Decreased the inflation assumption from 3.00% to 2.60%.
- Decreased the long-term investment return assumption from 7.50% to 6.75%.
- Decreased the salary increase assumption from 4.25% to 3.75%.
- Decreased the Senior Judge benefit adjustment from 3.1875% to 3.00%.
- Adopted an explicit assumption of the annual administrative expense.
- Changed the mortality assumption to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with a two-year age setback and generational improvements using MP-2017.

July 1, 2013 valuation:

- Decreased the salary increase assumption from 4.50% to 4.25%.
- Increased retirement rates to reflect earlier retirement ages.
- The assumption that retiring judges will elect Senior Judge Status was changed from an 80% election, with 50% relinquishing at age 74 to an 80% election, with 60% relinquishing after 6 years if before 78.
- The adjustment to Senior Judge's benefit was reduced to reflect the change in the salary increase assumption.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

State Plan

Last Three Fiscal Years as of June 30 *

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB liability			
Service cost	\$ 13,491	\$ 12,374	\$ 12,964
Interest	7,244	7,448	6,520
Differences between expected & actual experience	(6,842)	-	(1,066)
Changes in assumptions	10,426	4,773	2,642
Change in proportion	-	-	(23)
Benefit payments - implicit subsidy	(11,338)	(11,073)	(9,191)
Net change in total OPEB liability	12,981	13,522	11,846
Total OPEB liability - beginning	199,074	185,552	173,706
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 212,055</u>	<u>\$ 199,074</u>	<u>\$ 185,552</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,365,553	\$ 1,249,303	\$ 1,254,711
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	15.53%	15.93%	14.79%

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

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

University Plans

Last Three Fiscal Years as of June 30 *
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2020			2019		
	U of I	ISU	UNI	U of I	ISU	UNI
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$ 3,860	\$ 6,714	\$ 1,769	\$ 4,193	\$ 7,335	\$ 1,767
Interest	5,604	3,382	885	4,971	3,084	980
Differences between expected & actual experience	4,430	(24,818)	(10,479)	1	(7,719)	(3,327)
Changes in assumptions	26,867	2,251	(74)	(13,968)	(3,800)	1,091
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	21,519	-	-
Benefit payments	(10,497)	(5,571)	(711)	(10,394)	(5,713)	(533)
Net change in total OPEB liability	30,264	(18,042)	(8,610)	6,322	(6,813)	(22)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	146,157	78,321	23,803	139,835	85,134	23,825
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 176,421</u>	<u>\$ 60,279</u>	<u>\$ 15,193</u>	<u>\$ 146,157</u>	<u>\$ 78,321</u>	<u>\$ 23,803</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,384,343	\$ 465,055	\$ 171,815	\$ 1,308,289	\$ 457,651	\$ 172,925
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	12.74%	12.96%	8.84%	11.17%	17.11%	13.76%
	2018					
	U of I	ISU	UNI			
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	\$ 33,734	\$ 6,464	\$ 1,690			
Interest	18,168	2,868	807			
Differences between expected & actual experience	48,567	3,076	-			
Changes in assumptions	(95,303)	6,260	779			
Changes in benefit terms	(465,008)	-	-			
Benefit payments	(8,001)	(4,654)	(600)			
Net change in total OPEB liability	(467,843)	14,014	2,676			
Total OPEB liability - beginning	607,678	71,120	21,149			
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 139,835</u>	<u>\$ 85,134</u>	<u>\$ 23,825</u>			
Covered payroll	\$ 1,291,758	\$ 443,245	\$ 169,533			
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	10.83%	19.21%	14.05%			

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

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios.

See accompanying independent auditor's report.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

A. State Plan

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

Changes in Assumptions

2020:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.50% to 2.21%.
- Updated medical claims costs and premiums based on recent experience.
- Updated annual medical trend rates based on industry observations and the current SOA-Getzen model.
- Updated mortality assumptions and the salary scale to be consistent with the assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 IPERS actuarial valuation.

2019:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.87% to 3.50%.

2018:

- Increased the discount rate from 3.58% to 3.87%.
- Decreased the inflation rate from 3.00% to 2.6%.

B. University Plans

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

Changes of Benefit and Funding Terms

2020:

ISU:

- An eligibility cut-off date for life insurance has been implemented such that only employees retiring prior to July 1, 2020, are eligible for life insurance coverage. The impact of this change is a decrease in liabilities.
- An eligibility cut-off date for long-term disability has been implemented such that only employees approved for LTD and participating in the subsidy program prior to July 1, 2020 are eligible for LTD coverage. The impact of this change is a decrease in liabilities.
- A new Retirement Incentive Option Program has been implemented for fiscal year 2020/21, which includes three options that provide retirees with a one-time, up-front payout of pension-related employer contributions, medical/dental coverage, or a combination of both. As part of this change, the retirement rates for FY 2020/21 only have been increased by 133% to reflect expected increased retirements in 2020/21. The impact of these changes is an increase in liabilities.
- The Affordable Care Act Excise Tax was repealed in December 2019, so this valuation no longer reflects any liabilities associated with the Tax. The impact of this change is a slight decrease in liabilities.

2018:

U of I:

- Implemented a cap on the University's contribution for retiree health at the current \$288 per month for current and future retirees.

Changes in Assumptions

2020:

U of I:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.58% to 3.50%.
- Changed the mortality assumption for healthy lives from the RP-2014 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2016 to the Pub-2010 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2018, and for disabled lives from the CIA 1988-94 LTD Table to the Pub-2010 Disabled Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2018.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

- Updated the healthcare trend rates to a schedule of rates beginning at 6.65% in 2019, grading down to 4.50% in 2028 and beyond for pre-65 participants and 7.61% in 2019 grading down to 4.50% in 2029 and beyond for post-65 participants.
- Changed the marginal cost adjustment factors for pre-65 participants from 60.10% to 62.90% and for post-65 participants from 87.60% to 89.50%.
- Updated the impact of the excise tax on high cost plans based on current claims and medical trend assumptions.

ISU:

- Decreased the discount rate from 4.11% to 3.26%.
- Changed the mortality assumption for actives and healthy retirees from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 General Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019, for surviving spouses from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale PM-2019, and for disabled retirees from the RPH-2017 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 set forward 10 years to Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 .
- Medical trend rates have been set to an initial rate of 8.00% decreasing by 0.50% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

UNI:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.51% to 2.66%.
- Changed the mortality assumption from the RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017 to Pub-2010 General Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for non-faculty employees and retirees, to Pub-2010 Teachers Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for faculty employees and retirees, and to Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Total Dataset Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2019 for surviving spouses.
- Updated the termination and retirement rates to follow the actuarial assumptions from the IPERS actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.
- Medical trend rates have been set to an initial rate of 8.00% decreasing by 0.50% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50%.

2019:

U of I:

- Increased the discount rate from 3.58% to 3.87%.
- Changed the Merit employees demographic assumptions from State to University assumptions.

ISU:

- Increased the discount rate from 3.44% to 4.11%.

UNI:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.87% to 3.51%.

2018:

U of I:

- Decreased the discount rate from 6.75% to 3.58%.
- Changed the withdrawal rates for staff to better anticipate future experience.
- Changed the mortality assumption from the RP-2014 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2014 to the RP-2014 Aggregate Mortality Table projected using Scale MP-2016.
- Changed the healthcare trend rate for pre-65 participants to 7.55% in 2017 grading down to 4.50% in 2026 and for post-65 participants to 9.17% in 2017 grading down to 4.50% in 2026.
- Changed the marginal cost adjustment factors for pre-65 participants from 59.40% to 60.10% and for post-65 participants from 86.80% to 87.60%.

STATE OF IOWA

Required Supplementary Information

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Schedules of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

- Updated the impact of the excise tax on high cost plans based on current claims and medical trend assumptions.

ISU:

- Decreased the discount rate from 3.78% to 3.44%.
- Reset medical trend rates to an initial rate of 9.00% decreasing by 0.50% to an ultimate rate of 5.00%.
- Updated the mortality assumption to RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017.
- Updated the excise tax threshold trend rate from 3.0% starting in 2020 to 3.50% in 2022 and 2.50% subsequently.

UNI:

- Increased the discount rate from 3.58% to 3.87%.
- Increased the healthcare trend rate for pre-65 participants to an initial 9.00% grading down to 4.50% and reset the rate for post-65 participants to an initial 6.50% grading down to 4.50%.
- Updated the mortality assumption to RPH-2017 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2017.
- Updated the healthcare coverage election rate for pre-65 retirees to 45.00% from 65.00%.

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y
I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - By Fund Type

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS	PERMANENT FUNDS	TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash & investments	\$ 90,363	\$ 19,600	\$ 15,571	\$ 125,534
Accounts receivable (net)	34,559	167	-	34,726
Loans receivable (net)	118	-	-	118
Due from other funds	1,028	800	-	1,828
Inventory	175	-	-	175
Prepaid expenditures	285	-	-	285
Total current assets	<u>126,528</u>	<u>20,567</u>	<u>15,571</u>	<u>162,666</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Accounts receivable (net)	<u>3,770</u>	-	-	<u>3,770</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 130,298</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,567</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,571</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 166,436</u></u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable & accruals	\$ 4,517	\$ 2,864	\$ -	\$ 7,381
Due to other funds	21,675	727	-	22,402
Unearned revenue	455	12,568	-	13,023
Total current liabilities	<u>26,647</u>	<u>16,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,806</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Accounts payable & accruals	<u>225</u>	-	-	<u>225</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>26,872</u>	<u>16,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,031</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred revenue	15,792	17	-	15,809
Unconditional remainder interest	117	-	-	117
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>15,909</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,926</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	460	-	15,571	16,031
Spendable:				
Restricted	70,649	16	-	70,665
Committed	16,416	4,375	-	20,791
Unassigned	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8)</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>87,517</u>	<u>4,391</u>	<u>15,571</u>	<u>107,479</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES	<u><u>\$ 130,298</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,567</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,571</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 166,436</u></u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - By Fund Type**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS	PERMANENT FUNDS	TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES				
Receipts from other entities	\$ 7,630	\$ 5,567	\$ -	\$ 13,197
Investment income	1,029	14	-	1,043
Fees, licenses & permits	108,754	-	-	108,754
Refunds & reimbursements	3,648	3	-	3,651
Sales, rents & services	5,797	-	-	5,797
Miscellaneous	26,806	-	1,352	28,158
GROSS REVENUES	153,664	5,584	1,352	160,600
Less revenue refunds	3,896	13	-	3,909
NET REVENUES	149,768	5,571	1,352	156,691
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Administration & regulation	26,917	-	-	26,917
Education	16,673	-	-	16,673
Health & human rights	544	-	-	544
Human services	213	-	-	213
Justice & public defense	1,622	-	-	1,622
Transportation	118	-	-	118
Agriculture & natural resources	1,542	6,874	-	8,416
Capital outlay:				
Administration & regulation	2	5,670	-	5,672
Education	73	-	-	73
Health & human rights	62	1,374	-	1,436
Human services	-	246	-	246
Justice & public defense	424	12,392	-	12,816
Economic Development	-	36	-	36
Transportation	1,257	-	-	1,257
Agriculture & natural resources	35	13,606	-	13,641
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	49,482	40,198	-	89,680
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	100,286	(34,627)	1,352	67,011
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,198	33,987	-	35,185
Transfers out	(96,888)	(683)	-	(97,571)
Leases, installment purchases & other	321	-	-	321
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(95,369)	33,304	-	(62,065)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	4,917	(1,323)	1,352	4,946
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1, RESTATED	82,600	5,714	14,219	102,533
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	\$ 87,517	\$ 4,391	\$ 15,571	\$ 107,479



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for particular purposes.

Guaranty Agency Operating fund receives collections on defaulted student loans, default aversion fees, account maintenance fees and interest to pay for the operating of the Iowa guaranteed loan program.

Hospital Health Care Access Trust Fund receives hospital health care access assessments imposed by Chapter 249M of the Code of Iowa. These funds are to be used to reimburse participating hospitals the medical assistance program upper payment limit for inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Following payment of such upper payment limit to participating hospitals, any remaining funds on an annual basis may be used for any of the following purposes: (a) to support medical assistance program utilization shortfalls, (b) to maintain the state's capacity to provide access to and delivery of services for vulnerable Iowans, (c) to fund the health care workforce support initiative, (d) to support access to health care services for uninsured Iowans, and (e) to support Iowa hospital programs and services which expand access to health care services for Iowans.

Quality Assurance Trust Fund receives nursing facility quality assurance assessments imposed by Chapter 249L of the Code of Iowa. These funds are to be used for reimbursement of services for which federal financial participation under the medical assistance program is available to match state funds.

Iowa PBS Foundation is a non-profit corporation that solicits and manages gifts of money and property for Iowa PBS. Effective January 1, 2020, Iowa Public Television and Iowa Public Television Foundation changed their names to Iowa PBS and Iowa PBS Foundation, respectively.

Other Special Revenue Funds are aggregated for reporting purposes and account for various other revenues which must be used for specific purposes.

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GUARANTY AGENCY OPERATING	HOSPITAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS FUND	QUALITY ASSURANCE TRUST FUND	IOWA PBS FOUNDATION	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash & investments	\$ 27,290	\$ 80	\$ 1,531	\$ 13,672	\$ 47,790	\$ 90,363
Accounts receivable (net)	4,602	9,184	17,567	1,957	1,249	34,559
Loans receivable (net)	118	-	-	-	-	118
Due from other funds	76	5	2	-	945	1,028
Inventory	-	-	-	46	129	175
Prepaid expenditures	78	-	-	54	153	285
Total current assets	<u>32,164</u>	<u>9,269</u>	<u>19,100</u>	<u>15,729</u>	<u>50,266</u>	<u>126,528</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Accounts receivable (net)	2,700	-	-	960	110	3,770
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 34,864</u>	<u>\$ 9,269</u>	<u>\$ 19,100</u>	<u>\$ 16,689</u>	<u>\$ 50,376</u>	<u>\$ 130,298</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	\$ 575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152	\$ 3,790	\$ 4,517
Due to other funds	35	7,121	13,439	915	165	21,675
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	345	110	455
Total current liabilities	<u>610</u>	<u>7,121</u>	<u>13,439</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>4,065</u>	<u>26,647</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	-	-	-	202	23	225
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>610</u>	<u>7,121</u>	<u>13,439</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>4,088</u>	<u>26,872</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred revenue	6,600	1,034	5,497	2,449	212	15,792
Unconditional remainder interest	-	-	-	117	-	117
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>6,600</u>	<u>1,034</u>	<u>5,497</u>	<u>2,566</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>15,909</u>
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	78	-	-	100	282	460
Spendable:						
Restricted	27,576	-	-	12,409	30,664	70,649
Committed	-	1,114	164	-	15,138	16,416
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>27,654</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>12,509</u>	<u>46,076</u>	<u>87,517</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 34,864</u>	<u>\$ 9,269</u>	<u>\$ 19,100</u>	<u>\$ 16,689</u>	<u>\$ 50,376</u>	<u>\$ 130,298</u>

