

State of Alaska

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

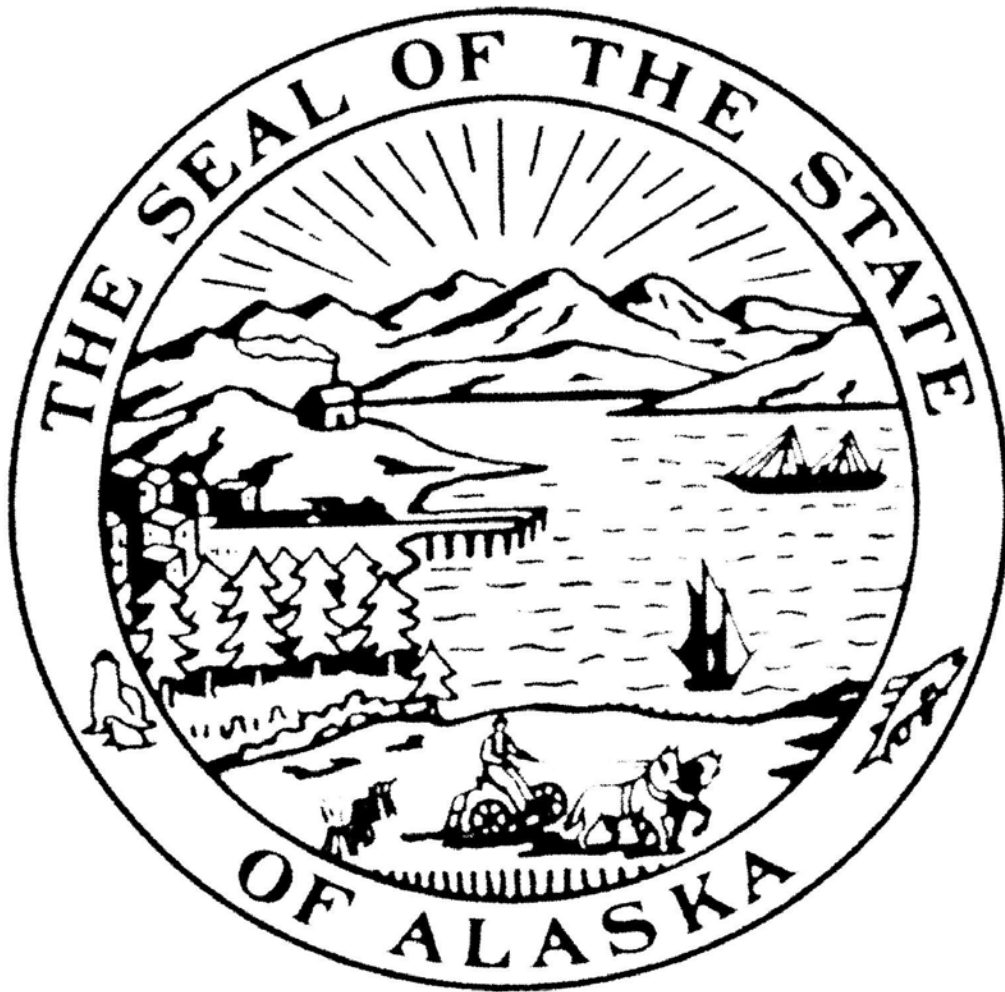
**For the Fiscal Year
July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022**



**Prepared by:
Department of Administration
Division of Finance**

The FY 2022 ACFR is expected to be available on or after March 17, 2023 on our Internet web site at <http://doa.alaska.gov/dof/reports/annualreport.html>.

This publication was released by the Department of Administration, Division of Finance to report on the State's financial status. This publication is required by AS 37.05.210



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**STATE OF ALASKA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

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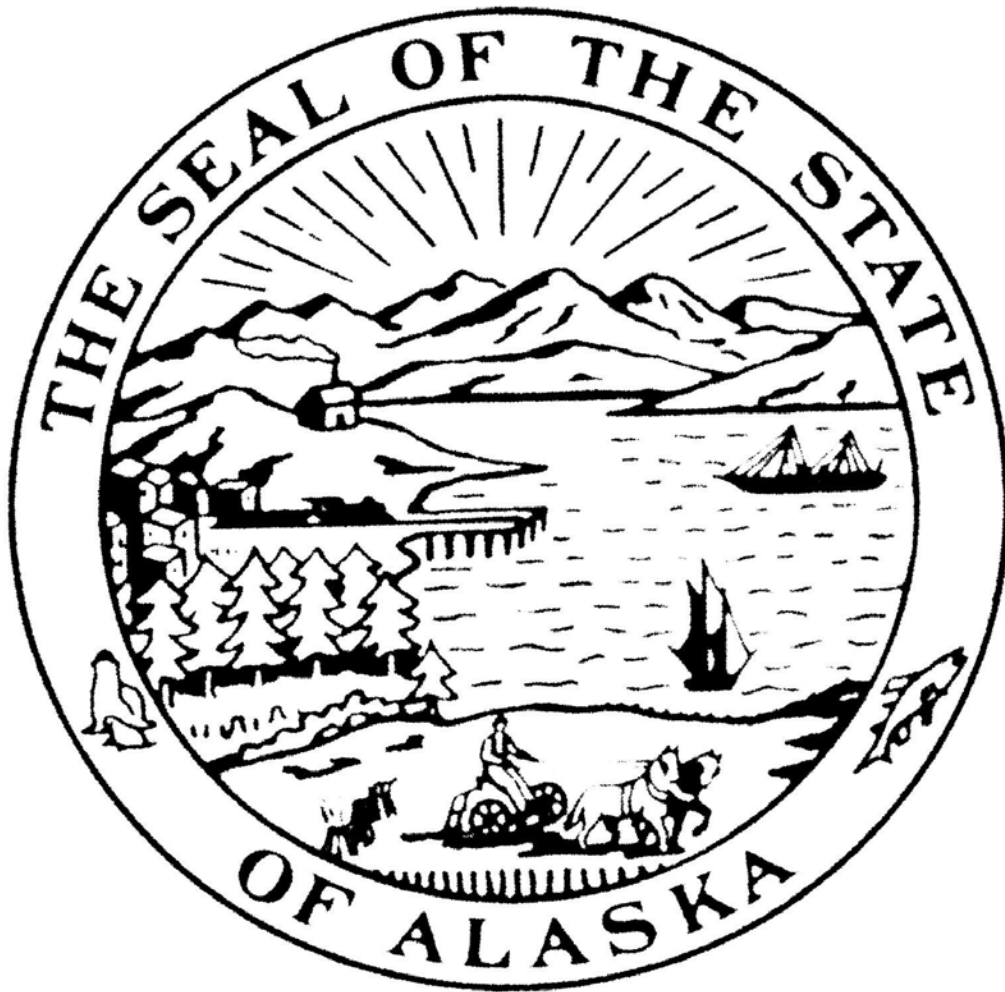
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THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR MIKE DUNLEAVY

**Department of
Administration**

PAULA VRANA, COMMISSIONER

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March 17, 2023

The Honorable Michael J. Dunleavy, Governor
Members of the Legislature
Citizens of the State of Alaska

In accordance with Alaska Statute (AS) 37.05.210, it is our pleasure to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the State of Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. This report has been prepared by the Department of Administration, Division of Finance. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the State. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the State. Statistical and demographic information are included to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the State's financial activities.

INTRODUCTION

Internal Controls

The Department of Administration, Division of Finance, is primarily responsible for the overall operation of the State's central accounting system. The State's system of internal controls over the accounting system has been designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Some component units operate outside the State's central accounting system. Those component units are responsible for establishing and maintaining their own separate internal control structures.

Audits

The Division of Legislative Audit is the principal auditor of the State's reporting entity. The audit of the ACFR was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS). The independent auditor's report is the first item in the financial section of the ACFR and precedes the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and basic financial statements. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the ACFR, assessing the accounting principles used, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In addition to the annual audit of the State's ACFR, the State is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Grant Guidance 2 CFR Part 200. Information related to this single audit, including a schedule of expenditures of federal awards, the auditor's reports on internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and a schedule of findings and questioned costs will be published at a later date under separate cover by the Division of Legislative Audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the State's financial activities. This transmittal letter is intended 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 STATE OF ALASKA

The State of Alaska was the 49th state admitted into the Union in 1959. The Alaska Constitution was adopted by the Constitutional Convention February 5, 1956, ratified by the people of Alaska April 24, 1956, and became operative with the formal proclamation of statehood January 3, 1959.

There are three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power of the State is vested in a legislature consisting of a Senate with a membership of 20 and a House of Representatives with a membership of 40. The executive power of the State is vested in the governor. The judicial power of the State is vested in a supreme court, a superior court, and the courts established by the legislature. The jurisdiction of courts and judicial districts are prescribed by law. The courts constitute a unified judicial system for operation and administration.

The State of Alaska reporting entity reflected in this ACFR, which is described more fully in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, conforms with the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. These criteria include financial accountability, fiscal dependency, and legal standing. The concept underlying the definition of the financial reporting entity is that elected officials are accountable to their constituents. The financial statements should allow users to distinguish between the primary government (the State) and its component units, with the emphasis being on the primary government. Consequently, this transmittal letter, the MD&A, and the financial statements focus on the State and its activities. Although information pertaining to the discretely presented component units is provided, their separately issued financial statements should be read to obtain a complete overview of their financial position.

The State provides a range of services including education, health and human services, transportation, law enforcement, judicial, public safety, community and economic development, public improvements, and general administrative services.

Budgetary Control

The State maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the budget appropriated annually by the legislature. Annual operating budgets are adopted for governmental funds (General, Permanent, and Special Revenue) through passage of appropriation bills (session laws) by the legislature with approval by the governor. These laws also identify the source of funding for the budgeted amounts. Control is maintained at the departmental level by recording budgeted amounts, funding sources, expenditures, and encumbrances within the appropriation structure in the State's central accounting system. Open encumbrances are reported as committed fund balance at the end of the fiscal year.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

Economy

The well-being of the State of Alaska is best reflected in the operations of the General Fund. The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund and accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The State maintains many accounts and subfunds (created by law) that are accounted for and reported within the General Fund. Four of the most notable are the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF), the Statutory Budget Reserve Fund (SBRF), the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund, and the Public Education Fund. Because of materiality and public interest in these funds, individual fund data for each is provided in the combining statements for the General Fund included in this report.

The following table shows General Fund revenues by category for the current and previous fiscal year. The largest source of revenues is federal at \$5.4 billion, which makes up 54.7 percent of revenues. Revenue related to taxes increased from 13.4 percent to 29.1 percent and rents and royalties increased from 10.5 percent to 13.5 percent of all General Fund Revenues. Interest and investment income (loss) was \$(133.6) million or (1.4) percent of all General Fund revenues. Overall General Fund revenues increased \$2,619.3 million or 36.4 percent from FY 2021 to FY 2022.

Not all revenues that flow into the General Fund are available to pay for unrestricted government activities. The most notable are federal revenues, which are provided for specific purposes.

Revenue Source	FY 2022	Percent	FY 2021	Percent
Taxes	\$ 2,851.9	29.1 %	\$ 963.3	13.4 %
Rent and Royalties	1,325.6	13.5	751.9	10.5
Interest and Investment Income/(Loss)	(133.6)	(1.4)	124.8	1.7
Federal	5,359.1	54.7	4,893.6	68.1
Miscellaneous	403.0	4.1	453.2	6.3
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 9,806.0</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 7,186.8</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

The total expenditures charged against General Fund appropriations during FY 2022 amounted to \$11.10 billion, a decrease of \$0.4 billion from FY 2021. The relatively unchanged level of General Fund expenditures is attributable to smaller operating and capital budgets as policymakers work toward resolving deficits resulting from lower oil prices. Expenditures by department are compared with the prior year in the following table:

Department Expenditures (stated in millions)	FY 2022	Percent	FY 2021	Percent
Office of the Governor	\$ 71.4	0.6 %	\$ 29.5	0.3 %
Administration	370.3	3.3	1,457.5	12.7
Law	75.0	0.7	58.1	0.5
Revenue	822.7	7.4	745.3	6.5
Education and Early Development	2,008.8	18.1	1,669.2	14.4
Health and Social Services	4,061.5	36.6	3,641.1	31.7
Labor and Workforce Development	121.6	1.1	191.8	1.7
Commerce, Community, and Economic Development	385.9	3.5	1,003.2	8.7
Military and Veterans' Affairs	134.1	1.2	112.1	1.0
Natural Resources	402.1	3.6	150.9	1.3
Fish and Game	155	1.4	145	1.3
Public Safety	233.3	2.1	201.2	1.8
Environmental Conservation	97.3	0.9	100	0.9
Corrections	395.8	3.6	342.1	3.0
Transportation and Public Facilities	1,239.0	11.2	1,133.4	9.9
Legislature	69.9	0.6	62.7	0.5
Debt Service	62.2	0.6	39.2	0.3
Alaska Court System	114.8	1.0	109.6	1.0
University	281.7	2.5	287.3	2.5
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 11,102.4</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 11,479.2</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Major Industry

Alaska North Slope oil prices averaged approximately \$91 per barrel during FY 2022. The Alaska Department of Revenue's most recent forecast (Spring 2022 forecast) was \$101 per barrel for FY 2023 and \$90 per barrel for FY 2024. Forecasting oil prices is inherently difficult and very uncertain.

Oil prices saw some fluctuations during the first half of FY 2022 but were generally between \$70 and \$85 per barrel for Alaska North Slope crude. The second half of FY 2022 saw prices spike in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February rising to over \$120 per barrel and remaining above \$100 per barrel for all but two days from March to June. Uncertainty remains about future prices as geopolitical factors continue to influence prices.

In terms of oil production, output has stabilized over the past several years, averaging slightly below 500,000 barrels per day. Although the State uses conservative estimates of future production for planning purposes, potential future developments hold promise that production may continue at current levels or even increase in coming years. One example is Santos' Pikka unit whose first phase of development is expected to produce 80,000 barrels of oil per day and would be a significant event for the future of North Slope oil production. This first phase of the Pikka project has received final investment decision and is expected to be in development over the next few winters. Other new developments include ConocoPhillips' Willow project, continued development in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A), and opportunities for new drilling within existing fields. These new developments still have uncertainty and face legal and financing hurdles prior to receiving final investment decision approvals.

Efforts to monetize the world-class natural gas resources on Alaska's North Slope continue. The Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC) is an independent, public corporation of the State of Alaska, with a legal existence separate and distinct from the State of Alaska. AGDC currently has the overall responsibility of developing a project to monetize Alaska's vast North Slope natural gas. AGDC is leading the development of the Alaska LNG Project and has received all 36 major federal and state permits required to construct the project and export 20 million tons per annum of LNG from Alaska. The project consists of three subprojects designed to export North Slope gas from the Prudhoe Bay and Point Thomson Units through a Gas Treatment Plant, a Mainline Pipeline, and a Liquefaction Facility in Nikiski, Alaska. AGDC is working towards a model where the private sector will lead the Alaska LNG Project. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting sanctions on Russia have greatly impacted the global LNG markets. LNG supplies are being redeployed to meet Europe's needs. Energy markets are shifting back to longer term contracts as spot market prices have skyrocketed around the world. Interest in the Alaska LNG project from LNG buyers, developers and financiers has similarly increased as energy buyers look to supply from stable sources in the United States. As the only fully permitted project on the US Pacific Coast, Alaska LNG has the added attraction of not being confined by the Panama Canal, where LNG vessels wait on average over a week to make transit. AGDC has signed new letters of intent with several of these LNG buyers and is actively negotiating a number of binding LNG sales agreements.

Long-term Financial Planning

As of June 30, 2022, the State's General Obligation debt ratings were AA-/A+/Aa3 from S&P Global Ratings (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), respectively. The outlook on S&P rating is positive, and the outlook on the Fitch and Moody's ratings are stable. On March 21, 2022, S&P revised their outlook on the State to positive from stable. On April 12, 2022, Fitch revised their outlook on the State to stable from negative.

Net position at June 30, 2022 of the two largest pension funds, the Public Employees' (PERS) and Teachers' (TRS) Retirement Systems' funds, were \$22.5 billion and \$10.4 billion, respectively. The funding status for PERS and TRS pensions and postemployment healthcare as of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations indicated the actuarial accrued liabilities were 67.9 percent pensions and 125.2 percent postemployment funded for PERS, and 79.1 percent pension and 133.9 percent postemployment funded for TRS. Further information on these and other pension funds, including the Supplemental Benefits System and Deferred Compensation plans, can be found in Notes 7, 8, and 9 to the basic financial statements.

In the years since 2014, when State revenues reached their peak, Alaska has spent \$14.0 billion from the two primary savings accounts, the Statutory Budget Reserve Fund (SBRF) and the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF).

Alaska's fiscal challenges are primarily a result of the decline in traditional revenue sources, continued deficit spending, and cost pressures from statutory formula programs. Projected revenue for FY 2023 improved at the time the FY 2023 budget was signed, through an increase in the price of oil and market conditions, however in the subsequent months oil prices and market conditions fell. Fiscal restructure remains a significant priority to avoid savings balances declining below the amount necessary to manage cashflow.

Relevant Financial Policies

Spending Limitation

Since July 1, 1981, the Alaska Constitution Article IX, Section 16, establishes the annual appropriation spending limit of \$2.5 billion plus a formula which factors in changes in population and inflation. This is further discussed in Note 2.

Investments

As discussed more fully in Note 4 to the basic financial statements, the State's cash is managed by the Treasury Division in the Department of Revenue or by other administrative bodies as determined by law. All cash deposited in the State Treasury is managed to achieve a particular target rate of return as determined by the investment objectives set for a given fund. Cash in excess of the amount needed to meet current expenditures is invested pursuant to AS 37.10.070-071, which requires that investments shall be made with the judgment and care under circumstances then prevailing that an institutional investor of ordinary professional prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercises in managing large investment portfolios.

Treasury has established an array of investment pools with varying investment horizons and risk profiles. Investments are managed in a pooled environment unless required by statute or bond resolution to be held separately. Commingled investment pools maximize earnings potential, provide economies-of-scale, and allow smaller funds to participate in investment opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable to them. Rather than each participant (fund) buying identical individual securities, larger quantities of securities can be purchased at one time, reducing the operating costs and number of transactions. A fund's equity ownership in a pool is based on the number of shares held by the fund.

Cash Flow and Revenue Shortfalls

After oil began flowing through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in the late 1970s, the State enjoyed the enviable position of having sizeable sums of cash flowing into the State Treasury. This cash funded a steadily growing state operating budget, large and small annual capital budgets, and the State's permanent fund.

In more recent years, the reality of declining oil production and the corresponding decrease in available cash became more apparent. The volatility of oil prices has a profound effect on the annual budgeting process. Also associated with this volatility, though less widely understood, is a cash flow situation that could lead to a cash deficiency for the State.

Prior to 1985, most unrestricted revenues flowed directly into the State's General Fund where they were available to pay day-to-day costs of operating State government. This is no longer the case. Over time, the legislature has established many subfunds of the General Fund to segregate cash for budgeting purposes. In 1990 the legislature appropriated the entire General Fund balance available for appropriation at the end of FY 1991 to the SBRF. By a vote of the people in 1990, the Alaska Constitution was amended to establish the CBRF, into which oil tax settlement revenues are deposited. The effect of these actions diverted cash historically destined for the General Fund to other cash pools that were not available to pay day-to-day operating costs.

Also contributing to the potential for a cash deficiency is the fact that the inflow of unrestricted revenues does not mirror the outflow of cash expenditures. Revenues and expenditures are cyclic with high and low periods, which do not necessarily coincide. The first quarter expenditures of each fiscal year are generally higher than revenues for the same period. Clearly, if the General Fund (excluding the subfunds) does not have a large cash balance at the beginning of the fiscal year or if other sources of funds are not available, the State faces the possibility of a cash deficiency before the end of the first quarter. A memorandum of understanding outlines the steps to be taken in various scenarios involving a cash deficiency.

Borrowing from the budget reserve funds has been the solution for both cash flow shortages and revenue shortfalls. Between FY 1993 and FY 2005, the legislature addressed the possibility of a revenue shortfall by including language in the appropriation act permitting the executive branch to borrow cash from the SBRF and the CBRF in the event expenditures exceeded revenues; which did occur in several years. All borrowings from the CBRF were repaid by FY 2010. In FY 2022 the Legislature did not pass the appropriation needed for the General Fund to borrow from the CBRF. Without this legislation, the General Fund was unable to borrow for both cash flow shortages and the insufficiency of the unrestricted fund balance to cover General Fund appropriations. The Alaska Constitution requires all prior year borrowings be repaid to the CBRF. For FY 2022 the amount owed to the CBRF was reduced by \$1.55 billion.

Initiatives

Entering his second term in office, Governor Mike Dunleavy's focus remains clear – an agenda delivering outcomes for Alaskans, putting Alaska families first ahead of the bureaucracy of government, and achieving efficiencies by reducing red tape and improving processes. Following the significant influx of Federal funds throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, this administration continues to advance and maintain programs and policies promoting and developing businesses and communities and strengthening resources for families across Alaska.

A balanced budget prioritizing Alaskans, their families, and our natural resources are essential to building a stronger, more prosperous Alaska. We are realizing these successes through statewide economic development, educational support and outcomes, and increased prioritization of our public safety assets and resources.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the many individuals whose dedicated efforts have made this report possible. The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the professionalism and dedication demonstrated by the financial and management personnel of each State agency, each component unit, and the dedicated staff within the Division of Finance.

Sincerely,

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Paula Vrana
Commissioner
Department of Administration

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Hans Zigmund
Director
Division of Finance

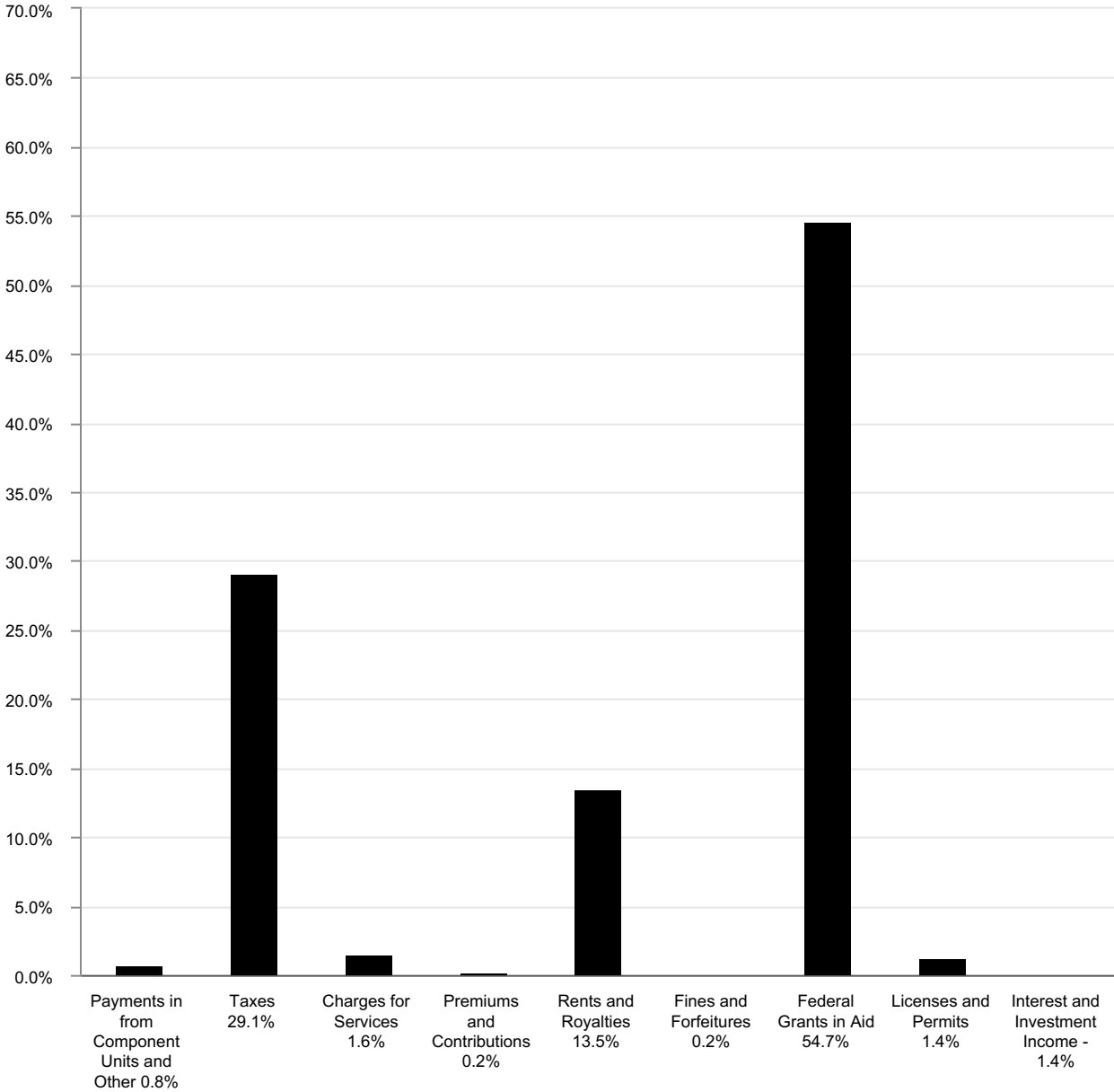
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Mallorie Fagerstrom, CPA
State Accountant
Division of Finance

STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

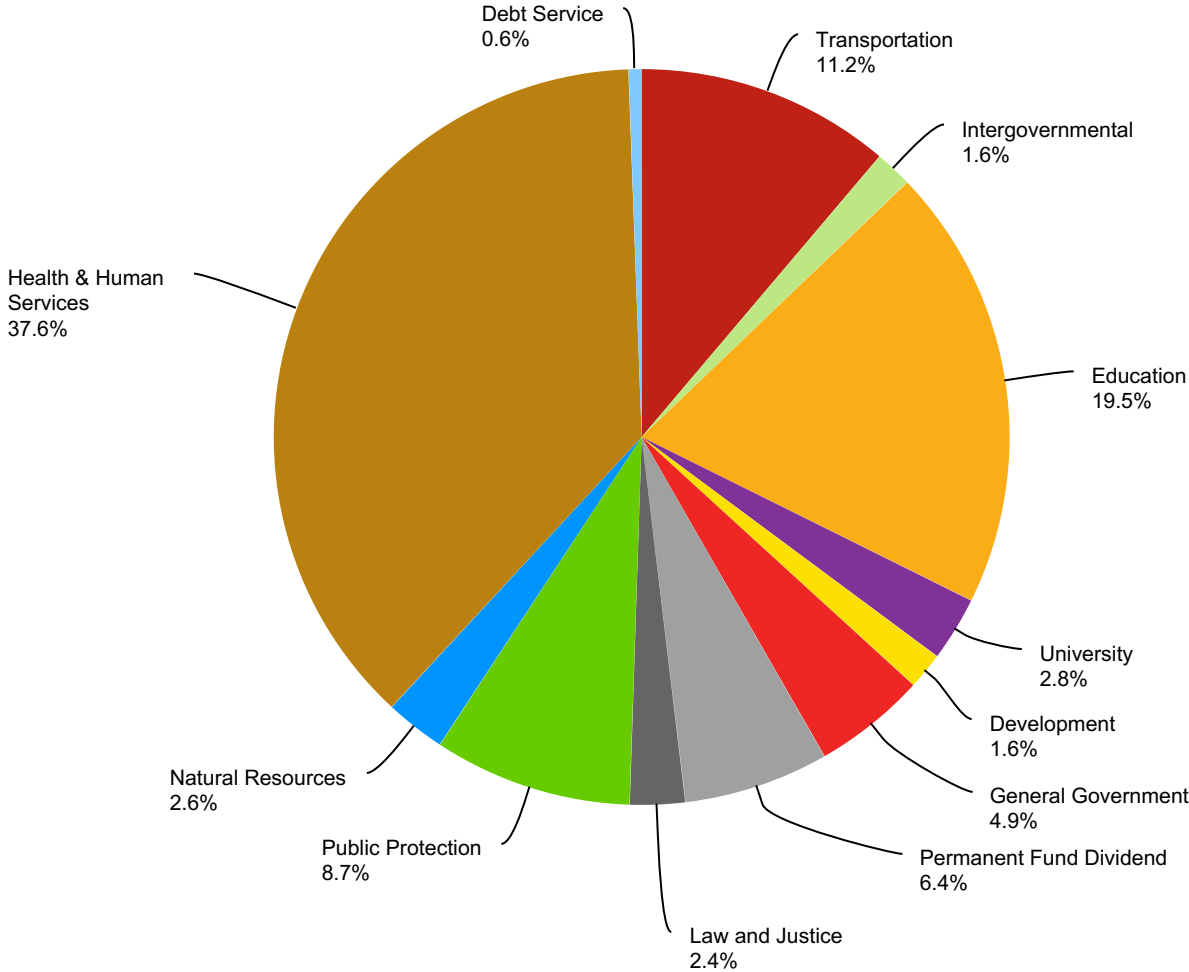
\$9,806
(Millions)



STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

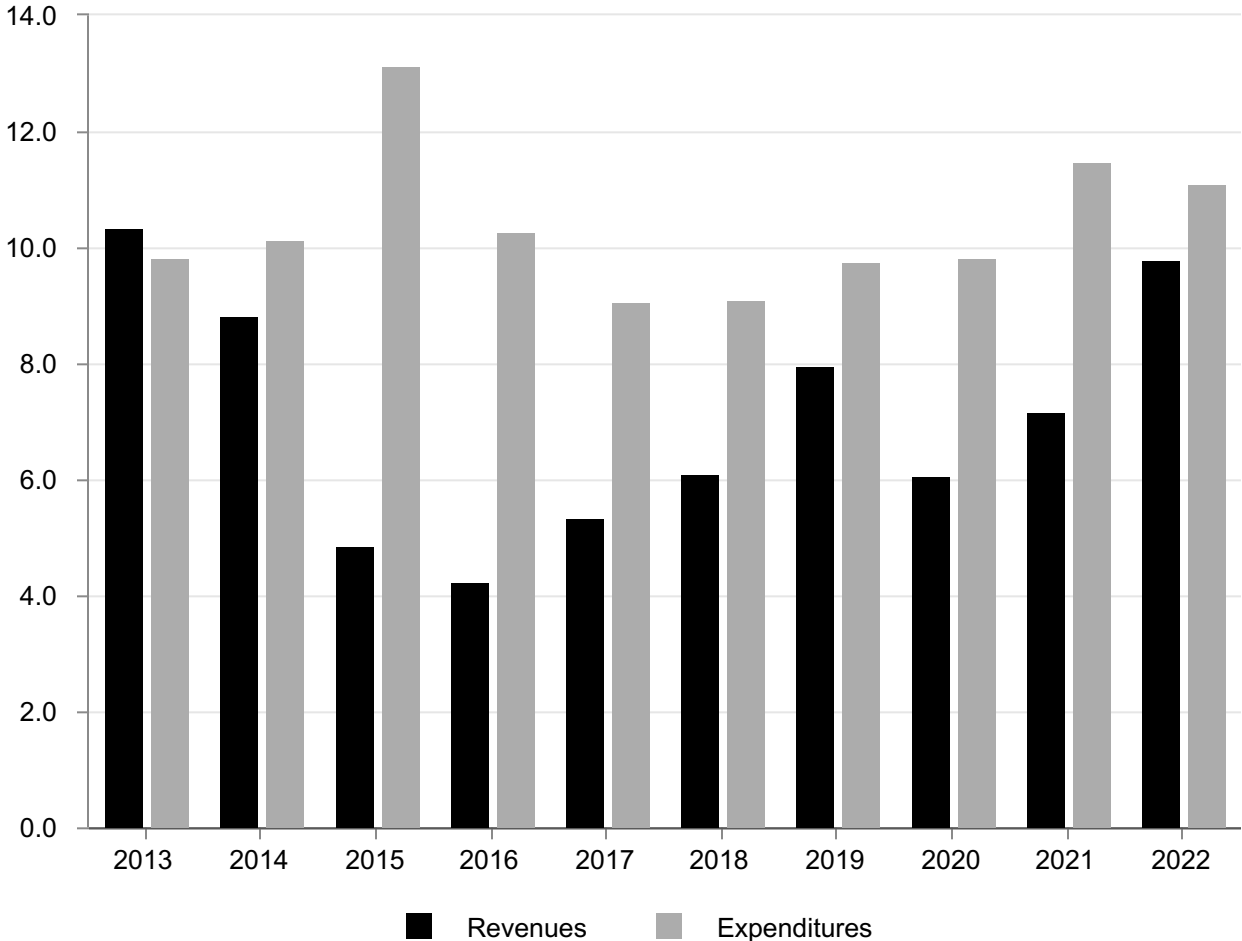
\$11,108
(Millions)



STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES

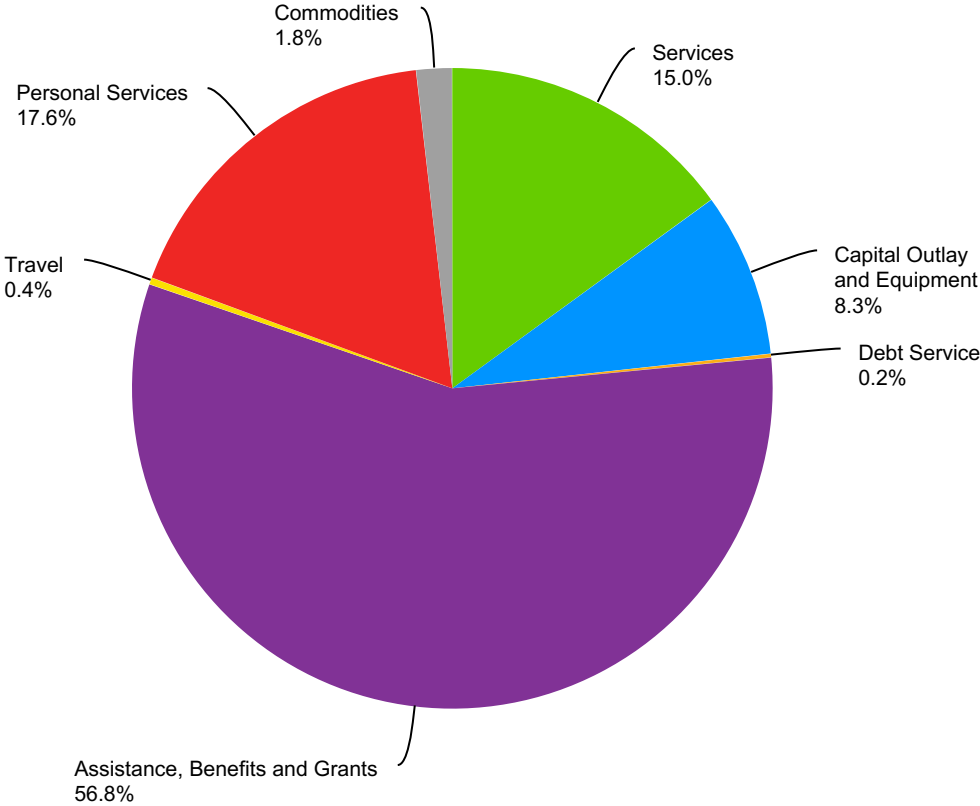
TEN YEAR COMPARISON
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2022

(Stated in Billions)



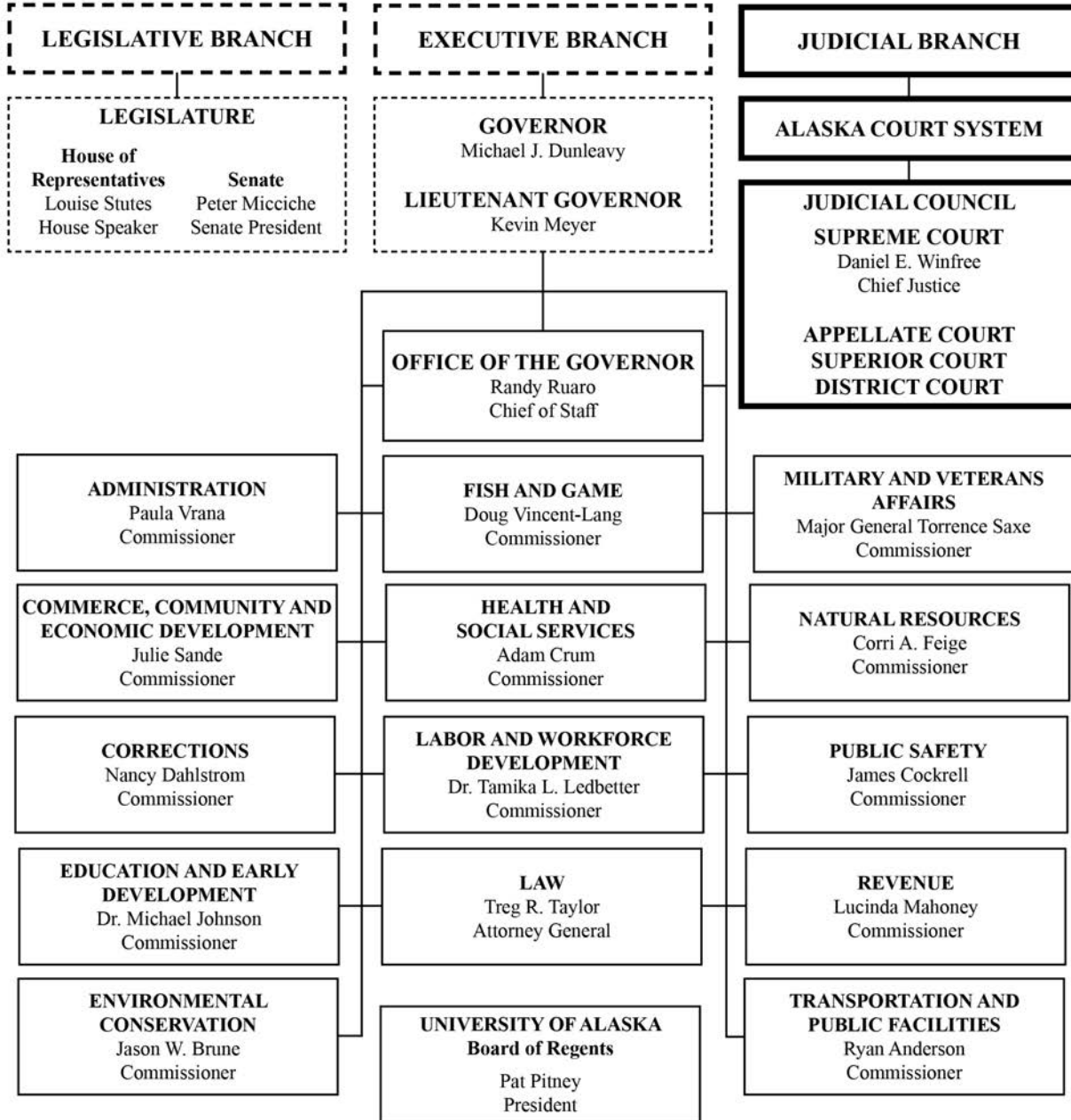
STATE OF ALASKA GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY ACCOUNT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022



STATE OF ALASKA ORGANIZATION CHART

As of June 30, 2022



- - - Elected by popular vote (includes Lieutenant Governor, elected on same ticket as Governor).
- Justices and Judges of the Courts nominated by Judicial Council, selected by Governor and thereafter subject to voter approval.
- Department heads appointed by Governor and confirmed by the Legislature.

FUNCTIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor is the Chief Executive of the State. The Office of the Governor has the overall responsibility for coordinating the activities of state agencies to ensure that all programs are consistent with the Governor's policy and objectives.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration centralizes services to provide more efficient, cost-effective support to state agencies and Alaskans. Services to state agencies include: Labor Relations and Personnel; Finance (payroll, accounting, and disbursements); Risk Management; Office of Information Technology (telecommunications and computer services); Retirement and Benefits (public employers, public employees, and retirees); and Shared Services (purchasing, surplus property, mail, accounts payable, debt collections, travel reimbursements, and credit card reconciliations).

The department also provides services to the public through the: Division of Motor Vehicles; Division of Retirement and Benefits; Office of Public Advocacy; Public Defender Agency; Alaska Public Offices Commission; Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission; and the Office of Administrative Hearings.

COMMERCE, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development promotes a healthy economy, strong communities, and protects consumers in Alaska.

The department consists of core agencies including: Division of Administrative Services; Division of Banking and Securities; Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing; Division of Community and Regional Affairs; Division of Insurance; and the Division of Economic Development. Various corporate agencies are also part of the department, including: Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority; Alaska Energy Authority; Alaska Railroad Corporation; Alaska Gasline Development Corporation; Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute; Regulatory Commission of Alaska; Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office; and the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.

The department accomplishes its mission through programs that support business and industry growth, enforcing consumer protection, regulation and licensing laws, and by providing technical and financial assistance to Alaskans and Alaskan communities.

CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections is responsible for public safety through the incarceration and supervision of offenders. The department operates 13 correctional facilities and jails that provide secure confinement and appropriate rehabilitation programs for felons and misdemeanants; community residential centers; assessment and supervision of pretrial offenders in the community; supervision and case management of probationers and parolees in the community; and oversight of 15 small community jails. Also included in the department is the Alaska Board of Parole, a quasi-judicial board that makes all parole related decisions.

EDUCATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Education and Early Development is responsible for Alaska's system of public education. The State Board of Education and Early Development is the executive board of the department. The board develops educational policy, promulgates regulations governing education, appoints the commissioner of Education and Early Development with the Governor's approval, and is the channel of communication between state government and the public for educational matters. Education policies are determined by the board and administered by the commissioner through department divisions. Programs administered include: public school funding, teacher certification, and student assessment. The department also operates Mt. Edgecumbe High School, the state's secondary boarding school program. The department administers the state libraries, archives, museum services, and provides administrative support to the Alaska State Council on the Arts who distributes grants to the arts community. Other state entities associated with the department for administrative purposes are the Alaska Commission on Post-secondary Education and the Alaska Student Loan Corporation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

The Department of Environmental Conservation is the state's regulatory agency responsible for protection of the environment and protection of citizens from unsafe sanitary practices.

To accomplish these results, the department develops and enforces standards for protection of the environment and the abatement of pollution to air, land, and water; and controls sanitary practices related to food, drinking water, and solid waste. Services to communities include financial and technical assistance for upgrading water, sewage, and solid waste; assistance meeting health-based standards for air quality; and positioning oil spill response equipment for preparedness and cleanup of oil and hazardous substance releases.

Through partnerships with Alaska citizens, businesses, and communities, the department works to safely manage and reduce pollution and hazards to the environment and human health.

FISH AND GAME

The Department of Fish and Game's mission is to protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle in the Alaska Constitution. The commissioner and the department conduct management and research functions necessary to support this mission.

The Boards of Fisheries and Game are responsible for adopting regulations to conserve and develop the state's fish and wildlife resources. The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is a quasi-judicial agency that promotes resource conservation and sustained yield management by regulating entry into Alaska's commercial fisheries. The department also includes the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, which oversees restoration of the injured ecosystem through the use of the \$900 million civil settlement.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department of Health and Social Services' mission is to promote and protect the health and well-being of Alaskans. The department and its nine divisions focus on three priority areas: health and wellness across the lifespan; health care access, delivery, and value; and safe and responsible individuals, families, and communities. Within these three priority areas, the department's seven core services are to: protect and promote the health of Alaskans; provide quality of life in a safe living environment for Alaskans; manage health care coverage for Alaskans in need; facilitate access to affordable health care for Alaskans; strengthen Alaska families; protect vulnerable Alaskans; and promote personal responsibility and accountable decisions by Alaskans.

The department's primary services include: administering Medicaid services for low-income and disabled Alaskans through the Division of Health Care Services and Behavioral Health; operation of the Alaska Veterans and Pioneers Homes; support services for seniors, providing support to disabled Alaskans and vulnerable adults through the Division of Senior and Disabilities Services; providing child protection and family preservation programs through the Office of Children's Services; operating youth detention facilities, including helping offenders transition back into their communities, through the Division of Juvenile Justice; and offering basic financial assistance, with an emphasis on self-sufficiency, to Alaskans in need through the Division of Public Assistance.

The department is committed to prevention of illness, health promotion and protection, and emergency preparedness through the Division of Public Health; and the Division of Behavioral Health oversees community-based mental health and substance abuse services across the continuum of care (prevention, early intervention, treatment, and recovery programs). The department also provides acute, inpatient mental health services for anyone in Alaska requiring hospitalization for a psychiatric crisis through the operation of the Alaska Psychiatric Institute.

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development is responsible for advancing opportunities for employment and ensuring that employers provide safe and legal working conditions. The department offers employment services, unemployment insurance, adult basic education, job training, workers' compensation adjudication and rehabilitation services, the Fishermen's and Second Injury Funds, and vocational rehabilitation for people with disabilities. In addition, the department enforces laws and regulations assuring occupational safety and health, performs mechanical inspections, and administers state wage and hour laws; serves as the labor relations agency for public employment in the state; and collects, analyzes, and releases labor market and population statistics.

Also, included in the department are the Alaska Workforce Investment Board, the Workers' Compensation Appeals Commission, and the Alaska Vocational Technical Center.

LAW

The Department of Law is responsible for ensuring safe communities in part through the prosecution and conviction of criminal offenders. The department files both misdemeanor and felony charges; serves as legal advisor to grand juries; and represents the state in all phases of criminal trial and appellate proceedings. It provides legal assistance to state and local law enforcement, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of Juvenile Justice. It also works in partnership with executive, legislative, and judicial agencies by providing legal advice and representing the state in all actions in which it is a party. Such

actions include protecting Alaska's children and youth by handling child abuse, neglect, and delinquency cases expeditiously; resolving questions of state versus federal control of natural resources; ensuring that the state receives its correct share of oil and gas taxes and royalties, and defending the state against claims for personal injury and other damages.

MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs provides forces to accomplish military missions in the state and around the world; provides homeland security and defense; emergency preparedness, response and recovery; veterans' services; and youth military style training and education. The commissioner serves as the Adjutant General of the State of Alaska with command authority of approximately 4,000 Army and Air guardsmen of the Alaska National Guard, and oversees or supports additional entities to or aligned with the Department:

- Alaska Air Guard - Provides mission-ready forces to protect the public safety of the citizens of Alaska by supporting civil authorities and local communities in which we work and live. Additionally, provides combat capability in support of federal missions.
- Alaska Army Guard - Maintains ready units and soldiers that are available to support the Governor and fellow Alaskans for domestic operations while also ready to deploy worldwide in support of the National Military Strategy.
- Joint Force Headquarters - Coordinates domestic operations and provides specific capabilities to local, tribal, state and federal government agencies in response to incidents that exceed their capacity.
- Alaska State Defense Force - A volunteer organization who augments and supports the Alaska National Guard in various missions including communications, emergency management, medical, logistical support, chaplaincy, and shelter management.
- Alaska Naval Militia - Maintains relationships with the United States Navy Reserve to secure Naval Militia response capability in Alaska.
- Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management - Leads the way in emergency management to foster a prepared, resilient Alaska capable of meeting the needs of its communities and citizens in response to all-hazards events.
- Office of Veterans' Affairs - Serves as the primary advocate for Alaska's veterans and strives to help veterans and their families improve their lives.
- Alaska Military Youth Academy - Helps intervene in and reclaim the lives of Alaska's at-risk youth and produce graduates with the values, skills, education, and self-discipline to succeed as adults.
- Administrative Services - Provides effective and efficient administrative, budget, financial management, human resources, and procurement products and services.
- Alaska Aerospace Corporation - Administratively aligned within department with separate and independent legal existence; provide integration, checkout, and launch facilities to the Government and commercial customers from the Nation's only high latitude, full service spaceport. Other key services include Mobile Range Instrumentation and Meteorological Forecasting.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Department of Natural Resources manages the majority of state-owned land, water and natural resources, except fish and game. These resources include approximately 100 million acres of uplands; 60 million acres of tidelands, shore lands, and submerged lands; and 40,000 miles of coastline. Strategic missions include: Responsibly develop Alaska's resources by making them available for maximum use and benefit consistent with the public interest; foster responsible commercial development and use of state land and natural resources consistent with the public interest, for long-term wealth and employment; mitigate threat to the public from natural hazards by providing comprehensive wildland fire protection services on state, private, and municipal lands, and through identifying significant geological hazards; provide access to state lands for public and private use, settlement, agricultural development, and recreation; ensure sufficient data acquisition and assessment of land and resources to foster responsible resource development; and promoting and developing an agriculture industry.

The department serves the state from offices located in 28 Alaskan communities, and encompasses the divisions of Agriculture; Forestry; Geological and Geophysical Surveys; Mining, Land and Water; Oil & Gas; Parks and Outdoor Recreation, and Support Services; the Office of Project Management and Permitting; the Mental Health Trust Land Office; the Seismic Hazards Safety Commission, and the Board of Agriculture & Conservation.

The department is responsible for managing the resources and revenues associated with the two largest oil and gas fields in North America and over 1,719 oil and gas leases encompassing 3.3 million acres; a park system that contains one-third of the nation's state park lands; 40% of the nation's fresh water; fire protection services and related fire and aviation management activities on 150 million acres of land throughout Alaska; hazardous fuels reduction projects to proactively protect communities statewide; forest resource management on 20 million acres of State land, including over 2 million acres of State Forests; mineral management involving over 38,000 mining claims and leases encompassing approximately 3 million acres; agricultural programs that promote, develop, inspect and provide technical assistance and lending services to over 1000 farms; a comprehensive archive of indigenous plant materials; and a geologic sample archive representing more than 48 million feet of oil and gas exploration and production drilling, and 300,000 feet of mineral exploration core drilling throughout the state. The department also serves USDA representative for phytosanitary inspection, provide harmonized good agriculture audits and retail surveillance.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for the enforcement of state laws including criminal and fish and wildlife protection laws, fire and life safety, search and rescue, and highway safety laws; maintaining Alaska's central repository of criminal history record information and automated fingerprint identification system; providing forensic crime laboratory services to law enforcement statewide; certifying police proficiency; providing basic police academy and specialized training to municipal and state law enforcement agencies; certifying fire service personnel; oversight of the Village Public Safety Officer program, and assisting victims of violent crimes, domestic violence and sexual assault.

REVENUE

The Department of Revenue's responsibilities include; administration and enforcement of Alaska's tax laws; management of the treasury; administration of the Permanent Fund Dividend Program; collection and distribution of child support; and administrative support to the following independent boards and corporations: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation; Alaska Housing Finance Corporation; Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority; Alaska Retirement Management Board; and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is responsible for the planning, research, design, construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of all state transportation systems and many public facilities. This includes state-owned airports and seaplane bases, center line miles of state roads, buildings ranging from maintenance shops to state office complexes, and harbor facilities. In addition, the department owns and operates the Alaska Marine Highway System, serving 33 Alaskan communities, Bellingham, WA, and Prince Rupert, BC with a fleet of ships. The department also owns and operates the State Equipment Fleet, which provides full maintenance support and replacement activities of light- and heavy-duty vehicles, and attachments for state departments, agencies, and offices.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Thirty-Second Legislature, Second Session (2022)

Senate District	Senator (Party)	City	House District	Representative (Party)	City
A	Scott Kawasaki (D)	Fairbanks	1	Bart LeBon (R)	Fairbanks
			2	Steve Thompson (R)	Fairbanks
B	Robert Myers (R)	North Pole	3	Mike Prax (R)	North Pole
			4	Grier Hopkins (D)	Fairbanks
C	Click Bishop (R)	Fairbanks	5	Adam Wool (D)	Fairbanks
			6	Mike Cronk (R)	Tok/Northway
D	David Wilson (R)	Wasilla	7	Christopher Kurka (R)	Wasilla
			8	Kevin McCabe (R)	Big Lake
E	Mike Shower (R)	Wasilla	9	George Rauscher (R)	Sutton
			10	David Eastman (R)	Wasilla
F	Shelly Hughes (R)	Palmer	11	DeLena Johnson (R)	Palmer
			12	Cathy Tilton (R)	Wasilla
G	Lora Reinbold (R)	Eagle River	13	Ken McCarty (R)	Eagle River
			14	Kelly Merrick (R)	Eagle River
H	Bill Wielechowski (D)	Anchorage	15	David Nelson (R)	Anchorage
			16	Ivy Spohnholz (D)	Anchorage
I	Elvi Gray-Jackson (D)	Anchorage	17	Andy Josephson (D)	Anchorage
			18	Harriet Drummond (D)	Anchorage
J	Tom Begich (D)	Anchorage	19	Geran Tarr (D)	Anchorage
			20	Zack Fields (D)	Anchorage
K	Mia Costello (R)	Anchorage	21	Matt Claman (D)	Anchorage
			22	Sara Rasmussen (R)	Anchorage
L	Natasha von Imhof (R)	Anchorage	23	Chris Tuck (D)	Anchorage
			24	Tom McKay (R)	Anchorage
M	Josh Revak (R)	Anchorage	25	Calvin Schrage (NA)	Anchorage
			26	Laddie Shaw (R)	Anchorage
N	Roger Holland (R)	Anchorage	27	Liz Snyder (D)	Anchorage
			28	James Kaufman (R)	Anchorage
O	Peter Micciche (R)	Soldotna	29	Ben Carpenter (R)	Nikiski
			30	Ronald Gillham (R)	Kenai
P	Gary Stevens (R)	Kodiak	31	Sarah Vance (R)	Homer
			32	Louise Stutes (R)	Kodiak
Q	Jesse Kiehl (D)	Juneau	33	Sara Hannan (D)	Juneau
			34	Andi Story (D)	Juneau
R	Bert Stedman (R)	Sitka	35	Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins (D)	Sitka
			36	Dan Ortiz (NA)	Ketchikan
S	Lyman Hoffman (D)	Bethel	37	Bryce Edgmon (I)	Dillingham
			38	Tiffany Zulkosky (D)	Bethel
T	Donald Olson (D)	Golovin	39	Neal Foster (D)	Nome
			40	Josiah Patkotak (NA)	Barrow

LEADERSHIP

STATE SENATE

Peter Micciche, Senate President

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Louise Stutes, Speaker of the House

FINANCE COMMITTEES

STATE SENATE

Bert Stedman, Co-Chair
Click Bishop, Co-Chair

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

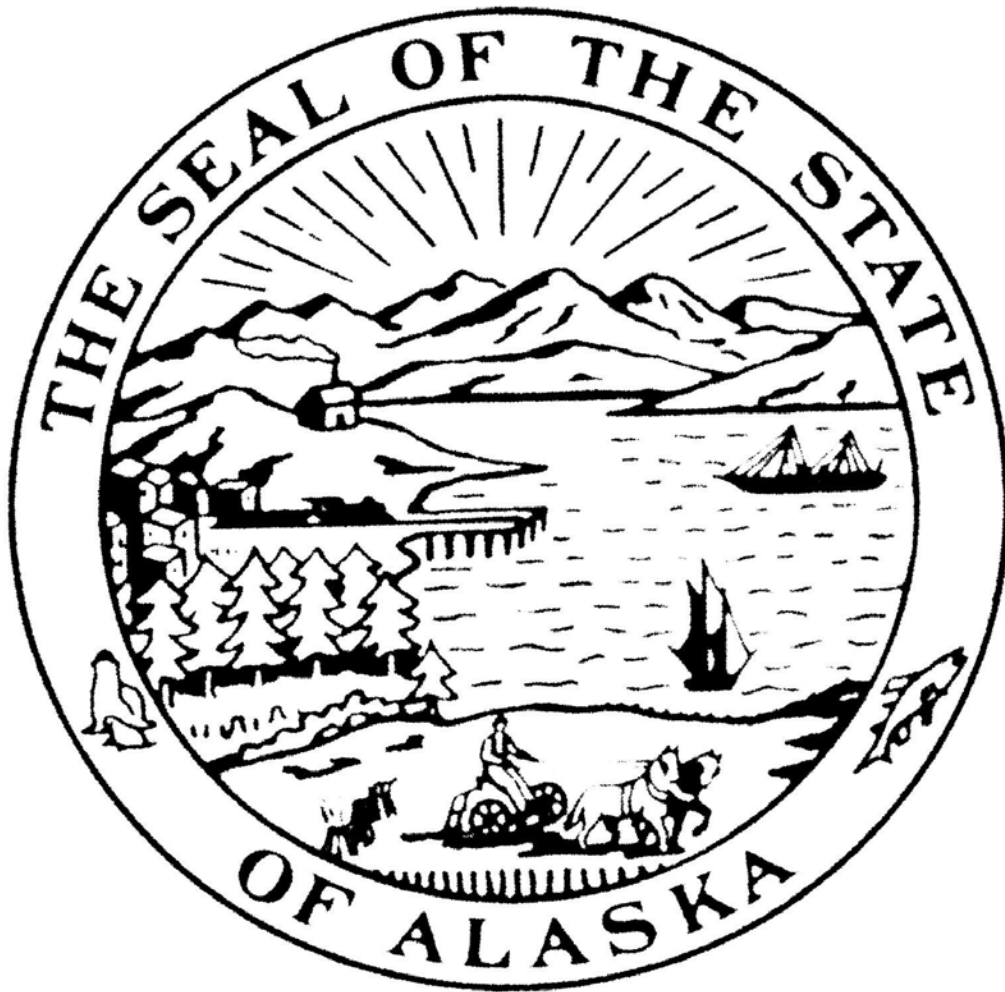
Neal Foster, Co-Chair
Kelly Merrick, Co-Chair
Dan Ortiz, Vice Chair

Members:

Natasha von Imhof, Lyman Hoffman,
David Wilson, Donald Olson,
Bill Wielechowski

Members:

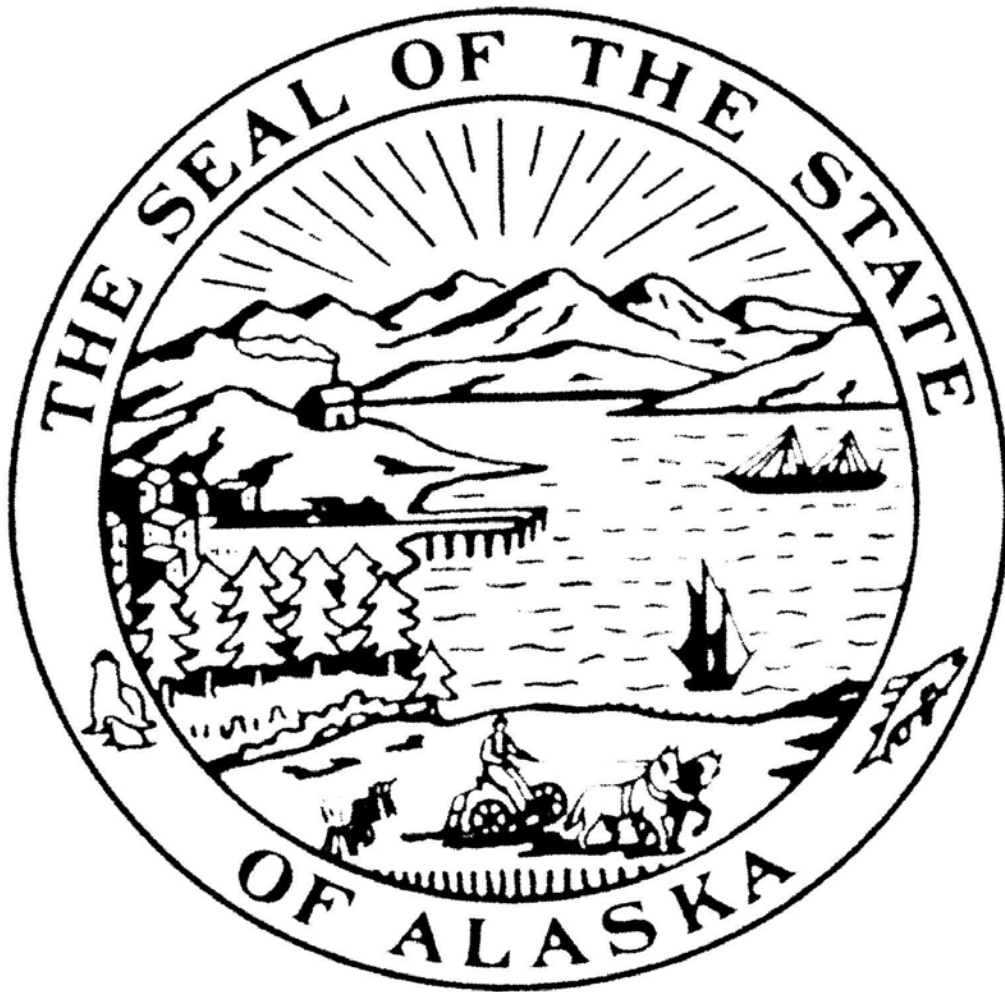
Andy Josephson, Bart LeBon, Adam Wool,
Bryce Edgmon, Sara Rasmussen,
Steve Thompson, Ben Carpenter,
DeLena Johnson



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Financial Section





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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE



Division of Legislative Audit

P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, AK 99811-3300
(907) 465-3830
FAX (907) 465-2347
legaudit@akleg.gov

Independent Auditor's Report

Citizens of the State of Alaska

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified, Unmodified, and Disclaimer of Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund except for the Alaska International Airports Fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information; and we were engaged to audit the Alaska International Airports Fund and Business-Type Activities of the State of Alaska, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Summary of Opinions

Opinion Unit	Type of Opinion
Governmental Activities	Qualified
Business-Type Activities	Disclaimed
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	Unmodified
Governmental Fund – General Fund	Qualified
Governmental Fund – Alaska Permanent Fund	Unmodified
Enterprise Fund – Alaska International Airports	Disclaimed
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	Unmodified

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Enterprise Fund – Alaska International Airports and Business-Type Activities

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the enterprise fund, Alaska International Airports and Business-Type Activities of the State of Alaska. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion

section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements of the enterprise fund Alaska International Airports and Business-Type Activities.

Qualified Opinions on the Governmental Fund – General Fund and Governmental Activities

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental fund General Fund and Governmental Activities of the State of Alaska, as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the governmental fund Alaska Permanent Fund, and Invested Assets Under the Investment Authority of the Commissioner of Revenue. As shown below, those financial statements reflect assets and revenues of the indicated opinion units as of June 30, 2022.

Opinion Unit	Percentage of Assets	Percentage of Revenues
Governmental Activities	88%	-34%
Governmental Fund – General Fund	78%	-1%

Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those accounts, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Unmodified Opinions on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, Governmental Fund – Alaska Permanent Fund, and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the aggregate discretely presented component units, the governmental fund Alaska Permanent Fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Alaska, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of Alaska Permanent Fund, University of Alaska, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Alaska Railroad Corporation, Alaska Energy Authority, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, Alaska Clean Water Fund, Alaska Drinking Water Fund, Retiree Health Fund, and Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds. As shown below, those financial statements reflect assets and revenues of the indicated opinion units as of June 30, 2022.

Opinion Unit	Percentage of Assets	Percentage of Revenues
Business-Type Activities	37%	0%
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	91%	99%
Governmental Fund – Alaska Permanent Fund	100%	100%
Aggregate Remaining Fund Information	94%	237%

Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those accounts, funds, retirement plans, and component units is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion on the Enterprise Fund – Alaska International Airports, and Business-Type Activities

Alaska International Airports experienced turnover in key staff during FY 22, which, as of the date of our audit report, resulted in management being unable to provide audited Alaska International Airports Fund financial statements for inclusion in the State of Alaska’s annual financial statements. As a result, we were unable to determine if the Fund’s amounts are properly reported as included in the statement of financial position, changes in financial position, and cash flows. Alaska International Airports Fund’s financial activity is included in the State of Alaska’s basic financial statements as a major enterprise fund and as Business-Type Activities, and represents 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the State of Alaska’s major enterprise fund Alaska International Airports, and 41.4%, 33.6%, and 48.3% of the assets, net position, and revenues, respectively, of the State of Alaska’s Business-Type Activities.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit of the financial statements of the Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, each major fund, the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, and the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the State and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified and unmodified audit opinions.

Matters Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Governmental Fund – General Fund, and Governmental Activities

Note 2, relating to the State’s Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund, a subfund of the General Fund also referred to as the State’s rainy day fund or savings account, is materially misstated by \$1.4 billion and management declined to correct the misstatement. The overstatement is the result of the Attorney General’s guidance to the Department of Revenue and the

Department of Natural Resources that concludes taxes, royalties, and interest received as a result of decisions by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are not required to be deposited in the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund. Historically, the receipts have been deposited in the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund. Additionally, taxes due as a result of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decisions were permitted to be offset against tax credits owed to taxpayers, which further misstated the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund balance. The Attorney General also asserted that similar monies received in prior years that were deposited in the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund should be reclassified as General Fund monies, thereby reducing the amount that the General Fund must repay the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund in the future. Legal analysis does not support the Attorney General's position. The failure to properly deposit monies received during the fiscal years ended June, 30, 2018, June 30, 2019, June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021, and the reclassification of prior year monies, violates state law and provides misleading information to users of the financial statements.

Additionally, prior period adjustments (PPA) for the State of Alaska General Fund and Governmental Activities were not reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and management declined to correct the misstatements. Misstatements were caused by a prior period adjustment of \$199.0 million to correct overstated General Fund royalty revenues of \$99.8 million in FY 18 and \$99.2 million in FY 19, which are reported as a general government expenditure/expense instead of a PPA. An FY 22 appropriation was made to reconstitute the Alaska Permanent Fund with \$199 million of statutorily dedicated revenues that were due to the Fund in FY 18 and FY 19, but were instead deposited in the General Fund. Management disagrees that the \$199 million was a correction of a prior year error.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1F to the financial statements, the State of Alaska implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87 – Leases. The standard requires lessees to recognize a right-to-use lease asset and corresponding lease liability, and lessors to recognize a lease receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources for all leases with lease terms greater than 12 months. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of Alaska's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial

statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Enterprise Fund – Alaska International Airports, and Business-Type Activities

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the State of Alaska's financial statements in accordance with GAAS and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements of the enterprise fund Alaska International Airports and Business-Type Activities.

We are required to be independent of the State and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Governmental Activities, Each Major Fund (Except the Alaska International Airports Fund), Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units, and the Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of Alaska’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, the Budgetary Comparison and the Corresponding Notes, and Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans Information, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by GASB, 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 other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Alaska’s basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, except for the effect of the uncorrected misstatements in Statements 3.01 and 3.02 as described in the *Matter Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on the Governmental Fund – General Fund and Governmental Activities* paragraphs above, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

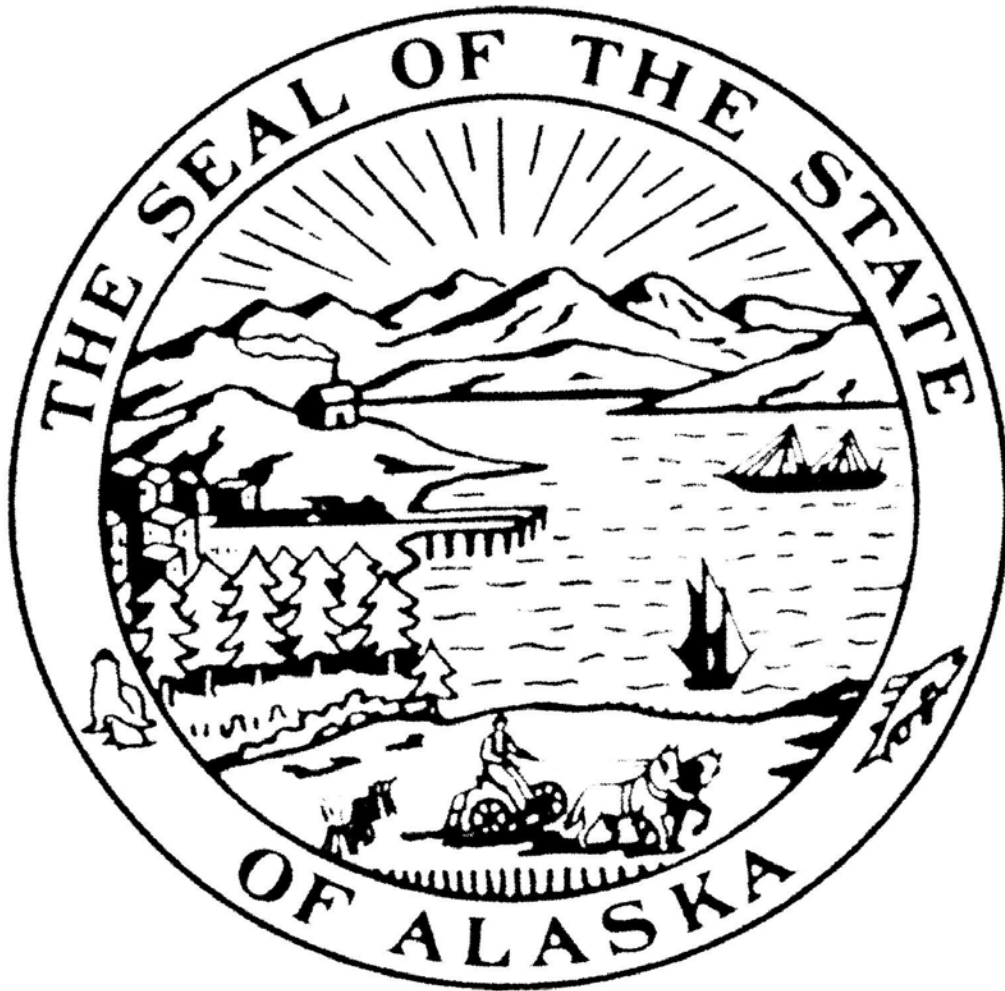
Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections, index of funds, legend of acronyms, and section divider pages, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.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

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

//SIGNATURE ON FILE//

Kris, Curtis, CPA, CISA
Legislative Auditor

Juneau, Alaska
March 10, 2023



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STATE OF ALASKA Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the State of Alaska, we offer readers of the State's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the preceding pages of this report, and the financial statements that follow.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of FY 2022 by \$89.8 billion (net position). Of this amount, \$8.8 billion represents net investment in capital assets, \$62.2 billion is restricted for various purposes, and unrestricted net position is \$18.8 billion. Unrestricted net position may be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Fund level

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$81.7 billion, with \$20.5 billion unrestricted (includes committed, assigned, and unassigned), \$61.0 billion nonspendable, and \$207.8 million restricted to specific purposes such as development, debt, and education. The nonspendable fund balance includes \$60.2 billion of the Alaska Permanent Fund principal with the remaining related to nonspendable assets such as inventory, advances and prepaid items, and the principal of other nonmajor permanent funds.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance for the General Fund was a surplus of \$4.3 billion. This is an increase of \$1,777.0 million from FY 2021. The increase is mainly due to an unassigned fund balance increase of \$1,175.3 million.

Long-term debt

- As a result of this year's activity, the State's total long-term debt decreased by \$2917 million (36.54 percent). Long-term debt decreased primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability. Additional information regarding long-term debt can be found in Note 6.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is intended to serve as an introduction to the State's basic financial statements. The State's basic financial statements include three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements (reporting on the State as a whole)

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the State's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. It includes all of the State's funds and component units except for fiduciary funds. However, the primary focus of the statements is clearly on the State and the presentation allows the user to address the relative relationship with the discretely presented component units.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the State's assets, liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources. Net position is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Over time, increases or decreases in net position should serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless

of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements report three activities:

- **Governmental Activities** - Most of the State's basic services are reported in this category. Governmental activities are principally supported by interest and investment income, taxes, rents and royalties, and intergovernmental revenues. The Legislature, the Judiciary, and the general operations of the Executive departments fall within the governmental activities.
- **Business-Type Activities** - The State charges fees to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The State's International Airports Fund, the various loan funds, and the Unemployment Compensation fund are examples of business-type activities.
- **Discretely Presented Component Units** - Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. The State has one university and ten corporations and authorities that are reported as discretely presented component units of the State.

The government-wide financial statements are statement numbers 1.01 and 1.02.

This report includes two statements (statement numbers 1.12 and 1.14) that reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (modified accrual accounting) with governmental activities (accrual accounting) on the appropriate government-wide statements. The following summarizes the impact of transitioning from modified accrual to accrual accounting.

- Capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, intangibles, and construction in progress) used in governmental activities are not reported in governmental fund statements.
- Pension and OPEB assets, and claims and judgments are not current available resources and are not reported in the governmental fund statements.
- Deferred outflows and deferred inflows are not reported in the governmental fund statements.
- Internal service funds are reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, but are reported as proprietary funds in the fund financial statements.
- Certain revenues, unavailable to pay for current period expenditures, are not reported in the governmental fund statements.
- Unless due and payable in the current period, certain long-term liabilities such as net pension liability, net OPEB liability, lease obligations, compensated absences, litigation, notes and bonds payable, and others only appear as liabilities in the government-wide statements.
- Capital outlay spending results in capital assets in the government-wide statements, but are reported as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Bond and other debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.
- After the implementation of GASB 87, certain lease arrangements are considered a source of financing in the governmental funds but are reported as a liability in the Statement of Net Position.
- Certain expenditures are reported in the funds but either increase or decrease long-term liabilities or deferred outflows on the Statement of Net Position and have been eliminated from the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements (reporting on the State's major funds)

The fund financial statements are statement numbers 1.11 through 1.42 and provide detailed information about the major individual funds. The State has three major funds: the General Fund, the Alaska Permanent Fund, which are included in the governmental fund statements, and the International Airports Fund which is included in the proprietary fund statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The State of Alaska, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the State can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. We have also included the discretely presented component units in the fund financial statements and include detailed information on the four major component units, the University of Alaska, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Energy Authority and Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority.

Governmental funds - Most of the State's basic services are reported in the governmental funds. Governmental funds include the General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, debt service funds, and permanent funds. Governmental fund

financial statement focus is on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs. These funds are reported using modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements are statement numbers 1.11 through 1.14.

As mentioned earlier, the State has only two major governmental funds: the Alaska Permanent Fund and the General Fund. Together these two funds represent 96.8 percent of total government-wide cash and investments and 89.9 percent of total government-wide net position (excluding component units). The governmental funds financial statements present detail on each of these funds, with summarized information on all other governmental funds. In addition, detail for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is available in combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The State's main operating fund is the General Fund. However, the State maintains many accounts and subfunds within the General Fund, including the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund, the Statutory Budget Reserve Fund, the Permanent Fund Dividend Fund, and the Public Education Fund. Because of materiality and public interest in these funds, individual fund data for each of these subfunds is provided in the combining statement for the General Fund elsewhere in this report.

Proprietary funds - When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other State agencies, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds (enterprise and internal service) utilize accrual accounting, the same method used by private-sector businesses. Enterprise funds are used to report activities that provide supplies and services to the general public. The State uses enterprise funds to account for activities such as international airports operations, various loan funds, and the unemployment compensation fund. These activities are reported within business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements.

Internal service funds account for activities that provide supplies and services for other State programs. These include, among others, the State's equipment fleet and data processing/telecommunications. Because these services primarily benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The proprietary fund financial statements are statement numbers 1.21 through 1.23. The International Airports Fund is the only major enterprise funds of the State of Alaska. The International Airports Fund is 2.8 percent of total government-wide liabilities (excluding component units). The proprietary funds financial statements present detail for these two funds with summarized information on all other proprietary funds. In addition, detail for each of the nonmajor proprietary funds is provided in the combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary funds - The State acts as a trustee or fiduciary for its employee pension plans. In addition, it is also responsible for other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The State's fiduciary activities are reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These funds, which include pension (and other employee benefits), investment trust funds, and custodial funds, are reported using accrual accounting. Since fiduciary assets are restricted in purpose and are not available to support the State's own programs, these fiduciary assets are not presented as part of the government-wide financial statements.

The fiduciary fund financial statements are statement numbers 1.31 and 1.32.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found immediately following the component unit statement of activities (statement number 1.42).

Additional Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes additional required supplementary information. Included in the RSI is a budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund reconciling the statutory and generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) fund balances at fiscal year-end (statement number 2.01). Also included are schedules displaying the proportionate share of the net pension and OPEB liability/asset, employer contribution amounts, the

sources of changes in the net pension and OPEB liability/asset, components of the net pension and OPEB liability/asset and related ratios, and the net pension and OPEB liability/asset as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes combining financial statements for nonmajor governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds, as well as nonmajor discretely presented component units. These nonmajor funds are added together by fund type and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements, but are not reported individually on the fund financial statements. Only the major funds: the General Fund, the Alaska Permanent Fund, and the International Airports Fund are presented individually on the primary government fund financial statements. Schedules of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget and actual are also presented for all governmental funds with annually adopted budgets.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position should serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. State assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$89.8 billion at the close of FY 2022 (see table below). By far the largest portion of the State's net position (85.0 percent) reflects its investments held in the Alaska Permanent Fund. However, the majority of these assets are not available for future spending since the principal of the fund (\$60.2 billion) may not be spent.

The remainder of the State's net position (15.0 percent) represents net investment in capital assets (\$8.8 billion), resources that are subject to external restrictions of how they may be used (\$1.98 billion), and the remaining is unrestricted net position.

Net Position (Stated in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021
Current and Other Noncurrent Assets	\$ 92,416	\$ 96,004	\$ 2,483	\$ 2,354	\$ 94,899	\$ 98,358
Capital Assets	8,657	8,334	1,121	1,141	9,778	9,475
Total Assets	101,073	104,338	3,604	3,495	104,677	107,833
Deferred Outflows of Resources	572	1,017	14	11	586	1,028
Long-term Liabilities	4,657	7,511	412	474	5,069	7,985
Other Liabilities	7,868	8,691	57	50	7,925	8,741
Total Liabilities	12,525	16,202	469	524	12,994	16,726
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,339	363	124	5	2,463	368
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,944	7,835	870	833	8,814	8,668
Restricted	61,067	61,776	1,101	994	62,168	62,770
Unrestricted	17,770	19,179	1,054	1,150	18,824	20,329
Total Net Position	\$ 86,781	\$ 88,790	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,977	\$ 89,806	\$ 91,767

The net position of governmental activities decreased \$2,009 million and business-type activities increased \$48 million. Governmental activities net position decreased due to a large decrease in interest and investment income associated with the Permanent Fund. The increase in business type activities is a result of this year's operations.

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the State's net position changed during FY 2022.

Changes in Net Position
(Stated in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 2,256	\$ 1,447	\$ 375	\$ 343	\$ 2,631	\$ 1,790
Operating Grants	4,448	4,344	53	560	4,501	4,904
Capital Grants	842	766	77	66	919	832
General Revenues						
Taxes	2,866	984	—	—	2,866	984
Interest and Investment Income/(Loss)	(2,997)	19,716	(101)	103	(3,098)	19,819
Payments In from Component Units	32	44	—	—	32	44
Other Revenues	66	94	1	1	67	95
Total Revenues	7,513	27,395	405	1,073	7,918	28,468
Expenses						
General Government	(109)	1,102	—	—	(109)	1,102
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	709	632	—	—	709	632
Education and University	1,854	2,093	—	—	1,854	2,093
Health and Human Services	4,153	3,744	—	—	4,153	3,744
Law and Justice	233	232	—	—	233	232
Public Protection	912	762	—	—	912	762
Natural Resources	306	333	—	—	306	333
Development	158	1,500	—	—	158	1,500
Transportation	1,034	752	—	—	1,034	752
Intergovernmental	182	90	—	—	182	90
Debt Service	37	55	—	—	37	55
Loans	—	—	2	9	2	9
Insurance	—	—	196	849	196	849
Airports	—	—	184	164	184	164
Total Expenses	9,469	11,295	382	1,022	9,851	12,317
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	(1,956)	16,100	23	51	(1,933)	16,151
Transfers	—	(66)	—	66	—	—
Change in Net Position	(1,956)	16,034	23	117	(1,933)	16,151
Net Position - Beginning of Year (restated)	88,737	72,750	2,977	2,860	91,714	75,610
Prior Period Adjustment	—	6	25	—	25	6
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 86,781	\$ 88,790	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,977	\$ 89,806	\$ 91,767

Financial Analysis of the State's Funds

As noted earlier, the State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the State's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the State's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned, assigned, and committed fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$81.7 billion, a decrease of \$4.0 billion in comparison with the prior year.

The General Fund unassigned and committed fund balances, which are available for spending at the government's discretion, had balances of \$2.1 billion, and \$2.2 billion, respectively. The Alaska Permanent Fund (earnings reserve account) had an unrestricted fund balance of \$16.1 billion of which \$12.8 billion is assigned and \$3.4 billion is committed. The remaining nonmajor governmental funds had committed fund balances of \$69.6 million. The remainder of fund balance is restricted or nonspendable to indicate that it is not available for new spending such as the principal of the Alaska Permanent Fund (\$60.2 billion), and other items that are nonspendable, such as inventory, advances and prepaid items, and principal (\$793.4 million), and amounts restricted for a variety of other purposes (\$208 million).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (includes committed, assigned, and unassigned) of the General Fund was \$4.3 billion, while total fund balance reached \$4.4 billion. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unrestricted fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unrestricted fund balance represents 38.7 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 39.7 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the State's General Fund increased by \$1.7 billion during the current fiscal year. For FY 2022, the most significant source of revenue was federal revenues (54.7 percent) followed by taxes (29.1 percent). For FY 2022, the increase in revenues is attributable to a large increase in taxes. The increase is due to post pandemic revenue recovery.