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GUARANTY AGENCY OPERATING	HOSPITAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS FUND	QUALITY ASSURANCE TRUST FUND	IOWA PBS FOUNDATION	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
REVENUES						
Receipts from other entities	\$ 2,157	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,473	\$ 7,630
Investment income	454	65	42	188	280	1,029
Fees, licenses & permits	8	33,869	54,302	-	20,575	108,754
Refunds & reimbursements	3,516	-	-	-	132	3,648
Sales, rents & services	-	-	-	-	5,797	5,797
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	9,085	17,721	26,806
GROSS REVENUES	6,135	33,934	54,344	9,273	49,978	153,664
Less revenue refunds	-	-	-	-	3,896	3,896
NET REVENUES	6,135	33,934	54,344	9,273	46,082	149,768
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Administration & regulation	-	-	-	-	26,917	26,917
Education	5,649	-	-	3,876	7,148	16,673
Health & human rights	-	-	-	-	544	544
Human services	-	-	-	-	213	213
Justice & public defense	-	-	-	-	1,622	1,622
Transportation	-	-	-	-	118	118
Agriculture & natural resources	-	-	-	-	1,542	1,542
Capital outlay:						
Administration & regulation	-	-	-	-	2	2
Education	73	-	-	-	-	73
Health & human rights	-	-	-	-	62	62
Justice & public defense	-	-	-	-	424	424
Transportation	-	-	-	-	1,257	1,257
Agriculture & natural resources	-	-	-	-	35	35
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,722	-	-	3,876	39,884	49,482
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	413	33,934	54,344	5,397	6,198	100,286
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	24	-	-	-	1,174	1,198
Transfers out	(273)	(33,921)	(54,189)	(5,435)	(3,070)	(96,888)
Leases, installment purchases & other	-	-	-	321	-	321
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(249)	(33,921)	(54,189)	(5,114)	(1,896)	(95,369)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	164	13	155	283	4,302	4,917
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1, RESTATED	27,490	1,101	9	12,226	41,774	82,600
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	\$ 27,654	\$ 1,114	\$ 164	\$ 12,509	\$ 46,076	\$ 87,517



STATE OF IOWA
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - Budgetary Basis
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PRIMARY ROAD FUND				FISH AND GAME TRUST FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:								
Transfers	\$ 685,000	\$ 685,000	\$ 743,797	\$ 58,797	\$ 203	\$ 203	\$ 413	\$ 210
RECEIPTS CREDITED TO APPROPRIATIONS:								
Beer tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarette tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco products tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagering tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual income tax quarterly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales tax - DOT	5	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-
Federal support	390,949	390,949	560,862	169,913	15,000	15,000	20,395	5,395
Local governments	7,500	7,500	10,425	2,925	-	-	-	-
Other states	9,400	9,400	34,629	25,229	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements from other agencies	160	160	-	(160)	-	-	12	12
Governmental fund type transfers from other agencies	123,500	123,500	145,785	22,285	25	25	-	(25)
Interest	1	1	-	(1)	150	150	260	110
Bonds & loans	150	150	11,925	11,775	-	-	-	-
Fees, licenses & permits	3,000	3,000	5,648	2,648	35,700	35,700	36,790	1,090
Refunds & reimbursements	10	10	-	(10)	400	400	397	(3)
Sale of real estate	4,910	4,910	2,307	(2,603)	-	-	-	-
Sale of equipment & salvage	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	(1)
Rents & leases	16	16	15	(1)	500	500	415	(85)
Agricultural sales	-	-	-	-	75	75	120	45
Other sales & services	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	685	(315)
Unearned receipts	-	-	-	-	265	265	116	(149)
Income tax checkoffs	-	-	-	-	150	150	130	(20)
Other	5,750	5,750	4,959	(791)	1,540	1,540	369	(1,171)
TOTAL APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	545,351	545,351	776,555	231,204	54,807	54,807	59,690	4,883
TOTAL REVENUES AVAILABLE	1,230,351	1,230,351	1,520,352	290,001	55,010	55,010	60,103	5,093
EXPENDITURES:								
Administration & regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture & natural resources	-	-	-	-	89	89	-	89
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health & human services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	1,099,245	1,113,406	1,506,813	(393,407) *	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,099,245	1,113,406	1,506,813	(393,407)	89	89	-	89
TRANSFERS	11,482	20,766	16,133	4,633	58,002	58,002	58,132	(130)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	1,110,727	1,134,172	1,522,946	(388,774)	58,091	58,091	58,132	(41)
REVENUES AVAILABLE OVER (UNDER)								
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	119,624	96,179	(2,594)	(98,773)	(3,081)	(3,081)	1,971	5,052
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1 (BUDGETARY - RESTATED)	367,845	276,605	276,605	-	9,357	14,676	14,676	-
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30 (BUDGETARY)	\$ 487,469	\$ 372,784	\$ 274,011	\$ (98,773)	\$ 6,276	\$ 11,595	\$ 16,647	\$ 5,052

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - Budgetary Basis
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)
(continued)

	ENVIRONMENT FIRST FUND				HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:								
Transfers	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
RECEIPTS CREDITED TO APPROPRIATIONS:								
Beer tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarette tax	-	-	-	-	176,150	176,150	177,283	1,133
Tobacco products tax	-	-	-	-	32,310	32,310	34,313	2,003
Liquor tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagering tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual income tax quarterly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales tax - DOT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other states	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements from other agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental fund type transfers from other agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	130	130	632	502
Bonds & loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, licenses & permits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refunds & reimbursements	125	125	209	84	-	-	-	-
Sale of real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of equipment & salvage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rents & leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sales & services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax checkoffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	125	125	209	84	208,590	208,590	212,228	3,638
TOTAL REVENUES AVAILABLE	42,125	42,125	42,209	84	208,590	208,590	212,228	3,638
EXPENDITURES:								
Administration & regulation	12,085	12,085	13,292	(1,207) *	-	-	-	-
Agriculture & natural resources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health & human services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,085	12,085	13,292	(1,207)	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS	32,420	32,795	30,533	2,262	208,460	208,460	211,758	(3,298)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	44,505	44,880	43,825	1,055	208,460	208,460	211,758	(3,298)
REVENUES AVAILABLE OVER (UNDER)								
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	(2,380)	(2,755)	(1,616)	1,139	130	130	470	340
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1 (BUDGETARY - RESTATED)	4,436	15,551	15,551	-	7,744	3,125	3,126	1
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30 (BUDGETARY)	\$ 2,056	\$ 12,796	\$ 13,935	\$ 1,139	\$ 7,874	\$ 3,255	\$ 3,596	\$ 341

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - Budgetary Basis
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)
(continued)

	OTHER FUNDS				TOTAL			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL TO ACTUAL
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:								
Transfers	\$ 30,649	\$ 48,734	\$ 36,313	\$ (12,421)	\$ 757,852	\$ 775,937	\$ 822,523	\$ 46,586
RECEIPTS CREDITED TO APPROPRIATIONS:								
Beer tax	150	150	122	(28)	150	150	122	(28)
Cigarette tax	-	-	1	1	176,150	176,150	177,284	1,134
Tobacco products tax	-	-	-	-	32,310	32,310	34,313	2,003
Liquor tax	250	250	185	(65)	250	250	185	(65)
Other taxes	12,094	12,095	2,636	(9,459)	12,094	12,095	2,636	(9,459)
Wagering tax receipts	-	-	1,788	1,788	-	-	1,788	1,788
Individual income tax quarterly	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
Sales tax - DOT	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	(5)
Federal support	4,218	4,203	5,995	1,792	410,167	410,152	587,252	177,100
Local governments	1,157	1,157	1,033	(124)	8,657	8,657	11,458	2,801
Other states	-	-	8	8	9,400	9,400	34,637	25,237
Reimbursements from other agencies	21,170	10,110	10,345	235	21,330	10,270	10,357	87
Governmental fund type transfers from other agencies	2,669	2,733	5,755	3,022	126,194	126,258	151,540	25,282
Interest	1,416	1,426	2,339	913	1,697	1,707	3,231	1,524
Bonds & loans	1,389	1,389	1,351	(38)	1,539	1,539	13,276	11,737
Fees, licenses & permits	102,555	102,555	98,168	(4,387)	141,255	141,255	140,606	(649)
Refunds & reimbursements	4,976	4,977	7,436	2,459	5,511	5,512	8,042	2,530
Sale of real estate	-	-	-	-	4,910	4,910	2,307	(2,603)
Sale of equipment & salvage	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	(1)
Rents & leases	-	-	-	-	516	516	430	(86)
Agricultural sales	-	-	-	-	75	75	120	45
Other sales & services	263	290	415	125	1,263	1,290	1,100	(190)
Unearned receipts	105	105	142	37	370	370	258	(112)
Income tax checkoffs	-	-	-	-	150	150	130	(20)
Other	239	239	200	(39)	7,529	7,529	5,528	(2,001)
TOTAL APPROPRIATED RECEIPTS	158,651	147,679	143,919	(3,760)	967,524	956,552	1,192,601	236,049
TOTAL REVENUES AVAILABLE	189,300	196,413	180,232	(16,181)	1,725,376	1,732,489	2,015,124	282,635
EXPENDITURES:								
Administration & regulation	29,388	33,397	19,414	13,983	41,473	45,482	32,706	12,776
Agriculture & natural resources	17,495	17,496	14,867	2,629	17,584	17,585	14,867	2,718
Economic development	32,752	33,152	12,758	20,394	32,752	33,152	12,758	20,394
Education	8,725	8,740	5,966	2,774	8,725	8,740	5,966	2,774
Health & human services	25	25	-	25	25	25	-	25
Transportation	2,003	2,003	4,460	(2,457) *	1,101,248	1,115,409	1,511,273	(395,864)
Judicial	1,696	1,696	1,391	305	1,696	1,696	1,391	305
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	92,084	96,509	58,856	37,653	1,203,503	1,222,089	1,578,961	(356,872)
TRANSFERS	135,557	141,063	123,152	17,911	445,921	461,086	439,708	21,378
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	227,641	237,572	182,008	55,564	1,649,424	1,683,175	2,018,669	(335,494)
REVENUES AVAILABLE OVER (UNDER)								
EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	(38,341)	(41,159)	(1,776)	39,383	75,952	49,314	(3,545)	(52,859)
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1 (BUDGETARY - RESTATED)	101,127	124,477	124,482	5	490,509	434,434	434,440	6
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30 (BUDGETARY)	\$ 62,786	\$ 83,318	\$ 122,706	\$ 39,388	\$ 566,461	\$ 483,748	\$ 430,895	\$ (52,853)

* Actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures as a result of the receipt and legal expenditure of other non-state funds which have been received for restricted purposes. In the Special Revenue Funds this occurred in the Environment First Fund in the Administration & Regulation function, and in the Primary Road Fund and State Aviation Fund in the Transportation function.



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

General Services Capitals Fund is used to account for various building projects.

Endowment for Iowa's Health Restricted Capitals Fund receives the tax-exempt portion of the Tobacco Settlement Authority's refunding of the tobacco bonds for capital project expenditures as allowed in the tax certificate of the refinancing.

Marine Fuel Tax Capitals Fund is used to account for the acquisition of water access, development projects, water safety stations, marinas and any other project which improves water recreation.

Fish & Game Capitals Fund is used to account for land acquisition and capital projects related to fish and wildlife.

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GENERAL SERVICES CAPITALS FUND	ENDOWMENT FOR IOWA'S HEALTH RESTRICTED CAPITALS FUND	MARINE FUEL TAX CAPITALS FUND	FISH & GAME CAPITALS FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash & investments	\$ 14,873	\$ 16	\$ 4,272	\$ 439	\$ 19,600
Accounts receivable	17	-	108	42	167
Due from other funds	3	-	297	500	800
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 14,893</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 4,677</u>	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>\$ 20,567</u>
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable & accruals	\$ 1,653	\$ -	\$ 440	\$ 771	\$ 2,864
Due to other funds	655	-	72	-	727
Unearned revenue	12,568	-	-	-	12,568
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>14,876</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>771</u>	<u>16,159</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred revenue	17	-	-	-	17
FUND BALANCES					
Spendable:					
Restricted	-	16	-	-	16
Committed	-	-	4,165	210	4,375
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4,165</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>4,391</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES & FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 14,893</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 4,677</u>	<u>\$ 981</u>	<u>\$ 20,567</u>

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	GENERAL SERVICES CAPITALS FUND	ENDOWMENT FOR IOWA'S HEALTH RESTRICTED CAPITALS FUND	MARINE FUEL TAX CAPITALS FUND	FISH & GAME CAPITALS FUND	TOTAL
REVENUES					
Receipts from other entities	\$ 4,786	\$ -	\$ 781	\$ -	\$ 5,567
Investment income	-	14	-	-	14
Refunds & reimbursements	-	-	3	-	3
GROSS REVENUES	4,786	14	784	-	5,584
Less revenue refunds	13	-	-	-	13
NET REVENUES	4,773	14	784	-	5,571
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Agriculture & natural resources	-	-	963	5,911	6,874
Capital outlay:					
Administration & regulation	5,670	-	-	-	5,670
Health & human rights	1,374	-	-	-	1,374
Human services	246	-	-	-	246
Justice & public defense	11,302	1,090	-	-	12,392
Economic development	36	-	-	-	36
Agriculture & natural resources	5	-	3,486	10,115	13,606
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	18,633	1,090	4,449	16,026	40,198
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(13,860)	(1,076)	(3,665)	(16,026)	(34,627)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	13,859	-	4,138	15,990	33,987
Transfers out	-	-	(676)	(7)	(683)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	13,859	-	3,462	15,983	33,304
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(1)	(1,076)	(203)	(43)	(1,323)
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1	1	1,092	4,368	253	5,714
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ 4,165	\$ 210	\$ 4,391



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Permanent Funds

Permanent Funds report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for the benefit of the government or its citizens.

Permanent School Principal Fund accounts for the principal derived from the sale of specific land. The interest is to be used for educational purposes.

Iowa Cultural Trust Fund accounts for assets held for the Iowa Cultural Trust. The principal is preserved and applicable interest is transferred to the Cultural Grant Fund to be used for purposes consistent with the Trust.

Iowa PBS Foundation Endowment is used to hold a restricted gift made to Iowa PBS. While the corpus of the gift is not available to spend, the earnings of the gift are restricted for the acquisition and/or production of quality family programming. Earnings are transferred to the Iowa PBS Foundation. Effective January 1, 2020, Iowa Public Television and Iowa Public Television Foundation changed their names to Iowa PBS and Iowa PBS Foundation, respectively.

Pilot Grove Trust Fund accounts for a \$10,000 donation in support and maintenance of the Pilot Grove area. Interest is credited to the Pilot Grove Maintenance Fund, a Special Revenue Fund.

Henry Albert Trust Fund accounts for a bequest to the State of Iowa. Interest is credited to the Department of Public Health.

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Permanent Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PERMANENT SCHOOL PRINCIPAL FUND	IOWA CULTURAL TRUST FUND	IOWA PBS FOUNDATION ENDOWMENT	PILOT GROVE TRUST FUND	HENRY ALBERT TRUST FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash & investments	\$ 8,038	\$ 1	\$ 7,521	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 15,571
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 8,038</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 7,521</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 15,571</u>
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	\$ 8,038	\$ 1	\$ 7,521	\$ 10	\$ 1	\$ 15,571
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 8,038</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 7,521</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 15,571</u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Permanent Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PERMANENT SCHOOL PRINCIPAL FUND	IOWA CULTURAL TRUST FUND	IOWA PBS FOUNDATION ENDOWMENT	PILOT GROVE TRUST FUND	HENRY ALBERT TRUST FUND	TOTAL
REVENUES						
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,352
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	1,352	-	-	1,352
FUND BALANCES - JULY 1, RESTATED	8,038	1	6,169	10	1	14,219
FUND BALANCES - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 8,038</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 7,521</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 15,571</u>



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Enterprise Funds account for activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods and services. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured with fees and charges, as well as when the pricing policy of the activity is designated to recover its costs.

Iowa Communications Network accounts for a statewide telecommunications system and its related revenues and expenses.

Iowa State Prison Industries accounts for the revenues and expenses related to the sale of products made by prison industries.

Liquor Control Act Fund is used to account for the revenues and expenses related to the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Elevator Safety Fund accounts for fees collected and pays the actual costs and expenses necessary to operate the elevator safety board and perform the duties of the labor commissioner as described in Chapter 89A of the Code of Iowa.

Other Enterprise Funds are aggregated for reporting purposes and account for other miscellaneous activities that meet the definition of Enterprise Funds.

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	IOWA STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES	LIQUOR CONTROL ACT FUND	ELEVATOR SAFETY FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash & investments	\$ 7,432	\$ 7,682	\$ 20,947	\$ 3,165	\$ 5,688	\$ 44,914
Accounts receivable (net)	3,892	3,437	9,069	250	179	16,827
Due from other funds	-	4	240	59	41	344
Inventory	1,359	6,336	140	-	1,504	9,339
Prepaid expenses	706	70	166	162	247	1,351
Total current assets	<u>13,389</u>	<u>17,529</u>	<u>30,562</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>7,659</u>	<u>72,775</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Capital assets - nondepreciable	-	223	1,402	-	420	2,045
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	11,628	7,982	9,482	119	976	30,187
Total noncurrent assets	<u>11,628</u>	<u>8,205</u>	<u>10,884</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>1,396</u>	<u>32,232</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>25,017</u>	<u>25,734</u>	<u>41,446</u>	<u>3,755</u>	<u>9,055</u>	<u>105,007</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits						
	103	56	71	39	22	291
Related to pensions	1,398	828	320	297	187	3,030
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,501</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>3,321</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	3,341	1,265	13,474	23	62	18,165
Due to other funds/advances from other funds	-	-	13,328	9	59	13,396
Unearned revenue	1,766	1	-	-	-	1,767
Compensated absences	870	553	99	80	103	1,705
Other postemployment benefits liability	45	40	11	7	11	114
Total current liabilities	<u>6,022</u>	<u>1,859</u>	<u>26,912</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>35,147</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	-	83	-	-	5	88
Compensated absences	843	734	56	118	145	1,896
Net pension liability	5,432	1,213	1,896	750	512	9,803
Other postemployment benefits liability	822	733	202	135	168	2,060
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>7,097</u>	<u>2,763</u>	<u>2,154</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>13,847</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>13,119</u>	<u>4,622</u>	<u>29,066</u>	<u>1,122</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>48,994</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits						
	108	54	403	-	1	566
Related to pensions	1,160	662	673	131	195	2,821
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,268</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>3,387</u>
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	11,628	8,205	10,884	119	1,396	32,232
Unrestricted	503	13,075	811	2,719	6,607	23,715
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 12,131</u>	<u>\$ 21,280</u>	<u>\$ 11,695</u>	<u>\$ 2,838</u>	<u>\$ 8,003</u>	<u>\$ 55,947</u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	IOWA STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES	LIQUOR CONTROL ACT FUND	ELEVATOR SAFETY FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES						
Receipts from other entities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9
Fees, licenses & permits	-	-	19,304	2,660	1,629	23,593
Refunds & reimbursements	-	-	86	-	250	336
Sales, rents & services	32,219	30,608	367,437	-	1,108	431,372
Miscellaneous	-	239	3,733	-	516	4,488
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	32,219	30,847	390,569	2,660	3,503	459,798
OPERATING EXPENSES						
General & administrative	10,843	-	-	-	-	10,843
Depreciation	3,156	675	1,613	20	230	5,694
Direct & other	14,217	24,979	-	-	527	39,723
Personal services	-	1,703	1,889	1,569	1,751	6,912
Travel & subsistence	-	23	25	71	35	154
Supplies & materials	-	31	50	32	146	259
Contractual services	-	2,007	8,037	533	822	11,399
Equipment & repairs	-	17	3,868	68	52	4,005
Claims & miscellaneous	7,809	1,554	242,303	6	140	251,812
Licenses, permits & refunds	-	-	838	8	6	852
State aid & credits	-	-	3,301	-	-	3,301
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	36,025	30,989	261,924	2,307	3,709	334,954
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,806)	(142)	128,645	353	(206)	124,844
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Taxes	-	-	8,348	-	-	8,348
Investment income	113	151	-	49	76	389
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	12	8	4	2	26
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	(11)	(2,978)	-	(22)	(3,011)
NET NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	113	152	5,378	53	56	5,752
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	(3,693)	10	134,023	406	(150)	130,596
Transfers out	-	-	(134,695)	-	-	(134,695)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(3,693)	10	(672)	406	(150)	(4,099)
TOTAL NET POSITION - JULY 1	15,824	21,270	12,367	2,432	8,153	60,046
TOTAL NET POSITION - JUNE 30	\$ 12,131	\$ 21,280	\$ 11,695	\$ 2,838	\$ 8,003	\$ 55,947



STATE OF IOWA
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	IOWA STATE PRISON INDUSTRIES	LIQUOR CONTROL ACT FUND	ELEVATOR SAFETY FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from customers	\$ 32,287	\$ 30,341	\$ 384,332	\$ 2,554	\$ 3,087	\$ 452,601
Cash received from miscellaneous	-	239	3,742	-	516	4,497
Cash payments to suppliers for goods & services	(21,422)	(28,891)	(252,947)	(827)	(1,685)	(305,772)
Cash payments to employees for services	(9,934)	(1,508)	(1,692)	(1,503)	(1,716)	(16,353)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>931</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>133,435</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>134,973</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Transfers out to other funds	-	-	(133,802)	-	-	(133,802)
Tax receipts	-	-	8,348	-	-	8,348
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(125,454)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(125,454)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisition & construction of capital assets	(52)	(1,297)	(4,097)	38	(13)	(5,421)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	12	8	4	2	26
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(52)</u>	<u>(1,285)</u>	<u>(4,089)</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>(5,395)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest & dividends on investments	113	151	-	49	76	389
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>113</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>389</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	992	(953)	3,892	315	267	4,513
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JULY 1	6,440	8,635	17,055	2,850	5,421	40,401
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 7,432</u>	<u>\$ 7,682</u>	<u>\$ 20,947</u>	<u>\$ 3,165</u>	<u>\$ 5,688</u>	<u>\$ 44,914</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Operating income (loss)	\$ (3,806)	\$ (142)	\$ 128,645	\$ 353	\$ (206)	\$ 124,844
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation	3,156	675	1,613	20	230	5,694
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	341	4	(2,334)	(63)	107	(1,945)
(Increase) decrease in due from	-	12	(161)	(43)	(7)	(199)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	124	140	(103)	-	168	329
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	377	9	3,042	(23)	(9)	3,396
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	401	145	230	(65)	56	767
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	738	(429)	2,536	(56)	(60)	2,729
Increase (decrease) in due to	-	-	-	(30)	(56)	(86)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(273)	(283)	-	-	-	(556)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(5)	97	56	19	22	189
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(841)	(467)	(558)	73	(99)	(1,892)
Increase (decrease) in other postemployment benefits liability	(15)	49	78	(15)	7	104
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	734	371	391	54	49	1,599
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 931</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 133,435</u>	<u>\$ 224</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>	<u>\$ 134,973</u>



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds account for State activities that provide goods and services to other State departments or agencies on a cost reimbursement basis.

Workers' Compensation Fund receives funds associated with the workers' compensation program to pay claims and administrative support costs.

Materials & Equipment Revolving Fund accounts for the purchase, repair, maintenance and replacement of equipment, machinery and supplies used by the Department of Transportation.

Depreciation Revolving Fund receives monthly depreciation payments from State departments owning vehicles. The money is used to purchase replacement vehicles for the departments.

Office of Chief Information Officer Fund provides data processing services to other State departments and agencies.

Other Internal Service Funds are aggregated for reporting purposes and account for other miscellaneous activities that meet the definition of Internal Service Funds.

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Net Position Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND	MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT REVOLVING FUND	DEPRECIATION REVOLVING FUND	OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash & investments	\$ 3,868	\$ 16,244	\$ 33,120	\$ 4,005	\$ 18,383	\$ 75,620
Accounts receivable (net)	9	554	-	362	667	1,592
Due from other funds/advances to other funds	66,120	1,314	2,533	10,000	16,176	96,143
Inventory	-	6,812	-	40	2,137	8,989
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	4,403	5,037	9,440
Total current assets	<u>69,997</u>	<u>24,924</u>	<u>35,653</u>	<u>18,810</u>	<u>42,400</u>	<u>191,784</u>
Noncurrent assets:						
Capital assets - nondepreciable	-	662	-	6,789	-	7,451
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	-	143,933	-	1,619	2,137	147,689
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>144,595</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,408</u>	<u>2,137</u>	<u>155,140</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>69,997</u>	<u>169,519</u>	<u>35,653</u>	<u>27,218</u>	<u>44,537</u>	<u>346,924</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits						
	1	98	-	23	189	311
Related to pensions	71	683	-	2,447	1,827	5,028
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>72</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,016</u>	<u>5,339</u>
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	17,907	2,872	78	6,534	1,673	29,064
Due to other funds/advances from other funds	85	-	-	3,107	13,395	16,587
Unearned revenue	-	-	33,277	1,194	950	35,421
Compensated absences	13	416	-	1,547	1,025	3,001
Other postemployment benefits liability	1	42	-	61	85	189
Total current liabilities	<u>18,006</u>	<u>3,330</u>	<u>33,355</u>	<u>12,443</u>	<u>17,128</u>	<u>84,262</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Accounts payable & accruals	51,882	147	-	148	33	52,210
Compensated absences	2	722	-	1,350	855	2,929
Net pension liability	146	2,744	-	8,110	6,651	17,651
Other postemployment benefits liability	11	764	-	1,123	1,563	3,461
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>52,041</u>	<u>4,377</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,731</u>	<u>9,102</u>	<u>76,251</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>70,047</u>	<u>7,707</u>	<u>33,355</u>	<u>23,174</u>	<u>26,230</u>	<u>160,513</u>

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Funds**

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND	MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT REVOLVING FUND	DEPRECIATION REVOLVING FUND	OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits	-	30	-	132	52	214
Related to pensions	22	647	-	2,261	1,759	4,689
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>22</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,393</u>	<u>1,811</u>	<u>4,903</u>
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	-	144,595	-	8,408	2,137	155,140
Unrestricted	-	17,321	2,298	(4,287)	16,375	31,707
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 161,916</u>	<u>\$ 2,298</u>	<u>\$ 4,121</u>	<u>\$ 18,512</u>	<u>\$ 186,847</u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND	MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT REVOLVING FUND	DEPRECIATION REVOLVING FUND	OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES						
Receipts from other entities	\$ 30,635	\$ 94	\$ 8,138	\$ 73,358	\$ 54,977	\$ 167,202
Fees, licenses & permits	-	-	-	1	-	1
Refunds & reimbursements	752	62,797	315	2,226	3,090	69,180
Sales, rents & services	-	-	1,543	-	130	1,673
Miscellaneous	-	19,345	-	3	12	19,360
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	31,387	82,236	9,996	75,588	58,209	257,416
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Depreciation	-	16,738	-	1,261	459	18,458
Personal services	298	5,611	-	15,455	13,900	35,264
Travel & subsistence	1	8,809	-	29	3,615	12,454
Supplies & materials	1	37,336	-	877	15,901	54,115
Contractual services	2,207	1,918	-	35,770	22,890	62,785
Equipment & repairs	2	4,007	10,626	14,970	1,370	30,975
Claims & miscellaneous	28,878	1	-	308	1,057	30,244
Licenses, permits & refunds	-	12	-	-	4	16
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	31,387	74,432	10,626	68,670	59,196	244,311
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	-	7,804	(630)	6,918	(987)	13,105
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Investment income	-	-	-	100	244	344
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	(102)	-	-	(45)	(147)
NET NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	-	(102)	-	100	199	197
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	-	7,702	(630)	7,018	(788)	13,302
TOTAL NET POSITION - JULY 1	-	154,214	2,928	(2,897)	19,300	173,545
TOTAL NET POSITION - JUNE 30	\$ -	\$ 161,916	\$ 2,298	\$ 4,121	\$ 18,512	\$ 186,847

STATE OF IOWA
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND	MATERIALS & EQUIPMENT REVOLVING FUND	DEPRECIATION REVOLVING FUND	OFFICE OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from other entities	\$ 752	\$ 19,036	\$ 1,554	\$ 2,645	\$ 3,501	\$ 27,488
Cash received from reciprocal interfund activity	28,266	62,806	10,285	69,952	55,158	226,467
Cash payments to suppliers for goods & services	(27,984)	(53,565)	(10,704)	(50,226)	(49,134)	(191,613)
Cash payments to employees for services	(261)	(5,394)	-	(14,794)	(13,912)	(34,361)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>773</u>	<u>22,883</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>7,577</u>	<u>(4,387)</u>	<u>27,981</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Acquisition & construction of capital assets	-	(27,301)	-	(6,953)	(240)	(34,494)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>(27,301)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,953)</u>	<u>(240)</u>	<u>(34,494)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Interest & dividends on investments	-	-	-	100	244	344
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>344</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	773	(4,418)	1,135	724	(4,383)	(6,169)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JULY 1	3,095	20,662	31,985	3,281	22,766	81,789
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 3,868</u>	<u>\$ 16,244</u>	<u>\$ 33,120</u>	<u>\$ 4,005</u>	<u>\$ 18,383</u>	<u>\$ 75,620</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Operating income (loss)	\$ -	\$ 7,804	\$ (630)	\$ 6,918	\$ (987)	\$ 13,105
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation	-	16,738	-	1,261	459	18,458
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(3)	(403)	11	415	269	289
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds/advances to other funds	(2,362)	105	653	(3,577)	(1,258)	(6,439)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	-	(603)	-	(7)	(446)	(1,056)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	-	-	-	(9)	1,266	1,257
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	25	70	-	961	201	1,257
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,105	(879)	(78)	1,744	(5,117)	(1,225)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds/advances from other funds	(4)	(96)	-	1,708	1,729	3,337
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	-	-	1,179	(1,537)	(290)	(648)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	3	108	-	2	104	217
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(6)	(305)	-	(1,522)	(586)	(2,419)
Increase (decrease) in other postemployment benefits liability	-	98	-	5	109	212
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	15	246	-	1,215	160	1,636
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 22,883</u>	<u>\$ 1,135</u>	<u>\$ 7,577</u>	<u>\$ (4,387)</u>	<u>\$ 27,981</u>



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

Pension Funds account for transactions, assets, liabilities and net position available for plan benefits of the various State employee retirement systems. See NOTE 15 - PENSION PLANS.

Insurance Fund receives converted sick leave dollars of Department of Public Safety retirees under the Peace Officers contract to pay health and/or life benefits.

SPOC Insurance Fund receives converted sick leave dollars of Department of Natural Resources retirees under the Peace Officers contract to pay health and/or life benefits.