General Fund revenues for FY 2022 were \$9.81 billion, an increase of \$2.62 billion compared to revenues of \$7.19 billion for FY 2021. Revenues by source for FY 2022 are compared to FY 2021 in the following schedule (in millions):

Revenue Source	FY 2022	Percent	FY 2021	Percent
Taxes	\$ 2,851.9	29.1 %	\$ 963.3	13.4 %
Rents and Royalties	1,325.6	13.5	751.9	10.5
Interest and Investment Income/(Loss)	(133.6)	(1.4)	124.8	1.7
Federal	5,359.1	54.7	4,893.6	68.1
Miscellaneous	403.0	4.1	453.2	6.3
Total Revenue	\$ 9,805.9	100.0 %	\$ 7,186.7	100.0 %

The primary components of the \$2,619.3 million increase in General Fund revenue are \$1,888.6 in taxes, \$573.7 million in rents and royalties, and \$465.5 million in federal revenue, and are partially offset by an interest and investment income/(loss) of \$(258.4) during FY 2022.

Alaska Permanent Fund

The Alaska Permanent Fund (fund) is an asset of the State of Alaska that is managed by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, an instrumentality of the State of Alaska.

In 1976 the Alaska Constitution was amended to provide that: *At least twenty-five percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments, and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund, the principal of which shall be used only for those income-producing investments specifically designated by*

law as eligible for permanent fund investments. All income from the permanent fund shall be deposited in the General Fund unless otherwise provided by law.

The fund is made up of three parts.

- **Nonspendable Fund Balances:** The nonspendable fund balances, or principal, include all historical contributions and appropriations, which are the main body of the fund. On June 30, 2022, this amounted to \$51.5 billion. The sources of contributions and appropriations of the fund, since inception, were as follows: \$18.5 billion in dedicated mineral revenues; \$18 billion of fund realized earnings transferred to principal for inflation proofing; \$14.9 billion in additional deposits approved by special legislative appropriation, and \$153 million in settlement earnings (State v. Amerada Hess, et al.).

A portion of accumulated unrealized appreciation on invested assets is also part of the nonspendable fund balances. The unrealized amounts allocated to contributions and appropriations are nonspendable, unless and until they become realized, at which point they will be transferred to the assigned fund balance. The portion of the unrealized appreciation at the end of the fiscal year allocated to principal amounted to \$8.7 billion.

- **Committed Fund Balances:** The committed fund balances are realized earnings of the Fund which have been designated by appropriation for a specific purpose and meet other criteria as defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. During FY 2019, legislation was passed which provides for a transfer from the Earning Reserve Account to the General Fund for the payment of unrestricted General Fund expenditures, including the dividend. The amount of the transfer is based upon a percentage of the average market value of the Fund at the end of the first five of the preceding six fiscal years. The legislation took effect on July 1, 2019. The FY 2022 balance sheet reflects a commitment of fund balance of \$3.4 billion for transfer during FY 2023.

During FY 2021, legislation was passed to transfer \$4.0 billion from Earnings Reserve Account to the corpus in FY22. This transfer took place in FY 2022 and the amount is reflected as nonspendable fund balance on the June 30, 2022 balance sheet.

- **Assigned Fund Balances:** The assigned fund balances, which are available for legislative appropriation per AS 37.13.145, consist of \$10.5 billion in realized earnings of the fund and \$2.3 billion in accumulated unrealized appreciation.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original expenditure budget and the final amended budget was a net increase of \$337 million in appropriations (or 1.6 percent). The net effect of increases and decrease in appropriations can be briefly summarized as follows:

- \$496 million decrease allocated to transportation
- \$645 million increase allocated to public protection
- \$106 million increase allocated to development
- \$444 million decrease allocated to health and human services
- \$229 million increase allocated to education
- The balance is allocated across several expenditure functions

The overall increase in appropriated expenditures was primarily funded out of interagency receipts.

The difference between the final amended budget and actual expenditures was \$9.7 billion (or 45.9 percent). The difference was primarily due to multiyear appropriations exceeding expenditures within FY 2022 by \$6.1 billion in transportation and a \$0.9 billion in health and human services.

The difference between the final amended budget and actual revenues was \$7.6 billion (or 44.1% percent). The difference was primarily due to multiyear appropriations exceeding revenues within FY 2022 by \$8.0 billion in Federal Grants in Aid. The biggest variances are due to capital projects that span several fiscal years.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration**Capital Assets**

The State's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022, amounts to \$8.8 billion. The table below displays total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation charges for FY 2022 totaled \$578 million for governmental activities and \$75 million for business-type activities.

Capital Assets

(Stated in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021
Land	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,081	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$ 1,126	\$ 1,112
Buildings	1,367	1,487	554	571	1,921	2,058
Equipment	598	624	32	37	630	661
Infrastructure	3,679	3,650	498	479	4,177	4,129
Intangibles	264	—	—	—	264	—
Construction in Progress	1,652	1,492	7	23	1,659	1,515
Total Capital Assets	\$ 8,655	\$ 8,334	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,141	\$ 9,777	\$ 9,475

In FY 2022, increases were mainly in intangibles and construction in progress with an increase of \$264 million and \$144 million respectively. These increases were partially offset by decreases in buildings in the amount of \$137 million. Additional information on the State's capital assets can be found in Note 5 in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Long-term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State had total bonded debt outstanding of \$1,261 million. Of this amount, \$674 million was general obligation bonds, and \$587 million of revenue bonds payable comprised of \$305 million issued by the Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC), and \$278 million issued by the International Airport Fund. The general obligation bonds are secured by the full faith, credit, and resources of the State, whereas the NTSC bonds are secured by and payable solely from Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs). Neither the State of Alaska, nor the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (of which NTSC is a subsidiary) is liable for any debt issued by NTSC. The remaining \$278 million are International Airports revenue bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources. The general obligation and NTSC bonds are reported as governmental activities debt, and the International Airports bonds are reported as business-type activities debt.

	Long-term Debt (Stated in millions)					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021
Revenue Bonds Payable	\$ 309	\$ 311	\$ 278	\$ 339	\$ 587	\$ 650
General Obligation Debt	674	725	—	—	674	725
Notes Payable	1	4	—	—	1	4
Leases Payable	421	211	—	—	421	211
Unearned Revenue	363	627	21	25	384	653
Certificates of Participation	20	22	—	—	20	22
Compensated Absences	192	198	5	5	197	204
Claims and Judgments	186	217	—	—	186	217
Pollution Remediation	125	131	9	6	134	137
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	38	35	41	35	79	70
Net OPEB Liability	—	3	—	—	—	3
Net Pension Liability	2,328	5,027	58	63	2,386	5,090
Total	<u>\$ 4,657</u>	<u>\$ 7,511</u>	<u>\$ 412</u>	<u>\$ 473</u>	<u>\$ 5,069</u>	<u>\$ 7,985</u>

The State's total long-term debt decreased by \$2,917 million (36.54 percent) during FY 2022. The decrease in debt is primarily due to a decrease in the net pension liability.

With the implementation of GASB Statement 68 and 75, the State of Alaska reported net pension liabilities and net OPEB liabilities/assets in relation to a special funding situation in the amount of \$584.3 million net pension liability, and \$655.9 million net OPEB liability. The State of Alaska, Department of Law issued a legal opinion that the State of Alaska is not legally responsible for this portion of the net pension liability. Regardless, the financial statements must be reported under generally accepted accounting principles.

As of June 30, 2022, the State's General Obligation debt ratings were AA-/A+/Aa3 from S&P Global Ratings (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), respectively. The outlook on S&P rating is positive, and the outlook on the Fitch and Moody's ratings are stable. On March 21, 2022, S&P revised their outlook on the State to positive from stable. On April 12, 2022, Fitch revised their outlook on the State to stable from negative.

Additional information regarding the State's long-term debt can be found in Note 6, in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Significant Facts

The Public Employee's Retirement System's (PERS) net investment income (loss) decreased from \$5.8 billion during FY 2021 to \$(1.6) billion during FY 2022. The Teacher's Retirement System's (TRS) net investment income (loss) decreased from \$2.7 billion during FY 2021 to \$(0.7) billion during FY 2022.

Effective July 1, 2021, the State implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. GASB 87 requires all leases to be reported as financing arrangements of the right to use a third party's asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Several fund changes are reflected in the financial statements due to the implementation of GASB 87, see Note 14 for additional details.

The Permanent Fund ended the fiscal year at (1.32) percent total return. The components of this decrease were \$1.7 billion in stock dividends, bond interest, and cash flow income from other investments, \$549 million in dedicated mineral deposits, offset by decrease in the fair value of investments of \$4.5 billion, operating expenses and other appropriations of \$152 million, and the General Fund transfer of \$3.1 billion. These results were significantly weaker than the 29.73 percent of FY 2021 and were well below the average over the Fund's history. Please see Note 1 for further information regarding this blended component unit and how to obtain the separately issued financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

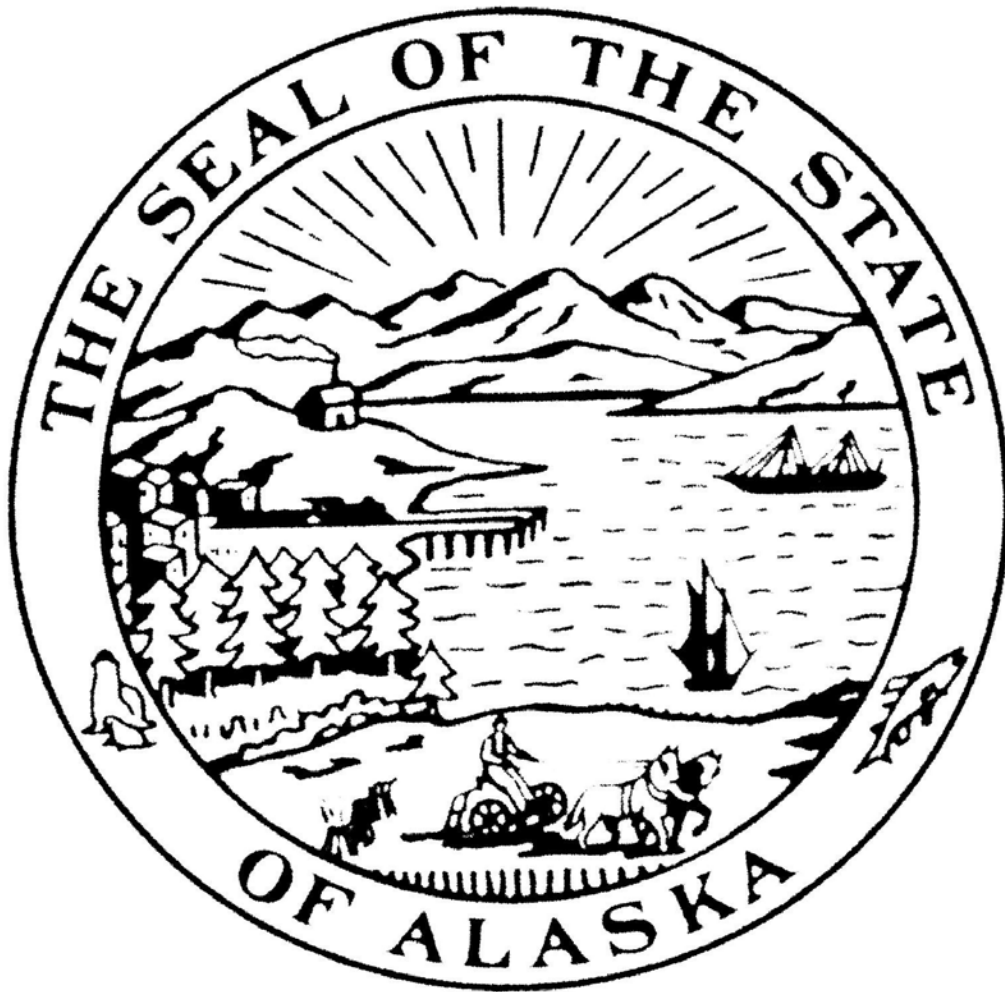
- The State's average unemployment rate for FY 2022 was 5.4 percent, down from the seasonally adjusted average unemployment rate for FY 2021. Alaska's five year average (2018 to 2022) was 6.4 percent. The United States unemployment rate for FY 2022 was 4.2 percent.
- Total General Fund revenue for FY 2022 was \$9.8 billion. Three sources of revenue accounted for 97.3 percent of total state revenue; federal, taxes, and rents and royalties. Federal accounted for 54.7 percent, taxes accounted for 29.1 percent, and rents and royalties accounted for 13.5 percent of general fund revenue. The State's budget is primarily structured around petroleum and federal revenue. Federal funds are generally restricted for use for federal programs and therefore cannot be used to balance the State budget. Petroleum revenues continue to be of concern with fluctuating oil prices and lawmakers continuing to use State reserves to close budget gaps.
- FY 2022 crude oil and natural gas liquids production in the State of Alaska for the North Slope averaged 476 thousand barrels per day. This is 9 thousand barrels per day less than in the prior year. In Cook Inlet, production averaged approximately 9 thousand barrels per day; a decrease of about 2 thousand barrels per day compared to the prior year.
- The State of Alaska FY 2022 budgeted expenditures include certain items that are unique to Alaska, such as the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend and State-operated Pioneer Homes. The Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (\$1,114/resident) was paid to each qualifying Alaskan for a total of \$709 million.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the State's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the State of Alaska, Division of Finance, P.O. Box 110204, Juneau, AK 99811-0204.

Basic Financial Statements





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Government-wide Financial Statements



STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Government-wide
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.01

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 83,803,580	\$ 1,631,510	\$ 85,435,090	\$ 2,514,029
Accounts Receivable - Net	891,887	41,180	933,067	51,420
Interest and Dividends Receivable	162,732	13,913	176,645	37,208
Internal Balances	(10,214)	10,214	—	—
Due from Primary Government	—	—	—	11,939
Due from Component Units	3,780	—	3,780	4,787
Due from Other Governments	829,613	62,583	892,196	74,974
Loans, Notes, Bonds, and Leases Receivable	52,042	607,355	659,397	5,015,618
Inventories	29,418	—	29,418	17,063
Repossessed Property	—	167	167	34,549
Restricted Assets	27,406	70,967	98,373	2,229,289
Securities Lending Collateral	4,576,507	—	4,576,507	41,059
Net Pension Asset	50,916	—	50,916	13,765
Net OPEB Asset	1,937,602	41,382	1,978,984	219,385
Other Assets	60,917	2,563	63,480	44,739
Capital Assets:				
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	598,681	31,715	630,396	350,952
Buildings, Net of Depreciation	1,367,058	553,735	1,920,793	1,355,466
Library Books, Net of Depreciation	—	—	—	6,164
Infrastructure, Net of Depreciation	3,679,467	497,569	4,177,036	1,000,101
Intangibles, Net of Amortization	264,493	—	264,493	24,397
Museum Collections	—	—	—	7,399
Land / Right-of-Way	1,094,764	31,203	1,125,967	134,285
Construction in Progress	1,652,235	6,381	1,658,616	326,905
Total Assets	101,072,884	3,602,437	104,675,321	13,515,493
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	571,690	14,001	585,691	157,433
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	3,274,159	50,113	3,324,272	140,861
Obligations Under Securities Lending	4,576,507	—	4,576,507	41,059
Due to Primary Government	—	—	—	27,279
Due to Component Units	3,769	—	3,769	17,610
Due to Other Governments	—	2,340	2,340	598
Interest Payable	13,822	2,920	16,742	19,278
Derivative Instruments	—	—	—	73,728
Other Current Liabilities	4	312	316	182,798

This statement continues on the next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Government-wide
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.01

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
LIABILITIES (Continued)				
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Portion Due or Payable Within One Year:				
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	199,431	4,845	204,276	16,703
Unearned Revenue	129,672	20,700	150,372	184,297
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	97,294	6,080	103,374	195,883
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	537	—	537	—
Portion Due or Payable After One Year:				
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	303,863	9,258	313,121	3,467
Unearned Revenue	233,340	—	233,340	1,001
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	1,326,972	272,334	1,599,306	3,501,531
Net Pension Liabilities	2,328,108	57,618	2,385,726	226,985
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	37,286	41,337	78,623	40,274
Total Liabilities	<u>12,524,764</u>	<u>467,857</u>	<u>12,992,621</u>	<u>4,673,352</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,338,542</u>	<u>123,688</u>	<u>2,462,230</u>	<u>1,060,517</u>
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,943,678	870,422	8,814,100	2,236,862
Restricted for:				
Permanent Funds				
Nonexpendable	60,901,477	—	60,901,477	650,969
Expendable	—	—	—	183,953
Education	11,869	—	11,869	743,825
Development	109,444	—	109,444	115,940
Unemployment Compensation	—	473,546	473,546	—
Health and Human Services	19,747	583,792	603,539	—
Debt Service	20,725	7,394	28,119	621,320
Other Purposes	4,749	35,575	40,324	1,282,352
Unrestricted	<u>17,769,579</u>	<u>1,054,164</u>	<u>18,823,743</u>	<u>2,103,836</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 86,781,268</u>	<u>\$ 3,024,893</u>	<u>\$ 89,806,161</u>	<u>\$ 7,939,057</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Activities
Government-wide
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.02

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services, Royalties and Other Fees	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ (109,395)	\$ 30,665	\$ 64,903	\$ 151
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	709,490	—	—	—
Education	1,605,900	3,399	316,969	504
University	248,235	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	4,152,848	44,907	2,828,624	41,042
Law and Justice	232,785	4,851	141,827	47
Public Protection	911,560	175,634	467,119	5,651
Natural Resources	306,015	1,941,672	136,919	12,632
Development	158,332	240	214,270	2,111
Transportation	1,033,507	54,574	223,318	779,776
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	182,375	—	53,710	—
Debt Service	37,456	—	87	—
Total Governmental Activities	9,469,108	2,255,942	4,447,746	841,914
Business-Type Activities:				
Loans	1,866	11,395	367	7,481
Insurance	195,774	248,886	39,145	—
Airports	184,248	114,629	13,118	69,400
Total Business-Type Activities	381,888	374,910	52,630	76,881
Total Primary Government	\$ 9,850,996	\$ 2,630,852	\$ 4,500,376	\$ 918,795
Component Units:				
University of Alaska	\$ 783,276	\$ 154,033	\$ 279,051	\$ 5,303
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	423,341	132,402	282,017	3,431
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	48,446	62,223	3,633	6,044
Alaska Energy Authority	70,469	14,005	17,165	—
Nonmajor Component Units	279,061	198,271	45,258	—
Total Component Units	\$ 1,604,593	\$ 560,934	\$ 627,124	\$ 14,778

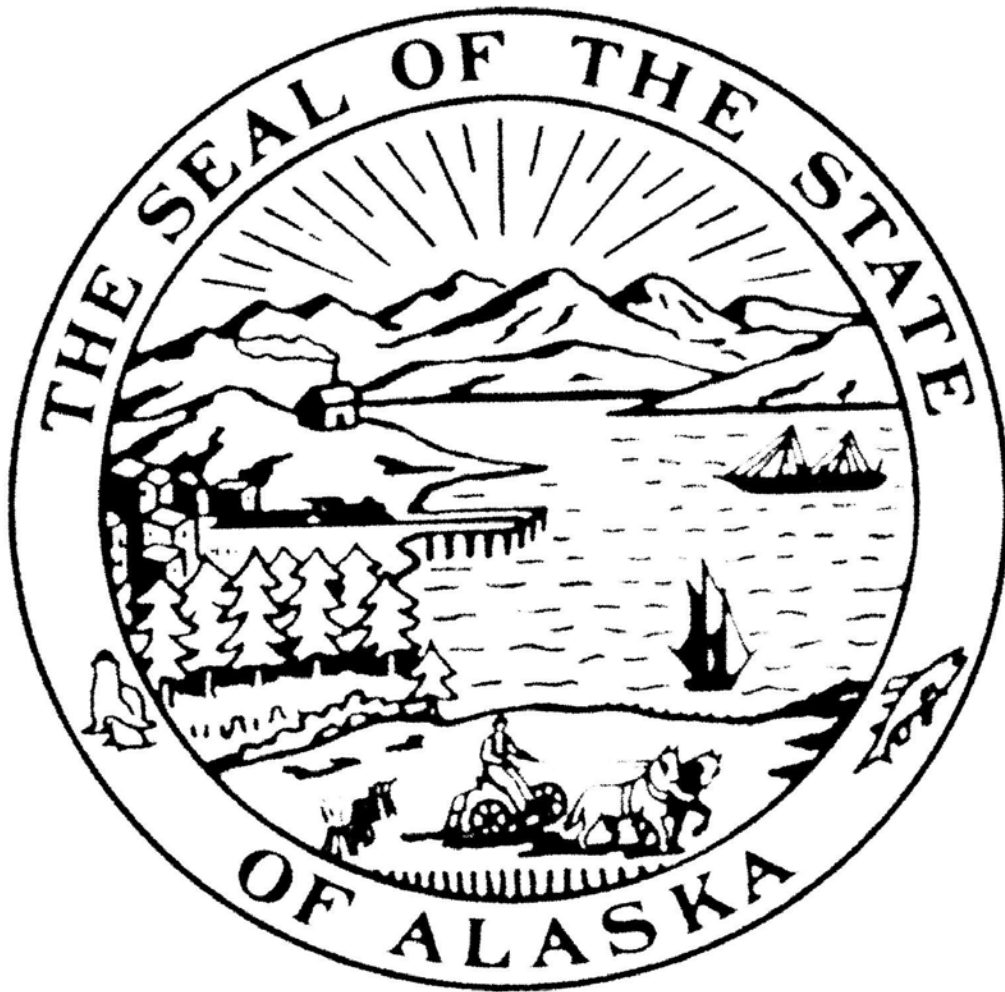
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STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Activities
Government-wide
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.02

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ 205,114		\$ 205,114	
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	(709,490)		(709,490)	
Education	(1,285,028)		(1,285,028)	
University	(248,235)		(248,235)	
Health and Human Services	(1,238,275)		(1,238,275)	
Law and Justice	(86,060)		(86,060)	
Public Protection	(263,156)		(263,156)	
Natural Resources	1,785,208		1,785,208	
Development	58,289		58,289	
Transportation	24,161		24,161	
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	(128,665)		(128,665)	
Debt Service	(37,369)		(37,369)	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>(1,923,506)</u>		<u>(1,923,506)</u>	
Business-Type Activities:				
Loans		\$ 17,377	17,377	
Insurance		92,257	92,257	
Airports		12,899	12,899	
Total Business-Type Activities		<u>122,533</u>	<u>122,533</u>	
Total Primary Government	<u>(1,923,506)</u>	<u>122,533</u>	<u>(1,800,973)</u>	
Component Units:				
University of Alaska			\$ (344,889)	
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation			(5,491)	
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority			23,454	
Alaska Energy Authority			(39,299)	
Nonmajor Component Unit			<u>(35,532)</u>	
Total Component Units			<u>(401,757)</u>	
General Revenues				
Taxes:				
Severance Taxes	2,056,756	—	2,056,756	—
Selective Sales/Use	266,638	—	266,638	—
Income Taxes	417,817	—	417,817	—
Property Taxes	123,186	—	123,186	—
Other Taxes	908	—	908	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(2,997,309)	(100,013)	(3,097,322)	(209,502)
Tobacco Settlement	21,912	—	21,912	—
Payments in from Component Units	32,192	—	32,192	—
Payments In from Primary Government	—	—	—	279,737
Other Revenues	44,808	584	45,392	12,281
Transfers - Internal Activity	413	(413)	—	—
Total General Revenues	<u>(32,679)</u>	<u>(99,842)</u>	<u>(132,521)</u>	<u>82,516</u>
Change in Net Position	(1,956,185)	22,691	(1,933,494)	(319,241)
Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)	88,737,453	2,976,918	91,714,371	8,258,298
Prior Period Adjustment	—	25,284	25,284	—
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 86,781,268</u>	<u>\$ 3,024,893</u>	<u>\$ 89,806,161</u>	<u>\$ 7,939,057</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Governmental Funds Financial Statements

MAJOR FUNDS

- **General Fund** - This fund is the State's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds. A description of the General Fund accounts and sub-funds are presented in the Combining Fund Statements.
- **Alaska Permanent Fund** - Alaska Constitution, Article IX, Section 15 - Administered by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation. The Alaska Constitution provides that at least 25 percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments, and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in the Alaska Permanent Fund.

NONMAJOR FUNDS

Other non-major governmental funds are presented by fund type in the Combining Fund Statements.



STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 1.11

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	General Fund	Alaska Permanent Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 5,680,969	\$ 77,060,358	\$ 943,178	\$ 83,684,505
Accounts Receivable - Net	473,211	393,337	2,161	868,709
Interest and Dividends Receivable	2,033	160,666	33	162,732
Due from Other Funds	49,164	62,952	29,788	141,904
Due from Component Units	3,780	—	—	3,780
Due from Other Governments	826,814	—	273	827,087
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	51,878	—	164	52,042
Inventories	24,384	—	—	24,384
Securities Lending Collateral	—	4,576,507	—	4,576,507
Other Assets	52,709	—	2,504	55,213
Total Assets	7,164,942	82,253,820	978,101	90,396,863
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,671,098	1,316,140	12,345	2,999,583
Obligations Under Securities Lending	—	4,576,507	—	4,576,507
Due to Other Funds	386,716	24,002	2,492	413,210
Due to Component Units	3,769	—	—	3,769
Unearned Revenue	362,389	—	626	363,015
Interest Payable	—	—	6	6
Other Liabilities	37,261	—	563	37,824
Total Liabilities	2,461,233	5,916,649	16,032	8,393,914
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	292,011	—	200	292,211
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable:				
Inventory	24,384	—	—	24,384
Principal	—	60,187,655	713,822	60,901,477
Advances and Prepaid Items	52,709	—	2,468	55,177
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	4,678	—	16,171	20,849
Education	16,133	—	4,171	20,304
Health and Human Services	763	—	18,984	19,747
Development	5,512	—	136,685	142,197
Other Purposes	4,529	—	220	4,749
Committed to:				
Education	592,268	—	1,035	593,303
Health and Human Services	182,747	—	—	182,747
Public Protection	162,926	—	520	163,446
Permanent Fund	24,808	—	—	24,808
Development	984,011	—	68,063	1,052,074
Other Purposes	210,978	3,360,567	—	3,571,545
Assigned to:				
Education	80	—	—	80
Health and Human Services	1,184	—	—	1,184
Public Protection	2,564	—	—	2,564
Permanent Fund	—	12,788,949	—	12,788,949
Unassigned	2,141,424	—	(270)	2,141,154
Total Fund Balances	4,411,698	76,337,171	961,869	81,710,738
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	\$ 7,164,942	\$ 82,253,820	\$ 978,101	\$ 90,396,863

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 81,710,738
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note 5). These assets consist of:	
Equipment, net of depreciation	436,395
Buildings, net of depreciation	1,279,465
Infrastructure, net of depreciation	3,679,467
Intangibles, net of amortization	245,741
Land / right-of-way	1,094,764
Construction in progress	<u>1,615,418</u>
	8,351,250
Some of the state's assets are not current available resources and are not reported in the funds.	
Claims and judgments, net of federal reimbursement	2,526
Net pension asset (Note 7)	50,916
Other post employment benefits asset (Note 7)	<u>1,900,564</u>
	1,954,006
Deferred outflows of resources that are not reported in the funds.	
Losses on bond refunding	3,215
Related to pensions	479,475
Related to OPEB	<u>76,469</u>
	559,159
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (See Statement 1.21).	
	423,147
Certain revenues are not available to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
	239,824
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note 6).	
Claims and judgments, net of federal reimbursement	(186,397)
Compensated absences	(186,046)
Pollution remediation	(125,107)
Lease obligations	(420,782)
Net pension liability	<u>(2,276,538)</u>
	(3,194,870)
Long-term bonded debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds (Note 6).	
Notes and bonds payable	(1,002,415)
Accrued interest payable	<u>(13,816)</u>
	(1,016,231)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions that are not reported in the funds.	
	(2,264,286)
Deferred inflows of resources related to the sale of future tobacco settlement revenues that are eliminated from the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.	
	18,531
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 86,781,268</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.13

	General Fund	Alaska Permanent Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 2,851,892	\$ —	\$ 13,413	\$ 2,865,305
Licenses and Permits	133,157	—	42,123	175,280
Charges for Services	154,148	—	717	154,865
Fines and Forfeitures	17,202	—	117	17,319
Rents and Royalties	1,325,552	548,916	26,311	1,900,779
Premiums and Contributions	22,950	—	33,832	56,782
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(133,629)	(2,863,703)	(111,036)	(3,108,368)
Federal Grants in Aid	5,359,097	—	637	5,359,734
Payments In from Component Units	30,543	—	—	30,543
Other Revenues	44,998	—	17,559	62,557
Total Revenues	<u>9,805,910</u>	<u>(2,314,787)</u>	<u>23,673</u>	<u>7,514,796</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	548,912	142,358	23,030	714,300
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	709,490	—	—	709,490
Education	2,164,955	—	33,755	2,198,710
University	315,803	—	452	316,255
Health and Human Services	4,171,181	—	2,762	4,173,943
Law and Justice	267,823	2,688	—	270,511
Public Protection	970,084	—	497	970,581
Natural Resources	292,754	6,493	47,926	347,173
Development	178,327	—	4,347	182,674
Transportation	1,244,143	—	17,407	1,261,550
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	182,375	—	—	182,375
Debt Service:				
Principal	47,915	—	51,010	98,925
Interest and Other Charges	14,252	—	39,768	54,020
Total Expenditures	<u>11,108,014</u>	<u>151,539</u>	<u>220,954</u>	<u>11,480,507</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(1,302,104)</u>	<u>(2,466,326)</u>	<u>(197,281)</u>	<u>(3,965,711)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Bonds Issued	—	—	1,849	1,849
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	316,719	316,719
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	—	—	(316,719)	(316,719)
Leases	13,193	—	—	13,193
Transfers In from Other Funds	3,136,878	—	93,870	3,230,748
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(105,051)	(3,093,298)	(51,264)	(3,249,613)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>3,045,020</u>	<u>(3,093,298)</u>	<u>44,455</u>	<u>(3,823)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,742,916	(5,559,624)	(152,826)	(3,969,534)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	2,668,782	81,896,795	1,114,695	85,680,272
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 4,411,698</u>	<u>\$ 76,337,171</u>	<u>\$ 961,869</u>	<u>\$ 81,710,738</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Change in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities

Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ (3,969,534)
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization expense. Primarily this is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period (Note 5).

Capital outlay	683,101	
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(550,033)</u>	
		133,068

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported in governmental activities in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Statement 1.22).

Net current year revenue		3,968
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Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.		(16,890)
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Revenues related to the sale of future tobacco settlement revenues that are eliminated from the Statement of Activities.		18,531
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Bond and other debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position (See Statement 1.02).

Revenue bonds issued	(1,849)	
Accrued interest	(243)	
Repayment of bond principal	62,706	
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	55	
Amortization of bond cost	<u>(4,913)</u>	
		55,756

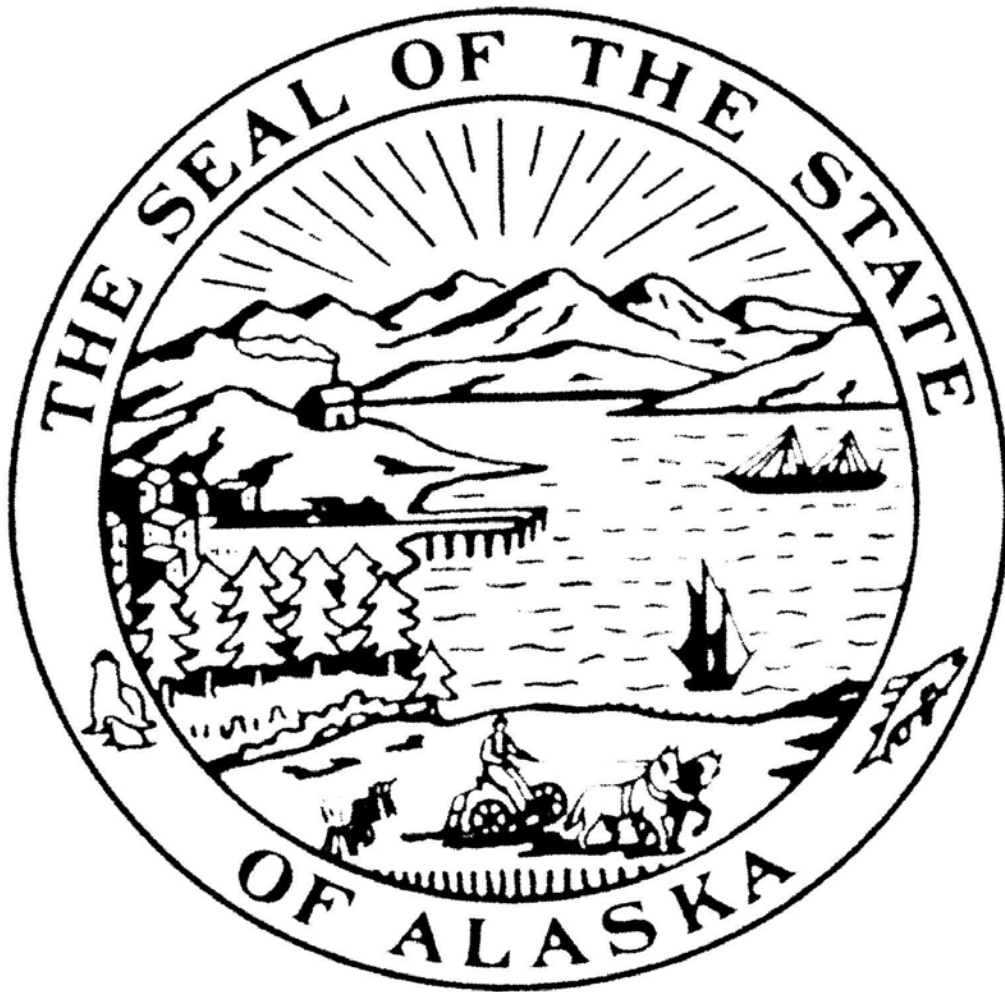
Some capital additions were financed through leases. In the governmental funds, certain lease arrangements are considered a source of financing, but in the Statement of Net Position (See Statement 1.01), the lease obligation is reported as a liability.		(13,193)
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Certain expenditures are reported in the funds. However, they either increase or decrease long-term liabilities or deferred outflows reported on the Statement of Net Position (See Statement 1.01) and have been eliminated from the Statement of Activities (See Statement 1.02).

Claims and judgments	30,378	
Compensated absences	6,137	
Pollution remediation	5,426	
Leases and transfer of ownership	53,254	
Pension	1,118,099	
Other post employment benefits	<u>618,815</u>	
		1,832,109

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>(1,956,185)</u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Proprietary Funds

Financial Statements

Proprietary funds are used to account for the State's business-type activities. The two fund types classified as proprietary funds are enterprise funds and internal service funds.

MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds account for business-like state activities that provide goods and/or services to the public and are financed primarily through user charges. The following are the State's major enterprise funds.

- **International Airports Fund (Fund 3123)** - AS 37.15.420, AS 37.15.430 - Administered by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. This fund consists of all revenues, fees, charges, and rentals derived by the State from the ownership, lease, use, and operation of the international airports.

NONMAJOR FUNDS

Non-major proprietary funds are presented by fund type in the Combining Fund Statements.



STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.21

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds Total	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Investments	\$ 131,099	\$ 1,500,411	\$ 1,631,510	\$ 146,481
Accounts Receivable - Net	2,663	38,517	41,180	2,244
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	6,338	6,338	—
Due from Other Funds	4,532	6,602	11,134	38,252
Due from Other Governments	43,710	18,873	62,583	—
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	24,526	35,626	60,152	—
Inventories	—	—	—	5,034
Restricted Assets	10,357	—	10,357	—
Other Current Assets	—	228	228	5,704
Total Current Assets	216,887	1,606,595	1,823,482	197,715
Noncurrent Assets:				
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	7,575	7,575	—
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	54,504	492,699	547,203	—
Repossessed Property	—	167	167	—
Restricted Assets	60,610	—	60,610	—
Net OPEB Asset	38,728	2,654	41,382	37,038
Other Noncurrent Assets	—	2,335	2,335	—
Capital Assets:				
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	31,715	—	31,715	162,286
Buildings, Net of Depreciation	553,735	—	553,735	87,593
Infrastructure, Net of Depreciation	497,569	—	497,569	—
Intangibles, Net of Amortization	—	—	—	18,752
Land / Right-of-Way	31,203	—	31,203	—
Construction in Progress	6,381	—	6,381	36,817
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,274,445	505,430	1,779,875	342,486
Total Assets	1,491,332	2,112,025	3,603,357	540,201
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	13,103	898	14,001	12,531

This statement continues on the next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.21

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds Total	Internal Service Funds
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	16,437	33,676	50,113	29,986
Due to Other Funds	17	903	920	816
Due to Other Governments	—	2,340	2,340	—
Interest Payable	2,920	—	2,920	—
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	4,621	224	4,845	3,347
Unearned Revenue	2,537	18,163	20,700	—
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	6,080	—	6,080	800
Other Current Liabilities	—	312	312	—
Total Current Liabilities	32,612	55,618	88,230	34,949
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	9,129	129	9,258	2,397
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	272,334	—	272,334	269
Net Pension Liabilities	53,922	3,696	57,618	51,570
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	—	41,337	41,337	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	335,385	45,162	380,547	54,236
Total Liabilities	367,997	100,780	468,777	89,185
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	120,792	2,896	123,688	40,400
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	870,422	—	870,422	304,378
Restricted for:				
Unemployment Compensation	—	473,546	473,546	—
Health and Human Services	—	583,792	583,792	—
Debt Service	7,394	—	7,394	—
Other Purposes	35,340	235	35,575	—
Unrestricted	102,490	951,674	1,054,164	118,769
Total Net Position	\$ 1,015,646	\$ 2,009,247	\$ 3,024,893	\$ 423,147

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds Total	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Premiums and Contributions	\$ —	\$ 249,043	\$ 249,043	\$ 129,818
Charges for Goods and Services	113,419	2,020	115,439	121,525
Allowances for Uncollectible Revenues	(722)	—	(722)	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	9,465	9,465	—
Allowance for Uncollectible Interest	—	212	212	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	524	524	—
Allowance for Uncollectible Fines	—	(616)	(616)	—
Federal Reimbursements	—	39,145	39,145	—
Other Operating Revenues	1,932	336	2,268	8,220
Total Operating Revenues	114,629	300,129	414,758	259,563
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Benefits	—	192,114	192,114	145,503
Operating	101,565	9,116	110,681	118,170
Depreciation	74,857	—	74,857	28,565
Provision for Loan Losses and Forgiveness	—	(6,499)	(6,499)	—
Total Operating Expenses	176,422	194,731	371,153	292,238
Operating Income (Loss)	(61,793)	105,398	43,605	(32,675)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(1,623)	(98,390)	(100,013)	(335)
Interest and Investment Expense	(7,826)	(171)	(7,997)	(14)
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	248	—	248	74
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	13,118	(2,738)	10,380	53
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	3,917	(101,299)	(97,382)	(222)
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(57,876)	4,099	(53,777)	(32,897)
Capital Contributions	69,400	7,481	76,881	5,587
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	31,278
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	(413)	(413)	—
Change in Net Position	11,524	11,167	22,691	3,968
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	993,144	1,983,774	2,976,918	419,179
Prior Period Adjustment	10,978	14,306	25,284	—
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 1,015,646	\$ 2,009,247	\$ 3,024,893	\$ 423,147

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds Total	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Other Governments	\$ —	\$ 37,783	\$ 37,783	\$ —
Receipts from Customers	118,464	118	118,582	168
Receipts for Interfund Services Provided	—	—	—	103,857
Receipt of Principal from Loan Recipients	—	61,875	61,875	—
Receipt of Interest and Fees from Loan Recipients	—	10,918	10,918	—
Receipts from Insured	—	247,816	247,816	130,424
Payments to Employees	(55,372)	(4,309)	(59,681)	(52,399)
Payments to Suppliers	(43,766)	(3,797)	(47,563)	(64,815)
Payments to Other Governments	—	(5,951)	(5,951)	—
Payments to Loan Recipients	—	(60,872)	(60,872)	—
Claims Paid	—	(181,624)	(181,624)	(143,931)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	—	(840)	(840)	(4,360)
Other Receipts	—	437	437	6,474
Other Payments	—	(66)	(66)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	19,326	101,488	120,814	(24,582)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Subsidies and Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	(3,142)	(3,142)	—
Operating Subsidies and Transfers In from Other Funds	—	66,745	66,745	25,816
Federal Grants	13,117	—	13,117	—
Proceeds from Issuance of Short-term Debt	—	4,101	4,101	—
Payments on Short-term Debt	—	(4,101)	(4,101)	—
Interest and Fees Paid on Borrowing	—	(9)	(9)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	13,117	63,594	76,711	25,816
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	248	—	248	479
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(55,087)	—	(55,087)	(17,577)
Proceeds from Capital Debt	105,152	—	105,152	—
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(161,145)	—	(161,145)	(816)
Interest and Fees Paid on Capital Debt	(13,354)	—	(13,354)	(61)
Passenger Facility Charges	(6,684)	—	(6,684)	—
Federal Grants	79,720	22,163	101,883	—
Other Receipts (Payments)	(228)	—	(228)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(51,378)	22,163	(29,215)	(17,975)

This statement continues on the next page.