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds

June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	PEACE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM	INSURANCE FUND	SPOC INSURANCE FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 486,998	\$ 43,414	\$ 34,201	\$ 1,599	\$ 2,591	\$ 568,803
Receivables:						
Contributions	68,807	1,158	602	1,300	-	71,867
Investments sold	202,412	263	192	-	-	202,867
Foreign exchange contracts	419,825	-	-	-	-	419,825
Interest & dividends	86,607	859	-	3	-	87,469
Total receivables	<u>777,651</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>1,303</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>782,028</u>
Investments, at fair value:						
Fixed income securities	10,637,363	81,360	31,596	-	-	10,750,319
Equity investments	15,062,033	413,745	178,696	-	-	15,654,474
Real estate partnerships	-	64,496	-	-	-	64,496
Investment in private equity/debt	5,975,405	-	-	-	-	5,975,405
Real assets	2,075,993	-	-	-	-	2,075,993
Securities lending collateral pool	1,096,261	54,230	6,197	-	-	1,156,688
Total investments	<u>34,847,055</u>	<u>613,831</u>	<u>216,489</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,677,375</u>
Capital assets:						
Land	500	-	-	-	-	500
Other - depreciable (net)	13,667	-	-	-	-	13,667
Total capital assets	<u>14,167</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,167</u>
Other assets	<u>530</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>530</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>36,126,401</u>	<u>659,525</u>	<u>251,484</u>	<u>2,902</u>	<u>2,591</u>	<u>37,042,903</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits	83	-	-	-	-	83
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable & accruals	25,072	368	79	-	-	25,519
Foreign exchange contracts payable	421,650	-	-	-	-	421,650
Payable for investments purchased	535,954	354	13,723	-	-	550,031
Payable to brokers for rebate & collateral	1,096,065	54,230	6,197	-	-	1,156,492
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,078,741</u>	<u>54,952</u>	<u>19,999</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,153,692</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Related to other postemployment benefits	51	-	-	-	-	51
NET POSITION						
Restricted for pension/other postemployment benefits	<u>\$ 34,047,692</u>	<u>\$ 604,573</u>	<u>\$ 231,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,591</u>	<u>\$ 34,889,243</u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	PEACE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM	JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM	INSURANCE FUND	SPOC INSURANCE FUND	TOTAL
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Member contributions	\$ 531,935	\$ 5,535	\$ 2,814	\$ 1,579	\$ 182	\$ 542,045
Employer contributions	792,017	22,364	9,211	-	-	823,592
Buy-back/buy-in contributions	3,913	-	-	-	-	3,913
Total contributions	<u>1,327,865</u>	<u>27,899</u>	<u>12,025</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>1,369,550</u>
Investment income:						
Net increase in fair value of investments	470,502	63,455	13,729	-	-	547,686
Interest	451,490	5,280	1,616	30	-	458,416
Dividends	106,904	5,168	2,830	-	-	114,902
Other	63,229	166	9	-	-	63,404
Total investment income	<u>1,092,125</u>	<u>74,069</u>	<u>18,184</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,184,408</u>
Less investment expense	<u>50,252</u>	<u>2,850</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,510</u>
Net investment income	<u>1,041,873</u>	<u>71,219</u>	<u>17,776</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,130,898</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONS	<u>2,369,738</u>	<u>99,118</u>	<u>29,801</u>	<u>1,609</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>2,500,448</u>
DEDUCTIONS						
Pension & annuity benefits	2,261,154	33,672	14,699	-	-	2,309,525
Payments in accordance with agreements	-	-	-	1,312	514	1,826
Administrative expense	13,585	235	22	-	-	13,842
Refunds	<u>57,988</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,988</u>
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	<u>2,332,727</u>	<u>33,907</u>	<u>14,721</u>	<u>1,312</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>2,383,181</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	37,011	65,211	15,080	297	(332)	117,267
NET POSITION - JULY 1	<u>34,010,681</u>	<u>539,362</u>	<u>216,405</u>	<u>2,605</u>	<u>2,923</u>	<u>34,771,976</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 34,047,692</u>	<u>\$ 604,573</u>	<u>\$ 231,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,591</u>	<u>\$ 34,889,243</u>



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Private Purpose Trust Funds

Private Purpose Trust Funds are used to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations or other governments.

Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust receives contributions from participants for investment for future application towards payment of higher education costs for designated beneficiaries.

Iowa ABLE Savings Plan Trust receives contributions to be invested for the future payment of disability-related costs of an individual.

Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School Trust receives donations and contributions to be spent for the benefit of students.

Wagner Award Trust received a bequest by Ruth Wagner to present an annual recognition to the outstanding soil district commissioner who is 40 years or younger to be presented each year at the annual state conference.

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST	IOWA ABLE SAVINGS PLAN TRUST	IOWA BRAILE & SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL TRUST	WAGNER AWARD TRUST	TOTAL
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 2,933	\$ 3,064	\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 6,011
Investments	5,758,243	3,338	607	-	5,762,188
Prepaid expenses	8	-	-	-	8
TOTAL ASSETS	5,761,184	6,402	607	14	5,768,207
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable & accruals	47	12	-	-	59
NET POSITION					
Restricted for individuals, organizations & other entities	\$ 5,761,137	\$ 6,390	\$ 607	\$ 14	\$ 5,768,148

STATE OF IOWA

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	IOWA EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST	IOWA ABLE SAVINGS PLAN TRUST	IOWA BRAILE & SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL TRUST	WAGNER AWARD TRUST	TOTAL
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Participant contributions	\$ 436,545	\$ 3,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 439,565
Other contributions	1,217	203	-	-	1,420
Total contributions	<u>437,762</u>	<u>3,223</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>440,985</u>
Investment income:					
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	222,597	-	(16)	-	222,581
Interest	38	89	8	-	135
Total investment income	<u>222,635</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>222,716</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONS	<u>660,397</u>	<u>3,312</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>663,701</u>
DEDUCTIONS					
Distributions to participants	505,568	696	70	-	506,334
Other	765	152	-	-	917
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	<u>506,333</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>507,251</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	154,064	2,464	(78)	-	156,450
NET POSITION - JULY 1, RESTATED	<u>5,607,073</u>	<u>3,926</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5,611,698</u>
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	<u>\$ 5,761,137</u>	<u>\$ 6,390</u>	<u>\$ 607</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 5,768,148</u>



COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Custodial Funds

Custodial Funds account for the receipt and distribution of various taxes, deposits, and property collected for individuals, organizations or other governments, which are not required to be reported in other fiduciary fund types.

Local Sales & Services Tax Fund is used to account for local option sales taxes collected by retailers and deposited with the State. The taxes are distributed to the counties which have jurisdictions imposing local option sales tax.

Child Support Collection & Refund Fund receives child support collections from employers, obligors, federal and state tax offsets, debtors offsets, and others. The child support collections are distributed to families in accordance with federal distribution laws.

Judicial - Clerks of District Court act as a collecting agency for many fees and taxes that are distributed to the proper local government or recipient.

School District Surtax Fund collects and distributes surtax to the school districts according to the surtax formula set by the districts.

Other Custodial Funds are aggregated for reporting purposes and represent amounts held at the Universities, offender and resident deposits held at the State institutions, and other deposits and taxes collected for others.

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds**

June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Thousands)

	LOCAL SALES & SERVICES TAX FUND	CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTION & REFUND FUND	JUDICIAL - CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURT	SCHOOL DISTRICT SURTAX FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 28,994	\$ 17,119	\$ 31,237	\$ 74,195	\$ 32,868	\$ 184,413
Receivables:						
Accounts	-	2,272	-	-	7,067	9,339
Taxes for other governments	153,610	-	-	23,459	11,284	188,353
Interest	-	-	-	-	217	217
Total receivables	<u>153,610</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,459</u>	<u>18,568</u>	<u>197,909</u>
Investments	-	-	-	-	13,923	13,923
Capital assets - depreciable (net)	-	-	-	-	128	128
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	325	325
Inventory	-	-	-	-	16	16
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>182,604</u>	<u>19,391</u>	<u>31,237</u>	<u>97,654</u>	<u>65,828</u>	<u>396,714</u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable & accruals	-	13,478	-	-	1,525	15,003
Accounts payable to other governments	<u>182,604</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,237</u>	<u>97,654</u>	<u>11,862</u>	<u>323,357</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>182,604</u>	<u>13,478</u>	<u>31,237</u>	<u>97,654</u>	<u>13,387</u>	<u>338,360</u>
NET POSITION						
Restricted for individuals, organizations & other entities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,913</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 52,441</u>	<u>\$ 58,354</u>

STATE OF IOWA

**Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

	LOCAL SALES & SERVICES TAX FUND	CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTION & REFUND FUND	JUDICIAL - CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURT	SCHOOL DISTRICT SURTAX FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Participant contributions	\$ -	\$ 399,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,333	\$ 476,935
Other contributions	-	-	-	-	73,596	73,596
Gifts, bequests & endowments	-	-	-	-	3,465	3,465
Total contributions	-	399,602	-	-	154,394	553,996
Investment income:						
Interest	-	-	-	-	158	158
Total investment income	-	-	-	-	158	158
Less investment expense	-	-	-	-	290	290
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	(132)	(132)
Tax collections for other governments	943,851	-	-	107,984	102,784	1,154,619
Court revenue collections for others	-	-	304,651	-	106	304,757
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	46,124	46,124
TOTAL ADDITIONS	943,851	399,602	304,651	107,984	303,276	2,059,364
DEDUCTIONS						
Distributions to participants	-	403,886	-	-	34,102	437,988
Payments in accordance with agreements	-	-	-	-	102,802	102,802
Administrative expense	-	-	-	-	25,676	25,676
Payments of tax collections to other entities	943,851	-	-	107,984	102,196	1,154,031
Payment of court collections to others	-	-	304,651	-	-	304,651
Other	-	-	-	-	38,664	38,664
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	943,851	403,886	304,651	107,984	303,440	2,063,812
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	-	(4,284)	-	-	(164)	(4,448)
NET POSITION - JULY 1, RESTATED	-	10,197	-	-	52,605	62,802
NET POSITION - JUNE 30	\$ -	\$ 5,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52,441	\$ 58,354



STATISTICAL
SECTION



STATE OF IOWA
STATISTICAL SECTION
TABLE OF CONTENTS

This part of the State of Iowa's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the State's overall financial health.

	<u>Schedule</u>
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	1 - 4
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the State's most significant revenue source, individual income tax.	5 - 7
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the State's current levels of outstanding debt and the State's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	8 - 9
Demographic and Economic Information These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the State's financial activities take place.	10 - 11
Operating Information These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the State's financial report relates to the services the State provides and the activities it performs. A schedule of current expenditures is also included.	12 - 15

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant year.



STATE OF IOWA
Net Position by Component
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

Schedule 1

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽³⁾	2014	2015 ⁽⁴⁾	2016	2017	2018 ⁽⁵⁾	2019	2020 ⁽⁶⁾
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 7,042,318	\$ 7,297,964	\$ 7,579,657	\$ 7,960,096	\$ 8,360,410	\$ 8,751,926	\$ 9,242,231	\$ 9,775,608	\$ 10,186,385	\$ 10,738,785
Restricted	1,217,229	1,066,451	1,085,008	1,064,266	855,856	922,557	941,514	941,197	1,004,597	924,880
Unrestricted	(226,038)	90,401	525,989	413,880	(515,129)	(808,123)	(999,603)	(1,013,268)	(522,156)	(65,977)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 8,033,509	\$ 8,454,816	\$ 9,190,654	\$ 9,438,242	\$ 8,701,137	\$ 8,866,360	\$ 9,184,142	\$ 9,703,537	\$ 10,668,826	\$ 11,597,688
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,364,752	\$ 2,534,247	\$ 2,700,019	\$ 2,916,998	\$ 3,224,968	\$ 3,600,966	\$ 3,858,357	\$ 3,981,137	\$ 4,101,636	\$ 4,247,671
Restricted	1,127,606	1,368,589	1,538,055	1,662,891	1,713,840	1,788,374	1,864,113	1,894,868	2,001,983	2,149,841
Unrestricted	1,593,616	1,687,242	1,734,657	1,921,118	1,861,341	1,816,683	1,768,131	1,845,650	2,057,362	2,125,751
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 5,085,974	\$ 5,590,078	\$ 5,972,731	\$ 6,501,007	\$ 6,800,149	\$ 7,206,023	\$ 7,490,601	\$ 7,721,655	\$ 8,160,981	\$ 8,523,263
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 9,407,070	\$ 9,832,211	\$ 10,279,676	\$ 10,877,094	\$ 11,585,378	\$ 12,352,892	\$ 13,100,588	\$ 13,756,745	\$ 14,288,021	\$ 14,986,456
Restricted	2,344,835	2,435,040	2,623,063	2,727,157	2,569,696	2,710,931	2,805,627	2,836,065	3,006,580	3,074,721
Unrestricted	1,367,578	1,777,643	2,260,646	2,334,998	1,346,212	1,008,560	768,528	832,382	1,535,206	2,059,774
Total primary government net position	\$ 13,119,483	\$ 14,044,894	\$ 15,163,385	\$ 15,939,249	\$ 15,501,286	\$ 16,072,383	\$ 16,674,743	\$ 17,425,192	\$ 18,829,807	\$ 20,120,951

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit. In addition, during Fiscal Year 2012, the Iowa College Student Aid Commission revalued student loan receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts.

(2) - Fiscal Year 2012 amounts reported include prior period adjustments made in 2013 to reflect the effect of implementation of GASB No. 61 and the inclusion of new component units at the University of Iowa.

(3) - Fiscal Year 2013 amounts reported include prior period adjustments made in 2014 to reflect the effect of implementation of GASB No. 65.

(4) - Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation of GASB No. 68 and GASB No. 71; therefore, recognized the net pension liability and related deferred amounts.

(5) - Fiscal Year 2018 was the first year of implementation of GASB No. 75; therefore, reflecting the total other postemployment benefits and related deferred amounts and Fiscal Year 2018 amounts also include prior period adjustments made in 2019 for capital assets.

(6) - Fiscal Year 2020 reflects the implementation of GASB No. 84; fiscal year 2019 was not restated.

STATE OF IOWA
Changes in Net Position

Schedule 2

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽³⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽⁴⁾	2019	2020 ⁽⁵⁾
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
Administration & regulation	\$ 1,383,161	\$ 1,411,797	\$ 1,385,398	\$ 1,436,485	\$ 1,595,922	\$ 1,799,186	\$ 1,864,959	\$ 1,862,199	\$ 1,902,217	\$ 2,077,536
Education	3,601,899	3,551,294	3,582,770	3,749,195	3,909,866	4,005,597	4,162,360	4,185,133	4,244,257	4,418,383
Health & human rights	458,702	423,202	420,844	423,723	422,677	436,330	445,057	435,776	434,416	455,753
Human services	5,182,496	5,466,172	5,509,926	5,757,061	6,463,802	6,708,824	6,585,944	6,772,755	7,103,013	7,687,332
Justice & public defense	1,098,041	1,082,774	1,095,300	1,255,597	1,202,362	1,097,646	1,041,523	999,154	997,681	1,136,219
Economic development	273,377	254,902	186,948	159,964	158,632	144,472	157,288	133,810	132,911	140,858
Transportation	1,139,321	1,206,924	1,149,919	1,236,035	1,340,548	1,321,540	1,396,315	1,419,426	1,446,090	1,354,468
Agriculture & natural resources	217,783	214,526	219,948	219,159	223,916	227,612	233,883	224,382	230,063	238,515
Interest expense	101,867	101,849	99,311	95,312	92,011	90,105	79,424	78,773	76,984	65,434
Total governmental activities expenses	13,456,647	13,713,440	13,650,364	14,332,531	15,409,736	15,831,312	15,966,753	16,111,408	16,567,632	17,574,498
Business-type activities:										
University Funds	3,465,390	3,842,314	3,960,727	4,156,145	4,339,376	4,580,247	4,843,267	5,052,039	5,232,658	5,349,571
Unemployment Benefits Fund	928,379	718,611	554,883	439,937	396,842	416,582	430,068	384,371	361,076	2,234,620
Other	222,239	246,673	257,011	260,564	264,092	273,939	285,205	294,471	309,649	334,712
Total business-type activities expenses	4,616,008	4,807,598	4,772,621	4,856,646	5,000,310	5,270,768	5,558,540	5,730,881	5,903,383	7,918,903
Total primary government expenses	\$ 18,072,655	\$ 18,521,038	\$ 18,422,985	\$ 19,189,177	\$ 20,410,046	\$ 21,102,080	\$ 21,525,293	\$ 21,842,289	\$ 22,471,015	\$ 25,493,401
Program revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
Administration & regulation	\$ 1,063,106	\$ 1,060,902	\$ 1,099,289	\$ 1,061,265	\$ 1,064,230	\$ 1,106,530	\$ 1,118,233	\$ 1,103,732	\$ 1,135,177	\$ 1,038,168
Education	61,920	52,686	21,787	18,057	20,656	17,374	17,714	26,308	20,003	12,936
Health & human rights	70,702	66,922	68,865	69,159	80,767	77,168	75,320	75,204	75,144	80,002
Human services	575,377	666,496	438,915	519,909	544,631	550,432	823,549	772,301	732,181	829,034
Justice & public defense	110,215	104,969	89,888	106,730	95,952	97,638	97,779	116,771	108,876	90,690
Economic development	13,795	3,672	3,864	3,374	1,749	2,049	1,739	1,662	4,392	1,269
Transportation	76,404	93,908	106,081	122,683	100,322	79,955	100,598	168,402	143,928	106,007
Agriculture & natural resources	74,295	84,912	78,476	79,777	72,634	86,807	72,052	76,734	84,729	80,161
Operating grants & contributions	4,921,994	4,489,138	4,619,136	4,905,617	5,349,944	5,500,402	5,194,216	5,251,400	5,646,598	6,950,835
Capital grants & contributions	420,006	494,715	426,350	472,885	501,378	440,783	503,121	509,091	448,902	544,550
Total governmental activities program revenues	7,387,814	7,118,320	6,952,651	7,359,456	7,832,263	7,959,138	8,004,321	8,101,605	8,399,930	9,733,652
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
University Funds	2,223,527	2,590,308	2,687,569	2,845,788	3,037,054	3,273,055	3,390,227	3,639,063	3,865,376	3,869,117
Unemployment Benefits Fund	619,455	643,970	543,535	471,738	410,209	448,914	493,643	427,407	409,293	416,798
Other	297,750	325,699	342,596	355,988	366,129	378,533	391,346	403,102	428,109	459,798
Operating grants & contributions	1,200,118	1,044,159	848,672	783,036	746,633	777,368	801,120	798,834	808,427	2,283,904
Capital grants & contributions	36,197	61,339	61,948	90,263	173,150	101,682	57,588	15,131	71,706	31,680
Total business-type activities program revenues	4,377,047	4,665,475	4,484,320	4,546,813	4,733,175	4,979,552	5,133,924	5,283,537	5,582,911	7,061,297
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 11,764,861	\$ 11,783,795	\$ 11,436,971	\$ 11,906,269	\$ 12,565,438	\$ 12,938,690	\$ 13,138,245	\$ 13,385,142	\$ 13,982,841	\$ 16,794,949
Net expense										
Governmental activities	\$ (6,068,833)	\$ (6,595,120)	\$ (6,697,713)	\$ (6,973,075)	\$ (7,577,473)	\$ (7,872,174)	\$ (7,962,432)	\$ (8,009,803)	\$ (8,167,702)	\$ (7,840,846)
Business-type activities	(238,961)	(142,123)	(288,301)	(309,833)	(267,135)	(291,216)	(424,616)	(447,344)	(320,472)	(857,606)
Total primary government net expense	\$ (6,307,794)	\$ (6,737,243)	\$ (6,986,014)	\$ (7,282,908)	\$ (7,844,608)	\$ (8,163,390)	\$ (8,387,048)	\$ (8,457,147)	\$ (8,488,174)	\$ (8,698,452)

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Changes in Net Position

Schedule 2

For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

(continued)

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽³⁾	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽⁴⁾	2019	2020 ⁽⁵⁾
General revenues & other changes in net position										
Governmental activities:										
Personal income tax	\$ 2,856,474	\$ 3,040,391	\$ 3,446,857	\$ 3,206,504	\$ 3,456,503	\$ 3,542,419	\$ 3,637,895	\$ 3,862,624	\$ 4,078,355	\$ 3,945,877
Corporate income tax	254,761	430,395	428,991	387,232	464,121	374,559	432,056	443,698	529,969	634,508
Sales & use tax	2,336,298	2,454,156	2,509,817	2,625,302	2,670,084	2,758,405	2,793,825	2,850,789	2,989,537	3,121,580
Other tax	685,454	756,713	759,681	756,237	771,702	803,003	791,607	773,204	828,992	812,882
Motor fuel tax restricted for transportation purposes	445,580	438,953	438,009	446,449	524,569	677,999	674,603	671,936	665,799	670,238
Road use tax restricted for transportation purposes	281,998	303,368	307,821	322,470	346,901	360,993	371,361	374,701	381,003	382,757
Unrestricted investment earnings	30,696	21,155	6,240	21,406	19,175	22,156	16,257	29,730	75,371	55,748
Other	28,317	27,504	29,746	35,357	36,680	35,013	38,369	50,091	72,097	68,188
Gain on sale of assets	51	732	871	1,011	1,401	1,197	2,260	804	1,250	1,141
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	-	-	(5,679)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special items - disposal of operations	-	-	5,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary items - impairment of assets & other	(4,394)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(503,494)	(456,940)	(500,210)	(575,626)	(534,103)	(538,347)	(478,019)	(515,933)	(489,382)	(968,910)
Total governmental activities	\$ 6,411,741	\$ 7,016,427	\$ 7,433,551	\$ 7,220,663	\$ 7,757,033	\$ 8,037,397	\$ 8,280,214	\$ 8,541,644	\$ 9,132,991	\$ 8,724,009
Business-type activities:										
Other tax	\$ 6,803	\$ 7,031	\$ 7,463	\$ 7,527	\$ 7,765	\$ 7,649	\$ 8,078	\$ 8,167	\$ 8,220	\$ 8,348
Unrestricted investment earnings	154,176	90,891	109,987	186,857	46,888	78,133	162,438	110,237	190,955	162,806
Other	47,610	76,091	67,096	68,072	57,303	68,961	60,590	59,863	71,220	70,118
Gain on sale of assets	16	688	78	27	20	4,000	69	658	21	-
Special items - change in OPEB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,008	-	-
Extraordinary items - impairment of assets & other	5,900	991	(2,580)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	503,494	456,940	500,210	575,626	534,103	538,347	478,019	515,933	489,382	968,910
Total business-type activities	\$ 717,999	\$ 632,632	\$ 682,254	\$ 838,109	\$ 646,079	\$ 697,090	\$ 709,194	\$ 1,159,866	\$ 759,798	\$ 1,210,182
Change in net position										
Governmental activities	\$ 342,908	\$ 421,307	\$ 735,838	\$ 247,588	\$ 179,560	\$ 165,223	\$ 317,782	\$ 531,841	\$ 965,289	\$ 883,163
Business-type activities	479,038	490,509	393,953	528,276	378,944	405,874	284,578	712,522	439,326	352,576
Total primary government	\$ 821,946	\$ 911,816	\$ 1,129,791	\$ 775,864	\$ 558,504	\$ 571,097	\$ 602,360	\$ 1,244,363	\$ 1,404,615	\$ 1,235,739

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit. In addition, during 2012, the Iowa College Student Aid Commission revalued student loan receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts.

(2) - Fiscal Year 2012 amounts reported include prior period adjustments made in 2013 to reflect the effect of implementation of GASB No. 61 and the inclusion of new component units at the University of Iowa.

(3) - Fiscal Year 2013 amounts reported include prior period adjustments made in 2014 to reflect the effect of implementation of GASB No. 65.

(4) - Fiscal Year 2018 amounts reported include a special item due to benefit changes to an OPEB plan at the University of Iowa, unrelated to the implementation of GASB No. 75.

(5) - Fiscal Year 2020 reflects the implementation of GASB No. 84; fiscal year 2019 was not restated.

STATE OF IOWA
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

Schedule 3

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 31,364	\$ 41,382	\$ 43,138	\$ 41,248	\$ 44,528	\$ 44,917	\$ 46,445	\$ 52,577	\$ 53,235	\$ 99,455
Spendable:										
Restricted	1,236,111	1,062,771	1,017,927	1,045,227	861,583	835,913	883,016	807,570	810,448	769,625
Committed	1,486,404	1,732,552	2,145,980	1,912,518	1,676,632	1,323,878	1,274,404	1,335,606	1,784,658	2,140,303
Unassigned	(250,589)	(210,684)	(156,800)	(214,660)	(273,102)	(214,504)	(328,131)	(395,625)	(384,360)	(357,748)
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 2,503,290</u>	<u>\$ 2,626,021</u>	<u>\$ 3,050,245</u>	<u>\$ 2,784,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,309,641</u>	<u>\$ 1,990,204</u>	<u>\$ 1,875,734</u>	<u>\$ 1,800,128</u>	<u>\$ 2,263,981</u>	<u>\$ 2,651,635</u>
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	\$ 15,692	\$ 16,192	\$ 16,376	\$ 16,327	\$ 16,451	\$ 16,846	\$ 10,813	\$ 11,115	\$ 11,181	\$ 16,031
Spendable:										
Restricted	789,149 ⁽¹⁾	667,541 ⁽¹⁾	570,702 ⁽¹⁾	489,259 ⁽¹⁾	437,487 ⁽¹⁾	389,796 ⁽¹⁾	347,117 ⁽¹⁾	304,512 ⁽¹⁾	275,598 ⁽¹⁾	236,808 ⁽¹⁾
Committed	27,348	26,453	28,346	29,124	24,038	41,215	22,225	20,732	19,021	20,791
Unassigned	(513,010) ⁽¹⁾	(461,801) ⁽¹⁾	(410,619) ⁽¹⁾	(354,758) ⁽¹⁾	(305,015) ⁽¹⁾	(253,068) ⁽¹⁾	(201,706) ⁽¹⁾	(162,019) ⁽¹⁾	(123,345) ⁽¹⁾	(84,833) ⁽¹⁾
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 319,179</u>	<u>\$ 248,385</u>	<u>\$ 204,805</u>	<u>\$ 179,952</u>	<u>\$ 172,961</u>	<u>\$ 194,789</u>	<u>\$ 178,449</u>	<u>\$ 174,340</u>	<u>\$ 182,455</u>	<u>\$ 188,797</u>

(1) - Due to the implementation of GASB No. 48, interfund advances were recorded in the Tobacco Settlement Authority and Tobacco Collections funds.

(2) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit. In addition, during Fiscal Year 2012, the Iowa College Student Aid Commission revalued student loan receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts.

STATE OF IOWA
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

Schedule 4

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenues										
Taxes	\$ 7,484,244	\$ 7,985,697	\$ 8,456,345	\$ 8,414,849	\$ 8,917,337	\$ 9,263,248	\$ 9,503,731	\$ 9,846,473	\$ 10,307,880	\$ 10,380,464
Receipts from other entities	5,855,250	5,626,029	5,400,502	5,655,703	5,943,765	6,064,791	5,971,601	5,981,877	6,291,339	8,251,760
Investment income	29,931	21,766	6,244	21,370	19,141	22,093	16,228	29,604	75,009	55,573
Fees, licenses & permits	1,195,283	1,226,093	1,268,880	1,324,029	1,358,661	1,409,339	1,425,131	1,455,332	1,495,057	1,537,320
Refunds & reimbursements	539,796	537,219	527,456	576,484	601,812	711,301	849,553	805,250	798,210	923,093
Sales, rents & services	31,400	33,225	32,639	35,827	39,765	39,665	41,714	36,851	44,113	36,990
Miscellaneous	147,736	141,461	150,035	158,048	177,710	209,066	213,667	207,692	254,099	255,457
Gross revenues	15,283,640	15,571,490	15,842,101	16,186,310	17,058,191	17,719,503	18,021,625	18,363,079	19,265,707	21,440,657
Less revenue refunds	918,313	918,524	909,631	1,039,704	1,066,067	1,155,612	1,215,155	1,269,478	1,258,773	2,001,394
Net revenues	14,365,327	14,652,966	14,932,470	15,146,606	15,992,124	16,563,891	16,806,470	17,093,601	18,006,934	19,439,263
Expenditures										
Administration & regulation	1,370,396	1,403,974	1,364,608	1,419,879	1,596,272	1,792,103	1,836,187	1,848,943	1,880,653	2,041,416
Education	3,593,313	3,544,428	3,575,186	3,731,639	3,908,485	4,000,660	4,154,268	4,177,218	4,236,228	4,409,475
Health & human rights	451,393	417,306	414,981	418,906	420,907	431,555	437,703	424,547	426,720	443,743
Human services	5,172,053	5,461,157	5,540,912	5,783,311	6,454,924	6,720,396	6,601,224	6,759,205	7,099,933	7,660,699
Justice & public defense	1,065,068	1,027,435	1,035,912	1,199,871	1,173,037	1,054,586	986,780	947,730	947,720	1,073,702
Economic development	270,192	255,299	184,877	159,626	158,282	145,436	156,032	136,717	131,231	140,168
Transportation	542,490	548,629	552,228	580,831	646,481	610,992	626,535	673,706	680,525	642,878
Agriculture & natural resources	198,876	201,838	200,439	201,194	207,823	210,453	213,091	204,893	197,969	211,546
Capital outlay	962,834	1,136,378	1,012,032	1,128,589	1,238,409	1,217,290	1,299,102	1,360,623	1,279,182	1,379,577
Debt service:										
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	73,940	-	-	3,246	-	-	-
Principal	40,495	72,555	49,815	69,215	45,625	53,050	58,295	46,960	270,465	59,360
Interest & fiscal charges	100,122	101,327	98,242	94,875	89,659	87,219	79,960	79,898	77,968	67,174
Total expenditures	13,767,232	14,170,326	14,029,232	14,861,876	15,939,904	16,323,740	16,452,423	16,660,440	17,228,594	18,129,738
Excess of revenues over expenditures	598,095	482,640	903,238	284,730	52,220	240,151	354,047	433,161	778,340	1,309,525
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	197,540	197,567	215,291	229,136	200,611	220,599	220,253	211,240	208,551	292,255
Transfers out	(696,832)	(651,385)	(713,290)	(804,762)	(734,713)	(758,946)	(743,522)	(727,173)	(697,933)	(1,261,165)
Leases, installment purchases & other	93	562	9	131	199	587	37,227	3,057	2,744	452
Revenue bonds issued	311,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium (discount) on bonds	26,043	1,643	-	-	-	-	74,176	-	36,591	-
Revenue refunding bonds issued	-	20,910	-	-	-	-	345,215	-	143,675	7,230
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	(418,206)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(161,211)	(430,703)	(497,990)	(575,495)	(533,903)	(537,760)	(484,857)	(512,876)	(306,372)	(961,228)
Special items - disposal of operations	-	-	(24,604)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balances	\$ 436,884	\$ 51,937	\$ 380,644	\$ (290,765)	\$ (481,683)	\$ (297,609)	\$ (130,810)	\$ (79,715)	\$ 471,968	\$ 348,297
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.8%

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit. In addition, during Fiscal Year 2012, the Iowa College Student Aid Commission revalued student loan receivables and related allowances for doubtful accounts.