Statement of Cash Flows

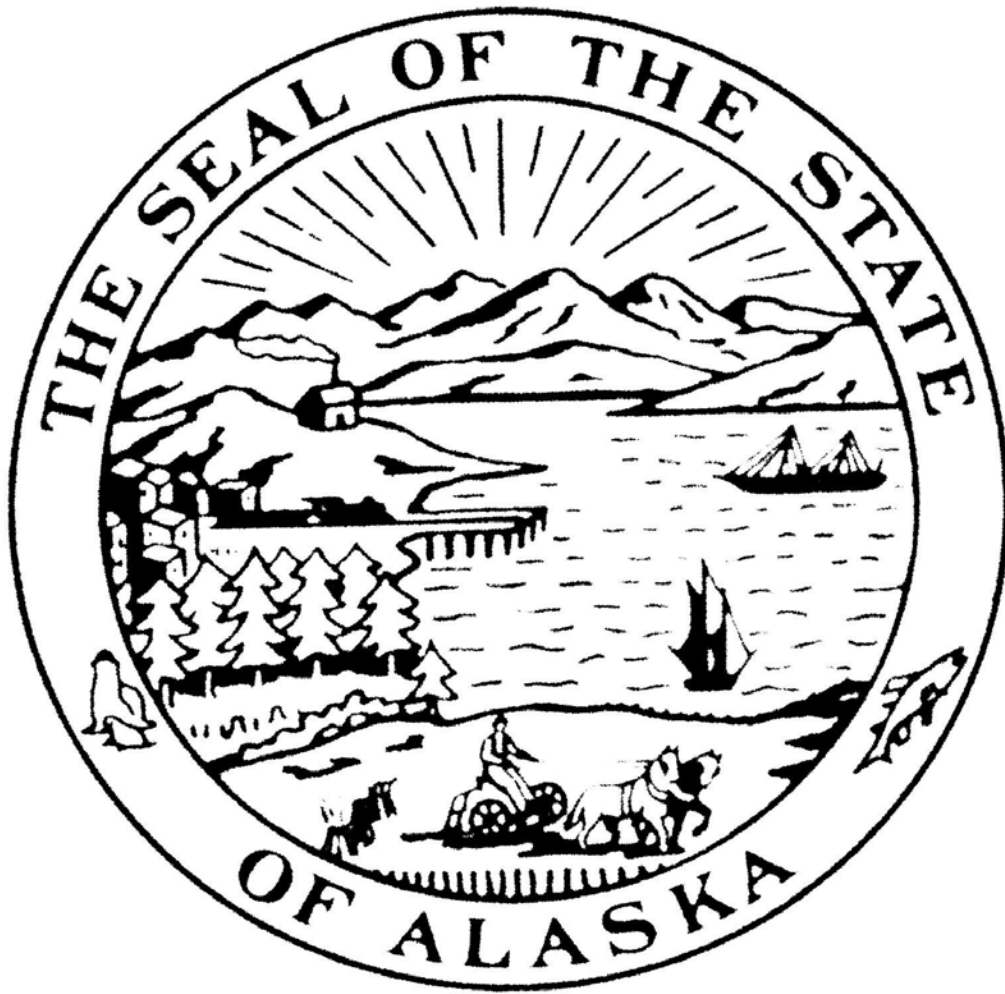
Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Enterprise Funds Total	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Sales/Maturities of Investments	156,083	607,169	763,252	—
Purchase of Investments	(151,714)	(634,770)	(786,484)	—
Investment Income (Loss)	(1,526)	13,957	12,431	(336)
Change in Restricted Cash and Investments	(4,731)	—	(4,731)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(1,888)	(13,644)	(15,532)	(336)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(20,823)	173,601	152,778	(17,077)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	129,461	661,858	791,319	163,558
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 108,638</u>	<u>\$ 835,459</u>	<u>\$ 944,097</u>	<u>\$ 146,481</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (61,793)	\$ 105,398	\$ 43,605	\$ (32,675)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization	74,857	—	74,857	28,565
Bad Debt Expense	722	—	722	—
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Accounts Receivable - Net	2,262	1,565	3,827	(1,355)
Due from Other Funds	—	(5,922)	(5,922)	(16,552)
Due from Other Governments	—	(1,425)	(1,425)	—
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable - Net	(79,030)	(5,536)	(84,566)	—
Repossessed Property	—	(5)	(5)	—
Interest and Dividends Receivable - Net	—	(297)	(297)	—
Inventories	—	—	—	(288)
Net OPEB Asset	(33,759)	(2,185)	(35,944)	(32,293)
Other Assets	—	(361)	(361)	1,031
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(2,453)	(263)	(2,716)	(2,361)
Due to Other Funds	—	(180)	(180)	(991)
Due to Other Governments	—	(1,771)	(1,771)	—
Unearned Revenue	1,332	94	1,426	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	4,198	9,780	13,978	2,043
Net Pension Liability	(5,807)	(5)	(5,812)	(5,468)
Net OPEB Liability	(99)	(5)	(104)	(95)
Other Liabilities	2,513	10	2,523	(333)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	116,383	2,596	118,979	36,190
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 19,326</u>	<u>\$ 101,488</u>	<u>\$ 120,814</u>	<u>\$ (24,582)</u>
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position				
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	\$ 131,099	\$ 1,500,415	\$ 1,631,514	\$ 146,481
Less: Investments not Meeting the Definition of Cash or Cash Equivalents	(22,461)	(664,956)	(687,417)	—
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 108,638</u>	<u>\$ 835,459</u>	<u>\$ 944,097</u>	<u>\$ 146,481</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities				
Contributed Capital Assets	—	—	—	5,587
Transfers In from Other Funds (Accrual)	—	—	—	9,469

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Fiduciary Funds

Financial Statements

Individual fund descriptions and financial statements are presented in the Combining Fund Statements.

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
Custodial Funds
Investment Trust Funds



STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 1.31

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Investment Trust Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 372,912	\$ 136,871	\$ 875
Investments:			
Fixed Income	6,549,548	—	87,288
Broad Domestic Equity	7,438,636	—	27,295
Global Equity ex-US	4,941,428	—	18,542
Opportunistic	1,790,037	—	—
Private Equity Pool	5,054,768	—	—
Real Assets	4,523,860	—	4,530
Pooled Investment Funds	4,495,022	—	—
Collective Investment Funds	2,628,823	—	—
Synthetic Investment Contracts	883,123	—	—
Investment Loss Trust Fund Assets	2,091	—	—
Accounts Receivable - Net	17,884	177	—
Contributions Receivable	25,071	—	—
Securities Lending Collateral	58,023	—	—
Due from Other Funds	44,259	5,594	—
Other Assets	1,303	—	—
Total Assets	<u>38,826,788</u>	<u>142,642</u>	<u>138,530</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	11,741	6,670	—
Obligations Under Securities Lending	58,023	—	—
Forfeiture Payable to Employer	225	—	—
Claims Payable	55,468	—	—
Trust Deposits Payable	—	3,846	—
Due to Other Funds	5,230	14,728	181
Total Liabilities	<u>130,687</u>	<u>25,244</u>	<u>181</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
Pension Benefits	17,114,061	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	13,535,651	—	—
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	8,046,389	117,398	138,349
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 38,696,101</u>	<u>\$ 117,398</u>	<u>\$ 138,349</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

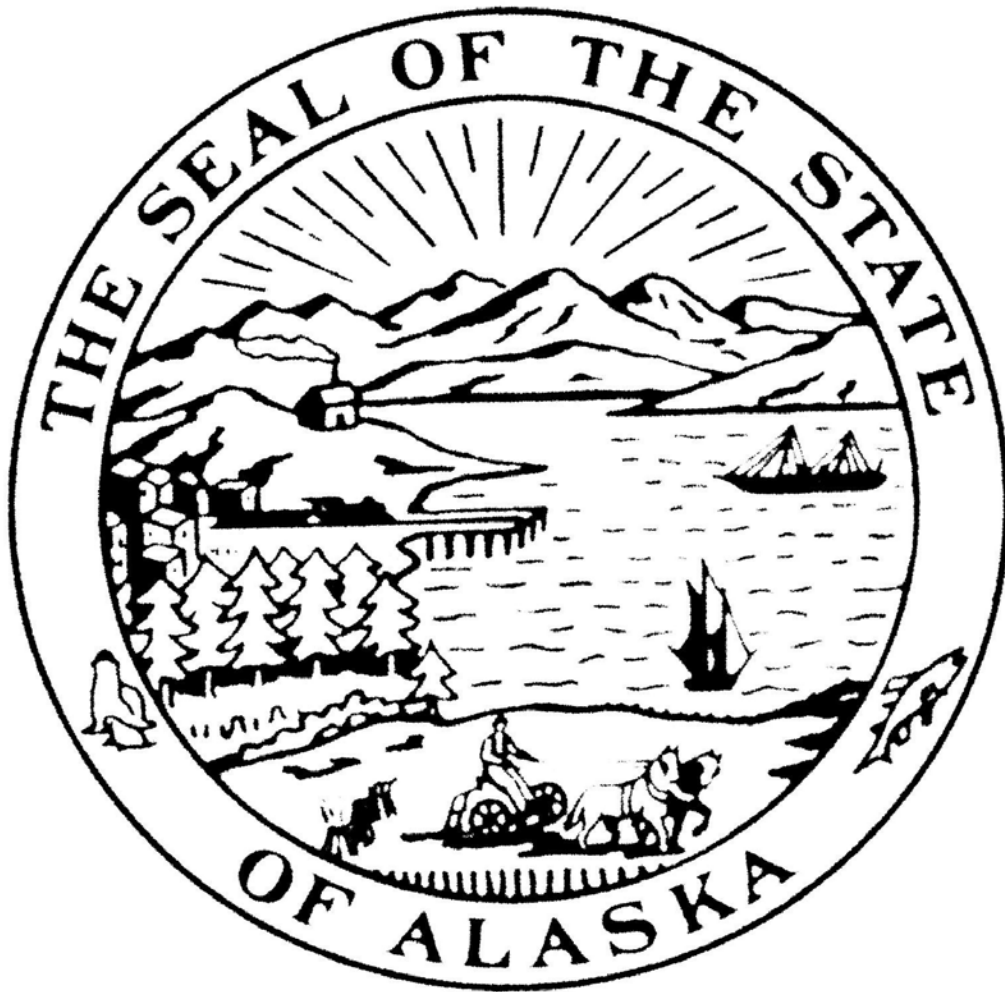
Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Investment Trust Funds
ADDITIONS			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$ 823,684	\$ —	\$ —
Member	405,028	—	—
Other	243,624	—	—
Total Contributions	1,472,336	—	—
Investment Income (Loss):			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair			
Value of Investments	(3,371,268)	(980)	(19,356)
Interest	117,839	18	—
Dividends	318,843	—	83
Total Investment Income (Loss)	(2,934,586)	(962)	(19,273)
Less Investment Expense	92,337	—	—
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(3,026,923)	(962)	(19,273)
Securities Lending Income	944	—	—
Less Securities Lending Expense	188	—	—
Net Securities Lending Income	756	—	—
Other Additions			
Deposits	—	341,512	3
Other	136,487	—	—
Total Additions	(1,417,344)	340,550	(19,270)
DEDUCTIONS			
Distributions	—	322,734	43,211
Benefits Paid	2,511,257	—	—
Refunds of Contributions	129,726	—	—
Administrative Expenses	56,127	2,212	—
Transfers Out to Other Funds	—	12,000	—
Total Deductions	2,697,110	336,946	43,211
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Restricted for:			
Pension Benefits	(1,824,590)	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	(1,238,400)	—	—
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	(1,051,464)	3,604	(62,481)
Net Position - Beginning of the Year	42,810,555	113,794	200,830
Net Position - End of the Year	\$ 38,696,101	\$ 117,398	\$ 138,349

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Component Units

Financial Statements

Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable or such that their exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

- **University of Alaska** - AS 14.40.040 - is established as a corporation and is an instrumentality of the State. The university is created and acts for the benefit of the State and the public in providing education in accordance with an express mandate of the constitution.
- **Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)** - AS 18.56.020 - is a public corporation and government instrumentality within the Department of Revenue, but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. The purpose of AHFC is to assist in providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing by financing mortgage loans.
- **Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA)** - AS 44.88.020 - is a public corporation of the State and a political subdivision within the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED). The purpose of AIDEA is to promote, develop, and advance the general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of Alaska; to relieve problems of unemployment; to create additional employment by providing various means of financing; and to facilitate the financing of industrial, manufacturing, export, and business enterprises within the State.
- **Alaska Energy Authority (AEA)** - AS 44.83.020 - is a public corporation of the State within the DCCED, but with a separate and independent legal existence. The purpose of AEA is to promote, develop, and advance the general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the State by providing a means of constructing, acquiring, financing, and operating power projects and facilities that recover and use waste energy.

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

Non-major component units are presented in the Combining Fund Statements.



STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.41

	University of Alaska	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	Alaska Energy Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and Investments	\$ 221,325	\$ 630,174	\$ 562,644	\$ —	\$ 1,099,886	\$ 2,514,029
Accounts Receivable - Net	33,281	—	—	434	17,705	51,420
Interest and Dividends Receivable	769	14,791	4,455	47	17,146	37,208
Due from Primary Government	6,570	978	—	616	3,775	11,939
Due from Component Units	6	636	4,032	113	—	4,787
Due from Other Governments	47,995	3,452	—	4,424	19,103	74,974
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	21,279	3,039,439	814,408	27,058	1,113,434	5,015,618
Inventories	5,122	—	—	—	11,941	17,063
Repossessed Property	—	—	34,549	—	—	34,549
Restricted Assets	615,922	436,343	107,831	1,048,505	20,688	2,229,289
Securities Lending Collateral	—	—	—	—	41,059	41,059
Net Pension Asset	—	—	—	—	13,765	13,765
Net OPEB Asset	142,292	20,662	3,715	—	52,716	219,385
Other Assets	14,453	19,351	4,869	—	6,066	44,739
Capital Assets:						
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	175,893	876	—	1,459	172,724	350,952
Buildings, Net of Depreciation	1,189,811	53,477	52,150	—	60,028	1,355,466
Library Books, Net of Depreciation	6,164	—	—	—	—	6,164
Infrastructure, Net of Depreciation	97,192	—	120,445	187,738	594,726	1,000,101
Intangibles, Net of Amortization	3,585	—	11,622	—	9,190	24,397
Museum Collections	7,399	—	—	—	—	7,399
Land / Right-of-Way	38,930	20,742	3,165	11,212	60,236	134,285
Construction in Progress	13,840	63	31,500	184,898	96,604	326,905
Total Assets	2,641,828	4,240,984	1,755,385	1,466,504	3,410,792	13,515,493
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	29,603	111,512	3,176	—	13,142	157,433
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	50,365	20,014	6,051	24,100	40,331	140,861
Obligations Under Securities Lending	—	—	—	—	41,059	41,059
Due to Primary Government	—	149	7,434	17,238	2,458	27,279
Due to Component Units	13,254	—	—	4,356	—	17,610
Due to Other Governments	—	423	—	—	175	598
Interest Payable	2,785	6,013	1,185	952	8,343	19,278
Derivative Instruments	—	73,728	—	—	—	73,728
Other Current Liabilities	17,778	149,771	152	—	15,097	182,798

This statement continued on next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Net Position
Component Units
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.41

	University of Alaska	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	Alaska Energy Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
Long-term Liabilities:						
Portion Due or Payable Within One Year:						
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	13,088	1,910	—	—	1,705	16,703
Unearned Revenue	27,532	148,495	—	—	8,270	184,297
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	12,749	86,055	3,085	1,605	92,389	195,883
Portion Due or Payable After One Year:						
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	1,304	—	—	2,163	3,467
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	1,001	1,001
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	272,273	2,191,437	45,730	44,376	947,715	3,501,531
Net Pension Liabilities	180,103	28,727	7,026	—	11,129	226,985
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	4,440	1,660	34,174	—	—	40,274
Total Liabilities	594,367	2,709,686	104,837	92,627	1,171,835	4,673,352
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	174,848	43,349	219,037	—	623,283	1,060,517
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,238,700	75,158	194,717	339,383	388,904	2,236,862
Restricted for:						
Permanent Funds:						
Nonexpendable	—	—	—	—	650,969	650,969
Expendable	—	—	—	—	183,953	183,953
Education	743,825	—	—	—	—	743,825
Development	—	—	—	—	115,940	115,940
Debt Service	1	576,002	—	5,771	39,546	621,320
Other Purposes	—	234,798	—	1,028,727	18,827	1,282,352
Unrestricted	(80,310)	713,503	1,239,970	(4)	230,677	2,103,836
Total Net Position	\$ 1,902,216	\$ 1,599,461	\$ 1,434,687	\$ 1,373,877	\$ 1,628,816	\$ 7,939,057

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF ALASKA
Statement of Activities
Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 1.42

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services, Royalties and Other Fees	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
Component Units				
University of Alaska	\$ 783,276	\$ 154,033	\$ 279,051	\$ 5,303
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	423,341	132,402	282,017	3,431
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	48,446	62,223	3,633	6,044
Alaska Energy Authority	70,469	14,005	17,165	—
Nonmajor Component Units	279,061	198,271	45,258	—
Total Component Units	\$ 1,604,593	\$ 560,934	\$ 627,124	\$ 14,778

This statement continued on the next page.

Statement of Activities

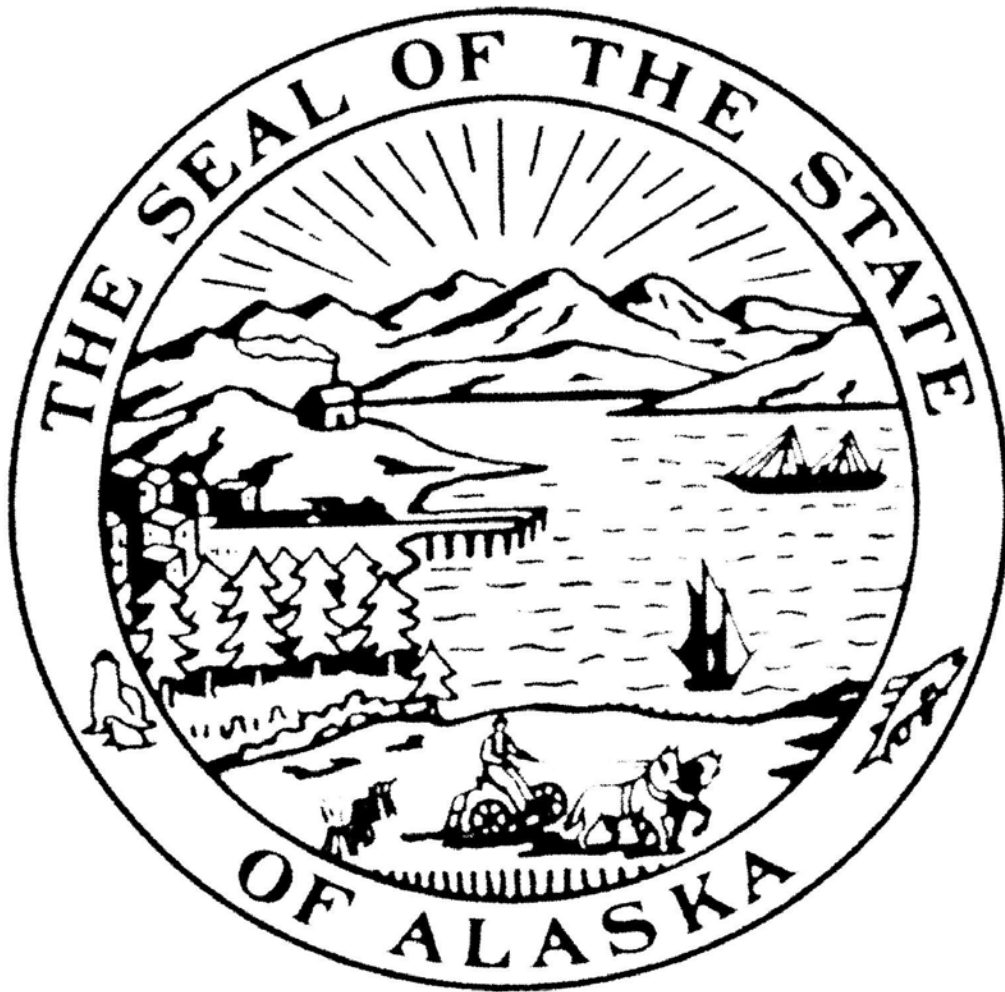
Component Units

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
	University of Alaska	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	Alaska Energy Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total Component Units
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS						
Component Units						
University of Alaska	\$ (344,889)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (344,889)
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	—	(5,491)	—	—	—	(5,491)
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	—	—	23,454	—	—	23,454
Alaska Energy Authority	—	—	—	(39,299)	—	(39,299)
Nonmajor Component Units	—	—	—	—	(35,532)	(35,532)
Total Component Units	<u>(344,889)</u>	<u>(5,491)</u>	<u>23,454</u>	<u>(39,299)</u>	<u>(35,532)</u>	<u>(401,757)</u>
General Revenues:						
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(20,203)	5,135	(40,023)	(144,109)	(10,302)	(209,502)
Payments In from Primary Government	281,476	—	—	(12,395)	10,656	279,737
Other Revenues	—	1,657	—	—	10,624	12,281
Total General Revenues and Contributions	<u>261,273</u>	<u>6,792</u>	<u>(40,023)</u>	<u>(156,504)</u>	<u>10,978</u>	<u>82,516</u>
Change in Net Position	(83,616)	1,301	(16,569)	(195,803)	(24,554)	(319,241)
Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)	<u>1,985,832</u>	<u>1,598,160</u>	<u>1,451,256</u>	<u>1,569,680</u>	<u>1,653,370</u>	<u>8,258,298</u>
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 1,902,216</u>	<u>\$ 1,599,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,434,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,373,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,628,816</u>	<u>\$ 7,939,057</u>

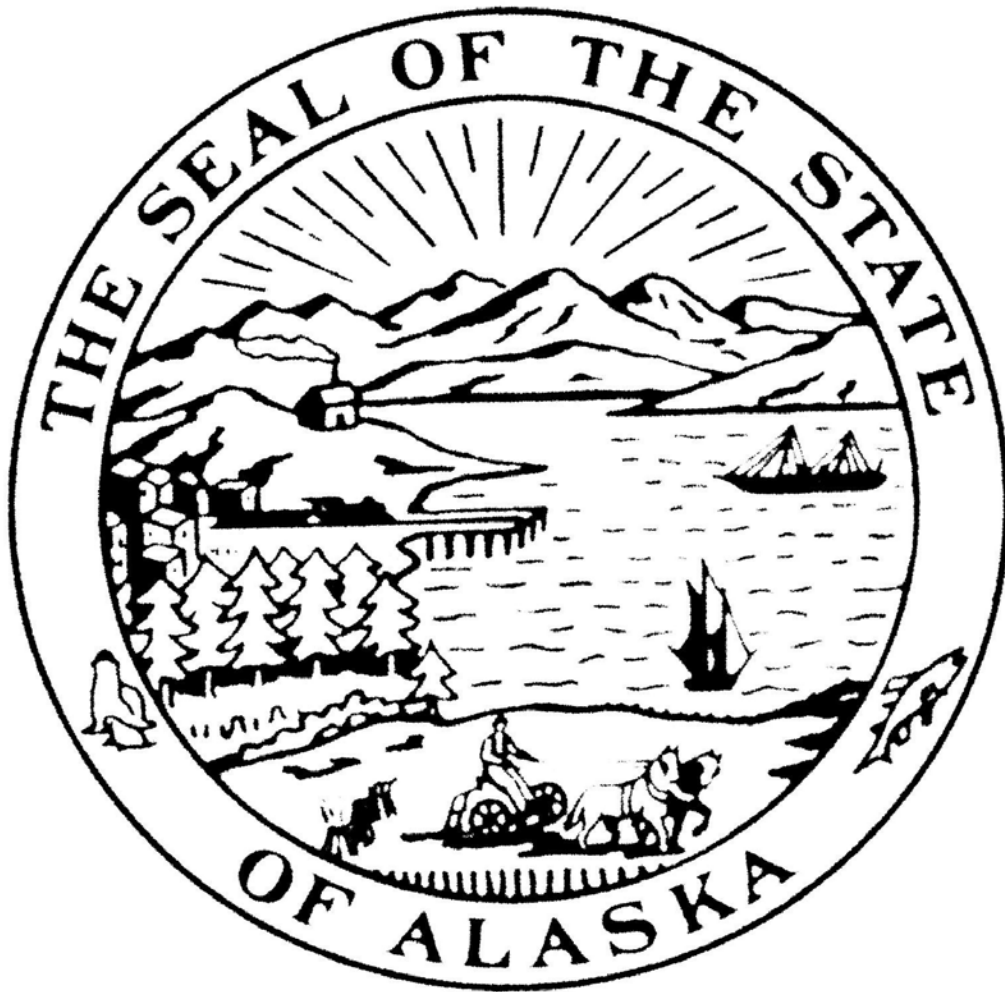
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Notes to the Basic Financial Statements





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STATE OF ALASKA
INDEX - NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Alaska have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards. Preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of estimates, as disclosed in the applicable notes.

A. THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The State of Alaska (State) was admitted to the Union in 1959 and is governed by an elected governor and a 60 member elected legislature. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present all the fund types of the State which includes all agencies, boards, commissions, authorities, courts, and colleges and universities that are legally part of the State (primary government) and its component units discussed below. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable or such that their exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The following component units are included in the accompanying financial statements. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the State's operations and provide services entirely or almost entirely to the State. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the State. The determination that a discretely presented component unit is "major" is based on the nature and significance of its relationship to the primary government. Fiduciary component units are reported in the fiduciary section of the fund financial statements and are not included in the government-wide financial statements. Individual component unit financial reports may also be obtained from these organizations as indicated.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

The **Alaska Housing Capital Corporation** (AHCC) is a public corporation and government instrumentality of, but having a legal existence independent and separate from, the State. AHCC is a subsidiary of, but separate and apart from, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). The commissioners of the departments of Revenue; Commerce, Community and Economic Development; Health and Social Services; and four independent public members appointed by the Governor comprise the AHCC board of directors. The Legislature appropriates the budget for AHCC for the purpose of funding future capital projects for the State. The corporation has the power to borrow money and issue bonds on its own behalf. AHCC is reported within the governmental funds as a special revenue fund. AHCC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, P.O. Box 101020, Anchorage, AK 99510-1020.

The **Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation** (APFC) is a public corporation and government instrumentality in the Department of Revenue, Alaska Statute (AS) 37.13.040. A governor-appointed six-member board manages APFC. The Legislature approves APFC's budget. The purpose of APFC is to manage and invest the assets of the Alaska Permanent Fund (Fund) and other funds designated by law. The Fund is a savings device, restricted as to usage, which belongs to all the people of Alaska. It was created in 1976 when the voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution. The beneficiaries of the Fund are all present and future generations of Alaskans. The Fund represents 90 percent of the total cash and investments and 85 percent of total government-wide net position excluding discretely presented component units. The Fund is reported as a permanent fund (a governmental fund type), and APFC operations are included in the fund statements. Separately issued financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, P.O. Box 115500, Juneau, AK 99811-5500, or from their web site at www.apfc.org.

The **Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation** (NTSC) is a public corporation and government instrumentality of, but having a legal existence independent and separate from, the State. NTSC is a subsidiary of, but separate and apart from, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). The commissioners of the departments of Revenue; Health and Social Services; and Commerce, Community and Economic Development; and two independent public members appointed by the Governor comprise the NTSC board of directors.

The purpose of NTSC is to purchase future rights, title, and interest in Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) from the State under the Master Settlement Agreement and Final Judgment (MSA). The MSA resolved cigarette smoking-related litigation between the settling states and the participating manufacturers, released the manufacturers from past and present smoking-related claims, and provides for a continuing release of future smoking-related claims, in exchange for certain payments to be made to the settling states, as well as certain tobacco advertising and marketing restrictions among other things.

NTSC is authorized to issue bonds necessary to provide sufficient funds for carrying out its purpose. When NTSC's obligations with the bonds have been fulfilled, the TSRs revert back to the State under the residual certificate. Consideration paid by NTSC through AHFC to the State for TSRs consisted of a cash amount sent to the State's custodial trust accounts and a residual certificate assigned to the State.

The bonds of NTSC are asset-backed instruments secured solely by the TSRs and NTSC's right to receive TSRs is expected to produce funding for its obligations. The TSR payments are dependent on a variety of factors, some of which are: the financial capability of the participating manufacturers to pay TSRs; future cigarette consumption that impacts the TSR payment; and future legal and legislative challenges against the tobacco manufacturers and the MSA providing for the TSRs. Pursuant to bond indentures, these adjustments could affect the amount of funds available to pay scheduled debt service payments.

NTSC is reported in the governmental fund types as special revenue and debt service funds. The revenue bond debt is reported in the government-wide statement of net position in the governmental fund activities column. NTSC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, P.O. Box 101020, Anchorage, AK 99510-1020.

The **Alaska State Council on the Arts (ASCA)** is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State within the Department of Education and Early Development, but with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State (AS 44.27.040). The Governor appoints members of the ASCA board of directors. The Legislature approves ASCA's budget. ASCA was created for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging throughout the State the study and presentation of the performing, visual, literary, and fine arts and public interest, participation, and investment in the arts. ASCA financial statements are included in the Combining Fund section of this ACFR with the Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds as supplementary information. There are no separately issued financial statements for ASCA.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

The **Alaska Aerospace Corporation (AAC)** is a public corporation of the State located for administrative purposes within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (AS 26.27.010). The Governor appoints the voting members of the AAC board of directors, and the Legislature approves AAC's budget. AAC is also affiliated with the University of Alaska but with a separate and independent legal existence. The purpose of AAC is to allow the State to take a lead role in the exploration and development of space, to enhance human and economic development, to provide a unified direction for space-related economic growth, education and research development, and tourism related activities. AAC is also to promote the continued utilization of the Poker Flat Research Range as a launch site for launch vehicles and for scientific research. Additionally, AAC is to promote and encourage the continued utilization of Poker Flat Research Range for the University of Alaska's polar research efforts. AAC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Aerospace Corporation, 4300 B Street, Suite 101, Anchorage, AK 99503.

The **Alaska Energy Authority (AEA)** is a public corporation of the State in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development but with a separate and independent legal existence (AS 44.83.020) and is a major component unit. The purpose of AEA was to promote, develop, and advance the general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the State by providing a means of constructing, acquiring, financing, and operating power projects and facilities that recover and use waste energy.

However, Chapters 18 and 19, Session Laws of Alaska (SLA) 1993, which became effective August 11, 1993, eliminated the ability of AEA to construct, own, and acquire energy projects, and the programs operated by AEA were transferred to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. The corporate structure of AEA was retained but the board of directors of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) is now the board of directors of AEA. It is the intent of the legislation that ongoing operation of the operating assets be assumed by the electric utility companies that use or purchase power from AEA with oversight responsibility retained by AEA. The Governor appoints all members of the AEA board of directors, and the Legislature approves AEA's budget.

Pursuant to legislation effective July 1, 1999, rural energy programs previously administered by the former Department of Community and Regional Affairs were transferred to AEA for administration as part of a larger reorganization of State agencies. Rural energy programs were originally part of AEA prior to the reorganization that occurred in 1993. AEA financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, 813 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99503.

The **Alaska Gasline Development Corporation** (AGDC) is a public corporation and governmental instrumentality within the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, but having a legal existence independent and separate from the State (AS 31.25.010). Currently, the commissioners of the departments of Commerce, Community and Economic Development; and Labor and Workforce Development, and five independent public members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature comprise the AGDC board of directors. The Legislature appropriates the budget for AGDC for the purpose of planning, constructing, and financing in-state natural gas pipeline projects. The corporation has the power to borrow money and issue bonds on its own behalf. AGDC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation, 3201 C Street, Suite 201, Anchorage, AK 99503.

The **Alaska Housing Finance Corporation** (AHFC) is a public corporation, a government instrumentality within the Department of Revenue, but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the State (AS 18.56.020), and is a major component unit. The Governor appoints the board of directors of AHFC. The Legislature approves AHFC's budget. AHFC assists in providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing by financing mortgage loans. AHFC acts as the principal source of residential financing in the State and functions as a secondary mortgage market. AHFC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, P.O. Box 101020, Anchorage, AK 99510-1020.

The **Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority** (AIDEA) is a public corporation of the State, a political subdivision within the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (AS 44.88.020), and is a major component unit. The Governor appoints all members of the AIDEA board of directors and the Legislature approves AIDEA's budget. The purpose of AIDEA is to promote, develop, and advance the general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of Alaska; to relieve problems of unemployment; to create additional employment by providing various means of financing; and to facilitate the financing of industrial, manufacturing, export, and business enterprises within the State. AIDEA financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, 813 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99503.

The **Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority** (AMHTA) is established as a public corporation of the State within the Department of Revenue (AS 47.30.011). The Governor appoints the AMHTA board of trustees. The Legislature approves AMHTA's budget. The purpose of AMHTA is to ensure an integrated comprehensive mental health program. As provided in AS 37.14.009, AMHTA is to administer the trust established under the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956. AMHTA financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, 3745 Community Park Loop, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99508.

The **Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority** (AMBBA) is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State within the Department of Revenue, but with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State (AS 44.85.020). The Governor appoints members of the AMBBA board of directors. The Legislature approves AMBBA's budget. AMBBA was created for the purpose of making available to municipalities within the state, monies to finance their capital projects or for other authorized purposes by means of issuance of bonds by AMBBA and use of proceeds from such bonds to purchase from the municipalities their general obligation and revenue bonds. AMBBA commenced operations in August 1975. AMBBA financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, P.O. Box 110405, Juneau, AK 99801.

The **Alaska Railroad Corporation** (ARRC) is a public corporation and instrumentality of the State within the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (AS 42.40.010). ARRC has a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. The powers of ARRC are vested in the board of directors. All members of the board of directors of ARRC are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. ARRC was created by the State Legislature to own and operate the railroad and manage its rail, industrial, port, and other properties. The ARRC commenced operations on January 6, 1985. ARRC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Railroad Corporation, P.O. Box 107500, Anchorage, AK 99510-7500.

The **Alaska Student Loan Corporation** (ASLC) is a public corporation and government instrumentality within the Department of Education and Early Development but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the State (AS 14.42.100). ASLC is governed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor. The Legislature approves ASLC's budget. The purpose of ASLC is to improve higher educational opportunities for residents of the State. ASLC financial statements may be obtained from the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education, P.O. Box 110505, Juneau, AK 99811-0505.

The **University of Alaska** is established as a corporation and is an instrumentality of the State (AS 14.40.040) and is a major component unit. A board of regents appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature governs the university. The Legislature approves the university's budget. The university is created and acts for the benefit of the State and the public in

providing education in accordance with an express mandate of the constitution. The financial statements of the university include the assets, liabilities, and related activity of the University of Alaska Foundation, a legally separate nonprofit component unit. The university is not accountable for, nor has ownership of, the foundation's resources. The university's financial statements may be obtained from the University of Alaska, Statewide Fund Accounting, 2025 Yukon Drive, suite 209B P.O. Box 756540, Fairbanks, AK 99775-6540.

The **Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute** (ASMI) is a public corporation of the State (AS 16.51.010). It is an instrumentality of the State with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. ASMI is governed by a board of directors appointed by the Governor, and its budget is approved by the Legislature. The purpose of ASMI is to promote all species of seafood and their by-products harvested in Alaska for sale, and to develop market-oriented quality specifications. Exercise of the powers conferred by statute to ASMI is an essential governmental function. ASMI financial statements are included in the Combining Fund section of this ACFR with the Nonmajor Component Units. The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute financial statements may be obtained from Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, 311 N. Franklin Street, Suite 200, Juneau, AK 99801.

FIDUCIARY COMPONENT UNITS

The **Public Employees' Retirement System** (PERS) was established by AS 39.35.095 (defined benefit) and AS 39.35.700 (defined contribution). The Commissioner of the Department of Administration or the commissioner's designee is the administrator of PERS. The administrator is responsible for the administration of PERS in accordance with state statutes. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration adopts regulations to govern the operation of the PERS. Hearings and rulings on the appeal of the decision of the administrator are in the jurisdiction of the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH). The Alaska Retirement Management Board (ARMB) approves employers' rates. PERS costs, based upon actuarial valuations, are funded by the State, participating governmental employers, and participants. PERS is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. ARMB is the fiduciary of PERS and consists of nine trustees: the Commissioners of the Department of Administration and Revenue; two members of the general public; one member who is employed as a finance officer for a political subdivision participating in either the PERS or Teachers' Retirement System (TRS); two members of PERS; and two members of TRS. All members of ARMB are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The **Teachers' Retirement System** (TRS) was established by AS 14.25.009 (defined benefit) and AS 14.25.310 (defined contribution). The Commissioner of the Department of Administration or the commissioner's designee is the administrator of the system. The administrator is responsible for the administration of TRS in accordance with State statutes. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration adopts regulations to govern the operation of the TRS. Hearings and rulings on the appeal of the decision of the administrator are in the jurisdiction of the OAH. ARMB approves employers' rates. TRS costs, based upon actuarial valuations, are funded by the State, participating governmental employers, and participants. TRS is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. ARMB is the fiduciary of TRS.

The **Judicial Retirement System** (JRS) was established by AS 22.25.048. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration is responsible for the administration of JRS. JRS costs, based upon actuarial valuations, are funded by the State and participants. JRS is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. ARMB is the fiduciary of JRS.

The **Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System** (NGNMRS) was established by AS 26.05.222. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration is responsible for the administration of NGNMRS. NGNMRS costs, based upon actuarial valuations, are funded by the State. NGNMRS is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. The ARMB is the fiduciary of NGNMRS.

The **Supplemental Benefits System** (SBS) was established by AS 39.30.150. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration is responsible for the administration of SBS. SBS is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. ARMB is the fiduciary of SBS.

The **Deferred Compensation Plan** (DCP) was established by AS 39.45.010. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration is responsible for the administration of DCP. DCP is reported in the fiduciary fund types as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund. ARMB is the fiduciary of DCP. Copies of the audited financial statements for the retirement systems, and for SBS and DCP, may be obtained from the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/dr/b/>.

B. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements (as well as these notes to the financial statements). The previous financial reporting model emphasized fund types (the total of all funds of a particular type), while the current financial reporting model focus is on either the State as a whole (government-wide statements), or on major individual funds (fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type.

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) report information of all nonfiduciary activities of the State and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these government-wide statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The Statement of Net Position presents the reporting entity's nonfiduciary assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred 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 borrowing 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 by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, 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. The unrestricted net position often is designated to indicate management does not consider them available for general operations (see note 1.F.). The unrestricted net position often has constraints on resources that are imposed by management but can be modified or removed.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues also include 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 revenue.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide statements. The fund financial statements focus on major funds, of which the State has three: the General Fund and the Alaska Permanent Fund, both of which are governmental funds; and the International Airports Fund, which is an enterprise fund. All nonmajor funds are summarized into a single column on the respective fund statements: governmental; proprietary, which includes enterprise and internal service fund types; and fiduciary, which includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, and custodial funds.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available to finance operations during the current year or to liquidate liabilities existing at the end of the year (collectible within 60 days of fiscal year end). When an asset is recorded in governmental fund financial statements, but the revenue is not available, the government reports a deferred inflow of resources until such time as the revenue becomes available. Major revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual include federal, charges for services, investment income, and petroleum related taxes and royalties.

Expenditures are recognized when a liability is incurred. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

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. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

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

D. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The State reports three major funds: the General Fund, and the Alaska Permanent Fund, both of which are governmental funds, and the International Airports Fund which is a proprietary enterprise fund. The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Alaska Permanent Fund was created in 1976 to save a portion of the State's one-time oil wealth to produce income to benefit current and future generations. The International Airports Fund was created in 1961 to equip, finance, maintain, and operate two international airports located in Anchorage and Fairbanks. In addition, the State reports the following fund types:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are generally legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Capital project funds account for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities financed by bond proceeds.

Permanent funds are used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the government or its citizenry. In addition to the Alaska Permanent Fund (major fund), the State has two other permanent funds, the Public School Trust Fund and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (a discretely presented component unit).

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Enterprise funds are used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services.

Internal service funds are used to report any activity that provides goods or services primarily to other funds or agencies of the State, rather than to the general public. Internal service fund activities of the State include facilities management of State-owned buildings, self-insurance health care for State employees, vehicle and equipment maintenance and supplies, and computing and telecommunication services.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES

Pension (and other employee benefits) trust funds are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, and other postemployment benefit plans. These funds account for the Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System, Deferred Compensation, Judicial Retirement System, Public Employees' Retirement System, Supplemental Benefits System, and Teachers' Retirement System.

Investment trust funds are used to report resources invested on a commingled basis by the State on behalf of other governmental entities. These funds include damage recoveries arising out of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Custodial funds are used to report resources for which the State acts solely in a custodial capacity. These funds include resources from unclaimed property, wage and hour, offender trust accounts, and advocacy/guardianship trusts.

E. FISCAL YEAR ENDS

All funds and discretely presented component units of the State are reported using fiscal years which end on June 30, except the Alaska Railroad Corporation whose fiscal year ends on December 31.

F. ASSETS, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION / FUND BALANCE

CASH AND INVESTMENTS, CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts shown on the statements of net position and the balance sheets as Cash and Investments represent cash on deposit in banks, petty cash, cash invested in various short-term instruments, and other investments of the State and its component units. Investments are stated at fair value, which approximates market value. Fair value is the amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Investment purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Marketable debt securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service when such prices are available; otherwise, such securities are valued at the most current sale price or based on a valuation provided by investment managers. The noninterest bearing deposits are reported at cost, which approximates fair value.

Equity securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service or prices quoted by one or more independent brokers.

Private equity investments are valued quarterly by the general partners and investment sponsors. Underlying assets comprise venture capital, buyout, restructuring and special situation investments through limited partnership agreements. Each manager independently determines the limited partnerships to invest in.

The energy related investments consist primarily of loans and preferred stock that are valued at fair value.

Real estate, farmland, private infrastructure, and timber investments are valued quarterly by investment managers and are appraised annually by independent appraisers or valued by valuation specialists.

Other alternative investments within the fixed income and opportunistic asset classes are valued monthly by the general partners. Underlying assets comprise hedge fund investments through limited partnership agreements. Each manager independently determines the limited partnerships to invest in.

Securities expressed in terms of foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing exchange rates. Forward currency contracts are valued at the mid-point of representative quoted bid and asked prices.

The Statement of Cash Flows for the enterprise funds shows changes in cash and cash equivalents. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash and cash equivalents. This includes all participants in the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool and the Short-term Treasury Fixed Income Pool.

RECEIVABLES

Receivables have been established and offset with proper provisions for estimated uncollectible accounts where applicable. The amount of noncurrent receivables does not constitute expendable available financial resources and therefore are not available for appropriation.

Practically all accounts receivable of Governmental Funds are due from oil companies and governmental entities, primarily the federal government, and are considered collectible. Accounts receivable in other funds have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

INTER/INTRAFUND TRANSACTIONS

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as due to/from other funds. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories reported for the internal service funds and the General Fund consist mainly of consumable materials and supplies. Inventories are carried at cost (average cost for Highway Equipment Working Capital; first in first out (FIFO) for the General Fund) and are accounted for on the consumption method. However, the majority of materials and supplies for State agencies are accounted for as expenditures at the time of purchase. Inventory of the University of Alaska is carried at the lower of cost or market. The Alaska Railroad Corporation carries their inventories at the lower of weighted average cost or market.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as other assets in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are reported in the Statement of Net Position at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time of donation including Statehood entitlement land that is carried at an estimated value of \$1 per acre.

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

All public domain infrastructure acquired by the State, such as highways, bridges, harbors, and rural airports is capitalized.

The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated because the assets cannot be reasonably valued and/or the assets have inexhaustible useful lives. These assets include the State’s art, library reserve, museum, and historical collections. These assets are held for public exhibition, education, or research rather than financial gain; protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and proceeds from the sale of collection items are used to acquire other items for collections.

Additional disclosures related to capital assets are provided in Note 5.

LEASES

The State routinely engages in lease agreements to meet operational needs or serve the general public. The State's lease contracts generally relate to land, buildings and associated facilities, such as parking, and various machinery and equipment. For short-term leases with a maximum possible term of 12 months or less at commencement, the State recognizes periodic revenue or expense based on the provisions of the lease contract. For all other contracts where the State is the lessee, the State recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset based on the present value of future lease payments over the contracted term of the lease. Lease right-to-use assets are reported with capital assets, and lease liabilities are reported as long-term debt in the statement of net position. The right-to-use lease assets are amortized over the term of the lease, as the State is not expected to lease assets beyond the underlying asset's useful life. For all other contracts where the State is the lessor, the State recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, based on the present value of the future lease payments expected to be received during the contracted lease term, and the deferred inflow of resources is amortized evenly over the life of the lease. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the statement of activities includes lease revenue and interest of \$1.51 million and \$0.81 million, respectively, for governmental activities, and \$23.93 million and \$0.89 million for business-type activities. There was no additional revenue for variable and other payments not included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

The State uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate (IBR) as the discount rate for leases unless the rate the lessor charges is known. The State's IBR is based on the MMD AAA scale from Thomson Reuters with an assumed escalator of 75 basis points. If amendments or other certain circumstances occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease, the present value is remeasured and corresponding adjustments made. Many lease contracts include increases to rent payments related to

the consumer price index (CPI) or similar indices, and the available index increase is included in the present value at the commencement of the lease or upon remeasurement. Payments based on future performance are not included in the remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable but recognized as revenue or expense in the period performed. Residual value guarantees and exercise options will be included in the measurement if they are reasonably certain to be paid or exercised.

A minimum dollar threshold was established for lease reporting:

Lease contracts - all categories	\$	250,000
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COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Regulations governing annual/personal leave (vacation pay) provide that State employees will receive time off, or pay, for hours accumulated. Consequently, a liability exists with respect to accumulated annual/personal leave at any given time. This liability is recognized and reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. As of June 30, 2022, the State's estimated liability for compensated absences, as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position, is \$191.8 million. There is no liability in the accompanying financial statements for unpaid accumulated sick leave. Accumulated sick leave may be used only for actual illness. When an employee separates from service, any sick leave balance to their credit is reduced to zero without additional compensation to the employee. See Note 12 for disclosure of the amount of the sick leave contingency.

The cost of compensated absences (annual/personal leave and sick leave) for State employees is charged against agency appropriations when leave is used rather than when leave is earned, except for the payment of the accumulated annual/personal leave balance for an employee terminating from state service. That amount is charged to a terminal leave liability account rather than the individual agency appropriation. This liability account is funded by a charge to each agency's operating budget.

DEFERRED OUTFLOW/INFLOW OF RESOURCES

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position applicable to a future reporting period and therefore is not recognized as a current year expense. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position applicable to a future reporting period and therefore is not recognized as current year revenue.

NET POSITION / FUND BALANCE

Fund assets and deferred outflows less liabilities and deferred inflows is "net position" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and is "fund balance" on the governmental fund statements.

FUND BALANCE COMPONENTS

The fund balance amounts for governmental funds are reported as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

- Nonspendable fund balance includes items that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portion of loans/notes receivable, or property held for resale unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned) and activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund.
- Restricted fund balance has constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the Alaska Legislature, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. This formal action is the passage of law by the legislature, creating, modifying, or rescinding an appropriation.
- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the State's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. The Alaska Legislature is the body authorized by the Alaska State Constitution to assign amounts to a specific purpose. Alaska Statute 37.13.020 authorizes the Legislature to assign the funds in the Earnings Reserve Account, a component of the Alaska Permanent Fund.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories described above. Also, any deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

Each fund has been analyzed to classify the fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54. Funds are created by the Legislature and money is authorized to be transferred to the fund for a particular purpose. At this point, balances in these funds are at least committed, and may be further restricted depending on whether there is an external party, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation constraint involved.

The appropriated balance in the General Fund and subfunds is restricted or committed, the amount that was appropriated for the upcoming fiscal year that is not fully funded is assigned, and the remaining balance is unassigned. The spendable portion of the Alaska Permanent Fund is classified as assigned. The Nonmajor Governmental Funds are predominantly presented as restricted or committed.

The State of Alaska Constitution, Article 9, Section 13, states that “No money shall be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with appropriations made by law. No obligation for the payment of money shall be incurred except as authorized by law. Unobligated appropriations outstanding at the end of the period of time specified by law shall be void.”

Appropriations formally approved by the Legislature are then forwarded to the Governor for action which either become law or are vetoed.

Appropriations specify the funding source, and therefore the order in which restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance gets spent.

Article 9, Section 17(d) of the Alaska Constitution, requires annual repayment from the General Fund and the subfunds of the General Fund for amounts borrowed from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund. To implement this provision, unassigned balances are used first, then committed balances.

The following shows the composition of the fund balance of the governmental funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	General	Permanent	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	\$ 24,384	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Principal	—	60,901,477	—	—	—
Advances and Prepaid Items	52,709	—	2,468	—	—
Total Nonspendable	<u>77,093</u>	<u>60,901,477</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Restricted:					
Debt Service	4,678	—	—	16,171	—
Education	16,133	—	3,977	—	194
Health & Human Services	763	—	18,984	—	—
Development	5,512	—	69,771	—	66,914
Other Purposes	4,529	—	220	—	—
Total Restricted	<u>31,615</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>92,952</u>	<u>16,171</u>	<u>67,108</u>
Committed:					
Education					
School Foundation Support	10,156	—	—	—	—
Pupil Transportation	608	—	—	—	—
Education Services	409,998	—	1,035	—	—
Construction & Maintenance	171,506	—	—	—	—
Health & Human Services	182,747	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	162,926	—	520	—	—
Permanent Fund					
Dividend Payments	24,808	—	—	—	—
Development					
Natural Resources	158,712	—	—	—	—
Transportation	534,138	—	—	—	—
Other	291,161	—	68,063	—	—
Other Purposes	210,978	—	—	—	—
Earnings Reserve Transferable to the General Fund	—	3,360,567	—	—	—
Total Committed	<u>2,157,738</u>	<u>3,360,567</u>	<u>69,618</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Assigned:					
Education	80	—	—	—	—
Health & Human Services	1,184	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	2,564	—	—	—	—
Assigned for Future Appropriations					
Realized Earnings	—	10,454,488	—	—	—
Unrealized Appreciation on Invested Assets	—	2,334,461	—	—	—
Total Assigned	<u>3,828</u>	<u>12,788,949</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Unassigned	<u>2,141,424</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 4,411,698</u>	<u>\$ 77,050,993</u>	<u>\$ 164,768</u>	<u>\$ 16,171</u>	<u>\$ 67,108</u>

NET POSITION RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$62.2 billion of restricted net position for the primary government, of which \$23.4 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

G. GUARANTY DEPOSITS

The state is the custodian of guaranty deposits held to protect consumers, to secure the State's deposits in financial institutions, and to ensure payment of taxes and fulfillment of obligations to the State. Guaranty deposits of securities and other properties are not shown on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – BUDGETING, BUDGETARY CONTROL, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Once money received is deposited in the state treasury, it may not be withdrawn from the treasury except in accordance with an appropriation made by law. Those amounts received by component units are disbursed in accordance with their particular statutory authority.

The budgetary process is used to establish a balancing of estimated revenues coming into a fund with requested appropriations for that fund. Except for capital project funds, which prepare only project-length budgets, annual operating (and project-length) budgets are prepared for practically every fund and are submitted to the legislature for the enactment of appropriations. An appropriation is an authorization to spend money and to incur obligations. Each appropriation is limited as to purpose, time, and amount, and each of these limitations is legally binding. The legal level of budgetary control is maintained at the appropriation level as specified in the enabling legislation, which is generally at the program level within a department.

Appropriations, as enacted by the legislature and signed by the governor, are entered into the accounting records. The balance of an appropriation is reduced when funds are expended or encumbered. Appropriations are encumbered for anticipated expenditures in the form of purchase orders, contracts, and other obligations. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported within restricted, committed or assigned fund balance based upon the resources that eventually will fund those grants or contracts, and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. See Note 12 for additional information on encumbrances within the governmental funds. Unencumbered balances of annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures of funds are made only upon properly approved requests for payment. The total of expenditures and encumbrances (obligations) may not exceed the appropriations to which they pertain. Generally, transfers between appropriations are not authorized. Agencies faced with potential over expenditure of appropriations must (1) reduce the rate of expenditures, (2) seek relief through supplemental appropriations, or (3) request necessary approvals to receive and expend additional funds. In order to provide sufficient funding for several programs during FY 2022, supplemental appropriations within the operating and capital budgets were enacted. The total supplemental appropriations for the FY 2022 operating budget was \$1.42 billion, of which \$1.10 billion was from the General Fund and \$322.9 million was from federal funds. In addition, total supplemental appropriations for the FY 2022 capital budget was \$693.4 million, of which \$251.5 million was appropriated from the General Fund, \$16.6 million was from other funds, and \$425.3 million was from federal funds.

Governmental funds with annually approved budgets include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds (with the exception of the Alaska Housing Capital Corporation, Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation, and Reclamation Bonding Pool), and all Permanent Funds.

SPENDING LIMITS

In 1982, the voters of Alaska approved an amendment to the Alaska Constitution to control state spending. Article IX, section 16, establishes an annual appropriation limit of \$2.5 billion plus adjustments for changes in population and inflation since July 1, 1981. Appropriations for permanent fund dividends, revenue bond proceeds, general obligation bond debt, and money received from non-state entities held in trust for a specific purpose are excluded from this limit. For FY 2022, the Office of Management and Budget estimated the appropriation limit to be approximately \$11.1 billion. The FY 2022 budget, not counting the excluded appropriations, was \$7.3 billion, or \$3.8 billion less than the constitutional limit.

CONSTITUTIONAL BUDGET RESERVE FUND

In 1990, the voters of Alaska approved an amendment to the Alaska Constitution to establish a budget reserve fund (CBRF). Article IX, section 17, states, in part, “Except for money deposited into the permanent fund under Section 15 of this article, all money received by the State after July 1, 1990, as a result of the termination, through settlement or otherwise, of an administrative proceeding or of litigation in a state or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property, shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund.”

The fund was established to enhance budget stability by depositing certain monies into the CBRF (where they could not be easily spent) rather than into the General Fund (where they would be readily available for appropriation for expenditure). Money may be appropriated from the fund in accordance with the provisions of section 17(b) and (c).

The constitution further provides that all money appropriated from the fund must be repaid to the fund. Section 17(d) states “If an appropriation is made from the budget reserve fund, until the amount appropriated is repaid, the amount of money in the General Fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund. The legislature shall implement this subsection by law.” All borrowing from the CBRF was completely repaid in FY 2010 and no borrowing activity from the CBRF occurred during FY 2011 through FY 2014.

The following is a schedule of amounts appropriated from the CBRF, the amounts transferred back to the CBRF from the General Fund as provided in section 17(d) (in thousands). The paragraphs following the schedule provide an explanation of the entries.

Chapter 18, SLA 2014, Section 48	\$ 3,000,000
Subtotal FY 15	<u>3,000,000</u>
Chapter 1, SSLA 2015, Section 12(b)	3,617,867
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2016)	(522,510)
Subtotal FY 2016	<u>3,095,357</u>
Chapter 3, 4SSLA 2016, Section 35(a)	522,510
Chapter 3, 4SSLA 2016, Section 35(b)	3,033,935
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2017)	(479,729)
Subtotal FY 2017	<u>3,076,716</u>
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2017, Section 45(a)	479,729
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2017, Section 45(b) and (c)	1,866,095
Correction of Prior Year Error	(1,170,209)
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2018)	(431,688)
Subtotal FY 2018	<u>743,927</u>
Chapter 17, SLA 2018, Section 29(a)	431,688
Chapter 17, SLA 2018, Section 29(b) and (c)	504,530
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2019)	(1,728,029)
Subtotal FY 2019	<u>(791,811)</u>
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 17(a)	1,728,029
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 1	37,499
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 4	12
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 7	256
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 38(y)	5,000
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 17(b) and (c)	1,178,728
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2020)	(1,509,566)
Subtotal FY 2020	<u>1,439,958</u>
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 45(a)	1,509,566
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 1	2,406
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 4	2,534
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 7	2,901
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 8	19,142
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 23(d)	320,000
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 41(a) and (b)	84,640
Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 45(b) and (c)	711,319
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2021)	(437,916)
Subtotal FY 2021	<u>2,214,592</u>
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 1	16,399
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 4	275
Chapter 1, SSSLA 2019, Section 7	1,786
Article IX, Section 17(d) Alaska Constitution (FY 2022)	(1,568,791)
Subtotal FY 2022	<u>\$ (1,550,331)</u>
Total appropriated from the CBRF	<u>\$ 11,228,408</u>

The schedule above shows the effect of Article IX, Section 17(d), of the Alaska Constitution, which provides that the amount of money in the general fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget

reserve fund until the amount appropriated is repaid. The amount was fully repaid at the end of FY 2010, so this schedule shows the repayment activity that has occurred since then.

SLA 2014, Chapter 18, Section 48(a) appropriated the sum of \$1 billion to the defined benefit plan account in the Public Employees Retirement and (b) appropriated \$2 billion to the defined benefit plan account in the Teachers' Retirement System from the CBRF as additional state contributions for FY 2015, which results in a liability of the General Fund.

SSLA 2015, Chapter 1, Section 12(b) appropriated additional amounts from the CBRF to the general fund to fund any shortfalls between state revenue and general fund appropriations for FY 2016.

SSLA 2016, Chapter 3, Section 35(b) appropriated additional amounts from the CBRF to the general fund to fund any shortfalls between state revenue and general fund appropriations for FY 2017.

SSSLA 2017, Chapter 1, Section 45(b) and (c) appropriated additional amounts from the CBRF to the general fund to fund any shortfalls between state revenue and general fund appropriations for FY 2018.

SLA 2018, Chapter 17, Section 29(b) and (c) appropriated additional amounts from the CBRF to the general fund to fund any shortfalls between state revenue and general fund appropriations for FY 2019.

SSSLA 2019, Chapter 1, Section 17(b) and (c) appropriated additional amounts from the CBRF to the general fund to fund any shortfalls between state revenue and general fund appropriations for FY 2020.

SSSLA 2019, Chapter 1, Section 1, Section 4 and Section 7 appropriated amounts from CBRF to fund miscellaneous capital projects and grants.

SLA 2020, Chapter 8, Section 28(b), appropriated amounts from CBRF for responding to the COVID-19 public health disaster emergency. Chapter 8, SLA 2020, Section 38(y), appropriated funds to the disaster relief fund. SLA 2020, Chapter 8, Section 18(a) and (b) changed CBRF as a funding source for some appropriations made in SSSLA 2019, Chapter 1, Section 1. SLA 2020, Chapter 8, Section 23(d) appropriated a transfer to the permanent dividend division fund. SLA 2020, Chapter 8, Section 8, appropriated amounts from CBRF to fund miscellaneous capital projects and grants. SLA 2020, Chapter 8, Section 41(a) and (b) appropriated a transfer to the PERS and TRS.

During prior tax years 1997 through 2017, amounts paid to the State of Alaska as a result of Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) disputes were erroneously deposited into the CBRF. As determined by the Alaska Attorney General, a FERC case is not an administrative proceeding or litigation involving production tax or royalty for the purposes of the CBRF fund amendment. The amount due to be repaid to the CBRF from the General Fund has been reduced by these amounts.

The CBRF fund balance as of June 30, 2022, was \$13,652 million.

STATUTORY BUDGET RESERVE FUND

The Statutory Budget Reserve Fund (SBRF) was created through Alaska Statute 37.05.540. Once the full debt of CBRF was repaid in FY 2010, the legislature began to make appropriated transfers from the General Fund into the SBRF in addition to directing any year-end available fund balance of the General Fund to be transferred to the SBRF. As the balance of this fund continued to increase so did the political and public interest; therefore, the presentation of SBRF was added to the Combining Balance Sheet for the General Fund for Statements 3.01 and 3.02.

A legislative transfer from the General Fund to SBRF totaling \$250 million was made at the beginning of FY 2013 in accordance with SLA 2012, Chapter 15, Section 32(b). Section 32(c) states that if the unrestricted amount available for appropriation in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, is insufficient to cover General Fund appropriations, the amount necessary to balance revenue and General Fund appropriations or to prevent a cash deficiency in the General Fund is appropriated from the SBRF to the General Fund. For FY 2013, this resulted in a year-end transfer from the SBRF to the General Fund for \$776 million, for a net impact to the SBRF of \$526 million.

SLA 2013, Chapter 14, Section 34, outlines the appropriation to the General Fund giving authority to take from the SBRF if the unrestricted state revenue available for appropriation in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, is insufficient to cover General Fund appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, the amount necessary to balance revenue and General Fund

appropriations or to prevent a cash deficiency in the General Fund. For FY 2014, this resulted in a year-end transfer from the SBRF to the General Fund for \$1,920 million.

SLA 2014, Chapter 16, Section 34, states that if the unrestricted state revenue available for appropriation in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, is insufficient to cover General Fund appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, the amount necessary to balance revenue and general fund appropriations or to prevent a cash deficiency in the General Fund is appropriated from the budget reserve fund (AS 37.05.540(a)) to the General Fund. For FY 2015, this resulted in a year-end transfer from the SBRF to the General Fund for \$2,503 million.

SSSLA 2021, Chapter 1, Section 77(a), states that the unencumbered balance of any unrestricted general fund appropriation that is determined to be available for lapse at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, after the appropriations made in sec. 24, ch. 8, SLA 2020, and sec. 15(a) of this Act, is appropriated to the budget reserve fund. For FY2021, this resulted in a year-end transfer from the General Fund to the SBRF for \$156 million. SSSLA 2021, Chapter 1, Section 77(b) states that for FY 2021, funds were appropriated from the General Fund to the SBRF. This resulted in a year-end transfer from the General Fund to the SBRF for \$325 million.

SSSLA 2021, Chapter 1, Section 10 and 68(l), appropriated amounts from SBRF to fund miscellaneous capital projects and grants. TSSLA 2021, Chapter 1, Section 10 appropriated a \$330 million transfer to the permanent dividend division fund. SLA 2022, Chapter 11, Section 30, states that for FY2022, funds were appropriated from the General Fund to the SBRF. This resulted in a year-end transfer from the General Fund to the SBRF for \$300 million.

Article IX, Section 17(d), of the Alaska Constitution, which provides that the amount of money in the general fund available for appropriation at the end of each succeeding fiscal year shall be deposited in the budget reserve fund until the amount appropriated is repaid.

Recent superior court litigation—*Alaska Federation of Natives v. Dunleavy*—has prompted new interpretation and created uncertainty concerning the statutory budget reserve fund status as subject to the sweep. New interpretation of the statutory budget reserve funds sweep status is based primarily on two facts. First, the description of the statutory budget reserve fund in AS 37.05.540 is described as a separate fund in the state treasury. Second, the superior court decision in *Alaska Federal of Natives v. Dunleavy* distinguished between the general fund and the power cost equalization fund. Given these facts, the Department of Law concluded that it was reasonable for the legislature to pass and the governor to sign into law FY 2022 appropriations from the Statutory Budget Reserve to pay the dividend. Division of Finance did not sweep the fund as historically was the case and the funds were used to make the required appropriations.

NOTE 3 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds reported deferred inflows of resources of \$292,211 thousand as this amount represents revenues that are earned and measurable, but not available within two months of the end of the reporting period, and deferred inflows from leases and future tobacco settlement revenues.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022 consisted of the following (in thousands):

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

	Primary Government		Discrete Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Deferred Outflows:			
Change in Fair Value-Interest Rate Swaps	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73,447
Deferred Charge on Bond Refundings	3,215	—	37,315
Deferred Lease Obligation	—	—	1,681
Deferred Outflows Related to Postretirement Benefits	78,031	1,744	13,722
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	490,444	12,257	31,268
Total Deferred Outflows	<u>\$ 571,690</u>	<u>\$ 14,001</u>	<u>\$ 157,433</u>
Deferred Inflows:			
Unearned Grant Revenue	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 556,491
Deferred Inflows Related to Postretirement Benefits	958,704	22,162	100,522
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	1,345,982	22,977	137,280
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	33,856	78,549	266,281
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>\$ 2,338,542</u>	<u>\$ 123,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,060,574</u>

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, deferred outflows and deferred inflows for internal service funds are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. Note 6 provides additional information on these deferred outflows/inflows.

The deferred outflows for the internal service funds is made up of the following (in thousands):

	Related to Postretirement Benefits	Related to Pensions
Highways Equipment Working Capital Fund	417	2,926
Information Services Fund	1,130	7,939
Alaska Public Building Fund	15	104

The deferred inflows for the internal service funds is made up of the following (in thousands):

	Related to Postretirement Benefits	Related to Pensions
Highways Equipment Working Capital Fund	5,291	5,486
Information Services Fund	14,355	14,884
Alaska Public Building Fund	189	195

The deferred outflows for the business-type activities is made up of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Related to Postretirement</u>	<u>Related to Pensions</u>
International Airports Fund	1,633	11,470
Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund	7	48
Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund	90	634
Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund	13	90
Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund	—	3
Mariculture Revolving Loan Fund	—	3
Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan Fund	—	1
Bulk Fuel Loan Fund	1	8

The deferred inflows for the business-type activities is made up of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Related to Postretirement</u>	<u>Related to Pensions</u>	<u>Related to Leases</u>
International Airports Fund	20,740	21,503	78,549
Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund	87	90	—
Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund	1,146	1,188	—
Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund	162	168	—
Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund	5	5	—
Mariculture Revolving Loan Fund	5	5	—
Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan Fund	2	3	—
Bulk Fuel Loan Fund	15	15	—

Note 6 provides additional information on the business-type activities deferred outflows/inflows.

The deferred outflows for the component units is made up of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Change in Fair Value-Interest Rate Swaps</u>	<u>Deferred Charge on Bond Refundings</u>	<u>Deferred Lease Obligation</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows Related to Postretirement Benefits</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions</u>
Alaska Railroad Corporation	—	—	—	3,831	6,621
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	73,447	31,906	—	2,954	3,205
Alaska Aerospace Corporation	—	—	—	88	163
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	—	—	—	89	127
Alaska Industrial Development Export Authority	—	—	1,681	—	1,495
Alaska Seafood and Marketing Institute	—	—	—	59	411
University of Alaska	—	5,409	—	6,483	17,711
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	—	—	—	218	1,535

The deferred inflows for the component units is made up of the following (in thousands):

	Unearned Grant Revenue	Deferred Inflows Related to Postretirement Benefits	Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	Deferred Inflows Related to Leases
Alaska Railroad Corporation	556,491	11,278	36,635	—
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	—	10,959	11,456	20,934
Alaska Aerospace Corporation	—	164	171	—
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	—	604	879	—
Alaska Industrial Development Export Authority	—	860	2,802	215,375
Alaska Seafood and Marketing Institute	—	743	771	—
University of Alaska	—	73,099	81,687	20,062
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	—	2,815	2,879	9,910

Note 6 provides additional information on the component units activity for deferred outflows/inflows related to postretirement benefits and pensions.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSIT AND INVESTMENT RISK

Deposits and investments may be exposed to various types of risks. These risks are interest rate risk, credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and foreign currency risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Custodial credit risk is the risk that deposits may not be returned in the event of a bank failure. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment.

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS UNDER THE FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE

By law, all deposits and investments are under the fiduciary responsibility of the Commissioner of the Department of Revenue (Commissioner) except where the legislature has delegated that responsibility to other entities or boards responsible for separate subdivisions of component units of the State. Those agencies and component units that manage their own cash and investments are: Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, Alaska Energy Authority, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority, Alaska Railroad Corporation, Alaska Retirement Management Board, Alaska Student Loan Corporation, University of Alaska, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Invested assets under the fiduciary responsibility of the Commissioner are comprised of the General Fund and Other Non-Segregated Investments (GeFONSI), Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund, International Airports Fund, Retiree Health Insurance Fund, Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund, General Obligation Bond Fund, Mine Reclamation Trust Fund, as well as the Public School and Investment Loss trust funds (all collectively, Funds).

As the fiduciary, the Commissioner has the statutory authority (AS 37.10.070-37.10.071) to invest the assets under the prudent investor rule which requires that investments shall be made with the judgment and care under circumstances then prevailing that an institutional investor of ordinary professional prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercises in managing large investment portfolios.

The Department of Revenue, Treasury Division (Treasury) has created a pooled environment by which it manages the investments for which the Commissioner has fiduciary responsibility. Actual investing is performed by investment officers in Treasury or by contracted external investment managers. Specifically, the Tactical Bond, Domestic Equity and the International Equity Pools are managed externally. Treasury manages the Short-term Fixed Income Pool, Short-term Treasury Pool, Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Pool, and Broad Market Fixed Income Pool in addition to acting as oversight manager for all externally managed investments.

Additional information related to the various pools and investments is disclosed in the financial schedules issued by the Department of Revenue, Treasury Division. These financial schedules are available through the Department of Revenue, Treasury Division, P.O. Box 110405, Juneau, AK 99811-0405 or at <http://treasury.dor.alaska.gov/>.

Combined schedule of invested assets as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)						
	Short-term Fixed Income Pool	Non-interest Bearing Deposits	Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	Domestic Equity Pool	International Equity Pool	Real Assets	Income Receivable (Payable)
General Fund and GeFONSI	\$ 4,585,501	\$ 12,633	\$ 706,206	\$ 162,831	\$ 104,337	\$ 16,910	\$ 1,328
Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	914,133	—	—	—	—	—	367
Public School Trust Fund	10,317	—	228,415	261,953	176,384	34,873	5
Investment Loss Trust Fund	3,316	—	—	—	—	—	1
General Obligation Bond Fund	68,521	—	—	—	—	—	24
International Airports Construction Fund	28,222	—	—	—	—	—	10
International Airports Fund	133,575	—	22,461	—	—	—	47
Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund	9,928	—	440,684	289,311	189,935	37,552	6
Retiree Health Insurance Fund							
Major Medical	19,411	—	—	—	—	—	7
Long-Term Care	12,807	—	292,410	207,625	138,785	26,132	6
Mine Reclamation Fund	18	—	409	469	316	63	—
Total Invested Assets	\$ 5,785,749	\$ 12,633	\$ 1,690,585	\$ 922,189	\$ 609,757	\$ 115,530	\$ 1,801

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At June 30, 2022 all fixed income securities met the Treasury's compliance metrics related to effective duration.

Short-term Fixed Income Pool

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, Treasury's investment policy limits individual fixed rate securities to 14 months to maturity or 14 months expected average life upon purchase. Floating rate securities are limited to 3 years to maturity or 3 years expected average life upon purchase. These constraints apply to trade date, except for securities bought at new issue, for which settlement date applies.

Intermediate and Broad Market Fixed Income Pools

Duration is a measure of interest rate risk. It measures a security's sensitivity to a 100-basis point change in interest rates. The duration of a pool is the average fair value weighted duration of each security in the pool taking into account all related cash flows. Treasury uses industry-standard analytical software developed by The Yield Book, Inc. to calculate effective duration. The software considers various possible future interest rates, historical and estimated prepayment rates, call options and other variable cash flows for purposes of the effective duration calculation.

Through its investment policy, Treasury manages its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of its other fixed income pool portfolios to the following:

Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pool - ± 20% of the Barclays 1-3 Year Government Bond Index.

Broad Market Fixed Income Pool - ± 20% of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

At June 30, 2022, the effective duration by investment type was as follows:

	<u>Effective Duration (in years)</u>
Corporate Bonds	5.20
Mortgage Backed	4.05
Municipal Bonds	7.03
Other Asset Backed	0.27
U.S. Government Agency	3.53
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	0.19
Yankee Corporate Bonds	1.41
Yankee Government Bonds	3.60
Portfolio Effective Duration	0.95

Credit Risk

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

Short-Term Fixed Income Pool investments are limited to instruments with a long-term credit rating of at least A3 or equivalent and instruments with a short-term credit rating of at least P-1 or equivalent. Commercial paper must be rated at least P-1 by Moody's and A-1 by Standard and Poor's. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities must be rated A3 or equivalent. The A3 rating is defined as the median rating of the following three rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's and Fitch. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of these agencies if they are rated AAA.

Short-Term Treasury Pool investments are limited to U.S. Treasury obligations or other U.S. Government securities issued in full faith or guaranteed by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government, obligations of foreign governments, sovereign states, supranational entities, and their instrumentalities denominated in U.S. dollars, and the State's internally-managed Short-Term Fixed Income Fund.

Intermediate-Term and Broad Market Fixed Income Pool investments are limited to securities with a long-term credit rating of at least Baa3 or equivalent and securities with a short-term credit rating of at least P-1 or equivalent. The Broad Market Fixed Income Pool can hold within its portfolio up to 5% high-yield bonds. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities must be rated investment grade. The investment grade rating is defined as the median rating of the following three rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's, and Fitch. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of these agencies if they are rated AAA.

At June 30, 2022 the State's internally managed Pools consisted of investments with credit quality ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as follows (using Standard and Poor's Corporation rating scale, in thousands):

	Short-term Fixed Income	Broad Market Fixed Income
AAA	\$ 2,009,519	\$ 70,686
AA	79,785	61,843
A	249,119	221,276
A-1	5,316	—
BBB	16,985	208,342
BB	—	7,103
U.S. Government Agency	—	55,373
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	3,909,936	171,540
Not Rated	638,549	779,045
No Credit Risk	(567,266)	273,778
Other Fiduciary	(556,194)	(158,401)
	<u>\$ 5,785,749</u>	<u>\$ 1,690,585</u>

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that deposits may not be returned in the event of a bank failure. Treasury's investment policy requires the State's depository banks to collateralize State deposits to the extent they exceed insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC provides \$250 thousand of coverage). In accordance with Treasury policy, they are required to retain collateral equal to 100 percent of uninsured deposits.

At June 30, 2022 the State had no uncollateralized and uninsured deposits.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Treasury's policy with regard to concentration of credit risk is to prohibit the purchase of more than five percent of a pool's holdings in corporate bonds backed by any one company or affiliated group. At June 30, 2022, no pool had exposure to any one issuer greater than 5 percent of total invested assets.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Commissioner of Revenue formally adopts asset allocation policies for each fund at the beginning of each fiscal year, which places policy limitations on the amount of international securities each fund is allowed to hold. The following policies were in place during FY 2022 and invested assets included the following holdings at June 30, 2022, for the funds invested in the International Equity Pool:

	Policy	Actual
Education Endowment Fund	25% +/- 5%	24.78 %
GeFONSI II	2% - 2% /+ 5%	1.32 %
Higher Education Fund	25% +/- 5%	24.76 %
Illinois Creek Mine Reclamation Fund	25% +/- 5%	24.78 %
Power Cost Equalization Endowment Fund	20% +/- 5%	19.63 %
Public School Trust Fund	25% +/- 5%	24.77 %
Retiree Health Insurance Fund, Long Term Care	21% +/- 5%	20.48 %

At June 30, 2022, the funds invested in the International Equity Pool had no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Fair Value Measurements

Various inputs are used in valuing the investments held by the Commissioner. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles establishes a hierarchy of inputs used to value investment emphasizing observable inputs and minimizing unobservable inputs. These inputs are summarized as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical assets in an active market.

Level 2 - Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly or quoted in less active markets.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs should only be used to the extent that observable inputs are not available for a particular asset.

The Commissioner categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The Commissioner has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Investment by Fair Value Level	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash Equivalents				
Deposits	\$ 59,887	\$ 59,887	\$ —	\$ —
Money Market	3	—	3	—
Repurchase Agreement	766,300	—	766,300	—
Total Cash Equivalents	826,190	59,887	766,303	—
Debt Securities				
Commingled Debt Funds	214	214	—	—
Corporate Bonds	548,873	—	548,873	—
Mortgage Backed	565,936	—	565,936	—
Municipal Bonds	13,932	—	13,932	—
Other Asset Backed	1,856,895	—	1,856,895	—
U.S. Government Agency	55,373	—	55,373	—
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	4,081,475	—	4,081,475	—
Yankee Corporate Bonds	290,324	—	290,324	—
Yankee Government Bonds	46,104	—	46,104	—
Total Debt Securities	7,459,126	214	7,458,912	—
Equity Securities				
Commingled Equity Funds	1,877,701	1,877,701	—	—
Real Estate Investment Trust	140,429	140,429	—	—
Total Equity Securities	2,018,130	2,018,130	—	—
Total Investments by Fair Value Level		\$ 2,078,231	\$ 8,225,215	\$ —
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 10,303,446			
Other Fiduciary Responsibility	(807,394)			
Net Receivables/(Payables) from Investment Activity	(359,609)			
Total Commissioner Invested Assets	\$ 9,136,443			

Securities classified as level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Securities classified as level 2 are valued using matrix pricing. Pricing is obtained from various sources.

Foreign Exchange, Foreign Exchange Contracts, Off-Balance Sheet Risk and Derivative Exposure

The Commissioner is exposed to credit risk on investment derivative instruments that are in asset positions. The Commissioner has no policy of requiring collateral or other security to support derivative instruments subject to credit risk. Additionally, the Commissioner has no policy regarding entering into netting arrangements when it enters into derivative instrument transactions with a counterparty, nor does the Commissioner have a policy on contingencies. There was no income from derivative investments as of June 30, 2022.

The International Equity Pool includes foreign currency forward contracts to buy and sell specified amounts of foreign currencies at specified rates on specified future. The counterparties to the foreign currency forward contracts consist of a diversified group of financial institutions. Credit risk exposure exists to the extent of nonperformance by these counterparties; however, the risk of default is considered to be remote. The market risk is limited to the difference between contractual rates and forward rates at the balance sheet date. At June 30, 2022, the International Equity Pools had no outstanding contracts.

B. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS UNDER CONTROL OF THE ALASKA RETIREMENT MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Alaska Retirement Management Board (ARMB) is the investment oversight authority for the State of Alaska's Retirement and Benefits Plans (Plans). These Plans are made up of six systems: the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), Teachers Retirement System (TRS), Judicial Retirement System (JRS), National Guard and Naval Militia Retirement Systems (NGNMRS), Supplemental Benefits System (SBS), and Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP). The systems comprise a mix of individual Defined Benefit and Defined Contribution Retirement Plans. Fiduciary responsibility for the ARMB's invested assets is pursuant to Alaska Statutes 37.10.210-390.

Alaska Statute 37.10.071 provides that investments shall be made with the judgment and care under circumstances then prevailing that an institutional investor of ordinary professional prudence, discretion and intelligence exercises in managing large investment portfolios.

Additional information related to the various pools and investments is disclosed in the financial schedules issued by the ARMB. These schedules of invested assets and of investment income and changes in invested assets are those of the six systems' invested assets and not the systems as a whole and are available through the Department of Revenue, Treasury Division, P.O. Box 110405, Juneau, AK 99811-0405 or at <http://treasury.dor.alaska.gov/armb/>.

Investments and Related Policies

Securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service when such prices are available; otherwise, such securities are valued at the most current sale price or based on a valuation provided by investment managers. Fair values of investments that have no readily determinable fair value are generally reported by using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment. Pooled participant directed accounts and the collective investment funds are valued based on a unit value determined by the managers or trustees multiplied by the total units held by the Plan. The unit value is determined by the respective managers or trustees based on the fair value of the underlying assets. The Plan's Investments in fully benefit-responsive Synthetic Investment Contracts (SICs) are stated at contract value. Investment purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Investment income includes realized and unrealized gains and losses and interest income on investments and income from securities lending.

Fair Value Measurements

Various inputs are used in valuing the investments held by the ARMB. U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) establishes a hierarchy of inputs used to value investment emphasizing observable inputs and minimizing unobservable inputs. These inputs are summarized as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical assets in an active market

Level 2 - Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs should only be used to the extent that observable inputs are not available for a particular asset.

The ARMB categorizes fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The ARMB has the following fair value measurements at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Totals	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment by Fair Value Level				
Cash Equivalents				
Deposits	\$ 44,394	\$ 44,394	\$ —	\$ —
Money Market	442,572	—	442,572	—
Repurchase Agreement	62,991	—	62,991	—
Total Cash Equivalents	<u>549,957</u>	<u>44,394</u>	<u>505,563</u>	<u>—</u>
Debt Securities				
Commingled Debt Funds	2,000,898	1,649,171	351,727	—
Corporate Bonds	1,247,042	—	1,247,042	—
Foreign Government Agency	17,607	—	17,607	—
Mortgage Backed	1,570,845	—	1,570,845	—
Other Asset Backed	519,481	—	519,481	—
U.S. Government Agency	204,628	—	204,628	—
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	825,065	—	825,065	—
Yankee Corporate Bonds	367,520	—	367,520	—
Yankee Government Bonds	86,637	—	86,637	—
Total Debt Securities	<u>6,839,723</u>	<u>1,649,171</u>	<u>5,190,552</u>	<u>—</u>
Equity				
Commingled Equity Funds	4,190,084	4,190,084	—	—
Common and Preferred Equity	10,300,109	10,298,280	5	1,824
Depository Receipts	189,591	189,591	—	—
Futures	1,183	1,183	—	—
Real Estate Investment Trust	879,472	879,472	—	—
Rights	5	5	—	—
Warrants	9	9	—	—
Total Equities	<u>15,560,453</u>	<u>15,558,624</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1,824</u>
Other				
Balanced Funds	1,970,418	—	1,970,418	—
Target Date Funds	2,524,604	—	2,524,604	—
Securities Lending Collateral Invested	58,023	—	58,023	—
Total Other	<u>4,553,045</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,553,045</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	<u>\$ 27,503,178</u>	<u>\$ 17,252,189</u>	<u>\$ 10,249,165</u>	<u>\$ 1,824</u>
Investments Measured at the NAV				
Alternative Beta	\$ 348,757			
Alternative Fixed Income	835,523			
Energy	63,709			
Farmland	964,479			
Infrastructure	798,285			
Private Equity	5,084,977			
Real Estate	1,771,880			
Timber	377,302			
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>10,244,912</u>			
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	<u>\$ 37,748,090</u>			
Synthetic Investment Contract at Cost	\$ 883,123			
Net Receivables / (Payables)	28,096			
Total Invested Assets	<u>\$ 38,659,309</u>			

Securities classified as level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Securities classified as level 2 are valued using matrix pricing. Each balanced and target date options classified as level 2 are priced daily by the investment managers based on the prevailing market values of the underlying security portfolios. Pricing is sourced from various sources. Securities classified as level 3 are valued using the last traded price or a price determined by the investment manager's valuation committee.