STATE OF IOWA
Tax Revenue by Source - Governmental Funds
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting Expressed in Thousands)

Schedule 5

	Fiscal Year									
	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Individual income tax	\$ 3,476,658	\$ 3,677,240	\$ 4,080,794	\$ 3,984,543	\$ 4,224,097	\$ 4,364,229	\$ 4,503,420	\$ 4,754,464	\$ 4,938,615	\$ 4,895,257
Sales tax	1,983,187	2,066,024	2,097,466	2,171,915	2,251,636	2,332,220	2,344,828	2,390,342	2,438,260	2,471,213
Use tax	404,151	439,772	464,126	489,764	501,073	497,160	515,740	566,509	647,016	743,581
Fuel tax	496,486	490,377	481,120	493,999	575,844	746,601	768,810	751,064	731,710	732,345
Corporate tax	401,628	550,343	563,016	507,522	579,881	510,664	564,423	580,805	699,007	727,390
Inheritance tax	65,535	79,670	86,785	90,791	89,807	88,759	88,093	85,245	79,243	78,277
Insurance premium tax	97,098	101,406	104,885	105,532	109,634	119,675	114,809	121,863	153,428	143,464
Cigarette & tobacco tax	226,692	225,499	226,300	225,375	223,069	227,901	221,077	212,567	202,135	211,600
Wagering tax	269,842	287,680	283,168	275,659	280,706	290,004	291,980	295,333	294,629	244,602
Franchise tax	39,423	41,121	43,860	40,330	47,482	50,354	53,831	48,581	64,440	67,653
Beer tax	14,272	14,726	13,865	14,187	14,489	14,214	13,941	13,593	13,439	9,435
Other	9,272	11,839	10,960	15,232	19,619	21,467	22,779	26,107	45,958	55,647
Gross taxes	7,484,244	7,985,697	8,456,345	8,414,849	8,917,337	9,263,248	9,503,731	9,846,473	10,307,880	10,380,464
Less refunds	822,634	820,178	871,332	1,000,031	1,028,612	1,111,432	1,173,495	1,229,918	1,213,022	1,200,953
Net taxes	\$ 6,661,610	\$ 7,165,519	\$ 7,585,013	\$ 7,414,818	\$ 7,888,725	\$ 8,151,816	\$ 8,330,236	\$ 8,616,555	\$ 9,094,858	\$ 9,179,511

Source: State Accounting System and adjusting journal entries from GAAP packages.

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit.

STATE OF IOWA
Individual Income Tax Returns Filed and Tax Rates
For the Last Ten Calendar Years

Schedule 6

Tax Year 2010		Tax Year 2011		Tax Year 2012		Tax Year 2013		Tax Year 2014	
Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns
No AGI	49,110	No AGI	52,101	No AGI	52,301	No AGI	53,992	No AGI	58,373
\$1 - 9,999	333,307	\$1 - 9,999	337,187	\$1 - 9,999	326,822	\$1 - 9,999	315,190	\$1 - 9,999	311,378
\$10,000 - 19,999	338,049	\$10,000 - 19,999	332,596	\$10,000 - 19,999	324,978	\$10,000 - 19,999	320,585	\$10,000 - 19,999	315,860
\$20,000 - 29,999	323,039	\$20,000 - 29,999	314,841	\$20,000 - 29,999	309,181	\$20,000 - 29,999	303,974	\$20,000 - 29,999	300,205
\$30,000 - 39,999	274,706	\$30,000 - 39,999	272,314	\$30,000 - 39,999	272,654	\$30,000 - 39,999	273,340	\$30,000 - 39,999	273,584
\$40,000 - 49,999	198,580	\$40,000 - 49,999	202,716	\$40,000 - 49,999	207,046	\$40,000 - 49,999	210,320	\$40,000 - 49,999	214,873
\$50,000 - 74,999	242,170	\$50,000 - 74,999	253,213	\$50,000 - 74,999	268,326	\$50,000 - 74,999	278,264	\$50,000 - 74,999	294,842
\$75,000 - 99,999	82,412	\$75,000 - 99,999	89,113	\$75,000 - 99,999	96,439	\$75,000 - 99,999	103,702	\$75,000 - 99,999	111,906
\$100,000 & above	107,941	\$100,000 & above	121,578	\$100,000 & above	138,830	\$100,000 & above	144,703	\$100,000 & above	156,687
	1,949,314		1,975,659		1,996,577		2,004,070		2,037,708
Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*
\$0 - 1,428	0.36%	\$0 - 1,439	0.36%	\$0 - 1,469	0.36%	\$0 - 1,494	0.36%	\$0 - 1,515	0.36%
\$1,428 - 2,856	0.72%	\$1,439 - 2,878	0.72%	\$1,469 - 2,938	0.72%	\$1,494 - 2,988	0.72%	\$1,515 - 3,030	0.72%
\$2,856 - 5,712	2.43%	\$2,878 - 5,756	2.43%	\$2,938 - 5,876	2.43%	\$2,988 - 5,976	2.43%	\$3,030 - 6,060	2.43%
\$5,712 - 12,852	4.50%	\$5,756 - 12,951	4.50%	\$5,876 - 13,221	4.50%	\$5,976 - 13,446	4.50%	\$6,060 - 13,635	4.50%
\$12,852 - 21,420	6.12%	\$12,951 - 21,585	6.12%	\$13,221 - 22,035	6.12%	\$13,446 - 22,410	6.12%	\$13,635 - 22,725	6.12%
\$21,420 - 28,560	6.48%	\$21,585 - 28,780	6.48%	\$22,035 - 29,380	6.48%	\$22,410 - 29,880	6.48%	\$22,725 - 30,300	6.48%
\$28,560 - 42,840	6.80%	\$28,780 - 43,170	6.80%	\$29,380 - 44,070	6.80%	\$29,880 - 44,820	6.80%	\$30,300 - 45,450	6.80%
\$42,840 - 64,260	7.92%	\$43,170 - 64,755	7.92%	\$44,070 - 66,105	7.92%	\$44,820 - 67,230	7.92%	\$45,450 - 68,175	7.92%
\$64,260 & above	8.98%	\$64,755 & above	8.98%	\$66,105 & above	8.98%	\$67,230 & above	8.98%	\$68,175 & above	8.98%
Tax Year 2015		Tax Year 2016		Tax Year 2017		Tax Year 2018		Tax Year 2019	
Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Net Taxable Income	Number of Returns
No AGI	61,291	No AGI	48,908	No AGI	48,804	No AGI	47,981		
\$1 - 9,999	311,295	\$1 - 9,999	225,555	\$1 - 9,999	219,061	\$1 - 9,999	208,384		
\$10,000 - 19,999	310,750	\$10,000 - 19,999	210,605	\$10,000 - 19,999	206,883	\$10,000 - 19,999	201,124		
\$20,000 - 29,999	294,558	\$20,000 - 29,999	190,879	\$20,000 - 29,999	188,232	\$20,000 - 29,999	184,891		
\$30,000 - 39,999	274,223	\$30,000 - 39,999	167,467	\$30,000 - 39,999	166,897	\$30,000 - 39,999	167,834		
\$40,000 - 49,999	218,392	\$40,000 - 49,999	131,987	\$40,000 - 49,999	134,985	\$40,000 - 49,999	136,926		
\$50,000 - 74,999	308,245	\$50,000 - 74,999	222,665	\$50,000 - 74,999	224,795	\$50,000 - 74,999	228,665		
\$75,000 - 99,999	118,823	\$75,000 - 99,999	145,455	\$75,000 - 99,999	145,603	\$75,000 - 99,999	148,240		
\$100,000 & above	163,513	\$100,000 & above	259,266	\$100,000 & above	270,641	\$100,000 & above	289,139		
	2,061,090		1,602,787		1,605,901		1,613,184		
Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*	Net Taxable Income	Tax Rate*
\$0 - 1,539	0.36%	\$0 - 1,554	0.36%	\$0 - 1,573	0.36%	\$0 - 1,598	0.36%	\$0 - 1,638	0.33%
\$1,539 - 3,078	0.72%	\$1,554 - 3,108	0.72%	\$1,573 - 3,146	0.72%	\$1,598 - 3,196	0.72%	\$1,638 - 3,276	0.67%
\$3,078 - 6,156	2.43%	\$3,108 - 6,216	2.43%	\$3,146 - 6,292	2.43%	\$3,196 - 6,392	2.43%	\$3,276 - 6,552	2.25%
\$6,156 - 13,851	4.50%	\$6,216 - 13,986	4.50%	\$6,292 - 14,157	4.50%	\$6,392 - 14,382	4.50%	\$6,552 - 14,742	4.14%
\$13,851 - 23,085	6.12%	\$13,986 - 23,310	6.12%	\$14,157 - 23,595	6.12%	\$14,382 - 23,970	6.12%	\$14,742 - 24,570	5.63%
\$23,085 - 30,780	6.48%	\$23,310 - 31,080	6.48%	\$23,595 - 31,460	6.48%	\$23,970 - 31,960	6.48%	\$24,570 - 32,760	5.96%
\$30,780 - 46,170	6.80%	\$31,080 - 46,620	6.80%	\$31,460 - 47,190	6.80%	\$31,960 - 47,940	6.80%	\$32,760 - 49,140	6.25%
\$46,170 - 69,255	7.92%	\$46,620 - 69,930	7.92%	\$47,190 - 70,785	7.92%	\$47,940 - 71,910	7.92%	\$49,140 - 73,710	7.44%
\$69,255 & above	8.98%	\$69,930 & above	8.98%	\$70,785 & above	8.98%	\$71,910 & above	8.98%	\$73,710 & above	8.53%

Source: Iowa Individual Income Tax Annual Statistical Report, compiled by the Iowa Department of Revenue, Tax Research and Program Analysis Section

* Iowa is one of three states that allow all taxpayers full deductibility of net federal tax payments.

STATE OF IOWA
Retail Sales by Business Classification

Schedule 7

Sales Tax Annual Period April 1 through March 31 of the following year 2010 through 2019

Classification	2011		2012		2013		2014 ⁽¹⁾		2015	
	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)
Utilities & transportation	14,489	\$ 3,428,950	14,737	\$ 3,405,479	15,053	\$ 3,335,512	14,701	\$ 3,483,048	14,357	\$ 3,632,047
Building materials	6,636	2,507,236	6,530	2,704,879	6,504	2,712,261	6,059	2,538,244	6,118	2,706,767
General merchandise	6,296	5,408,118	6,211	5,530,952	6,151	5,475,235	3,156	4,650,592	3,093	4,711,009
Food dealers	6,766	1,732,752	6,776	1,772,985	6,729	1,782,829	12,807	3,156,659	12,790	3,297,011
Motor vehicles	13,867	1,967,946	13,723	2,108,205	13,612	2,124,416	9,534	1,704,501	9,428	1,793,580
Apparel	6,312	907,046	6,224	972,815	6,316	1,011,028	6,256	1,044,542	6,221	1,063,320
Home furnishings & appliances	7,615	1,195,401	7,474	1,205,592	7,398	1,202,792	6,246	1,208,754	6,169	1,216,924
Eating & drinking places	30,191	3,434,699	30,248	3,635,252	30,430	3,732,685	30,035	3,827,209	29,889	4,056,025
Specialty retail stores	59,166	2,615,424	58,914	2,759,729	59,103	2,909,350	56,330	2,771,512	55,786	2,911,596
Services	123,085	4,661,026	125,225	4,877,162	126,867	4,945,765	125,773	4,889,626	126,249	5,188,730
Wholesale goods	17,385	2,354,819	16,945	2,568,014	16,659	2,552,248	18,059	3,772,090	17,698	3,929,422
All other	50,573	2,690,600	50,937	2,996,903	50,965	3,016,466	48,831	2,800,836	49,219	3,019,888
Total	342,381	\$ 32,904,017	343,944	\$ 34,537,967	345,787	\$ 34,800,587	337,787	\$ 35,847,613	337,017	\$ 37,526,319

Classification	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)	Number of Businesses	Taxable Sales (in thousands)
Utilities & transportation	14,134	\$ 3,669,812	13,029	\$ 3,929,813	12,973	\$ 3,889,513	15,954	\$ 3,975,371	15,788	\$ 3,818,914
Building materials	5,943	2,763,359	5,695	2,862,822	5,592	2,908,678	5,477	2,930,829	5,423	3,212,510
General merchandise	3,073	4,719,728	3,067	4,676,612	3,112	4,708,984	3,157	4,613,828	3,355	4,586,447
Food dealers	12,724	3,478,201	12,607	3,519,738	12,419	3,550,649	12,317	3,638,167	11,991	3,796,789
Motor vehicles	9,340	1,860,126	9,241	1,904,414	9,196	1,951,368	9,089	2,044,357	8,852	2,126,945
Apparel	6,225	1,067,251	6,215	1,025,902	6,252	977,631	6,552	986,377	6,653	835,162
Home furnishings & appliances	5,917	1,235,700	5,750	1,227,997	5,504	1,206,237	5,360	1,179,722	5,146	1,122,915
Eating & drinking places	30,362	4,228,185	30,720	4,306,324	30,988	4,394,774	31,196	4,527,602	30,955	4,238,738
Specialty retail stores	56,083	3,052,179	56,480	3,082,359	56,593	3,031,680	56,462	3,057,059	55,910	3,166,684
Services	126,900	5,324,603	127,633	5,409,162	127,468	5,544,380	130,089	5,830,492	131,156	5,462,049
Wholesale goods	17,346	3,937,460	17,139	3,889,348	16,712	3,950,029	16,615	3,914,185	16,597	4,039,534
All other	49,763	3,082,894	49,819	3,122,021	49,761	3,216,042	50,407	3,399,148	51,033	3,605,962
Total	337,810	\$ 38,419,498	337,395	\$ 38,956,512	336,570	\$ 39,329,965	342,675	\$ 40,097,137	342,859	\$ 40,012,649

Source: Iowa Retail Sales and Use Tax Report, compiled by the Iowa Department of Revenue, Tax Research and Fiscal Analysis Section

The sales tax rate had remained at 5% since 1992. In September 2008 the rate increased from 5% to 6%.

(1) - In 2014 the Iowa Department of Revenue reclassified the business group and classification of gas stations/convenience stores selling gas from motor vehicles to food dealers.

STATE OF IOWA
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands Except Per Capita)

Schedule 8

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases	Loans & Contracts	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases	Loans & Contracts			
2011	1,930,626	3,664	2,145	1,336,824	143,111	28,119	3,444,489	2.95	1,131
2012 (1)	1,881,714	2,884	2,141	1,549,938	173,504	19,021	3,629,202	2.92	1,185
2013 (2)	1,858,333	206	1,834	1,787,778	39,323	35,195	3,722,669	2.87	1,211
2014	1,720,281	180	1,600	1,852,319	35,606	69,369	3,679,355	2.64	1,191
2015	1,675,590	76	1,474	1,903,485	34,200	64,214	3,679,039	2.62	1,184
2016	1,623,980	52	1,801	1,936,944	31,865	54,134	3,648,776	2.60	1,168
2017	1,587,738	32,843	1,548	1,916,145	29,487	46,004	3,613,765	2.46	1,153
2018	1,535,957	29,665	2,783	1,984,189	25,604	33,118	3,611,316	2.50	1,148
2019	1,442,712	28,169	956	1,945,238	23,688	24,771	3,465,534	2.25	1,098
2020	1,385,066	24,192	321	1,783,844	22,469	14,870	3,230,762	1.95	1,024

Personal income and population are based on the calendar year that ends within the fiscal year (See Schedule 10).

(1) - Fiscal Year 2012 amounts reflect the prior period adjustments made in 2013 due to the implementation of GASB No. 61 and the inclusion of new component units at the University of Iowa.

(2) - Fiscal Year 2013 amounts reported include prior period adjustments made in 2014 to reflect the effect of implementation of GASB No. 65.