Investments in alternative beta, alternative fixed income, energy, farmland, infrastructure, private equity, real estate, and timber are measured at net asset value (NAV) per share of the investments (or its equivalent) of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. These investments undergo annual independent financial statement audits. Additional information about these investments is listed in the following table (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency (if currently available)	Redemption Notice Period
Alternative Beta	\$ 348,757	N/A	N/A
Alternative Fixed Income	835,523	Quarterly	2-90 days
Energy	63,709	No redemptions	No redemptions
Farmland	964,479	N/A	N/A
Infrastructure	798,285	Quarterly	30-90 days
Private Equity	5,084,977	No redemptions	No redemptions
Real Estate	1,771,880	Varied	Varied
Timber	377,302	N/A	N/A
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 10,244,912</u>		

Alternative Beta and Alternative Fixed Income: Investment strategies include pooled investment vehicles and securities in a variety of markets.

Energy: This type includes investments in three energy funds, which invest in the debt and equity of energy-related companies. These investments can never be redeemed. The nature of these investments is such that distributions are received through the liquidation of underlying assets of the funds. These investments are expected to be funded for 10 years after the commitment date of the most recent commitment.

Farmland: This type includes investments of a wholly owned agriculture fund. This fund is for the purpose of owning and managing real estate property devoted to agricultural use. Investment properties include row crops, permanent crops and vegetable crops. This investment is a fund of one, therefore can be liquidated at any time.

Infrastructure: This type includes investments in two open-ended infrastructure funds. Investments include electricity generation, transmission, toll roads, pipelines, bridges, and other infrastructure-related assets. Funds can be redeemed on a quarterly basis with proper notice.

Private Equity: This type includes investments in 41 private equity funds including two gatekeeper managers who invest on behalf of the ARMB. These funds are diversified in various sectors including, but not limited to, venture capital, acquisitions, debt, and special situations. These investments can never be redeemed. The nature of these investments is such that distributions are received through the liquidation of underlying assets of the funds. These investments are expected to be funded for 10 years after the commitment date of the most recent commitment.

Real Estate: This type includes investments in 19 real estate funds that invest primarily in U.S. commercial real estate including value-added, opportunistic and core investments. Four of these funds are open-ended. Two of these open-ended funds are funds of one, and therefore can be liquidated at any time. For the remaining 15 funds, investments can never be redeemed. The nature of these investments is such that distributions are received through the liquidation of underlying assets of the funds. These 15 remaining investments are expected to be funded for 10 years after the commitment date of the most recent commitment.

Timber: This type includes investments in two wholly owned funds that invest in timberland property and related opportunities.

Synthetic Investment Contracts (SICs): The ARMB's investment manager entered into investment contracts, on behalf of the ARMB, with five financial institutions. These institutions provide wrap contracts that cover separately managed SIC portfolios. The accounts are credited with earnings and investment deposits, less administrative expenses charged by the financial institutions and investment withdrawals. The contracts are included in the ARMB's statements at contract value. They are fully benefit-responsive. There are no reserves against contract value for the credit risk of the contract issuer or otherwise. The

crediting interest rate is based on the approximate rate of interest that will amortize differences between contract and market value over the portfolio's average duration. Accounts and terms of SICs in effect at June 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	Contract Provider	Alaska Retirement Management Board
Contract Value of Investment Contract	Prudential Insurance Company of America	\$ 171,272
Market Value of Portfolio	Prudential Insurance Company of America	159,474
Average Crediting Rate	Prudential Insurance Company of America	1.87 %
Contract Value of Investment Contract	New York Life Insurance Co.	170,920
Market Value of Portfolio	New York Life Insurance Co.	158,982
Average Crediting Rate	New York Life Insurance Co.	1.84 %
Contract Value of Investment Contract	Pacific Life Insurance Co.	171,473
Market Value of Portfolio	Pacific Life Insurance Co.	159,828
Average Crediting Rate	Pacific Life Insurance Co.	1.91 %
Contract Value of Investment Contract	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	171,409
Market Value of Portfolio	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	159,078
Average Crediting Rate	State Street Bank & Trust Co.	1.82 %
Contract Value of Investment Contract	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.	170,998
Market Value of Portfolio	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.	158,931
Average Crediting Rate	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1.85 %

Interest Rate Risk

The ARMB invests its cash in the State of Alaska, Treasury Division's (Treasury) Short-Term Fixed Income Pool. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, Treasury's investment policy limits individual fixed rate securities to 14 months to maturity or 14 months expected average life upon purchase. Floating rate securities are limited to three years to maturity or three years expected average life upon purchase. At June 30, 2022, all securities within the Short-term Fixed Income Pool met these compliance metrics.

Duration is a measure of interest rate risk. It measures a security's sensitivity to a 100-basis point change in interest rates. The duration is the average fair value weighted duration of each security considering all related cash flows. At June 30, 2022, the effective duration of the ARMB's fixed income by investment type, was as follows:

	Effective Duration (in years)
Corporate Bonds	7.65
Foreign Government Agency	5.06
Mortgage-backed	5.23
Other Asset Backed	0.88
U.S. Government Agency	3.38
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	12.66
Yankee Corporate Bonds	4.34
Yankee Government Bonds	6.04
Total Portfolio	6.34

Synthetic Investment Contracts

The ARMB contracts with an external investment manager who is given the authority to invest in SICs and a reserve. This external manager also manages the securities underlying the SICs. In the case of the ARMB's constant duration SICs, duration is the fair value weighted average term to maturity of all fixed income securities underlying the contracts and their related cash

flows. Duration of the Plan's structured payout SICs is the weighted average maturity of the contract payments. Through the ARMB's investment policy, exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates is managed by limiting the duration on SICs as follows:

Constant duration SICs duration cannot exceed the longer of six years or the duration of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index plus one-half year. The weighted average duration of the constant duration SICs was 4.62 years at June 30, 2022. The duration of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index was 6.44 years at June 30, 2022. The account's weighted average effective duration will generally not exceed the effective duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index plus 10%. The weighted average duration of the account was 4.62 years at June 30, 2022. The duration of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index was 4.62 years at June 30, 2022. The balance of the reserve is invested in the custodian's Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund and the external manager's Cash Reserves Trust Fund. The account held buy-and-hold SICs and did not hold structured payout SICs investments at June 30, 2022.

Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022, ARMB's invested assets consisted of fixed income securities with credit quality ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Securities lending collateral was invested in a registered 2(a)-7 money market fund that was not rated. Using Standard & Poor's Corporation rating scale, the values for each rating are as follows (in thousands):

Rating	U.S. Dollar	Foreign
A	\$ 782,972	\$ —
A-1	437	—
AA	160,325	—
AAA	453,019	—
B	8,381	—
BB	20,362	—
BBB	666,692	5,214
Not Rated	3,352,816	12,393
U.S. Government Agency	204,628	—
U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds	825,065	—
	\$ 6,474,697	\$ 17,607

Synthetic Investment Contracts

The ARMB's investment policy has the following credit risk limitations for SICs, investments underlying the synthetic investment contracts and the reserve:

Synthetic investment contract issuers must have an investment grade rating. Supranational Agency and Foreign Government entity investments must have a minimum rate of A- or equivalent. Corporate debt securities must have a minimum rating of BBB- or equivalent. Asset-backed securities must have a minimum rating of AAA or equivalent. The ratings assigned to issuers of money market instruments must have the highest rating of any nationally recognized statistical rating organization. This limitation does not apply to the investment funds maintained by the custodian.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

The ARMB does not have a policy in relation to custodial credit risk for deposits. At June 30, 2022, the ARMB's invested assets had uncollateralized and uninsured foreign currency deposits of \$14,255 thousand.

Foreign Currency Risk

The ARMB’s Stable Value Fund policy requires that all investments underlying a synthetic investment contract be denominated in U.S. dollars. For all other funds, through its asset allocation, the ARMB limits risk by limiting total investments in foreign currencies to the following:

Pension System	Opportunistic	Global Equity Ex-U.S.	Private Equity Pool	Real Assets Pool
Public Employees' Retirement System	10 %	22 %	20 %	21 %
Teachers' Retirement System	10	22	20	21
Judicial Retirement System	10	22	20	21
Alaska National Guard and Naval Militia Retirement System	10	17	12	11

At June 30, 2022, the ARMB had exposure to foreign currency risk with the following deposits and investments (in thousands):

Currency	Foreign Government Agency	Deposits	Equity	Futures	Private Equity	Rights & Warrants
Australian Dollar	\$ —	\$ 105	\$ 68,389	\$ —	\$ 586	\$ 5
Brazilian Real	4,135	575	53,673	—	—	—
Canadian Dollar	—	586	108,491	—	—	—
Chilean Peso	6,138	13	2,812	—	—	—
Colombian Peso	—	—	1,602	—	—	—
Czech Koruna	—	8	994	—	—	—
Danish Krone	—	149	50,335	—	—	—
Euro Currency	—	1,828	727,080	407	357,242	—
Hong Kong Dollar	—	223	208,611	—	—	—
Hungarian Forint	—	7	2,722	—	—	—
Iceland Krona	—	—	1,664	—	—	—
Indian Rupee	—	69	81,467	—	—	—
Indonesian Rupiah	—	33	6,878	—	—	—
Japanese Yen	—	3,294	505,173	—	—	—
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	41	2,288	—	—	—
Malaysian Ringgit	—	—	7,092	—	—	—
Mexican Peso	2,994	12	28,508	—	—	—
New Israeli Sheqel	—	113	9,796	—	—	—
New Taiwan Dollar	—	270	69,723	—	—	—
New Zealand Dollar	—	54	5,140	—	—	—
Norwegian Krone	—	18	21,055	—	—	—
Philippine Peso	—	1	3,474	—	—	—
Polish Zloty	—	9	1,378	—	—	—
Pound Sterling	—	2,260	280,072	—	67,849	—
Qatari Rial	—	10	7,552	—	—	—
Russian Ruble	—	113	—	—	—	—
Saudi Riyal	—	15	9,742	—	—	—
Singapore Dollar	—	28	29,337	—	—	—
Sol	4,340	—	—	—	—	—
South African Rand	—	31	8,539	—	—	—
South Korean Won	—	1	72,555	—	—	—
Swedish Krona	—	289	68,132	—	20,293	—
Swiss Franc	—	573	203,082	—	—	9
Thailand Baht	—	8	7,148	—	—	—
Turkish Lira	—	25	8,564	—	—	—
Uae Dirham	—	10	8,329	—	—	—
Yuan Renminbi	—	3,484	54,890	—	—	—
	<u>\$ 17,607</u>	<u>\$ 14,255</u>	<u>\$ 2,726,287</u>	<u>\$ 407</u>	<u>\$ 445,970</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

At June 30, 2022, the ARMB's Invested Assets did not have exposure to any one issuer greater than 5% of total invested assets.

Synthetic Investment Contracts

The ARMB's policy regarding concentration of credit risk for, underlying investments, and reserve is as follows:

No investment will be made if, at the time of purchase, total investment in any single issuer of investment contracts would exceed thirty-five percent of the synthetic investments contracts' total value.

No investment will be made if, at the time of the purchase, the investment could cause any single issuer, or all issuers of the securities held as supporting investments under the synthetic investment contracts to exceed the thresholds in the table below.

Investment Type	Issuer	All Issuers
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	100 %	100 %
U.S. Agency Securities	100	100
Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	50	50
Non-Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	5	50
Asset-Backed Securities	5	50
Domestic and Foreign Corporate Debt Securities	5	50
Supranational Agency and Foreign Government Entity Securities	5	50
Money Market Instruments - Nongovernmental/Agency	5	100
Custodian Short-term Investment Fund	100	100

The maximum exposure to securities rated BBB- and BBB+ is limited to twenty percent of the total value underlying synthetic investment contracts.

For the reserve, the total investment of any single issuer of money market instruments may not exceed 5 percent of the total value underlying synthetic investment contracts. This limitation does not apply to the investment funds maintained by the custodian.

Derivatives, Foreign Exchange, and Counterparty Credit Risk

The ARMB is exposed to credit risk on investment derivative instruments that are in asset positions. The ARMB has no policy of requiring collateral or other security to support derivative instruments subject to credit risk. Additionally, the ARMB has no policy regarding entering into netting arrangements when it enters into derivative instrument transactions with a counterparty, nor does the ARMB have a policy for contingencies. On June 30, 2022, the ARMB had the following derivative instruments (in thousands):

	Change in Fair Value		Fair Value		
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	Notional
Commodity Futures Long	Investment Revenue	\$ 2,259	Futures	\$ —	\$ 221
Commodity Futures Short	Investment Revenue	1,703	Futures	—	(3)
Fixed Income Futures Long	Investment Revenue	(8,532)	Futures	—	63,400
Fixed Income Futures Short	Investment Revenue	1,760	Futures	—	—
Foreign Currency Futures Long	Investment Revenue	14	Long Term Instruments	—	—
FX Forwards	Investment Revenue	4,415	Futures	(312)	158,682
Index Futures Long	Investment Revenue	(16,709)	Futures	—	33
Index Futures Short	Investment Revenue	(3,866)	Common Stock	—	—
Rights	Investment Revenue	(75)	Common Stock	5	12
Warrants	Investment Revenue	(4,617)	Common Stock	9	68

The International Equity Pool includes foreign currency forward contracts to buy and sell specified amounts of foreign currencies at specified rates on specified future dates for the purpose of hedging existing security positions. The counterparties to the foreign currency forward contracts consist of a diversified group of financial institutions. Credit risk exposure exists to the extent of nonperformance by these counterparties; however, the risk of default is considered to be remote. The market risk is limited to the difference between contractual rates and forward rates at the balance sheet date. At June 30, 2022, the ARMB had the following foreign currency risk related to derivatives (in thousands):

Currency Name	Right & Warrants	Receivables	Payables	Total Exposure
Australian Dollar	\$ 5	\$ (660)	\$ —	\$ (655)
Brazilian Real	—	(17)	255	238
Canadian Dollar	—	(186)	—	(186)
Chilean Peso	—	—	474	474
Danish Krone	—	—	8	8
Euro Currency	—	(891)	185	(706)
Japanese Yen	—	—	476	476
Mexican Peso	—	—	8	8
Pound Sterling	—	(304)	—	(304)
Sol	—	—	9	9
South Korean Won	—	—	63	63
Swedish Krona	—	—	70	70
Swiss Franc	9	198	—	207
	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ (1,860)</u>	<u>\$ 1,548</u>	<u>\$ (298)</u>

At June 30, 2022 the ARMB had no counterparty credit and counterparty concentration risk associated with its investment derivative positions.

Securities Lending

Alaska Statute 37.10.071 authorizes the ARMB to lend assets, under an agreement and for a fee, against deposited collateral of equivalent fair value. The ARMB lends marketable debt and equity securities through a contract with State Street Bank and Trust (the Bank). International equity security loans were collateralized at not less than 105 percent of their fair value. All other security loans were collateralized at not less than 102 percent of their fair value. Loaned securities and collateral were marked to market daily and collateral was received or delivered the following day, as necessary, to maintain collateral levels. The ARMB cannot pledge or sell collateral received until and unless a borrower defaults. At June 30, 2022, the ARMB had no credit risk exposure to the borrowers because the amounts the ARMB owes to the borrowers exceeded the amounts the borrowers owe the ARMB.

The fair value of securities on loan at June 30, 2022, was approximately \$55.9 million. At June 30, 2022, cash collateral received totaling \$58.0 million is reported as a securities lending payable and the fair value of the re-invested cash collateral totaling \$58.0 million is reported as security lending collateral invested in the Schedule of Invested Assets.

Cash collateral was invested in a registered 2(a)-7 money market fund. Maturities of investments in the money market fund generally did not match the maturities of the loaned securities because the lending agreements were terminable at will. Securities under loan, cash collateral and cash collateral payable are recorded on the financial schedules at fair value. The Bank and the ARMB received a fee from earnings on invested collateral. The Bank and the ARMB shared the fee paid by the borrower.

There was limited credit risk associated with the lending transactions since the ARMB was indemnified by the Bank against any loss resulting from counterparty failure or default on a loaned security or its related income distributions. The Bank further indemnified the ARMB against loss due to borrower rebates in excess of earnings on cash collateral. Indemnifications were subject to limitation relating to a force majeure event as outlined in the contract.

For the year ended June 30, 2022 there were no losses incurred as a result of securities lending transactions and there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions nor failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The State's Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) holds investments in several collective investment funds, Pooled Investments Funds, and Stable Value Fund. At June 30, 2022, Deferred Compensation Plan investments totaled \$1.055 billion.

Each participant designates how their contribution is to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participant's contributions and the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds, and reduced for administrative fees.

The carrying values of participant-directed investments at June 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	FY 2022
S&P 500 Stock Index Fund	\$ 229,832
Stable Value Fund	205,515
U.S. Small-Cap Trust	110,196
Alaska Long-Term Balanced Trust	82,617
Passive U.S. Bond Index Fund	64,136
Russell 3000 Index Fund	48,068
Environmental, Social, and Governance Fund	45,679
Alaska Balanced Trust	42,523
International Equity Fund	37,487
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2025 Trust	26,370
World Equity Ex-U.S. Index Fund	23,035
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2020 Trust	21,429
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market	20,414
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2030 Trust	17,324
Blackrock Strategic Completion Fund	15,311
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2035 Trust	13,152
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2040 Trust	12,100
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2045 Trust	9,303
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2015 Trust	8,815
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2050 Trust	7,531
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2055 Trust	6,078
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2010 Trust	3,134
MassMutual Equity Fund	2,331
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2060 Trust	1,408
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2065 Trust	761
JPMorgan SmartRetirement Blend 2020 R6	86
MassMutual Bond Fund	13
JPMorgan SmartRetirement Blend 2015 R6	6
	<u>\$ 1,054,654</u>

Additional investment information is disclosed in the financial statements issued by the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits. These financial statements are available through the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

Risk and Uncertainty

DCP invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect participants' account balances and the amounts reported in the statement of fiduciary net position.

DCP may invest in pooled separate accounts that include securities with contractual cash flows, which may include asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The value, liquidity, and related income of these securities are sensitive to changes in economic conditions, including real estate value, delinquencies or defaults, or both, and may be adversely affected by shifts in the market's perception of the issuers and changes in interest rates.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS SYSTEM

The State's Supplemental Benefits System (SBS) holds investments in several collective investment funds, a Stable Value Fund and the Pooled Investment Funds. At June 30, 2022, SBS investments totaled \$4.413 billion.

Each participant designates how their contributions are to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participant's contributions, adjusted for the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds, and reduced for administrative fees.

The carrying values of participant-directed investments at June 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>FY 2022</u>
Alaska Balanced Trust	\$ 1,046,166
Alaska Long-term Balanced Trust	678,647
Stable Value Fund	510,408
S&P 500 Stock Index Fund	434,904
U.S. Small Cap Trust	197,175
Passive U.S. Bond Index Fund	141,741
Environmental, Social, and Governance Fund	134,842
Russell 3000 Index Fund	131,132
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2055 Trust	117,453
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2050 Trust	111,622
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2045 Trust	101,237
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2025 Trust	100,684
International Equity Fund	95,882
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2030 Trust	89,771
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2035 Trust	89,117
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2040 Trust	83,465
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2020 Trust	77,643
World Equity Ex-U.S. Index Fund	72,688
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	69,735
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2015 Trust	66,992
Blackrock Strategic Completion Fund	37,325
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2060 Trust	9,486
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2010 Trust	9,089
Alaska Target Date Retirement 2065 Trust	4,570
JP Morgan Smart Retirement Blend 2015 R6	922
JP Morgan Smart Retirement Blend 2020 R6	135
	<u>\$ 4,412,831</u>

Additional investment information is disclosed in the financial statements issued by the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits. These financial statements are available through the Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

Risk and Uncertainty

SBS invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect participants' account balances and the amounts reported in the statement of fiduciary net position. SBS may invest in pooled

separate accounts that include securities with contractual cash flows, which may include asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The value, liquidity, and related income of these securities are sensitive to changes in economic conditions, including real estate value, delinquencies or defaults, or both, and may be adversely affected by shifts in the market's perception of the issuers and changes in interest rates.

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS MAINTAINED BY COMPONENT UNITS WHOSE ACCOUNTS ARE OUTSIDE OF THE STATE TREASURY

There are many component units of the State that maintain their accounts outside of the State treasury. However, the overwhelming majority of the activity is within the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC). Information on deposits and investments maintained by the other component units are available within their separately issued audit reports.

ALASKA PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION

APFC is managed by a six member board of trustees (the "Trustees" or "Board") consisting of the Department of Revenue Commissioner, one other head of a principal State department, and four governor-appointed public members with recognized competence and experience in finance, investments, or other business management-related fields. The Alaska Permanent Fund (the "Fund") assets are diversified across a wide variety of investments, in accordance with statutes, regulations, and APFC investment policies.

Investments and Related Policies

Carrying value of investments

The Fund considers all of its ownership interests in securities and other assets to be investments because they are held for the purpose of income or profit and have a present service capacity based solely on their ability to generate cash or be sold to generate cash. Investments are reported at fair value in the financial statements. Investments without a readily determinable fair value are generally reported by using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the investment. Securities transactions are recorded on the trade date that securities are purchased or sold. Unrealized gains and losses are reported as components of net change in fund balance.

State investment regulations

In accordance with Alaska Statute 37.13.120(a), the Trustees have adopted regulations designating the types of eligible investments for Fund assets. The regulations follow the prudent investor rule, requiring the exercise of judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that an institutional investor of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercises in the designation and management of large investments entrusted to it, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of funds, considering preservation of the purchasing power of the Fund over time while maximizing the expected total return from both income and the appreciation of capital.

Investment policy - Asset allocation

The Trustees have established a long-term goal of achieving a five percent real rate of return over time on the Fund's investment portfolio. To help achieve this goal, the Trustees allocate the Fund's investments among various asset classes.

At June 30, 2022, the APFC's strategic asset allocation targets were as follows:

Asset Class	Asset Class Target
Public Equity	38%
Fixed Income	20%
Private Equity and Special Opportunities	16%
Real Estate	8%
Infrastructure and Private Income	9%
Absolute Return	6%
Risk Parity	1%
Cash	2%

To allow for market fluctuations and to minimize transaction costs, the Trustees have adopted ranges that permit percentage deviations from the strategic asset allocation targets in accordance with specified reporting requirements and other procedures. Generally, for each asset class, the APFC's Chief Investment Officer has discretionary authority to permit target deviations within one specified range (referred to as the "green zone" in the investment policy); the APFC's Executive Director can approve target deviations for up to 90 days within a broader range (the "yellow zone"); and the Board can approve operating for longer than 30 days within a third range (the "red zone"). For example, the target dollar allocation for the public equities class is 38 percent, with the green zone range set at plus or minus five percent, the yellow zone range set at zero to five percent beyond the green zone, and red zone range set at greater than five percent beyond the green zone. In a similar manner, the APFC investment policy also requires the APFC to monitor relative risk (the expected investment portfolio's risk and return relative to the risk benchmark using standard industry risk measures), active budget risk (risk due to active management decisions made by managers), and limits on private investments and future commitments.

Interest Rate Risk

The APFC manages the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk in part through tracking error guidelines set forth in the APFC's investment policy. Duration is an indicator of a portfolio's market sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the major factors affecting duration are, in order of importance: maturity, prepayment frequency, level of market interest rates, size of coupon, and frequency of coupon payments. Rising interest rates generally translate into the value of fixed income investments declining, while falling interest rates are generally associated with increasing value. Effective duration attempts to account for the price sensitivity of a bond to changes in prevailing interest rates, including the effect of embedded options. As an example, for a bond portfolio with a duration of 5 years, a one percentage point parallel decline in interest rates would result in an approximate price increase on that bond portfolio of five percent.

At June 30, 2022, the Fund held fixed income investments with floating, variable, and step interest rates, valued at \$649 million. The annual interest rates ranging from zero to 15.5 percent.

Credit Risk

The APFC requires that its investment grade fixed income managers invest in domestic and non-domestic bonds that have an explicit or implied investment grade rating. Should the required ratings on an existing fixed income security fall below the minimum standards, the security must be sold within seven months. Certain high yield investment managers are allowed to invest a specified amount of funds in bonds rated below investment grade.

Custodial Credit Risk

The APFC generally requires that all investment securities at custodian banks be held in the name of the Fund or the APFC (on behalf of the Fund). For the Fund's non-domestic securities held by most sub-custodians, the APFC's primary custodian provides contractual indemnities against sub-custodial credit risk. Excess cash in custodial accounts is swept daily to a money market fund. Late deposits of cash which miss the money market sweep deadline are deposited to an interest bearing account at the custodian.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The APFC manages the Fund's concentration of credit risk by following its strategic asset allocation policy, diversifying investments among managers with varying investment styles and mandates, and monitoring tracking error. Tracking error is a measure of how closely a portfolio follows the index to which it is benchmarked. The APFC's policy for mitigating this risk of loss for fixed income and equity investments is to ensure compliance with APFC investment policy and investment manager contracts. There is no single-issuer exposure within the APFC portfolio that comprises five percent or more of the overall portfolio. Therefore, no concentration of credit risk is reported in the notes to the financial statements.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is managed through foreign currency forward contracts and by diversifying assets into various countries and currencies.

Forward Exchange Contracts

Fund managers enter into a variety of forward currency contracts in their trading activities and management of foreign currency exchange rate risk exposure. These contracts are typically intended to neutralize the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, and the contract amounts do not appear on the balance sheet. Realized gains and losses are included in the net increase/decrease in the fair value of investments at the time the contract is settled and determined based on the difference between the contract rate and the market rate at the time of maturity or closing. Unrealized gains and losses are also included in the net increase/decrease in the fair value of investments, and are calculated based on the difference between the contract rate and a forward market rate determined as of the balance sheet date.

A portion of the investment in forward exchange contracts is intended to manage, rather than neutralize, foreign currency fluctuations. Certain managers seek to control the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates within their overall portfolio strategy rather than on a security by security basis. They attempt to optimize their foreign currency exposure in a market rather than accept the natural geographical exposure to the market's currency.

Futures

Certain equity and fixed income managers for the Fund are permitted to buy and sell equity and interest rate index futures. The gross contract and fair value of futures do not appear in the balance sheets. The net unrealized gain or loss on open futures trades is included in investments on the balance sheets, based on the difference between the future's purchase price and the current value of such index futures. Realized gains and losses on futures are included in the net increase/decrease in the fair value of investments at the time the futures contract expires. The net change in unrealized gains and losses is also included in the net increase/decrease in the fair value of investments.

Cash and Temporary Investments

The amounts shown on the balance sheets as cash and temporary investments include cash on deposit at the custodian bank, cash swept to overnight investment funds, cash collateral held at derivatives brokers, U.S. Treasury bills, commercial paper, and the net fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts. The APFC's asset allocation includes approximately two percent in cash. APFC's investment policy specifies that funds dedicated to this portion of the asset allocation will be invested in money market funds or fixed income securities with weighted-average maturities of no greater than 24 months.

Cash and temporary investments, which include the market values of foreign currency (FX) and FX forward exchange contracts, are summarized as follows at June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Cash	\$	152,106
Pooled Funds		1,642,066
Commercial Paper		39,558
U.S. Treasury Bills		2,174,013
FX Forward Exchange Contracts		42,662
Total Cash and Temporary Investments	\$	<u>4,050,405</u>

Uninvested cash was held at the custodian, sub-custodian, or derivatives broker banks, primarily in interest-bearing accounts. All pooled funds were invested in a money market fund. U.S. Treasury bills are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Marketable Debt Securities

Marketable debt securities at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows (in thousands), categorized by debt instrument type and by country of registration:

	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/(Losses)
U.S. Treasury and Government Notes/Bonds	\$ 2,370,389	\$ 2,250,552	\$ (119,837)
Mortgage-backed Securities	1,972,826	1,901,040	(71,786)
U.S. Corporate Bonds	5,952,642	5,334,084	(618,558)
Commercial Mortgage/Asset-backed Securities	682,365	627,443	(54,922)
Non-U.S. Treasury and Government Bonds	1,947,074	1,723,348	(223,726)
Non-U.S. Corporate Bonds	808,325	734,486	(73,839)
Commingled and exchange traded funds	1,417,264	1,397,354	(19,910)
Total Marketable Debt Securities	<u>\$ 15,150,885</u>	<u>\$ 13,968,307</u>	<u>\$ (1,182,578)</u>

Marketable Debt Credit Ratings

To manage credit risk for marketable debt securities, the APFC monitors fair values of all securities daily and routinely reviews its investment holdings' credit ratings. For accounts with an investment grade mandate, issues falling below the minimum standards are required to be sold within seven months of the downgrade date. Minimum standards are a Standard & Poor's Corporation rating BBB or better, or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. rating of Baa or better, or a comparable rating by another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO) or by a recognized rating service in the jurisdiction of the issuer. Accounts with high yield mandates are allowed to hold positions in assets with below investment grade ratings (high yield bonds). For purposes of this note, if credit ratings differ among the NRSROs used, the rating with the highest degree of risk (the lowest rating) is reported.

At June 30, 2022, the Fund's credit ratings for its marketable debt securities are as follows (in thousands):

NRSRO Quality Rating	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Total Fair Value	Percent of Holdings
AAA	\$ 475,931	\$ 292,950	\$ 768,881	5.50 %
AA	497,042	388,283	885,325	6.34
A	1,359,805	351,492	1,711,297	12.25
BBB	2,699,614	499,360	3,198,974	22.90
BB	705,978	156,814	862,792	6.18
B	210,315	23,542	233,857	1.68
CCC	3,624	3,015	6,639	0.05
CC	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—
D	28	104,866	104,894	0.75
Total Fair Value of Rated Debt Securities	5,952,337	1,820,322	7,772,659	55.65
Commingled and exchange traded funds	996,698	400,656	1,397,354	10.00
Not Rated	13,897	679,287	693,184	4.96
U.S. Government Explicitly Backed by the U.S. Government (AA)	2,632,095	—	2,632,095	18.84
U.S. Government Implicitly Backed by the U.S. Government (AA)	1,473,015	—	1,473,015	10.55
Total Fair Value Debt Securities	\$ 11,068,042	\$ 2,900,265	\$ 13,968,307	100.00 %

Marketable Debt Duration

To manage its interest rate risk on marketable debt securities, the APFC monitors fair values daily and routinely reviews portfolio duration in comparison to established benchmarks. At June 30, 2022, the effective duration by investment type, based on fair value, is as follows:

	Percent of Bond Holdings	Duration (Years)
Domestic Bonds		
Treasury and Government Notes/Bonds	20.33 %	6.70
Mortgage-backed Securities	17.18	6.85
Corporate Bonds	48.19	8.02
Commercial Mortgage and Asset-backed Securities	5.29	3.43
Commingled and Exchange Traded Funds	9.01	—
Total Domestic Bonds	100.00 %	6.58
Non-domestic Bonds		
Treasury and Government Bonds	59.42 %	7.47
Corporate Bonds	25.33	7.75
Commercial Mortgage and Asset-backed Securities	1.44	1.23
Commingled and Exchange Traded Funds	13.81	—
Total Non-domestic Bonds	100.00 %	6.42

Preferred and Common Stock

Direct investments in preferred and common stock are held by the APFC's custodian bank on behalf of the Fund. The Fund also invests in commingled stock funds, which are held by the custodian bank of the fund manager on behalf of fund investors, and equity index futures, which are held at the prime broker.

Preferred and common stocks and commingled stock funds at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands) which include the net fair value of equity index futures of \$(1.4) million:

	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains/ (Losses)
Direct Investments			
Domestic Stock	\$ 12,377,124	\$ 13,658,150	\$ 1,281,026
Non-domestic Stock	12,339,879	11,925,570	(414,309)
Commingled Funds	207,742	195,138	(12,604)
Total Preferred and Common Stock	<u>\$ 24,924,745</u>	<u>\$ 25,778,858</u>	<u>\$ 854,113</u>

Foreign Currency Exposure

Foreign currency risk is managed by the international investment managers in part through their decisions to enter into foreign currency forward contracts. Foreign currency risk is also managed through the diversification of assets in various countries and currencies.

At June 30, 2022, the Fund's cash holdings, foreign currency forward contracts, non-domestic public and private equity, and debt securities had exposure to foreign currency risk as follows (shown in U.S. dollar equivalent at fair value and based on the currency in which the securities are held and traded) (in thousands):

Foreign Currency	Cash and Equivalents	Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts	Equity, Private Debt, Real Estate, Infrastructure	Marketable Debt	Total Foreign Currency Exposure
Australian Dollar	\$ (418)	\$ (53,215)	\$ 303,548	\$ 39,788	\$ 289,703
Brazil Real	1,254	(363)	132,199	—	133,090
Canadian Dollar	(1,258)	(45,001)	647,036	39,010	639,787
Chilean Peso	120	—	6,095	—	6,215
Chinese Yuan Renminbi	3,932	(185,112)	293,303	179,644	291,767
Columbian Peso	466	(6,401)	1,212	5,283	560
Czech Koruna	11	—	1,354	—	1,365
Danish Krone	830	(17,065)	150,600	16,463	150,828
Egyptian Pound	7	(10)	944	—	941
Euro Currency	8,260	(601,279)	3,423,172	500,756	3,330,909
Hong Kong Dollar	9,984	(13,381)	976,107	—	972,710
Hungarian Forint	240	(1,225)	5,578	922	5,515
Indian Rupee	3,736	—	312,772	—	316,508
Indonesian Rupiah	374	(24,716)	79,768	23,065	78,491
Israeli Shekel	723	(15,565)	59,379	15,312	59,849
Japanese Yen	13,271	(416,825)	1,124,784	400,598	1,121,828
Kuwaiti Dinar	13	—	1,592	—	1,605
Malaysian Ringgit	553	(21,065)	28,113	20,277	27,878
Mexican Peso	278	(12,959)	61,046	12,907	61,272
New Taiwan Dollar	3,067	(3,202)	402,027	—	401,892
New Zealand Dollar	1,192	(12,920)	17,793	12,119	18,184
Norwegian Krone	(60)	(10,404)	90,397	10,476	90,409
Pakistan Rupee	4	—	285	—	289
Peruvian Sol	653	(11,809)	—	13,095	1,939
Phillipines Peso	80	—	7,819	—	7,899
Polish Zloty	259	—	41,800	—	42,059
Pound Sterling	3,594	(186,967)	1,129,360	121,358	1,067,345
Qatari Riyal	271	—	40,988	—	41,259
Russian Ruble	94	—	59,211	1,728	61,033
Saudi Arabian Riyal	739	—	80,931	—	81,670
Singapore Dollar	890	(3,734)	51,293	4,753	53,202
South African Rand	647	163	81,993	—	82,803
South Korean Won	2,526	(47,263)	363,710	45,765	364,738
Swedish Krona	1,907	(719)	187,177	—	188,365
Swiss Franc	2,595	(4,663)	367,981	—	365,913
Thailand Baht	167	(3,866)	46,965	4,112	47,378
Turkish Lira	256	—	13,574	—	13,830
UAE Dirham	16	—	16,616	—	16,632
Total foreign currency exposure	\$ 61,273	\$ (1,699,566)	\$ 10,608,522	\$ 1,467,431	\$ 10,437,660

Cash amounts in the schedule include receivables, payables, and cash balances in each related currency. If payables exceed receivables and cash balances in a currency, then the total cash balance for that currency will appear as a negative value. The remaining Fund investments are denominated in U.S. dollars and are not included in the schedule above.

Real Estate

The Fund holds a variety of real estate interests, including directly owned real estate, real estate investment trusts, multi-family and industrial real estate operating companies, private real estate funds, and other entities in which the assets consist primarily

of real property. The Fund's directly owned real estate is through ownership of interests in corporations, limited liability companies, and partnerships that hold title to the real estate. External institutional real estate management firms administer the majority of the Fund's directly owned real estate investments. An internal real estate management program was initiated during FY 2021 and two existing direct holdings were moved into this program. The Fund also holds a portfolio of real estate loans collateralized by income-producing, institutional real estate in the United States; these are administered by an external institutional real estate management firm.

The APFC periodically reviews real estate investments for other than temporary impairment. During FY 2022, it was determined that one direct real estate holding was impaired because it was more likely than not that the Fund would not recover the carrying cost over the remaining estimated holding period of the asset. In order to reflect the impairment in statutory net income and fund balance classifications, \$219.5 million of unrealized losses were realized through a write-down of cost to fair value.

Real estate investments at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Real Estate Investment Trusts	\$ 875,976	\$ 987,913	\$ 111,937
Real Estate Funds and Notes	1,248,987	1,552,958	303,971
American Homes 4 Rent II	101,659	170,433	68,774
Directly Owned Real Estate			
Retail	714,005	1,704,483	990,478
Office	1,077,572	1,362,502	284,930
Hotel	59,403	67,993	8,590
Industrial	110,952	662,664	551,712
Multifamily	168,734	349,120	180,386
Development	231,092	241,431	10,339
Total Real Estate	<u>\$ 4,588,380</u>	<u>\$ 7,099,497</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,117</u>

Alternative Investments

Alternative investments include the Fund's investments in absolute return and risk parity strategies, private equity, infrastructure, and private credit. The APFC periodically reviews alternative investments for other than temporary impairment.

Absolute return strategies are investments in specialized funds that seek to deliver returns that are largely uncorrelated with traditional market driven asset classes. The Fund invested in two absolute return limited partnerships in which the Fund was the only limited partner ("fund-of-one"); both are currently in liquidation. The Fund also holds direct hedge fund investments in which the Fund is one of many limited partners. Risk parity strategies also seek to deliver returns that are largely uncorrelated with global public markets; however, they do so through allocation of risk rather than allocation of capital. External investment management services for both strategies are provided by institutional investment managers who have acknowledged their status as fiduciaries to the Fund. Because of the off-exchange and private nature of many absolute return strategies, investments may have no readily determinable fair value, and the estimated fair values could differ significantly from values that would be obtained in a market transaction for the assets. Risk parity strategy investments are generally more liquid but may also not have readily determinable fair value depending on the underlying investments of a given fund. For both strategies, each manager provides the Fund with fair value estimates of partnership interests and undergoes an annual independent audit.

The Fund holds private equity through investments in limited liability companies and limited partnerships that typically invest in unlisted, illiquid common and preferred stock and, to a lesser degree, subordinated and senior debt of companies that are in most instances privately held. The APFC has hired external advisors to assist in the selection of private equity holdings diversified by geography and strategy. Private equity is funded slowly over time as opportunities are identified by APFC staff, the external advisors, and the underlying fund managers. The underlying private equity funds provide the Fund with fair value estimates of the investments utilizing the most current information available. In addition, the external advisors review the fair value estimates and the underlying private equity funds undergo annual independent audits. Private equity investments by their nature generally have no readily determinable fair value, and the estimated fair values may differ significantly from values that would be obtained in a market transaction for the assets. During FY 2022, it was determined that nine private equity funds were

impaired because it was more likely than not that the Fund would not recover their carrying cost over the remaining estimated holding period of the assets. In order to reflect the impairment in statutory net income and fund balance classifications, \$38.6 million of unrealized losses were realized through a write-down of cost to fair value. These impairments have no impact on the carrying value of investments or on the net increase in the fair value of private equity investments.

Infrastructure investments involve ownership or operating agreements in essential long-term service assets with high barriers to entry. Examples of infrastructure assets include: toll roads; airports; deep water ports; communication towers; and energy generation, storage and transmission facilities. Investments in this asset class are expected to have inflation protection attributes and exhibit low correlations with other major asset classes in the Fund's investment strategy. The Fund holds infrastructure investments through commingled funds organized as limited partnerships whose investment managers provide periodic fair value estimates and undergo annual independent audits. Infrastructure investments by their nature generally have no readily determinable fair value, and the estimated fair values may differ significantly from values that would be obtained in a market transaction for the assets. During FY 2022 it was determined that no infrastructure funds were impaired.

The Fund invests in private credit through limited partnerships that invest either directly in distressed or mezzanine debt, or in commingled limited liability funds with a distressed debt or credit opportunity focus. These investments are funded over time as opportunities arise. The limited partnerships and funds undergo annual independent audits. Private credit investments by their nature generally have no readily determinable fair value, and the estimated fair values may differ significantly from values that would be obtained in a market transaction for the assets.

During FY 2022, no private credit funds were determined to be impaired.

Alternative investments at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains
Absolute Return	\$ 3,802,233	\$ 5,075,585	\$ 1,273,352
Private Equity	9,220,244	15,544,805	6,324,561
Infrastructure	2,146,698	3,014,987	868,289
Private Credit	2,181,719	2,527,914	346,195
Total Alternative Investments	<u>\$ 17,350,894</u>	<u>\$ 26,163,291</u>	<u>\$ 8,812,397</u>

Securities Lending

State regulations at 15 AAC 137.510 and APFC investment policy authorize the APFC to enter into securities lending transactions on behalf of the Fund. Through a contract with the Bank of New York Mellon (the Bank), the Fund lends marketable debt and equity securities to borrowers who are banks and broker-dealers. The loans are collateralized with cash or certain marketable securities. Under APFC's contract with the Bank, the Bank must mark the loaned securities and collateral to the market daily, and the loan agreements require the borrowers to maintain the collateral at not less than 102 percent of the fair value of the loaned securities for domestic securities (and non-domestic loaned securities denominated in U.S. dollars) and not less than 105 percent of the fair value for other non-domestic loaned securities. The APFC can sell securities that are on loan. If a borrower fails to return the loaned securities (borrower default), the Bank can use cash collateral (and the proceeds on the sale of any non-cash collateral) to purchase replacement securities. Generally, the APFC is protected from credit risk associated with the lending transactions through indemnification by the Bank against losses resulting from counterparty failure, the reinvestment of cash collateral, default on collateral investments, or a borrower's failure to return loaned securities.

Cash collateral received for loaned securities is reported on the Fund's balance sheets and invested by the Bank on behalf of the Fund. As of June 30, 2022, such investments were in overnight repurchase agreements that had a weighted-average-maturity of one day. The average term of the loans was also one day. At June 30, 2022 the value of securities on loan is as follows (in thousands):

Fair Value of Securities on Loan, Secured by Cash Collateral	\$ 4,444,929
Cash Collateral	4,576,507
Fair Value of Securities on Loan, Secured by Non-cash Collateral	5,734,690
Non-cash Collateral	6,341,254

The Fund receives 80 percent of earnings derived from securities lending transactions, and the Bank retains 20 percent. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Fund incurred no losses from securities lending transactions. The Fund received income of \$29.0 million from securities lending for the year ended June 30, 2022, which is included in the real estate and other income line on the statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

Fair Value Measurement

Various inputs are used in valuing the investments held by the Fund. GAAP establishes a hierarchy of inputs used to value investments emphasizing observable inputs and minimizing unobservable inputs. These input levels are summarized as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical assets in an active market.

Level 2 - Inputs, other than quoted prices, that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs should only be used to the extent that observable inputs are not available for a particular asset.

Investments measured using NAV per share as a practical expedient to fair value are not categorized into input levels. The input levels used to measure the Fund's investments and derivative instruments at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Measured Using Input Levels			Measured Using	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
Marketable Debt Securities	\$ 3,614,209	\$ 10,338,193	\$ 15,905	\$ —	\$ 13,968,307
Preferred and Common Stock	25,870,070	—	13	—	25,870,083
Real Estate	988,367	—	—	6,111,130	7,099,497
Absolute Return	—	—	—	5,075,585	5,075,585
Private credit	—	—	—	2,527,914	2,527,914
Private equity	—	—	—	15,453,580	15,453,580
Infrastructure	—	—	—	3,014,987	3,014,987
Total Investments	<u>\$ 30,472,646</u>	<u>\$ 10,338,193</u>	<u>\$ 15,918</u>	<u>\$ 32,183,196</u>	<u>\$ 73,009,953</u>

Marketable debt securities and preferred and common stock classified as level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt securities classified as level 2 are valued using matrix pricing and those valued at level 3 are term loans.

Publicly traded real estate investment trusts are valued using prices quoted in active markets and are reported as level 1. Directly held real estate, real estate debt investments, and private real estate funds are reported at the NAV of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. The underlying directly owned real estate investments are subject to annual appraisals and audits.

Absolute return investments are reported at NAV of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. Absolute return investments undergo annual independent financial statement audits. The redemption notice period is from 1-91 days and the frequency of redemption is daily to quarterly.

Private credit investments are reported at NAV of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. Private credit investments undergo annual independent financial statement audits. Redemptions are not allowed and the usual life of these investments is 5-7 years.

Private equity investments are reported at NAV of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. Private equity investments undergo annual independent financial statement audits. Redemptions are not allowed and the usual life of these investments is 10-12 years.

Infrastructure investments are reported at the NAV of the capital account balance nearest to the balance sheet date, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. Infrastructure investments undergo annual independent financial statement audits. Redemptions are not allowed and the usual life of these investments is 5-7 years.

Investment Income by Source

Investment income during the year ended June 30, 2022, is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Interest	
Marketable Debt Securities	\$ 448,266
Short-term	7,880
Total Interest	<u>\$ 456,146</u>
Total Dividends	<u>\$ 696,785</u>
Real Estate and Other Income	
Directly Owned Real Estate Income, Net of Fees	\$ 89,821
Real Estate Investment Trust Income, Net of Fees	28,373
Real Estate Fund and Notes, Net of Fees	42,925
Absolute Return Income, Net of Fees	10
Private Credit Income, Net of Fees	69,981
Infrastructure Income, Net of Fees	43,200
Private Equity Income, Net of Fees	204,730
Class Action Litigation Income	22,664
Security Lending, Commission Recapture, and Other Income	29,467
Total Real Estate and Other Income	<u>\$ 531,171</u>

Foreign Exchange Contracts, Futures and Off-Balance Sheet Risk

Certain APFC external investment managers enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts (FX forward contracts) to buy and sell specified amounts of foreign currencies for the Fund at specified rates and future dates for the purpose of managing or optimizing foreign currency exposure. The maturity periods for outstanding contracts at June 30, 2022 ranged between one and 114 days.

The counterparties to the FX forward contracts consisted of a diversified group of financial institutions. The Fund is exposed to credit risk to the extent of non-performance by these counterparties. The Fund's market risk as of June 30, 2022 is limited to the difference between contractual rates and forward market rates determined at the end of the fiscal year.

Activity and balances related to FX forward contracts for FY 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Balances at June 30, 2022:	
Face Value of FX Forward Contracts	\$ 1,867,092
Net Unrealized Gains (losses) on FX Forward Contracts	42,662
Fair Value of FX Forward Contracts	<u>\$ 1,909,754</u>
Activity for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022	
Change in Unrealized Gains	\$ 17,923
Realized Gains (losses)	156,428
Net Increase (decrease) in Fair Value of FX Forward Contracts	<u>\$ 174,351</u>

Certain APFC equity investment managers are permitted to trade in equity index futures for the Fund's account, and the internal fixed income management team trades U.S. Treasury index futures. Equity index futures are traded in both domestic and

non-domestic markets based on an underlying stock exchange value. Equity and fixed income index futures are settled with cash for the net difference between the trade price and the settle price.

Activity and balances related to futures in equity accounts for FY 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Balances at June 30, 2022:	
Face Value of Equity Index Futures	\$ (1,996)
Net Unrealized Gains (losses) on Futures	(1,366)
Fair Value of Equity Index Futures	<u>\$ (3,362)</u>
Activity for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022	
Change in Unrealized Gains (losses)	\$ (10,503)
Realized Gains (losses)	(25,948)
Net Increase (decrease) in Fair Value of Equity Index Futures	<u>\$ (36,451)</u>

Activity and balances related to futures in fixed income accounts for FY 2022 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

Balances at June 30, 2022:	
Face Value of U.S. Treasury Index Futures	\$ 36,314
Net Unrealized Gains (losses) on Futures	3,556
Fair Value of U.S. Treasury Index Futures	<u>\$ 39,870</u>
Activity for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022	
Change in Unrealized Gains (losses)	\$ 9,276
Realized Gains	40,964
Net Increase in Fair Value of U.S. Treasury Index Futures	<u>\$ 50,240</u>

The face value of FX forward contracts and futures shown in these schedules is not required to be included in the Fund's balance sheets. All other activity amounts shown above are included in the Fund's financial statements on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangibles, and infrastructure items (highways, bridges, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental and business-type activity columns of the government-wide financial statements. Intangibles are grouped with the asset class they most resemble except for leases, which are grouped under intangible assets. Easements and right of way are grouped with land, and software is grouped with equipment.

Capitalization policy and useful lives for capital assets are as follows:

Capital Asset	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Capitalize at Value	Useful Life	Capitalize at Value	Useful Life
Land	All	Indefinite	All	Indefinite
Infrastructure	\$ 1,000,000	15-75	\$ 100,000	5-40
Buildings	1,000,000	50	100,000	10-40
Intangible Assets and Computer Software	500,000	3-7		
Building Improvements	100,000	15	All	5-40
Machinery/Equipment	100,000	3-60	5,000	5-10
Construction in Progress				

When a proprietary or fiduciary fund has its own capitalization policy, capital assets will be capitalized under that policy rather than in accordance with the above table.

State of Alaska art, library reserve, and museum collections that are considered inexhaustible, in that their value does not diminish over time, are not capitalized. These assets are held for public exhibition, education, or research rather than financial gain, and are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are used to acquire other items for collections.

Capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Intangible - Easements and Right-of-Way	\$ 698	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 711
Land	383	—	—	383
Construction in progress	1,492	639	(479)	1,652
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>2,573</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>(479)</u>	<u>2,746</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,009	41	—	2,050
Intangible - Software	318	27	—	345
Equipment	1,245	27	(13)	1,259
Infrastructure	10,765	421	(1)	11,185
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>14,337</u>	<u>516</u>	<u>(14)</u>	<u>14,839</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(620)	(63)	—	(683)
Intangible - Software	(256)	(32)	—	(288)
Equipment	(681)	(47)	11	(717)
Infrastructure	(7,115)	(395)	5	(7,505)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,672)</u>	<u>(537)</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>(9,193)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>5,665</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5,646</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 8,238</u>	<u>\$ 631</u>	<u>\$ (477)</u>	<u>\$ 8,392</u>

The beginning balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. See Note 14 for additional information.

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Lease assets being amortized:				
Buildings	293	13	—	306
Total lease assets being amortized	<u>293</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>306</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	—	(42)	—	(42)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>—</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(42)</u>
Total lease assets being depreciated, net	<u>293</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>264</u>
Lease assets, net	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ (29)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 264</u>

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, capital assets and lease assets for internal service funds are included as part of the above schedules for governmental activities.

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31
Construction in Progress	23	55	(71)	7
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>(71)</u>	<u>38</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,140	15	—	1,155
Equipment	150	2	(2)	150
Infrastructure	1,115	54	—	1,169
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,405</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>2,474</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(569)	(32)	—	(601)
Equipment	(113)	(8)	2	(119)
Infrastructure	(636)	(35)	—	(671)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,318)</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(1,391)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>1,087</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,083</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,141</u>	<u>\$ 51</u>	<u>\$ (71)</u>	<u>\$ 1,121</u>

The following relates to the land owned by the State:

The total state entitlement amounts to approximately 105.8 million acres, 102.6 million of which was received through the Statehood Act. In accordance with the Alaska Statehood Act section 6(g), Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, section 906(c), 100.6 million acres have been patented or “tentatively approved.”

The State disposes of various land parcels through several programs. However, the State generally retains the subsurface rights of the land upon disposal.

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to the functions of the primary government as follows (in millions):

Governmental Activities:	Capital Assets	Leases
General Government	\$ 23	\$ 10
Education	18	0
Health and Human Services	25	0
Law and Justice	7	3
Natural Resources	4	0
Development	1	0
Public Protection	9	1
Transportation	421	27
University	—	—
Depreciation on capital assets held by the state's internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their use of the assets.	29	—
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 537</u>	<u>\$ 41</u>
Business-Type Activities:		
Enterprise	\$ 75	

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

The estimated useful lives of capital assets range from 4 to 50 years. Intangibles are reported separately in the notes to the financial statements; however, on the face of the financial statements, intangibles that are not depreciated are grouped with the asset class they most resemble. Easements and Right-of-Way are grouped with Construction in Progress.

The following table summarizes net capital assets reported by the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2022 (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Intangible - Easements and Right-of-Way	\$ 20	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ 31
Land	121	11	—	132
Museum Collections	7	—	—	7
Construction in Progress	302	83	(89)	296
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>450</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>466</u>
Capital assets being depreciated/depleted:				
Intangible - Software	2	—	—	2
Intangible - Right of Use	34	—	—	34
Land	4	—	—	4
Library Books	55	—	(2)	53
Buildings	2,843	27	—	2,870
Equipment	1,000	35	(8)	1,027
Infrastructure	2,241	32	—	2,273
Total capital assets being depreciated/depleted	<u>6,179</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>6,263</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/depletion for:				
Intangible - Software	(2)	—	—	(2)
Intangible - Right of Use	(12)	(1)	—	(13)
Land	(1)	—	—	(1)
Library Books	(48)	(1)	2	(47)
Buildings	(1,432)	(82)	—	(1,514)
Equipment	(636)	(48)	7	(677)
Infrastructure	(1,204)	(69)	—	(1,273)
Total accumulated depreciation/depletion	<u>(3,335)</u>	<u>(201)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>(3,527)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated/depleted, net	<u>2,844</u>	<u>(107)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2,736</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,294</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (90)</u>	<u>\$ 3,202</u>

University of Alaska art and museum collections, which are capitalized but not depreciated, are held for public exhibition, education, or research rather than financial gain, and are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved. Proceeds from the sale of collection items are used to acquire other items for collections.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Lease assets not being amortized:				
Land	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Museum Collections	—	—	—	—
Construction in Progress	—	—	—	—
Total lease assets not being amortized	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Lease assets being amortized:				
Land	2	1	—	3
Library Books	—	—	—	—
Buildings	3	2	—	5
Equipment	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure	—	—	—	—
Total lease assets being amortized	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Land	—	—	—	—
Library Books	—	—	—	—
Buildings	(1)	(1)	—	(2)
Equipment	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure	—	—	—	—
Total accumulated amortization	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Total lease assets being amortized, net	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6</u>
Lease assets, net	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

NOTE 6 – SHORT-TERM DEBT, BONDS PAYABLE AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**A. SUMMARY OF CHANGES**Short-Term Debt

Two enterprise funds, the Alaska Clean Water Fund and the Alaska Drinking Water Fund issued revenue anticipation bonds during FY 2022 totaling \$1,901 thousand and \$2,200 thousand respectively. The proceeds were used to fund the State share of loan distributions and administration costs. In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency regulations, interest and investment earnings were then used to retire the revenue anticipation notes.

Long-Term Liabilities

The following table summarizes changes in long-term liabilities for Governmental Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	\$ 310,673	\$ 321,813	\$ 323,744	\$ 308,742	\$ 3,970
General obligation debt	725,097	—	51,294	673,803	43,021
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements	3,859	—	2,790	1,069	800
Leases and transfer of ownership	453,674	13,193	46,085	420,782	47,029
Unearned revenue	627,454	790,461	1,054,903	363,012	129,672
Certificates of participation	22,097	—	2,227	19,870	2,474
Compensated absences	198,326	171,528	178,064	191,790	156,842
Claims and judgments	216,841	28,239	58,683	186,397	30,078
Pollution remediation	130,533	8,611	14,037	125,107	12,511
Other noncurrent liabilities	35,390	79,433	77,000	37,823	537
Net pension liability	5,026,565	491	2,698,948	2,328,108	—
Net OPEB liability	3,299	—	3,299	—	—
Total	\$ 7,753,808	\$ 1,413,769	\$ 4,511,074	\$ 4,656,503	\$ 426,934

The beginning balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. See Note 14 for additional information.

Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for internal service funds are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities.

The General Fund in which the leases and transfer of ownership contracts are recorded typically liquidate these liabilities. The compensated absence obligations are typically liquidated by the funds incurring the related salaries and wages. Claims and judgments attributable to governmental activities will generally be liquidated by the General Fund, except for the payments by Capital Project Funds for the rebate of arbitrage. Certain claims and judgment liquidations will receive proportional federal reimbursement. Other non-current liabilities due within one year will be liquidated by the General Fund and those due after one year will be liquidated by the Reclamation Bonding Pool, a special revenue fund.

The Internal Revenue Code and arbitrage regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service require rebate to the federal government of excess investment earnings on bond proceeds if the yield on those earnings exceeds the effective yield on the related tax-exempt bonds issued. Arbitrage rebates payable are reported under claims and judgments.

The following table summarizes changes in long-term liabilities for business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands):

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	\$ 339,059	\$ 105,152	\$ 165,797	\$ 278,414	\$ 6,080
Unearned revenue	9,367	19,495	8,162	20,700	18,163
Compensated absences	5,254	4,169	4,008	5,415	3,977
Pollution remediation	6,186	3,120	618	8,688	868
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	34,575	24,050	17,288	41,337	—
Net pension liability	63,429	77	5,888	57,618	—
Net OPEB liability	106	—	106	—	—
Total	\$ 457,976	\$ 156,063	\$ 201,867	\$ 412,172	\$ 29,088

The beginning balance was restated for unearned revenue. See Note 14 for additional information.

B. NET PENSION LIABILITY

Net Pension Liability is recorded in the schedule of long-term liabilities above. The PERS and TRS total pension liability for the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2020, which were rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The JRS and NGNMRS total pension liability for the June 30, 2021 measurement date was determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2020. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021:

System	Investment Rate of Return	Inflation Rate	Salary Scale Increases
PERS	7.38%, net of pension plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation of 2.50% and a real return of 4.88%	2.5%	Graded by service, from 7.75% to 2.75% for Peace Officer/Firefighter Graded by service from 6.75% to 2.75% for all others
TRS	7.38%, net of pension plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation rate of 2.50% and a real return of 4.88%	2.5%	Based on service, from 6.75% to 2.75%
JRS	7.38%, net of pension plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation rate of 2.50% and a real rate of return 4.88%	2.5%	0% for FY 2021 through FY 2024, 3.62% per year thereafter
NGNMRS	7%, net of pension plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation rate of 2.50% and a real rate of return of 4.88%	2.5%	None

PERS pre-commencement and post-commencement mortality rates were based upon the 2013-2017 actual mortality experience. Pre-commencement mortality rates were based on 100 percent of the RP-2014 employee table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 91 percent of male and 96 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 healthy annuitant table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Disabilities are assumed to be occupational 75 percent of the time for Peace Officer/Firefighters, 40 percent of the time for others. Post-disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disability table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation.

TRS pre-commencement and post-commencement mortality rates were based upon the 2013-2017 actual mortality experience. Pre-commencement mortality rates were based on 100 percent of the RP-2014 white-collar employee table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 93 percent of male and 90 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 white-collar healthy annuitant table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Disabilities are assumed to result from

occupational causes 15 percent of the time. Post-disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disabled table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 valuation.

JRS pre-commencement mortality rates were based on 100 percent of the RP-2014 white-collar employee table, benefit weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 93 percent of male and 90 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 white-collar healthy annuitant table, benefit weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disability table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumption used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, except the salary increase and the pensioner benefit increase assumption were modified to be 0 percent per year for FY 2021 through FY 2024, and 3.62 percent per year thereafter to better reflect expected short-term experience.

NGNMRS pre-commencement mortality rates were based on 100 percent of the RP-2014 employee table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 91 percent of male and 96 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 healthy annuitant table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disabled table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 roll-forward actuarial valuation.

For PERS, TRS, JRS, and NGNMRS, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 are summarized in the next table (note that the rates shown exclude the inflation component):

System	Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Allocation	Range
PERS/TRS	Broad Domestic Equity	6.63%	28.00%	+/- 6%
	Global Equity (non-U.S.)	5.41	19.00	+/- 4
	Aggregate Bonds	0.76	22.00	+/- 10
	Opportunistic	4.39	6.00	+/- 4
	Real Assets	3.16	13.00	+/- 7
	Private Equity	9.29	12.00	+/- 6
	Cash Equivalents	0.13	—	—
JRS	Domestic Equity	6.63	28.00	+/- 6
	Global Equity (non-U.S.)	5.41	19.00	+/- 4
	Aggregate Bonds	0.76	22.00	+/- 10
	Opportunistic	4.39	6.00	+/- 4
	Real Assets	3.16	13.00	+/- 7
	Private Equity	9.29	12.00	+/- 6
	Cash Equivalents	0.13	—	—
NGNMRS	Broad Domestic Equity	6.63	20.00	+/- 6
	Global Equity (non-U.S.)	5.41	13.00	+/- 4
	Aggregate Bonds	0.76	46.00	+/- 10
	Opportunistic	4.39	6.00	+/- 4
	Real Assets	3.16	7.00	+/- 4
	Private Equity	9.29	8.00	+/- 4
	Cash Equivalents	0.13	—	—

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.38 percent for PERS, TRS and JRS which is no change from the June 30, 2020 measurement. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7 percent for NGNMRS which is no change from the June 30, 2020 measurement. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer and the nonemployer State contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy, which meets State statutes. Based on those assumptions, the System Pension Plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB 68. In the event benefit payments are not covered by the plan's fiduciary net position, a municipal bond rate would be used to discount the benefit payments not covered by the System Pension Plans' fiduciary net position. The S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index rate was 2.18 percent as of June 30, 2021.

In FY 2022, the Alaska Retirement Management Board adopted a change to the discount rate for PERS, TRS, and JRS which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2022. The discount rate reduced from 7.38% to 7.25%. Although the exact effect of this change is not known, it is expected to be significant.

The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) for each plan as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the respective plans' net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	1% Decrease 6.38%	Discount Rate 7.38%	1% Increase 8.38%
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 2,660,525	\$ 1,796,269	\$ 1,070,184
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability/(asset)	313,477	211,646	126,095
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability/(asset)	10,510	5,198	725
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability/(asset)	31,011	15,339	2,139
Primary Government's JRS net pension liability/(asset)	(2,287)	(26,331)	(46,610)
	1% Decrease 6%	Discount Rate 7%	1% Increase 8%
Primary Government's NGNMRS net pension liability/(asset)	\$ (22,132)	\$ (24,585)	\$ (26,682)

The State's proportion of the net pension liability for the defined benefits multiple employer plans were based on projections of the present value of the State's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers from July 1, 2021 to a projected fully funded year of 2039. At June 30, 2021 the proportionate share of the net pension liability attributed to the State was 54.73 percent (48.96 percent for the primary government and 5.77 percent for the discrete component units) for the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and 2.58 percent (0.65 for the primary government and 1.93 for the discrete component units) for the Teacher's Retirement System (TRS). This was an increase of 0.86 percent (0.12 percent decrease for the primary government and 0.98 percent increase for the discrete component units) for PERS and an increase of 0.51 percent (0.00 percent increase for the primary government and 0.51 percent increase for the discrete component units) for TRS from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized pension expense of \$14,349 thousand ((\$29,075) thousand for the primary government and \$43,424 thousand for the discrete component units) broken out by plan as follows (in thousands):

<u>Systems</u>	<u>Pension Expense</u>
Public Employees' Retirement System - Primary Government	\$ (11,725)
Public Employees' Retirement System - Discrete Component Units	40,762
Teachers' Retirement System - Primary Government	(678)
Teachers' Retirement System - Discrete Component Units	2,662
Judicial Retirement System - Primary Government	(13,507)
Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System - Primary Government	(3,165)

At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension plans from the following sources by plan (in thousands):

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
PERS			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ 7,958
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	708,354
	Changes in Proportions and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	1,279
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	248,138	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	938
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	83,462
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	8,622	261
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	23,737	—
TRS			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	50
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	5,367
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	13	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,147	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	147
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	15,836
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	1,770	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	923	—
JRS			
Primary Government	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	29,413
	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	1,265	—
	Changes in Assumptions	—	11,796
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	10,823	—
NGNMRS			
Primary Government	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	4,562
	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experiences	—	269
	Changes in Assumptions	1,878	—

\$284,768 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year 2023 (\$260,108 thousand for the primary government and \$24,660 thousand for discrete component units).

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

Year Ending June 30	PERS - Primary Government	PERS - Discrete Component Units	TRS - Primary Government	TRS - Discrete Component Units	JRS - Primary Government	NGNMRS - Primary Government
2023	\$ (173,849)	\$ (11,972)	\$ (1,282)	\$ (2,050)	\$ (17,366)	\$ (425)
2024	(162,256)	(19,118)	(1,224)	(3,612)	(6,763)	(515)
2025	(175,516)	(20,680)	(1,330)	(3,925)	(7,293)	(694)
2026	(205,970)	(24,268)	(1,568)	(4,626)	(8,522)	(1,318)
2027	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thereafter	—	—	—	—	—	—

SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATION

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, a special funding situation exists when a nonemployer entity is legally responsible for making contributions directly to a pension plan that is used to provide pensions to the employees of another entity or entities and either (1) the amount of contributions for which the nonemployer entity legally is responsible is not dependent upon one or more events unrelated to pensions or (2) the nonemployer is the only entity with a legal obligation to make contributions directly to a pension plan.

In an opinion dated August 3, 2015, the Department of Law advised that AS 39.35.280 and AS 14.25.085 did not create “legal responsibility” in the State to make contributions for non-State PERS and TRS participating employers, and that a “special funding situation” did not exist for purposes of GASB 68. The Department of Law further advised that the State should only report on its balance sheet those net pension liabilities attributable to the State as a participating employer. That opinion is incorporated by reference to this note.

On November 25, 2015, however, GASB staff advised the Department of Administration and the Department of Law that the term “legally responsible” for purposes of GASB 68 should not be construed in a legally enforceable sense, and that the reporting of net pension liability attributable to special funding situations on the State’s balance sheet does not mean that the State is legally obligated for such underlying net pension liabilities. Rather, the reporting of such amounts merely reflects an “economic reality” that the State is making state assistance payments on behalf of participating employers pursuant to AS 39.35.280 and AS 14.25.085. Nevertheless, GASB staff advised that the existence of such statutes, irrespective of their constitutional validity, required the State to report these amounts as liabilities on its balance sheet. Moreover, in a memo dated December 16, 2015, the Division of Legislative Audit stated that the constitutional prohibition against dedicated revenue and limitations on one legislature binding the appropriation power of a subsequent legislature are not permissible exceptions to this accounting rule.

Accordingly, the State is reporting such amounts on its balance sheet, but the State affirmatively disclaims any and all legal responsibility or obligation, in a legally enforceable sense, for the non-State employer GASB 68 net pension liabilities reported as liabilities on the basic financial statements herein. The State acknowledges that municipalities and school districts have taken the position that they are not claiming responsibility for liabilities beyond the obligations they report in their financial statements.

The assumptions for the portion of the net pension liability attributed to the special funding situation for both the PERS and TRS plans are the same as those previously listed. The proportionate share of the net pension liability attributed to the special funding situation was based on a projection of the present value of the State’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers from July 1, 2022 to a projected fully funded year of 2039.

The following presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate for the special funding situation portion (in thousands):

	1% Decrease 6.38%	Discount Rate 7.38%	1% Increase 8.38%
PERS net pension liability	\$ 327,681	\$ 221,236	\$ 131,808
TRS net pension liability	733,936	363,023	50,628

At June 30, 2021 the proportionate share of the net pension liability attributed to the State for the special funding situation was 6.03 percent for the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) and 45.61 percent for the Teacher's Retirement System (TRS), which was an decrease of 8.83 percent and a decrease of 17.41 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 for PERS and TRS respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized expenses of (\$569,905) thousand in relation to the special funding situation broken out by plan as follows (in thousands):

<u>Systems</u>	<u>Pension Expense</u>
Public Employees' Retirement System	\$ (344,480)
Teachers' Retirement System	(225,425)

At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension plans for the special funding situation amounts from the following sources by plan (in thousands):

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
PERS	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ 980
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	87,244
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	71,158
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	97,700	—
TRS	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	3,490
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	374,784
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	62,254
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	141,739	—

\$239,439 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the special funding situation resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in fiscal year 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the special funding situation will be recognized as expenses for each plan as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	PERS	TRS
2023	\$ (92,412)	\$ (152,664)
2024	(19,984)	(85,472)
2025	(21,617)	(92,903)
2026	(25,368)	(109,490)
2027	—	—
Thereafter	—	—

STATE ADMINISTERED SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS

The schedules of changes in plan net pension liability/(asset) for the JRS and NGNMRS defined benefit pension plan as of the measurement date, June 30, 2021 are below (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a)-(b)
JRS			
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 211,742	\$ 189,844	\$ 21,898
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	5,851	—	5,851
Interest	15,493	—	15,493
Contributions - employer	—	12,107	(12,107)
Contributions - employee	—	838	(838)
Net investment income	—	56,717	(56,717)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,369)	(14,369)	—
Administrative expense	—	(97)	97
Other income	—	8	(8)
Net Changes	6,975	55,204	(48,229)
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 218,717</u>	<u>\$ 245,048</u>	<u>\$ (26,331)</u>
NGNMRS			
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Asset (a)-(b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 22,065	\$ 42,096	\$ (20,031)
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	517	—	517
Interest	1,527	—	1,527
Changes in assumptions	2,573	—	2,573
Net investment income	—	9,474	(9,474)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,454)	(1,454)	—
Administrative expense	—	(304)	304
Other income	—	1	(1)
Net Changes	3,163	7,717	(4,554)
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 25,228</u>	<u>\$ 49,813</u>	<u>\$ (24,585)</u>

NON-STATE ADMINISTERED SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS

The Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC) is a component unit of the State of Alaska. The ARRC has a single-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Tax Deferred Savings and Pension Committee covering all regular represented and nonrepresented employees who are not covered by the Civil Service Retirement System. The net pension liability/(asset) was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability/(asset) used to calculate the net pension liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

<u>Actuarial Assumption</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	2.5% CPI plus merit based rates
Long term rate of return	7.25%
Cost of living allowance	1.25%
Retirement, disablement, and termination	Based on 2015-2019 experience study
Administrative expenses	0.55% of payroll, based on current year actual expense

Mortality rates were based on the Society of Actuaries RP-2014 healthy annuitant mortality table, rolled back to 2006 using MP-2014 and projected forward to 2015 using MP-2017, adjusted 91 percent for males and 96 percent for females and the Scale MP-2020 generational mortality improvement in longevity that management expects to occur in the future.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25 percent was determined by management using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the intermediate-term and long-term expected rates of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	<u>Intermediate-term expected real rate of return</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return</u>
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS)	5.00%	(0.49)%	2.20%
Total Return Bond	13.00	(0.10)	2.68
Global Bond	5.00	0.63	2.68
High Yield Bond	7.00	2.15	3.66
Domestic Large Cap	20.00	3.61	5.85
Domestic Mid Cap	12.00	4.59	6.10
Domestic Small Cap	8.00	4.83	6.34
International Equity	13.00	4.34	5.61
Commodities	2.00	3.32	3.90
Real Estate	15.00	3.56	4.63
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability/(asset) was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and the ARRC contributions will be made based on the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent as well as what the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease (6.25%)</u>	<u>Current discount rate (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.25%)</u>
Net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 23,370	\$ (13,765)	\$ (44,330)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the ARRC recognized pension expense of (\$3.9 million) and the following deferred outflows and deferred inflows (in thousands):

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 669	\$ 1,443
Changes in assumptions	5,952	9,232
Net difference between actual and projected earnings on investments	—	25,960

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

	<u>Amount</u>
Year ending December 31,	
2022	\$ (5,244)
2023	(10,196)
2024	(8,337)
2025	(6,237)
2026	—
Thereafter	—
	<u>\$ (30,014)</u>

Changes in the net pension liability/(asset) are as follows (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Asset (a)-(b)
Balances at January 1, 2021	\$ 251,248	\$ 233,309	\$ 17,939
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	6,176	—	6,176
Interest	18,302	—	18,302
Difference between expected and actual experience	837	—	837
Changes of assumptions	(8,735)	—	(8,735)
Contributions - employer	—	3,813	(3,813)
Contributions - employee	—	4,650	(4,650)
Net investment income	—	40,127	(40,127)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(9,966)	(9,966)	—
Administrative expense	—	(306)	306
Net Changes	6,614	38,318	(31,704)
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$ 257,862	\$ 271,627	\$ (13,765)

C. NET OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY/ASSET

Net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability is recorded in the schedule of long-term liabilities above. The total OPEB liability for the June 30, 2021 measurement date for all plans was determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2020, which were rolled forward to June 30, 2021. Projections are based on an established pattern of practice. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

System	Investment Rate of Return	Inflation Rate	Salary Scale Increases	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
PERS*	7.38%, net of postretirement healthcare plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation of 2.50% and a real rate of return of 4.88%	2.5%	Graded by service, from 7.75% to 2.75% for Peace Officer/Firefighter. Graded by service from 6.75% to 2.75% for all others	Pre-65 medical; 6.5% grading down to 4.5% Post-65 medical; 5.4% grading down to 4.5% Prescription drugs/EGWP; 7.5% grading down to 4.5%
TRS*	7.38%, net of postretirement healthcare plan investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation rate of 2.50% and a real rate of return of 4.88%	2.5%	Graded by service, from 6.75% to 2.75%	Pre-65 medical; 6.5% grading down to 4.5% Post-65 medical; 5.4% grading down to 4.5% Prescription drugs/EGWP; 7.5% grading down to 4.5%
JRS	7.38%, net of post-retirement healthcare investment expenses. This is based on an average inflation rate of 2.50% and a real rate of return of 4.88%	2.5%	0% for FY 2021 through FY 2024, 3.62% per year thereafter	Pre-65 Medical; 6.5 % grading down to 4.5% Post-65 medical; 5.4% grading down to 4.5% Prescription drugs/EGWP; 7.5% grading down to 4.5%

* Healthcare Cost Trend Rates applicable to Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust and Retiree Medical Plans within PERS and TRS systems.

PERS pre-commencement and post-commencement mortality rates were based upon the 2013-2017 actual mortality experience. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 91 percent of the male rates and 96 percent of the female rates of the RP-2014 healthy annuitant table benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement.

Disabilities are assumed to be occupational 75 percent of the time for peace officers/firefighters, 40 percent of the time for all others. Disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 Disabled Table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 valuation with the following exceptions: Retired member contributions were updated to reflect the 5% decrease from calendar year (CY) 20 to CY21, and the amount included in the Normal Cost for administrative expenses was updated to reflect the most recent two years of actual administrative expenses paid from postretirement healthcare plan assets.

TRS pre-commencement and post-commencement mortality rates were based upon the 2013-2017 actual mortality experience. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 93 percent of male and 90 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 white-collar healthy annuitant table benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Deaths are assumed to be occupational 15 percent of the time. Disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disabled table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumption used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation are the same as those used in the June 30, 2019 valuation with the following exceptions: Retired member contributions were updated to reflect the 5% decrease from calendar year (CY) 20 to CY21, and the amount included in the Normal Cost for administrative expenses was updated to reflect the most recent two years of actual administrative expenses paid from plan assets.

JRS pre-commencement and post-commencement mortality rates were based upon the 2013-2017 actual mortality experience. JRS pre-commencement mortality rates were based on 100 percent of the RP-2014 white-collar employee table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-commencement mortality rates were based on 93 percent of male and 90 percent of female rates of the RP-2014 white-collar healthy annuitant table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. Post-disability mortality in accordance with the RP-2014 disabled table, benefit-weighted, rolled back to 2006, and projected with MP-2017 generational improvement. The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017. The assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation are the same as those in the June 30, 2019 valuation, except (i) The salary increase assumption was modified to be 0 percent per year for FY 2021 through FY 2024, and 3.62 percent per year thereafter to better reflect short-term experience, (ii) the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 that was signed in December 2019 made several changes, including the repeal of the Cadillac Tax, (iii) the amount included in the Normal Cost for administrative expenses was updated to reflect the most recent two years of actual administrative expenses paid from plan assets.

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

Best estimates of arithmetic rates of return for each major asset class included in the postretirement healthcare plans' target asset allocation are summarized in the following table as of June 30, 2021 (note that the following rates exclude the inflation):

System	Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Allocation	Range
PERS/TRS	Broad Domestic Equity	6.63%	28.00%	+/- 6%
	Global Equity ex-U.S.	5.41	19.00	+/- 4
	Aggregate Bonds	0.76	22.00	+/-10
	Opportunistic	4.39	6.00	+/- 4
	Real Assets	3.16	13.00	+/- 7
	Private Equity	9.29	12.00	+/- 6
	Cash Equivalents	0.13	—	—
JRS	Domestic Equity	6.63	28.00	+/- 6%
	Global Equity (non-U.S.)	5.41	19.00	+/- 4
	Aggregate Bonds	0.76	22.00	+/-10
	Opportunistic	4.39	6.00	+/- 4
	Real Assets	3.16	13.00	+/- 7
	Private Equity	9.29	12.00	+/- 6
	Cash Equivalents	0.13	—	—

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability/(asset) for each plan was 7.38 percent which is no change from the June 30, 2020 measurement. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer and state contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy, which meets state statutes. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position for each plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability/(asset) in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB 75. In the event benefit payments are not covered by the plan's fiduciary net position, a municipal bond rate would be used to discount the benefit payments not covered by the System Pension Plan's fiduciary net position. The S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index rate was 2.18 percent as of June 30, 2021.

In FY 2022, the Alaska Retirement Management Board adopted a change to the discount rate for PERS, TRS, and JRS which will impact their annual actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2022. The discount rate was reduced from 7.38% to 7.25%. Although the exact effect of this change is not known, it is expected to be significant.