STATE OF IOWA
Revenue Bond Coverage
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(continued)

Schedule 9

Governmental Activities - General Fund
(Expressed in Thousands)

IJOBS - 2009

			Debt Service				
		Less:	Net Available				
Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage	
2011	\$ 60,220	\$ -	\$ 60,220	\$ 13,750	\$ 33,273	\$ 47,023	1.28
2012	47,750	9	47,741	14,335	32,686	47,021	1.02
2013	47,523	1	47,522	14,955	32,069	47,024	1.01
2014	49,394	-	49,394	15,580	31,443	47,023	1.05
2015	49,339	3	49,336	16,330	30,720	47,050	1.05
2016	49,569	11	49,558	17,120	29,905	47,025	1.05
2017	16,131	-	16,131	-	14,914	14,914	1.08
2018	16,099	-	16,099	-	14,914	14,914	1.08
2019**	20,069	-	20,069	-	14,914	14,914	1.35

Pledged revenues consist of casino and racetrack gaming revenues.

** The outstanding revenue bonds were refunded.

IJOBS - 2010

			Debt Service				
		Less:	Net Available				
Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage	
2011	\$ 5,121	\$ -	\$ 5,121	\$ -	\$ 5,121	\$ 5,121	1.00
2012	12,470	3	12,467	4,370	7,878	12,248	1.02
2013	12,470	-	12,470	4,470	7,792	12,262	1.02
2014	10,450	-	10,450	3,160	6,866	10,026	1.04
2015	10,636	1	10,635	3,395	6,741	10,136	1.05
2016	10,486	2	10,484	3,480	6,571	10,051	1.04
2017	11,302	-	11,302	3,650	6,432	10,082	1.12
2018	11,273	-	11,273	3,835	6,249	10,084	1.12
2019	10,278	-	10,278	4,025	6,077	10,102	1.02
2020	12,097	2	12,095	4,225	5,916	10,141	1.19

Pledged revenues consist of casino and racetrack gaming revenues.

IJOBS - 2016

			Debt Service				
		Less:	Net Available				
Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage	
2017	\$ 32,633	\$ -	\$ 32,633	\$ 18,735	\$ 10,374	\$ 29,109	1.12
2018	32,537	-	32,537	17,155	11,951	29,106	1.12
2019	29,614	-	29,614	18,015	11,093	29,108	1.02
2020	34,722	7	34,715	18,915	10,192	29,107	1.19

Pledged revenues consist of casino and racetrack gaming revenues.

IJOBS - 2019

			Debt Service				
		Less:	Net Available				
Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage	
2020	\$ 8,355	\$ 2	\$ 8,353	\$ -	\$ 7,004	\$ 7,004	1.19

Pledged revenues consist of casino and racetrack gaming revenues.

Vision Iowa

			Debt Service				
		Less:	Net Available				
Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage	
2011	\$ 15,895	\$ 3	\$ 15,892	\$ 8,925	\$ 6,967	\$ 15,892	1.00
2012	15,910	8	15,902	9,390	6,512	15,902	1.00
2013	15,934	3	15,931	9,890	6,041	15,931	1.00
2014	15,958	3	15,955	10,445	5,510	15,955	1.00
2015	15,980	3	15,977	11,025	4,939	15,964	1.00
2016	15,987	3	15,984	11,645	4,339	15,984	1.00
2017	16,018	8	16,010	12,295	3,709	16,004	1.00
2018	16,019	3	16,016	12,980	3,036	16,016	1.00
2019	16,050	3	16,047	13,715	2,332	16,047	1.00
2020	16,026	3	16,023	14,445	1,578	16,023	1.00

Pledged revenues consist of casino and racetrack gaming revenues.

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Revenue Bond Coverage
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(continued)

Schedule 9

Governmental Activities - General Fund
(Expressed in Thousands)

<i>Iowa Utilities Board and Consumer Advocate State Building</i>				Debt Service			
		Less:	Net Available				
	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 887	\$ -	\$ 887	\$ 250	\$ 637	\$ 887	1.00
2012	1,064	-	1,064	440	624	1,064	1.00
2013	1,062	-	1,062	460	602	1,062	1.00
2014	1,064	-	1,064	485	579	1,064	1.00
2015	1,065	-	1,065	510	555	1,065	1.00
2016	1,064	-	1,064	535	529	1,064	1.00
2017	1,062	-	1,062	560	502	1,062	1.00
2018	1,064	-	1,064	590	474	1,064	1.00
2019	1,064	-	1,064	620	444	1,064	1.00
2020	1,060	-	1,060	650	404	1,054	1.01

Pledged revenues are from utility company assessments.

<i>Prison Infrastructure 2010</i>				Debt Service			
		Less:	Net Available				
	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 6,612	\$ -	\$ 6,612	\$ -	\$ 5,698	\$ 5,698	1.16
2012	6,522	-	6,522	435	6,087	6,522	1.00
2013	6,518	-	6,518	440	6,078	6,518	1.00
2014	6,514	-	6,514	445	6,069	6,514	1.00
2015	8,728	9	8,719	2,660	6,060	8,720	1.00
2016	11,853	4	11,849	5,855	5,994	11,849	1.00
2017	10,698	5	10,693	9,120	1,573	10,693	1.00
2018	10,696	4	10,692	9,445	1,247	10,692	1.00
2019	10,700	4	10,696	9,795	901	10,696	1.00
2020	10,700	4	10,696	10,235	461	10,696	1.00

Pledged revenues are from fines, fees and forfeited bail receipts.

<i>Prison Infrastructure 2016</i>				Debt Service			
		Less:	Net Available				
	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2017	\$ 3,513	\$ -	\$ 3,513	\$ -	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,513	1.00
2018	3,990	-	3,990	-	3,990	3,990	1.00
2019	3,990	-	3,990	-	3,990	3,990	1.00
2020	3,990	-	3,990	-	3,990	3,990	1.00

Pledged revenues are from fines, fees and forfeited bail receipts.

Governmental Activities - Special Revenue Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

<i>Tobacco Settlement Authority</i>				Debt Service			
		Less:	Net Available				
	Gross Revenues	Operating Expenses	Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 67,034 *	\$ 1,172	\$ 65,862	\$ 8,720	\$ 43,537	\$ 52,257	1.26
2012	68,283 *	1,437	66,846	9,590	42,970	52,560	1.27
2013	68,265 *	1,477	66,788	9,835	42,347	52,182	1.28
2014	74,226 *	786	73,440	16,365	41,708	58,073	1.26
2015	66,405 *	702	65,703	11,735	40,644	52,379	1.25
2016	69,218 *	1,054	68,164	14,415	39,881	54,296	1.26
2017	68,541 *	1,216	67,325	13,935	38,944	52,879	1.27
2018	53,559 *	1,778	51,781	2,955	38,038	40,993	1.26
2019	52,180 *	467	51,713	3,345	37,846	41,191	1.26
2020	51,978 *	612	51,366	3,350	37,629	40,979	1.25

* Due to implementation of GASB Statement No. 48, the Tobacco Settlement Authority no longer reports tobacco settlement revenues. All tobacco settlement revenues are reported in the Tobacco Collections Fund and funds are then advanced to the Tobacco Settlement Authority for debt repayment. The amount shown represents the amount advanced and interest income.

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Revenue Bond Coverage
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(continued)

Schedule 9

Business-type Activities - University Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

Residence/Dormitory Building Revenue Bonds

	Gross Revenues	Less: Operating Expenses*	Net Available		Debt Service*			Coverage
			Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 166,881	\$ 116,908	\$ 49,973	\$ 12,948	\$ 7,015	\$ 19,963	2.50	
2012	185,808	133,069	52,739	15,884	6,095	21,979	2.40	
2013	189,843	135,514	54,329	16,394	6,284	22,678	2.40	
2014	200,450	144,756	55,694	19,099	7,141	26,240	2.12	
2015	211,730	150,381	61,349	20,825	7,032	27,857	2.20	
2016	226,911	156,044	70,867	25,339	9,314	34,653	2.05	
2017	228,397	159,745	68,652	25,574	9,784	35,358	1.94	
2018	227,522	163,152	64,370	25,689	10,715	36,404	1.77	
2019	219,133	151,616	67,517	26,169	9,799	35,968	1.88	
2020	204,090	136,761	67,329	24,157	9,265	33,422	2.01	

Athletic/Multipurpose/Academic Facilities Revenue Bonds

	Gross Revenues*	Less: Operating Expenses*	Net Available		Debt Service*			Coverage
			Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 53,076	\$ 15,970	\$ 37,106	\$ 5,186	\$ 8,041	\$ 13,227	2.81	
2012	49,198	18,106	31,092	5,480	7,776	13,256	2.35	
2013	49,793	17,638	32,155	6,530	8,550	15,080	2.13	
2014	50,729	17,683	33,046	7,225	8,015	15,240	2.17	
2015	54,397	18,755	35,642	7,485	7,849	15,334	2.32	
2016	92,519	23,735	68,784	9,745	6,958	16,703	4.12	
2017	97,974	22,067	75,907	9,845	6,562	16,407	4.63	
2018	115,210	21,011	94,199	11,615	6,412	18,027	5.23	
2019	124,144	22,037	102,107	14,225	8,586	22,811	4.48	
2020	124,842	26,243	98,599	14,055	9,119	23,174	4.25	

Telecommunications Revenue Bonds

	Gross Revenues	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available		Debt Service*			Coverage
			Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 23,164	\$ 15,555	\$ 7,609	\$ 3,015	\$ 1,219	\$ 4,234	1.80	
2012	24,317	18,027	6,290	2,440	1,649	4,089	1.54	
2013	24,789	17,920	6,869	2,945	1,467	4,412	1.56	
2014	23,615	17,260	6,355	2,470	1,378	3,848	1.65	
2015	27,139	21,671	5,468	1,835	1,305	3,140	1.74	
2016	26,065	19,537	6,528	1,160	1,252	2,412	2.71	
2017	24,666	18,639	6,027	1,190	1,219	2,409	2.50	
2018	23,857	17,255	6,602	1,215	1,183	2,398	2.75	
2019	24,001	18,217	5,784	1,255	1,147	2,402	2.41	
2020	24,271	18,747	5,524	1,305	1,108	2,413	2.29	

Student Health Facility Revenue Bonds

	Gross Revenues	Less: Operating Expenses*	Net Available		Debt Service*			Coverage
			Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 12,041	\$ 9,148	\$ 2,893	\$ 840	\$ 233	\$ 1,073	2.70	
2012	10,811	9,311	1,500	515	128	643	2.33	
2013	3,440	3,200	240	175	106	281	0.85	
2014	3,751	3,205	546	195	58	253	2.16	
2015	3,616	3,238	378	205	46	251	1.51	
2016	3,719	3,356	363	210	42	252	1.44	
2017	3,930	3,608	322	215	37	252	1.28	
2018	3,998	3,725	273	215	33	248	1.10	
2019	4,139	3,866	273	220	29	249	1.10	
2020	3,736	3,236	500	225	24	249	2.01	

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Revenue Bond Coverage
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(continued)

Schedule 9

Business-type Activities - University Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

Utility System Revenue Bonds

			Less:		Net Available		Debt Service*		
	Gross Revenues*		Operating Expenses*		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 117,663	\$	80,882	\$	36,781	\$ 11,230	\$ 7,642	\$ 18,872	1.95
2012	122,367		83,958		38,409	12,540	7,221	19,761	1.94
2013	126,495		87,043		39,452	14,845	7,949	22,794	1.73
2014	131,716		93,079		38,637	13,845	7,539	21,384	1.81
2015	130,696		89,181		41,515	8,915	7,100	16,015	2.59
2016	133,687		86,424		47,263	11,405	7,386	18,791	2.52
2017	136,677		96,620		40,057	11,725	7,187	18,912	2.12
2018	139,436		93,268		46,168	13,590	7,514	21,104	2.19
2019	153,198		100,209		52,989	15,115	7,912	23,027	2.30
2020	49,734		37,802		11,932	3,965	2,065	6,030	1.98

Parking System Revenue Bonds

			Less:		Net Available		Debt Service*		
	Gross Revenues		Operating Expenses		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 18,876	\$	12,145	\$	6,731	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,136	\$ 2,686	2.51
2012	19,984		12,655		7,329	1,605	1,068	2,673	2.74
2013	21,076		13,108		7,968	1,680	930	2,610	3.05
2014	22,574		13,679		8,895	1,750	1,677	3,427	2.60
2015	24,214		14,266		9,948	1,970	2,049	4,019	2.48
2016	25,366		13,531		11,835	3,220	1,832	5,052	2.34
2017	26,907		13,974		12,933	3,205	1,743	4,948	2.61
2018	26,884		14,487		12,397	3,310	1,656	4,966	2.50
2019	28,153		16,400		11,753	3,345	1,564	4,909	2.39
2020	23,938		12,792		11,146	2,700	1,473	4,173	2.67

Recreational/Regulated Materials Facility Revenue Bonds

			Less:		Net Available		Debt Service*		
	Gross Revenues		Operating Expenses		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 24,151	\$	8,815	\$	15,336	\$ 1,845	\$ 5,593	\$ 7,438	2.06
2012	28,573		10,573		18,000	2,260	5,529	7,789	2.31
2013	34,787		11,649		23,138	4,005	5,449	9,454	2.45
2014	38,799		12,880		25,919	4,380	5,244	9,624	2.69
2015	42,613		12,921		29,692	3,635	5,094	8,729	3.40
2016	46,479		13,668		32,811	3,870	4,975	8,845	3.71
2017	50,828		14,864		35,964	3,816	5,086	8,902	4.04
2018	56,196		15,543		40,653	4,250	3,949	8,199	4.96
2019	54,971		15,172		39,799	4,900	3,548	8,448	4.71
2020	47,683		14,889		32,794	5,150	3,414	8,564	3.83

Memorial/Maucker Union Revenue Bonds

			Less:		Net Available		Debt Service*		
	Gross Revenues*		Operating Expenses*		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2011	\$ 45,722	\$	37,319	\$	8,403	\$ 1,720	\$ 1,691	\$ 3,411	2.46
2012	34,367		26,657		7,710	1,950	1,427	3,377	2.28
2013	32,567		24,820		7,747	1,925	1,362	3,287	2.36
2014	31,881		23,760		8,121	2,130	1,033	3,163	2.57
2015	31,259		22,579		8,680	2,210	894	3,104	2.80
2016	32,317		23,091		9,226	2,285	816	3,101	2.98
2017	32,403		23,473		8,930	2,330	771	3,101	2.88
2018	34,193		24,029		10,164	2,375	724	3,099	3.28
2019	37,697		26,629		11,068	2,425	674	3,099	3.57
2020	34,414		21,902		12,512	2,510	617	3,127	4.00

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Revenue Bond Coverage
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(continued)

Schedule 9

Business-type Activities - University Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

Hospital Revenue Bonds

	Less:			Net Available		Debt Service			Coverage
	Gross Revenues*	Operating Expenses*		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 1,033,448	\$ 903,039	\$	130,409	\$ 3,500	\$ 4,959	\$ 8,459	15.42	
2012	1,098,292	981,872		116,420	3,680	5,891	9,571	12.16	
2013	1,125,336	1,013,711		111,625	4,870	10,159	15,029	7.43	
2014	1,189,532	1,061,304		128,228	5,905	13,797	19,702	6.51	
2015	1,314,267	1,155,470		158,797	11,205	13,469	24,674	6.44	
2016	1,456,666	1,276,516		180,150	11,510	13,023	24,533	7.34	
2017	1,502,410	1,385,284		117,126	8,190	10,925	19,115	6.13	
2018	1,666,437	1,364,481		301,956	11,990	10,949	22,939	13.16	
2019	1,834,928	1,633,577		201,351	12,815	11,469	24,284	8.29	
2020	1,939,629	1,778,270		161,359	13,440	12,999	26,439	6.10	

Center For University Advancement Revenue Bonds

	Less:			Net Available		Debt Service*			Coverage
	Gross Revenues*	Operating Expenses		Revenues	Principal	Interest	Total		
2011	\$ 890	\$ -	\$	890	\$ 610	\$ 280	\$ 890	1.00	
2012	865	-		865	610	255	865	1.00	
2013	876	-		876	645	231	876	1.00	
2014	874	-		874	670	204	874	1.00	
2015	865	-		865	690	175	865	1.00	
2016	869	-		869	725	144	869	1.00	
2017	851	-		851	740	111	851	1.00	
2018	856	-		856	780	76	856	1.00	
2019**	864	-		864	825	39	864	1.00	

All University Funds pledged revenues consist of charges for services which include room and board fees.

* Certain amounts have been revised to reflect changes made by the Universities.

** The outstanding revenue bonds were refunded.

Source: Information provided by the Treasurer of State, Tobacco Settlement Authority and Universities.

STATE OF IOWA
Demographic and Economic Statistics
For the Last Ten Calendar Years

Schedule 10

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population (in thousands)	3,046	3,062	3,074	3,090	3,107	3,124	3,135	3,146	3,156	3,155
Personal income (in millions)	\$ 116,616	\$ 123,933	\$ 129,503	\$ 139,422	\$ 140,177	\$ 140,501	\$ 146,685	\$ 144,691	\$ 154,091	\$ 166,070
Per capita personal income	\$ 38,281	\$ 40,470	\$ 42,126	\$ 45,114	\$ 45,115	\$ 44,971	\$ 46,794	\$ 45,996	\$ 48,823	\$ 52,636
Resident civilian labor force & employment (annual averages)										
Civilian labor force (in thousands)	1,670.3	1,663.6	1,638.8	1,671.3	1,704.4	1,701.3	1,701.0	1,678.5	1,686.8	1,739.0
Resident employment (in thousands)	1,567.7	1,565.5	1,553.1	1,593.7	1,630.4	1,638.9	1,638.3	1,626.0	1,644.3	1,691.0
Resident unemployed (in thousands)	102.6	98.0	85.7	77.6	74.0	62.5	62.4	52.5	42.6	47.8
Percent unemployed	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.7
Employment by industry, non-agricultural (in thousands)										
Construction	61.6	62.5	64.6	67.4	74.4	78.6	80.9	76.2	77.4	78.1
Manufacturing	200.1	207.4	210.4	214.5	216.8	216.1	213.3	216.3	223.0	226.2
Trade, transportation & utilities	300.0	301.9	306.8	311.4	312.9	316.0	316.2	314.8	312.8	310.3
Information	28.5	27.9	27.1	26.1	25.6	24.7	22.6	22.0	22.0	21.3
Financial activities	101.2	100.3	101.6	103.4	104.2	105.7	108.5	109.2	109.1	109.7
Professional & business	121.7	123.5	129.5	131.9	136.1	139.2	138.6	139.4	140.9	139.3
Education & health	213.5	215.9	220.6	223.2	223.2	225.0	228.6	231.6	234.7	235.2
Leisure & hospitality	129.7	130.6	134.2	136.7	137.9	139.7	142.6	143.5	143.8	144.7
Other services	57.0	56.5	57.7	60.2	61.3	62.4	61.7	59.9	60.0	60.9
Government	253.6	249.8	254.0	255.4	255.5	254.8	257.9	260.3	260.5	260.3
Total non-agricultural employment	1,466.9	1,476.3	1,506.5	1,530.2	1,547.9	1,562.2	1,570.9	1,573.2	1,584.2	1,586.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Iowa Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Unit in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE OF IOWA
Principal Non-governmental Employers
 Prior Calendar Year and Nine Years Ago

Schedule 11

CALENDAR YEAR 2019

Rank	Employer	Type of Business
1	Hy-Vee Food Stores	Retail Food
2	Wal-Mart	Retail General Merchandise
3	Wells Fargo	Financial Activities
4	Deere and Company	Machinery Manufacturing
5	Tyson Fresh Meats	Food Manufacturing
6	Mercy Health Services	Health Care Services
7	Rockwell Collins	Equipment Manufacturing
8	Casey's General Store	Convenience Stores
9	Fareway Food Stores	Retail Food
10	Principal Financial Group	Finance & Insurance

CALENDAR YEAR 2010

Rank	Employer	Type of Business
1	Hy-Vee Food Stores	Retail Food
2	Wal-Mart	Retail General Merchandise
3	Wells Fargo	Financial Activities
4	Rockwell Collins	Equipment Manufacturing
5	Deere and Company	Machinery Manufacturing
6	Principal Financial Group	Finance & Insurance
7	Tyson Fresh Meats	Food Manufacturing
8	Fareway Food Stores	Retail Food
9	Casey's General Store	Convenience Stores
10	Iowa Health Services	Health Care Services

Source: Iowa Workforce Development

The Code of Iowa defines employee counts as confidential data; as such, this information is not available.

STATE OF IOWA
Significant Classes of Capital Assets by Function
 Capital Intensive Departments Only
 For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule 12

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ADMINISTRATION & REGULATION										
<i>Department of Administrative Services</i>										
Land (acres)	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	150	150	150
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	1,810,569	1,810,569	2,708,428	2,454,890	2,454,890	2,558,182	2,489,205	2,468,257	2,468,257	2,468,257
Machinery & equipment	962	985	594	627	341	321	300	282	284	275
<i>Alcoholic Beverages Division</i>										
Land (acres)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	181,996	181,966	181,966	181,966	181,966	181,966	181,966	181,996	181,996	206,996
EDUCATION										
<i>Iowa Public Television</i>										
Land (acres)	208	208	208	208	208	208	209	209	209	209
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	62,000	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500	75,500
Machinery & equipment	908	927	876	873	801	797	786	780	786	776
<i>Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School</i>										
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612	190,612
<i>Iowa School for the Deaf</i>										
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426	407,426
HEALTH & HUMAN RIGHTS										
<i>Department for the Blind</i>										
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	98,606	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Machinery & equipment	200	199	198	194	182	177	176	166	167	183
<i>Veterans Home</i>										
Land (acres)	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	736,534	886,711	886,711	891,811	891,811	891,811	891,811	909,073	909,073	909,073
Machinery & equipment	266	298	373	509	561	629	640	720	789	790
<i>Department of Public Health</i>										
Machinery & equipment	417	466	471	478	504	593	502	553	417	453
HUMAN SERVICES										
<i>Department of Human Services & Institutions</i>										
Land (acres)	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,757	1,757
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	4,247,383	4,243,591	4,243,591	4,243,591	4,222,668	4,222,668	3,448,804	3,448,804	3,448,804	3,376,656
Machinery & equipment	1,793	1,807	1,900	1,946	1,930	1,823	1,738	1,728	1,740	1,526

(continued on next page)

STATE OF IOWA
Significant Classes of Capital Assets by Function
 Capital Intensive Departments Only
 For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (continued)

Schedule 12

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
JUSTICE & PUBLIC DEFENSE										
<i>Department of Corrections & Correctional Facilities</i>										
Land (acres)	636	484	476	476	238	238	238	238	238	238
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	4,057,021	3,958,161	3,978,657	4,213,108	4,213,108	4,685,047	5,328,016	5,304,224	5,306,324	5,303,181
Machinery & equipment	1,450	1,500	1,610	1,793	1,895	2,181	1,922	2,278	2,320	2,299
<i>Judicial Districts</i>										
Land (acres)	71	66	66	66	68	68	68	68	68	68
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	568,765	568,765	645,656	663,644	663,203	663,203	663,203	663,203	663,203	663,183
Machinery & equipment	292	310	305	320	334	336	338	354	340	334
<i>Department of Public Defense</i>										
Land (acres)	2,688	2,688	2,688	2,688	2,769	2,769	2,994	3,113	3,121	3,121
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	2,679,159	2,702,403	2,909,624	2,887,427	2,857,147	2,857,147	2,807,365	2,815,120	2,723,484	2,611,437
Machinery & equipment	417	401	466	486	490	490	496	493	488	530
<i>Department of Public Safety</i>										
Land (acres)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160	151,160
Machinery & equipment	1,623	1,806	1,904	1,929	1,950	2,122	2,098	2,112	2,206	2,303
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
<i>Iowa Workforce Development</i>										
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822	129,822
Machinery & equipment	254	262	282	262	241	234	185	181	184	177
TRANSPORTATION										
<i>Department of Transportation</i>										
Land (acres)	7,071	7,069	7,138	6,943	5,245	4,580	4,233	3,984	4,082	3,908
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	2,388,154	2,413,888	2,474,076	2,494,219	2,560,921	2,590,038	2,565,443	2,604,705	2,618,644	2,625,310
Highway lane miles	236,428	237,115	237,394	237,391	237,588	237,637	238,364	236,814	236,968	231,690
Heavy equipment	5,779	6,101	6,238	6,416	6,463	6,695	6,779	7,102	7,407	7,878
Machinery & equipment	3,275	3,313	3,276	3,621	3,532	3,839	3,901	3,952	4,055	4,124
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES										
<i>Department of Natural Resources</i>										
Land (acres)	169,881	173,921	174,632	176,972	180,710	184,546	189,678	192,337	196,322	200,304
Buildings & improvements (square footage)	634,268	662,577	784,815	810,633	584,218	850,613	859,335	901,579	911,063	917,092
State parks	71	71	71	71	71	71	72	72	72	72
Wildlife management areas	20	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Machinery & equipment	2,632	2,343	2,186	2,083	2,065	2,265	2,217	2,118	2,184	2,245

Source: Information provided by the Departments.

STATE OF IOWA
Operating Indicators by Function
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years or as Identified

Schedule 13

	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ADMINISTRATION & REGULATION										
<i>Department of Administrative Services</i>										
State employees covered by benefit plans	18,951	19,315	18,421	18,145	17,966	17,602	17,224	16,474	16,333	16,459
Number of State payroll warrants processed *	509,232	502,198	495,234	485,222	461,371	488,231	461,197	441,669	440,578	444,908
EDUCATION										
<i>Department of Education</i>										
Enrollment:										
Public schools	473,493	473,504	476,245	478,921	480,772	483,451	485,147	486,264	487,651	490,094
Universities	72,708	73,948	74,811	76,465	78,047	80,132	81,899	80,066	77,860	75,128
Community colleges	106,597	105,975	100,519	94,234	93,722	93,074	91,430	90,531	89,894	88,375
HEALTH & HUMAN RIGHTS										
<i>Department for the Blind</i>										
Number of clients served	7,197	6,971	6,617	9,158	7,024	6,150	6,835	7,284	6,840	6,745
HUMAN SERVICES										
<i>Department of Human Services</i>										
Average number of residents/patients	957	911	872	834	690	680	668	646	630	614
Average number of Medicaid recipients	380,749	393,664	401,129	405,704	406,155	416,285	424,916	423,924	428,601	427,797
JUSTICE & PUBLIC DEFENSE										
<i>Department of Corrections</i>										
Average number of inmates	10,301	10,022	9,635	9,622	9,731	9,742	9,865	9,902	10,034	9,663
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
<i>Iowa Workforce Development</i>										
Number of unemployment claims accepted (calendar year)	107,937	99,107	94,474	93,158	92,606	88,566	79,125	74,064	78,695	INA
Unemployment insurance regular benefits paid (in millions, calendar year)	463.4	417.0	418.8	402.6	417.6	423.5	402.6	364.7	381.8	INA
TRANSPORTATION										
<i>Department of Transportation</i>										
Automobile driver licenses issued	919,844	810,494	1,052,641	1,122,199	981,512	873,457	793,156	1,000,189	991,867	793,587
Vehicles weighed (in thousands, federal fiscal year)	587	793	1,043	812	837	760	880	890	755	571
AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES										
<i>Department of Natural Resources</i>										
Hunting & fishing licenses issued	1,356,740	1,413,309	1,559,955	1,330,709	1,443,919	1,935,104	1,431,849	1,431,008	1,452,288	1,629,460

Source: Information provided by Departments.

* - Centralized State Payroll system only - excludes the Universities, Department of Transportation, Judicial Districts and certain other departments.

INA - Information not available.

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit.

STATE OF IOWA
Number of Employees - Primary Government
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years

Schedule 14

	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Administration & regulation	2,142	2,073	1,993	1,936	1,910	1,925	1,928	1,924	1,904	1,921
Education	1,090	1,067	1,036	1,019	1,026	1,028	1,018	1,092	1,080	1,117
Health & human rights	1,801	1,710	1,746	1,755	1,743	1,767	1,801	1,620	1,637	1,632
Human services	5,631	5,441	5,395	5,170	4,986	4,838	4,689	4,450	4,235	4,251
Justice & public defense	7,614	6,415	6,371	6,327	6,339	6,195	6,059	5,769	5,761	5,891
Economic development	916	853	757	711	668	662	663	644	607	629
Transportation	3,135	2,908	2,899	2,996	2,883	2,992	2,913	2,833	2,703	2,760
Agriculture & natural resources	1,520	1,450	1,482	1,468	1,469	1,449	1,433	1,333	1,407	1,444
Universities	38,081	39,736	39,315	42,284	42,723	43,463	44,339	45,065	44,390	46,187
Other enterprise funds	173	178	174	172	169	171	174	174	164	253
Total primary government	62,103	61,831	61,168	63,838	63,916	64,490	65,017	64,904	63,888	66,085

Source: Department of Administrative Services

(1) - Due to changes in legislation, Fiscal Year 2011 amounts reflect a prior period adjustment made in 2012 to reclassify the Department of Economic Development, previously reported in the primary government, to the Iowa Economic Development Authority, a discretely presented component unit.

STATE OF IOWA
Schedule of Current Expenditures - General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2020
(Expressed in Thousands)

Schedule 15

	Personal Services	Travel & Subsistence	Supplies	Contractual Services	Equipment & Repairs	Claims & Miscellaneous	Licenses Permits & Refunds	State Aid	Plant Improvement	Adjustments	Total Current Expenditures
Administration & regulation	\$ 148,972	\$ 5,887	\$ 4,980	\$ 54,003	\$ 4,574	\$ 1,391,245	\$ 96	\$ 847,675	\$ 25,735	\$ (469,279)	\$ 2,013,888
Education	82,618	1,359	5,033	42,298	2,792	5,166	12	4,215,555	-	37,969	4,392,802
Health & human rights	123,563	1,451	9,451	249,318	5,634	280	9	51,774	-	1,719	443,199
Human services	357,757	3,493	19,015	167,319	18,777	2,716	7	7,295,949	-	(204,547)	7,660,486
Justice & public defense	593,319	11,657	82,166	170,741	28,060	10,646	38	91,356	14,193	69,904	1,072,080
Economic development	68,369	990	2,230	53,616	3,639	1,230,433	-	13,967	-	(1,233,076)	140,168
Transportation	242,011	31,779	70,321	214,053	14,007	2,690	160	72,752	1,198,767	(1,203,780)	642,760
Agriculture & natural resources	116,575	5,037	6,372	54,831	3,956	858	8	21,560	21,041	(27,108)	203,130
Total primary government	\$ 1,733,184	\$ 61,653	\$ 199,568	\$ 1,006,179	\$ 81,439	\$ 2,644,034	\$ 330	\$ 12,610,588	\$ 1,259,736	\$ (3,028,198)	\$ 16,568,513

Source: State Financial Accounting System, Judicial Districts, Iowa School for the Deaf and Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School financial statements, and adjusting journal entries from GAAP packages.

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

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