The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) for each plan as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the respective plans' net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	1% Decrease 6.38%	Discount Rate 7.38%	1% Increase 8.38%
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (821,252)	\$ (1,255,765)	\$ (1,616,597)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(97,121)	(148,506)	(191,178)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS Occupational Death and Disability net OPEB liability/(asset)	(20,525)	(21,435)	(22,160)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS Occupational Death and Disability net OPEB liability/(asset)	(1,966)	(2,053)	(2,122)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	8,423	(12,906)	(29,016)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	937	(1,436)	(3,228)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(5,473)	(7,596)	(9,352)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(16,778)	(23,285)	(28,669)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS Occupational Death and Disability net OPEB liability/(asset)	(31)	(31)	(31)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS Occupational Death and Disability net OPEB liability/(asset)	(150)	(150)	(150)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(38)	(103)	(152)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(183)	(496)	(729)
Primary Government's JRS net OPEB liability/(asset)	(23,096)	(25,253)	(27,047)

The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) for each applicable plan as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the healthcare cost trend rates as summarized in the actuarial valuation reports, as well as what the respective plans' net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate (in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	\$ (1,658,836)	\$ (1,255,765)	\$ (769,364)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(196,173)	(148,506)	(91,285)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the PERS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(31,322)	(12,906)	12,187
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the PERS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(3,485)	(1,436)	1,356
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(9,550)	(7,596)	(5,229)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(29,274)	(23,285)	(16,028)
Primary Government's proportionate share of the TRS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(158)	(103)	(27)
Discrete Component Units' proportionate share of the TRS Retiree Medical Plan net OPEB liability/(asset)	(761)	(496)	(131)
Primary Government's JRS net OPEB liability/(asset)	(27,345)	(25,253)	(22,718)

The State's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) for the Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust plans were based on projections of the present value of the State's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers from July 1, 2022 to a projected fully funded year of 2039. The State's proportion of net OPEB liability/(asset) for the Occupational Death and Disability and the Retiree Medical plans were based on employer retiree medical contributions made during the measurement year. The following represents the proportionate share of the multiple employer net OPEB liability/(asset) attributed to the state at June 30, 2021 and the associated change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020:

	2021	2022	Increase/ (Decrease)
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	53.89 %	54.74 %	0.85 %
Primary Government	49.10	48.95	(0.15)
Discrete Component Units	4.79	5.79	1.00
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan	53.02	53.29	0.27
Primary Government	48.77	48.63	(0.14)
Discrete Component Units	4.25	4.66	0.41
PERS Retiree Medical Plan	53.08	53.43	0.35
Primary Government	47.99	48.08	0.09
Discrete Component Units	5.09	5.35	0.26
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	2.06	2.65	0.59
Primary Government	0.65	0.65	—
Discrete Component Units	1.41	2.00	0.59
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan	2.75	2.97	0.22
Primary Government	0.46	0.51	0.05
Discrete Component Units	2.29	2.46	0.17
TRS Retiree Medical Plan	2.76	2.98	0.22
Primary Government	0.46	0.51	0.05
Discrete Component Units	2.30	2.47	0.17

For the year ended June 30, 2022 the State recognized OPEB expense of ((\$493,252) thousand (\$435,544) thousand for the primary government and (\$57,708) thousand for the discrete component units) broken out by plan as follows (in thousands):

<u>Systems</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u>
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Primary Government	\$ (434,863)
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Discrete Component Units	(50,907)
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Primary Government	(270)
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Discrete Component Units	(57)
PERS Retiree Medical Plan - Primary Government	4,215
PERS Retiree Medical Plan - Discrete Component Units	496
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Primary Government	(2,152)
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Discrete Component Units	(7,237)
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Primary Government	(2)
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Discrete Component Units	(8)
TRS Retiree Medical Plan - Primary Government	1
TRS Retiree Medical Plan - Discrete Component Units	5
Judicial Retirement System - Primary Government	(2,473)

At June 30, 2022 the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB plans from the following sources by plan (in thousands):

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ 13,188
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	587,631
	Changes in Assumptions	—	47,456
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	38,261	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	1,560
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	69,493
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	26	239
	Changes in Assumptions	—	5,612
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	5,547	—
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	5,855
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	3,437
	Changes in Proportions and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	285	68
	Changes in Assumptions	—	163
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2,795	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	561
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	329
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	43	188
	Changes in Assumptions	—	16
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	298	—
PERS Retiree Medical Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 960	\$ 614
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	11,546
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	4	169
	Changes in Assumptions	4,011	7,670
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	8,062	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	107	68
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	1,285
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	141	21
	Changes in Assumptions	446	853
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,003	—

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	53
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	2,970
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	16	—
	Changes in Assumption	—	219
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	184	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	163
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	9,104
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	395
	Changes in Assumptions	—	672
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	1,014	—
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan			
Primary Government	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	1	4
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	4
	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	4
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	19
	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	18
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	5	10
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	10	—
TRS Retiree Medical Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	20	3
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	41
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	5
	Changes in Assumption	7	38
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	21	—
Discrete Component Units	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	95	16
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	195
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	5	13
	Changes in Assumption	34	183
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	107	—
JRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan			
Primary Government	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	5,261
	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	539	9
	Changes in Assumptions	—	1,049
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	622	—

\$57,926 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability or increase of the net OPEB asset in fiscal year 2023 (\$49,947 thousand for the primary government \$7,979 thousand for discrete component units). Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense for each plan as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ending June 30					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Primary Government	\$ (197,834)	\$ (135,329)	\$ (145,316)	\$ (169,322)	\$ —	\$ —
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Discrete Component Units	(23,664)	(16,004)	(17,185)	(20,024)	—	—
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Primary Government	(1,786)	(1,783)	(1,820)	(1,934)	(979)	(935)
PERS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Discrete Component Units	(202)	(202)	(205)	(216)	(111)	(115)
PERS Retiree Medical Plan - Primary Government	(3,212)	(3,218)	(3,334)	(3,702)	(457)	(1,100)
PERS Retiree Medical Plan - Discrete Component Units	(331)	(331)	(344)	(385)	(33)	(109)
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Primary Government	(952)	(684)	(735)	(856)	—	—
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan - Discrete Component Units	(3,362)	(2,097)	(2,252)	(2,623)	—	—
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Primary Government	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)
TRS Occupational Death and Disability Plan - Discrete Component Units	(8)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(3)	(6)
TRS Retiree Medical Plan - Primary Government	(12)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(3)	(5)
TRS Retiree Medical Plan - Discrete Component Units	(58)	(58)	(60)	(67)	(12)	(18)
JRS - Primary Government	(1,669)	(1,404)	(1,198)	(1,509)	—	—

SPECIAL FUNDING SITUATION

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, a special funding situation exists when a nonemployer entity is legally responsible for providing certain forms of financial support for OPEB of the employees of another entity. Such support is a special funding situation if either (1) the amount of contributions or benefits, as applicable, for which the nonemployer entity legally is responsible is not dependent upon one or more events unrelated to OPEB or (2) the nonemployer is the only entity with a legal obligation to make contributions directly to an OPEB plan or to make benefit payments as OPEB comes due, as applicable.

As with net pension liability, the State is reporting such amounts on its balance sheet, but the State affirmatively disclaims any and all legal responsibility, right, or obligation, in a legally enforceable sense, for the non-State employer GASB 75 net OPEB liabilities/(assets) reported on the basic financial statements herein. The State acknowledges that municipalities and school districts have taken the position that they are not claiming responsibility for liabilities beyond the obligations they report in their financial statements.

The assumptions for the portion of the net OPEB liability attributed to the special funding situation for both the PERS and TRS plans are the same as those previously listed. The proportionate share of the net OPEB liability attributed to the special funding situation was based on a present value of the State's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers from July 1, 2022 to a projected fully funded year of 2039.

The following presents the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) associated with the special funding situation calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate for the special funding situation portion (in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.38%	7.38%	8.38%
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	\$ (98,229)	\$ (150,200)	\$ (193,359)
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	(364,369)	(505,696)	(622,624)

The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) associated with the special funding situation for each applicable plan as of June 30, 2021, calculated using the healthcare cost trend rates as summarized in the actuarial valuation reports, as well as what the respective plans' net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate (in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
PERS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	\$ (198,411)	\$ (150,200)	\$ (92,022)
TRS Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan	(635,768)	(505,696)	(348,084)

At June 30, 2021 the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) attributed to the State for the special funding situation was 5.85 percent for the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) and 43.49 percent for the Teacher's Retirement System (TRS), which was a decrease of 9.04 percent and a decrease of 19.63 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 for PERS and TRS respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the State recognized expenses of \$(163,832) thousand in relation to the special funding situation broken out by plan as follows (in thousands):

<u>Systems</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u>
Public Employees' Retirement System	\$ (44,078)
Teachers' Retirement System	(119,754)

At June 30, 2022, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension plans for the special funding situation amounts from the following sources by plan (in thousands):

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
PERS	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ 1,577
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	70,286
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	7,160	—
	Changes in Assumptions	—	5,676
TRS	Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	—	3,550
	Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	—	197,723
	Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	16,351	—
	Changes in Assumptions	—	14,600

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the special funding situation will be recognized as expenses for each plan as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	PERS	TRS
2022	\$ (16,559)	\$ (48,092)
2023	(16,187)	(45,550)
2024	(17,381)	(48,911)
2025	(20,252)	(56,968)
2026	—	—
Thereafter	—	—

STATE ADMINISTERED SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS

The schedules of changes in plan net OPEB liability/(asset) for the JRS defined benefit OPEB plan as of the measurement date, June 30, 2021 are below (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB asset (a)-(b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 16,764	\$ 34,036	\$ (17,272)
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	830	—	830
Interest	1,243	—	1,243
Difference between expected and actual experience	609	—	609
EGWP rebates	167	167	—
Other	—	14	(14)
ASO fees	—	—	—
Contributions - employer	—	654	(654)
Contributions - RDS	—	1	(1)
Net investment income	—	10,025	(10,025)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,692)	(1,692)	—
Administrative expense	—	(32)	32
Net Changes	<u>1,157</u>	<u>9,137</u>	<u>(7,980)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 17,921</u>	<u>\$ 43,173</u>	<u>\$ (25,252)</u>

NON-STATE ADMINISTERED SINGLE EMPLOYER PLANS

The Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC) is a component unit of the State of Alaska. The ARRC has a single-employer defined benefit retiree health care plan administered by the Nonrepresented Tax Deferred Savings, 457 and Health Care Trust Plan Committee covering nonrepresented and Alaska Railroad Workers represented employees, who became employed prior to November 4, 2014. The plan also covers regular represented employees hired before April 2, 2015 for Carmen's Division of Transportation Communication International Union, March 4, 2016 for United Transportation Union, April 26, 2016 for International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 959, and June 28, 2019 for American Train Dispatchers Association as specified in the labor agreements.

The net OPEB asset was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021. The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

<u>Actuarial Assumption</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Discount Rate	6.25% Based on crossover test
Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	2.5% CPI plus merit based rates
Long-term rate of return	6.25%
Retirement, disablement, and termination	Based on 2015-2019 experience study
Administrative expenses	0.18% of payroll, based on current year actual expenses
Participation Rates	Varies from 30% to 85%
Medical Trend	Non Medicare 7.00%, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076. Medicare 6.1%, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076.

Mortality rates were based on the Society of Actuaries RP-2014 healthy annuitant table, rolled back to 2006 using MP-2014 and projected forward to 2015 using MP-2017, adjusted 91 percent for males and 96 percent for females and the Scale MP-2020 generational mortality improvement in longevity that management expects to occur in the future.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.25 percent was determined by management using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	<u>Nominal Rate of Return - Long Term</u>
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS)	6.00%	5.00%
Short Term Bond	5.00	3.75
Total Bond Return	31.00	5.25
Global Bond	7.00	5.00
High Yield Bond	11.00	6.25
Domestic Large Cap	11.00	8.00
Domestic Mid Cap	7.00	8.55
Domestic Small Cap	4.00	8.75
U.S. Healthcare (Equity)	4.00	8.50
International Equity	6.00	8.75
Real Estate	8.00	7.00
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability/(asset) was 6.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, and contributions from employers will be made based on the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) calculated as of December 31, 2021 using the discount rate of 6.25 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	<u>1% decrease</u>	<u>Current discount rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
	<u>5.25%</u>	<u>6.25%</u>	<u>7.25%</u>
Net OPEB liability/(asset) \$	(42,373)	(44,725)	(46,616)

The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) calculated using the medical cost trend rate of 7.0 percent (Non-Medicare) and 6.1 percent (Medicare) beginning in 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0 percent in 2076+ as of December 31, 2021 as well as what the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Medical Cost Trend Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB liability/(asset) \$	(47,015)	(44,725)	(41,799)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the ARRC recognized net OPEB expense of (\$3.4) million and the following deferred outflows and deferred inflows (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,670	\$ 5,643
Changes in assumptions	2,161	3,271
Net difference between actual and projected earnings on investments	—	2,364

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense or income as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Amount</u>
Year ending December 31,	
2022	\$ (1,110)
2023	(1,928)
2024	(1,317)
2025	(1,185)
2026	(752)
Thereafter	(1,155)
	<u>\$ (7,447)</u>

Changes in the net OPEB liability/(asset) are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	<u>Total OPEB Liability (a)</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</u>	<u>Net OPEB Asset (a)-(b)</u>
Balances at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 15,126</u>	<u>\$ 54,278</u>	<u>\$ (39,152)</u>
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	446	—	446
Interest	857	—	857
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,879	—	1,879
Changes in assumptions	(3,371)	—	(3,371)
Net investment income	—	5,444	(5,444)
Benefit payments, net of retiree premiums	(740)	(740)	—
Administrative expense	—	(60)	60
Net Changes	<u>(929)</u>	<u>4,644</u>	<u>(5,573)</u>
Balances at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 14,197</u>	<u>\$ 58,922</u>	<u>\$ (44,725)</u>

D. GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS AND REVENUE BONDS AND OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Under Article IX, Section 8 of the State Constitution and AS 37.15, the State Bonding Act, General Obligation Bonds must be authorized by law and ratified by voters and generally must be issued for capital improvements. There is no statutory limit on the amount of State General Obligation Bonds that may be authorized.

The full faith, credit, and resources of the State are pledged to secure payment of General Obligation Bonds. As of June 30, 2022, the following were the General Obligation Bond debt outstanding (in millions):

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 42.9	\$ 30.6	\$ 73.5
2024	44.8	28.5	73.3
2025	41.9	26.4	68.3
2026	43.7	24.3	68.0
2027	45.4	22.1	67.5
2028-2032	227.1	74.1	301.2
2033-2037	142.0	21.0	163.0
2038-2042	34.1	2.6	36.7
Total debt service requirements	621.9	<u>\$ 229.6</u>	<u>\$ 851.5</u>
Unamortized bond premium	51.9		
Total principal outstanding	<u>\$ 673.8</u>		

The General Obligation Bond Series 2009A Bonds were issued for the purpose of paying \$165 million of the costs of State transportation projects. The Series 2010 A and B Bonds were issued for the purpose of paying \$164.57 million of the costs of State education projects. The Series 2012A Bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding \$191.41 million on the 2003A Series Bonds resulting in an economic gain of \$27.1 million and an aggregate difference in debt service of \$33.0 million. The Series 2013 A and B Bonds were issued for the purpose of paying \$162.48 million of the costs of State education projects. The Series 2015B Bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding \$100.62 million on the 2009A Series Bonds resulting in an economic gain of \$7.5 million and an aggregate difference in debt service of \$8.8 million. The Series 2016A bonds were issued for the purpose of long-term financing, over short-term financing, of \$155.2 million of the costs of State transportation projects. The Series 2016B bonds were issued for the purpose of paying \$128.3 million of the costs of State transportation projects. The Series 2020A bonds were issued for the purpose of paying \$84.56 million of the costs of State transportation projects.

Federal subsidies related to the interest payments made during the year on the bonds were \$4.9 million.

At June 30, 2022, the amount of General Obligation Bonds authorized was \$1,015.7 million with \$1,015.7 million issued.

REVENUE BONDS AND OTHER LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2022, the following were the revenue bonds and other long-term debt outstanding (in millions):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities	
	Bonds		Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 4.0	\$ 7.6	\$ 1.0	\$ —	\$ 6.1	\$ 11.7
2024	4.7	7.4	—	—	9.9	11.3
2025	4.4	7.2	—	—	16.9	10.7
2026	4.3	7.0	—	—	13.9	10.0
2027	4.9	6.7	—	—	14.6	9.3
2028-2032	28.0	29.8	—	—	86.1	34.6
2033-2037	27.6	23.4	—	—	96.3	9.7
2038-2042	30.3	17.6	—	—	—	—
2043-2047	26.8	11.8	—	—	—	—
2048-2052	42.9	4.5	—	—	—	—
2063-2067	94.7	335.7	—	—	—	—
Total debt service requirements	272.6	<u>\$ 458.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.0</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	243.8	<u>\$ 97.3</u>
Unamortized bond (discounts)/ premiums	32.9				34.6	
Plus accreted value	3.2				—	
Total principal outstanding	<u>\$ 308.7</u>				<u>\$ 278.4</u>	

Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation Revenue Bonds

The governmental activities revenue bonds include bond issuances by the Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC). The NTSC bonds were issued to purchase the right to a share of Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) received by the State of Alaska. These revenue bonds are secured by and payable solely from the TSRs and investment earnings pledged under the respective bond indentures and amounts established and held in accordance with those bond indentures. Neither Alaska Housing Finance Corporation nor the State of Alaska is liable for any debt issued by NTSC. NTSC revenue bond total at June 30, 2022 includes \$272.6 million in principal, \$32.9 million in unamortized premium, and \$3.2 million in accreted value on the Series 2021 Bonds. This debt is reported in the Governmental Activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

On July 1, 2021, NTSC issued \$282.5 million of its Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2021, A, B, and C. These bonds were issued to fully redeem the series 2006 bonds.

Internal Service Fund Direct Borrowing

The Public Building Fund and the Information Service Fund both had direct borrowing activity. Both agreements state that if there is an event of default, notwithstanding any return of the subject property, the agency shall pay upon demand all remaining amounts due and anticipated to be due during the current fiscal year.

International Airports Revenue Bonds

The business activities revenue bonds include bond issuances by the International Airports Fund. Gross revenues derived from the operation of the international airports at Anchorage and Fairbanks are pledged to secure the payment of principal and interest on International Airports Revenue Bonds. This debt is reported in the business-type activities column of the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. There are \$23.2 million of bonds authorized by the Alaska Legislature that have

not been issued. During FY 2022 International Airports paid \$6.7 million of bonds that had matured, and also refunded \$154.4 million in FY 2022 due to a refinancing of variable rate bonds. At June 30, 2022 there was no bond interest arbitrage rebate liability. Federal subsidies related to the interest payments made during the year on Build American Bonds were \$163.0 thousand. International Airports Revenue Bond total at year end includes \$243.8 million in principal, \$97.3 million in interest and \$34.6 million in unamortized premiums/discounts and deferred gains/losses.

E. LEASES AND CONTRACTS THAT TRANSFER OWNERSHIP

The State routinely leases office facilities, office and computer equipment instead of purchasing assets. In addition, the State routinely acquires certain capital assets using contracts that transfer ownership arrangements. The lease contracts, at times, include variable payments, residual value guarantees, or termination penalties that are not known or certain to be exercised at the time of the lease liability valuation. These are recognized in the period that they occur. There were no variable payments or residual guarantee expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The following is a schedule by fiscal year of future minimum payments due for leases and contracts that transfer ownership, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022 (in millions):

Year Ending June 30	Contracts that Transfer Ownership			Lease Liabilities		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 9.80	\$ 7.20	\$ 17.00	\$ 37.20	\$ 5.30	\$ 42.50
2024	10.30	6.70	17.00	35.00	4.60	39.60
2025	10.90	6.20	17.10	29.30	4.00	33.30
2026	11.30	5.60	16.90	27.40	3.40	30.80
2027	13.40	5.00	18.40	26.70	2.80	29.50
2028-2032	77.80	13.90	91.70	72.60	7.70	80.30
2033-2037	17.90	0.50	18.40	22.40	3.50	25.90
2038-2042	—	—	—	10.70	1.50	12.20
2043-2047	—	—	—	3.30	0.70	4.00
2048-2052	—	—	—	1.60	0.50	2.10
2053-2057	—	—	—	0.20	0.40	0.60
2058-2062	—	—	—	0.20	0.30	0.50
2063-2067	—	—	—	0.20	0.30	0.50
2068-2072	—	—	—	0.30	0.30	0.60
2073-2077	—	—	—	0.30	0.20	0.50
2078-2082	—	—	—	0.40	0.20	0.60
2083-2087	—	—	—	0.40	0.20	0.60
2088-2092	—	—	—	0.50	0.10	0.60
2093-2097	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
2098-2102	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
Total	<u>151.40</u>	<u>45.10</u>	<u>\$ 196.50</u>	<u>\$ 269.30</u>	<u>\$ 36.00</u>	<u>\$ 305.30</u>

Leases at June 30, 2022 are reported by the State of Alaska within governmental activities and business-type activities, as applicable.

F. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

The State has lease purchase agreements funded through certificates of participation (COPs). These leases are for the purchase or construction of buildings. Third-party leasing companies assigned their interest in the lease to underwriters, which issued certificates for the funding of these obligations. The COPs represent an ownership interest of the certificate holder in a lease purchase agreement. While the State is liable for lease payments to the underwriters, the State is not liable for payments to holders of the certificates.

The following schedule presents future minimum payments as of June 30, 2022 (in millions):

Governmental Activities Year Ending June 30	Certificates of Participation		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 2.5	\$ 0.9	\$ 3.4
2024	2.6	0.7	3.3
2025	2.7	0.6	3.3
2026	2.8	0.5	3.3
2027	3.0	0.4	3.4
2028-2032	6.3	0.4	6.7
2033-2037	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 19.9</u>	<u>\$ 3.5</u>	<u>\$ 23.4</u>

G. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Debt service requirements are (in millions):

Year Ending June 30	Bonds		Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 192.2	\$ 125.7	\$ 3.1	\$ 0.7
2024	197.8	117.9	2.1	0.6
2025	174.4	110.1	1.9	0.5
2026	161.8	103.4	1.9	0.5
2027	163.8	97.1	2.0	0.4
2028-2032	929.9	381.1	9.1	1.1
2033-2037	724.3	208.2	1.5	—
2038-2042	549.8	103.7	—	—
2043-2047	275.7	35.9	—	—
2048-2052	185.6	5.6	—	—
2053-2057	0.6	—	—	—
Total debt service requirements	3,555.9	<u>\$ 1,288.7</u>	<u>\$ 21.6</u>	<u>\$ 3.8</u>
Unamortized (discounts)/premiums	111.6			
Unamortized swap termination penalty	(3.4)			
Total principal outstanding	<u>\$ 3,664.1</u>			

The preceding schedule excluded conduit debt of the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority. Under the Coastal Energy Loan Program, the Authority issued \$5 million 1986 Series A Coastal Energy Bonds payable to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The proceeds of these bonds were used to purchase port revenue bonds from the City of Nome. The City of Nome entered into a tripartite agreement with NOAA and the Authority effective August 2, 1994 to defer payment of the principal and accrual of interest for ten years. Effective January 29, 2009, a second amendment to the tripartite agreement was executed. The amendment authorized the issuance of 2009A Bonds for the purpose of refunding by exchange the outstanding City of Nome, Alaska, Port Revenue Bond 1986 Series A. As of June 30, 2022 the aggregate amount outstanding for conduit debt obligations was \$3.5 million.

The Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority issued \$6.6 million 1987 Series A Coastal Energy Bonds payable to NOAA. The proceeds of these bonds were used to purchase port revenue bonds from the City of St. Paul. The City of St. Paul entered into a

tripartite agreement with NOAA and the Authority effective December 14, 2000 to modify and defer payment. As of June 30, 2022 the aggregate amount outstanding for the City of St. Paul conduit debt obligations was \$6.0 million.

The preceding schedule excluded conduit debt of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA). AIDEA has a standalone revenue bond program wherein AIDEA acts as a conduit to facilitate a market financing transaction for facilities owned by and paid for by third parties. At June 30, 2022 AIDEA had issued conduit revenue bonds for 321 projects (not including bonds issued to refund other bonds). At June 30, 2022, the outstanding principal amount of conduit revenue bonds issued after July 1, 1995 was \$471.4 million. AIDEA is unable to determine the aggregate amount outstanding for the remaining conduit revenue bonds, issued prior to July 1, 1995, but their original issue amounts totaled \$616 million for a total of \$1.68 billion issued through June 30, 2022 (not including bonds issued to refund other bonds).

The preceding schedule excluded conduit debt of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). AHFC has issued debt to assist private sector entities in the acquisition or construction of facilities that help the Corporation fulfill its mission of making housing affordable for all Alaskans. The bonds are secured by the properties financed and are payable from rents, payments received on the underlying mortgage loans, as well as tax credits, grants and other subsidy funding. Neither the Corporation nor the State is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds and any related assets are not reported as assets or liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

A summary of the all AHFC conduit debt as of June 30, 2022 follows (in thousands):

	Maximum Issue Amount	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Remaining Authority as of June 30, 2022
Revenue bonds, 2022 (Willow Pointe Project)	\$ 3,000	\$ 433	\$ 2,567
Revenue bonds, 2021 (Little Dipper Project)	4,446	4,446	—
Revenue bonds, 2021 (Spenard East Phase I Project)	7,500	7,499	1
Revenue bonds, 2021 (Jewel Lake Apt Project)	19,000	19,000	—
Revenue bonds, 2020 (Old Mat Phase I Project)	3,800	1,445	2,355
Revenue bonds, 2020 (West 32nd Ave Project)	3,500	3,312	188
Total	<u>\$ 41,246</u>	<u>\$ 36,135</u>	<u>\$ 5,111</u>

H. ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION DERIVATIVES

The Alaska Housing Finance Corporations (AHFC) entered into derivatives to reduce the overall cost of borrowing long-term capital and protect against the risk of rising interest rates. AHFC's derivatives consist of interest rate swap agreements entered into in connection with its long-term variable rate bonds. The interest rate swaps are pay-fixed, receive-variable agreements, and were entered into at a cost less than what AHFC would have paid to issue conventional fixed-rate debt.

The swaps are recorded and disclosed as either hedging derivatives or investment derivatives. The synthetic instrument method was used to determine whether or not the derivatives constitute effective hedges. The fair values of the hedgeable derivatives and investment derivatives are presented in the Statement of Net Position, either as a derivative liability (negative fair value amount) or as a derivative asset (positive fair value amount). If a swap changes from a hedgeable derivative to an investment derivative, the hedge is considered terminated and the accumulated change in fair value is no longer deferred but recognized as a revenue item.

AHFC categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The fair value amounts, obtained from mark to market statements from the respective counterparties and reconciled to present value calculations done by AHFC, represent mid-market valuations that approximate the current economic value using market averages, reference rates, and/or mathematical models. These measurements are Level 2 inputs. Actual trade prices may vary significantly from these estimates as a result of various factors, which may include (but are not limited to) portfolio composition, current trading intentions, prevailing credit spreads, market liquidity, hedging costs and risks, position size,

transaction and financing costs, and the use of capital profit. The fair value represents the current price to settle swap assets or liabilities in the marketplace if a swap were to be terminated.

AHFC's interest rate swaps require that if the ratings on the associated bonds fall to "BBB+/Baa1", AHFC would have to post collateral of up to 100 percent of the swap's fair value. As of June 30, 2022, AHFC had not posted any collateral and was not required to post any collateral.

HEDGING DERIVATIVES

The significant terms and credit ratings of AHFC's hedging derivatives as of June 30, 2022, are shown below:

Related Bond Issue	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Swap Termination Date	Counterparty Credit Rating ⁷
GP01A ¹	12/1/2008	2.4530%	67% of 1M LIBOR ⁴	12/1/2030	BBB+/A3
GP01B	8/2/2001	4.1427%	67% of 1M LIBOR	12/1/2030	AA/Aa3
E021A1 ²	10/9/2008	2.9800%	70% of 3M LIBOR ⁵	6/1/2032	AA-/Aa2
SC02C ³	12/5/2002	4.3030%	SIFMA ⁶ +0.115%	7/1/2022	A+/Aa1
E071AB	5/31/2007	3.7345%	70% of 3M LIBOR	12/1/2041	AA-/Aa2
E071BD	5/31/2007	3.7200%	70% of 3M LIBOR	12/1/2041	A+/Aa1
E091A	5/28/2009	3.7610%	70% of 3M LIBOR	12/1/2040	A+/Aa1
E091B	5/28/2009	3.7610%	70% of 3M LIBOR	12/1/2040	AA-/Aa2
E091ABD	5/28/2009	3.7400%	70% of 3M LIBOR	12/1/2040	A+/Aa1
SC19A	6/1/2019	3.2220%	100% of 1M LIBOR	12/1/2029	AA-/Aa2

¹ Governmental Purpose Bonds

² Home Mortgage Revenue Bonds

³ State Capital Project Bonds (I/II)

⁴ London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") 1 month

⁵ London Interbank Offered Rate 3 Month

⁶ Securities Industry and Financial Markets Municipal Swap Index

⁷ Standard & Poor's/Moody's

The change in fair value and ending balance of AHFC's hedging derivatives as of June 30, 2022, is shown below (in thousands). The fair value is reported as a deferred outflow/inflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position.

Related Bond Issue	Notional Amounts	Present Values	Fair Values June 30, 2022	Fair Values June 30, 2021	Change in Fair Value
GP01A ¹	\$ 31,850	\$ 32,581	\$ (731)	\$ (3,180)	\$ 2,449
GP01B	38,920	42,627	(3,707)	(7,580)	3,873
E021A1 ²	28,610	29,886	(1,276)	(3,908)	2,632
SC02C ³	3,525	3,525	—	(216)	216
E071AB	125,238	144,040	(18,802)	(37,775)	18,973
E071BD	83,492	96,018	(12,526)	(25,301)	12,775
E091A	67,540	77,549	(10,009)	(19,979)	9,970
E091B	67,539	77,372	(9,833)	(19,749)	9,916
E091ABD	90,052	103,092	(13,040)	(26,368)	13,328
SC19A	140,000	143,522	(3,522)	(23,038)	19,516
	<u>\$ 676,766</u>	<u>\$ 750,212</u>	<u>\$ (73,446)</u>	<u>\$ (167,094)</u>	<u>\$ 93,648</u>

As of June 30, 2022, debt service requirements of AHFC's outstanding variable-rate debt and net swap payments are displayed in the following schedule (in thousands). As interest rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will also vary.

Year Ending June 30	Outstanding Variable-Rate Debt Principal	Outstanding Variable-Rate Debt Interest	Swap Net Payment	Total Payment
2023	\$ 27,175	\$ 7,026	\$ 13,178	\$ 47,379
2024	24,750	6,802	12,623	44,175
2025	25,920	6,580	12,102	44,602
2026	27,115	6,349	11,557	45,021
2027	28,395	6,106	10,986	45,487
2028-2032	288,120	20,838	40,525	349,483
2033-2037	128,355	9,126	21,425	158,906
2038-2042	126,936	2,698	6,332	135,966
	<u>\$ 676,766</u>	<u>\$ 65,525</u>	<u>\$ 128,728</u>	<u>\$ 871,019</u>

Interest Rate Risk

AHFC is exposed to interest rate risk on all of its interest rate swaps. As the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) index decreases, AHFC's net payment on the swaps increases.

Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2022, AHFC is not exposed to credit risk on any of the swaps because the swaps all have negative fair values or fair values equal to the notional amount. If interest rates rise and the fair value of the swaps becomes positive, AHFC would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swaps' fair value. The swap agreements contain varying collateral agreements with the counterparties and require full collateralization of the fair value amount of the swap should the counterparty's rating fall to BBB+/Baa1. AHFC currently has swap agreements with nine separate counterparties. Approximately 32.7 percent of the total notional amount of the swaps is held with one counterparty rated "AA-/Aa2". Another 26.2 percent of the total notional amount of the swaps is held with another counterparty rated "A+/Aa1" and 20.7% of the total notional amount of swaps is held with another counterparty rated "AA-/Aa2". Of the remaining swaps, the counterparties are rated "A+/Aa1", "AA/Aa3", and "A-/A2", approximating 10.0 percent, 5.8 percent, and 4.7 percent respectively, of the total notional amount of the swaps.

Basis Risk

All of AHFC's variable-rate bond interest payments related to interest rate swaps are based on the tax exempt SIFMA index. Therefore, AHFC is exposed to basis risk on swaps where the variable payment received on the swaps is based on a taxable LIBOR index and does not fully offset the variable rate paid on the bonds. The SC02C swap is based on the SIFMA index and thus is not exposed to any basis risk. As of June 30, 2022, SIFMA was 0.91 percent and 1 month LIBOR was 1.79 percent, resulting in a SIFMA/LIBOR ratio of 50.93 percent. The 3 month LIBOR was 2.29 percent resulting in a SIFMA/LIBOR ratio of 39.82 percent. The SIFMA/LIBOR ratios have fluctuated since the agreements became effective but the anticipated cost savings from the swaps increases as the ratios decrease.

Termination Risk

Termination risk is the risk of an unscheduled termination of a swap prior to its planned maturity. If any of the swaps are terminated, the associated floating rate bonds would no longer carry synthetic fixed interest rates and AHFC would be exposed to interest rate risk on the bond. This risk is mitigated by the fact that the termination payment could be used to enter into an identical swap at the termination date of the existing swap. Further, if any of the swaps have a negative fair value at termination, AHFC would be liable to the counterparty for payments equal to the swaps' fair value. AHFC or the counterparty may terminate any of the swaps if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the agreement, including downgrades and events of default.

Rollover Risk

Rollover risk occurs when there is a mismatch in the amortization of the swap versus the amortization of the floating rate bonds. AHFC has structured the swaps to amortize at the same rate as scheduled or anticipated reductions in the associated floating rate bonds outstanding. The Home Mortgage Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A swaps were set up in several tranches of various sizes that can be cancelled to parallel the redemption of debt from mortgage prepayments.

INVESTMENT DERIVATIVE

The State Capital Project Bonds, 2002 Series B, were fully redeemed in fiscal year 2009, so the associated interest rate swap was no longer a hedging derivative and is accounted for as an investment derivative.

The significant terms and credit ratings of AHFC's investment derivatives as of June 30, 2022, are shown below:

Related Bond Issue	Effective Dates	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	SWAP Termination Date	Counterparty Credit Rating
SC02B	12/5/2002	3.77%	70% of 1M LIBOR	7/1/2024	A+/Aa1

The change in fair value of the investment derivatives as of June 30, 2022, is shown below (in thousands) and is presented on the net change of hedge termination line in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Related Bond Issue	Notional Amounts	Present Values	Fair Values June 30, 2022	Fair Values June 30, 2021	Changes in Fair Value
SC02B	\$ 14,555	\$ 14,836	\$ (281)	\$ (1,156)	\$ 875

As of June 30, 2022, debt service requirements of AHFC's investment derivative are displayed in the following schedule (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	SC02B Principal	SC02B Interest	SC02B Swap Net Payments	Total Payments
2023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 367	\$ 367
2024	—	—	232	232
2025	—	—	47	47
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>	<u>\$ 646</u>

Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2022, AHFC was not exposed to credit risk on this outstanding swap because the swap had a negative fair value or fair values equal to the notional amount. If interest rates rise and the fair value of the swap becomes positive, AHFC would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swaps' fair value. The swap agreement requires the counterparty to fully collateralize the fair value amount of the swap should the counterparty's rating fall to BBB+/Baa1. The counterparty on this swap is rated A+/Aa1.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**DESCRIPTION OF PLANS****The Public Employees' Retirement System - Defined Benefit (PERS-DB)**

PERS-DB is a defined benefit, cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan established and administered by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for eligible State and local government public employees and public organizations. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 35 of Alaska Statute Title 39, and may be amended only by the state legislature. The 24th Alaska State Legislature enacted into law Senate Bill 141, which closed the PERS-DB to new members effective July 1, 2006, and created a Public Employees' Retirement System Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERS-DCR). Information regarding PERS-DCR is disclosed in Note 8.

Senate Bill 55 (SB 55), an Act relating to employer contributions to the System, made changes to Alaska Statute (AS) 39.35.255 that indicated the State of Alaska, as a participating employer, shall contribute to the System every payroll period an amount sufficient to pay the full actuarially determined employer normal cost, all contributions required under AS 39.30.370 (Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA)) and AS 39.35.750 (all DCR costs - employer match, Occupational Death and Disability (ODD), Retiree Medical Plan (RMP)), and past service costs for members at the contribution rate adopted by the Board under AS 37.10.220 for the fiscal year for that payroll period. The State of Alaska, as an employer, pays the full actuarial determined employer contribution rate adopted by the Board each fiscal year effective July 1, 2021.

Prior to July 1, 2008, PERS was a defined benefit, agent, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan. The Alaska Legislature passed Senate Bill 125, which was signed by the Governor on April 2, 2008. This law converted the PERS to a cost-sharing plan under which the unfunded liability will be shared among all employers. This legislation also established a uniform contribution rate of 22 percent of participating employees' covered payroll.

Prior to July 1, 1997, postemployment healthcare benefits were provided by the payment of premiums to an insurance company. Beginning July 1, 1997, the Retiree Health Fund (RHF), an other enterprise fund of the State, was established. The RHF is self-funded and originally provided major medical, dental, vision, audio, and long-term care coverage to retirees of the PERS-DB, the Teacher's Retirement System - Defined Benefit (TRS-DB), and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS) plans. Due to the establishment of the Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust (ARHCT) effective July 1, 2007, the RHF now provides major medical coverage to those retirees and their dependents not eligible to participate in the ARHCT, along with optional dental, vision, audio, and voluntary long-term care insurance coverage to all retirees and their dependents in these plans. The plan retains the risk of loss of allowable claims. The RHF issues a financial report that may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203.

The PERS-DB Plan is a plan within the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). PERS is a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. PERS includes the PERS-DB and ARHCT. Senate Bill 123 was passed during the 2007 legislative session and created the ARHCT. ARHCT is self-funded and provides major medical coverage to retirees of PERS. PERS retains the risk of loss of allowable claims for eligible members. ARHCT began paying member healthcare claims on March 1, 2008. Prior to that time, healthcare claims were paid for by the RHF.

The PERS component unit is comprised of the PERS-DB, PERS-DCR Plans, and the ARHCT. PERS issues a separate stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. PERS is also reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for more complete information. Copies of the audited financial statements and reports listing "Information Required Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 68 and 75 as of June 30, 2022", may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net other post employment benefit liability (OPEB), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB liability, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the PERS defined benefits plans (the Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. Contributions are due to the Plans when employee services have been performed and paid. Contributions are recognized as revenues when due pursuant to statutory requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable and expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when contributions are received, or payment is made. Additional information about the Plans' fiduciary net position can be found in the Plans' audited financial statements.

Members hired prior to July 1, 1986, with five or more paid-up years of credited service, are entitled to monthly pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age, 55, or early retirement age, 50. For members hired after June 30, 1986, the normal

and early retirement ages are 60 and 55, respectively. Members with 30 or more years of credited service (20 years for peace officers and firefighters) may retire at any age and receive a normal benefit.

The normal monthly pension benefit is based on years of service and average monthly compensation. For members hired prior to July 1, 1996, and all peace officers and firefighters, the average monthly compensation is based upon the member's three highest, consecutive years' salaries. For all other members hired after June 30, 1996, average monthly compensation is based upon the members' five highest consecutive years' salaries.

The benefit related to all years of service prior to July 1, 1986, and for years of service through a total of 10 years for general members is equal to 2 percent of the member's average monthly compensation for each year of service. The benefit for each year over 10 years of service subsequent to June 30, 1986, is equal to 2.25 percent of the member's average monthly compensation for the second 10 years and 2.5 percent for all remaining years of service. For peace officers and firefighters, the benefit for years of service through a total of 10 years is equal to 2 percent of the member's average monthly compensation and 2.5 percent for all remaining years of service.

PERS-DB has two types of postretirement pension adjustment (PRPA). The automatic PRPA is issued annually to all eligible benefit recipients when the cost of living increases in the previous calendar year. The automatic PRPA increase is paid beginning July 1 of each year. The discretionary PRPA may be granted to eligible recipients by the PERS-DB Plan's Administrator if the funding ratio of the PERS-DB Plan meets or exceeds 105 percent. If both an automatic and discretionary PRPA are granted, and a retiree is eligible for both adjustments, the one that provides the retiree the greater increase will be paid.

PERS-DB employee contribution rates are 6.75 percent of compensation (7.5 percent for peace officers and firefighters and 9.6 percent for some school district employees). Employee contributions are deducted before federal income tax is withheld.

The PERS-DB funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual-covered payroll, are sufficient to accumulate assets to pay both pension and postemployment healthcare benefits when due. Employer contributions are accumulated in both the pension and the healthcare funds based on the approved contribution rate for the fiscal year. The employer rate for the State of Alaska for the year ended June 30, 2022, was capped at 22 percent of compensation.

The State's employer contributions to PERS-DB for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$315.4, \$215.8, and \$213.9 million respectively for the year. For the FY 2022 contributions, \$271.8 million (\$250.4 million for the primary government and \$21.4 million for the discretely presented component units) was for pensions and \$43.5 million (\$38.6 million for the primary government and \$4.9 million for the discretely presented component units) was for postemployment benefits. The contributions were equal to the required contributions in FY 2022.

Alaska Statute 39.35.280 requires that additional state contributions are to be paid each July 1 or as soon after July 1 as funds become available for the ensuing fiscal year that when combined with the total employer contributions is sufficient to pay the PERS-DB past service liability at the contribution rate adopted by the Alaska Retirement Management Board (ARMB) for that fiscal year. Additionally, there is a Defined Benefit Unfunded Liability (DBUL) amount levied against the Defined Contribution Retirement Pension Plan payroll. The DBUL amount is computed as the difference between:

- A. The amount calculated for the statutory employer effective contribution rate of 22 percent on eligible salary (except for the State of Alaska which pays the full actuarially determined contribution rate) less
- B. The total of the employer contributions for:
 - a. The defined contribution employer matching amount;
 - b. Major medical;
 - c. Occupational death and disability; and
 - d. Health reimbursement arrangement.
- C. But not less than zero.

The difference is deposited based on an actuarial allocation into the DB Plan's pension and healthcare funds. For FY 2022, the DBUL is allocated 100 percent to the DB Pension Plan and 0 percent to the DB ARHCT Plan.

The 32nd Alaska State Legislature, HB69 2021 Section 73(b) appropriated \$97.7 million from the General Fund to PERS-DB as an additional state contribution for FY 2022. The portion of this payment attributable to State of Alaska employers is \$12.2 million (for the discretely presented component units as nonemployer contributions) for pensions.

Postemployment healthcare benefits are provided to retirees and their surviving spouses without premium cost for all employees first hired before July 1, 1986, and employees who are disabled, regardless of initial hire dates. Employees first hired on or after July 1, 1986, and their surviving spouses with five years of credited service (or 10 years of credited service for those first hired after July 1, 1996) must pay the full monthly premium if they are under age 60, and receive benefits at no premium cost if they are over age 60. Members hired on or after June 30, 1996 with between 5 and 10 years of credited service must pay the full monthly premium regardless of their age. Members hired after June 30, 1986 with less than five years of credited service are not eligible for postemployment healthcare benefits. Members hired after June 30, 1986, but before June 30, 1996, who are receiving a conditional benefit, and are age eligible, are eligible for postemployment healthcare benefits. Peace officers and their surviving spouses with 25 years of membership and all other employees and their surviving spouses with 30 years of membership service also receive benefits at no premium cost, regardless of their age or date of hire. Peace officers who are disabled between 20 and 25 years must pay the full monthly premium.

The Teachers' Retirement System - Defined Benefit (TRS-DB)

TRS-DB is a defined benefit, cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan established and administered by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for teachers and other eligible participants. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 25 of Alaska Statute Title 14 and may be amended only by the state legislature. TRS-DB provides for normal pension benefits, as well as death, disability, and postemployment healthcare benefits. The 24th Alaska State Legislature enacted into law Senate Bill 141, which closed the TRS-DB to new members effective July 1, 2006, and created a Teachers' Retirement System Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (TRS-DCR). Information regarding TRS-DCR is disclosed in Note 8.

Prior to July 1, 1997, postemployment healthcare benefits were provided by the payment of premiums to an insurance company. Beginning July 1, 1997, the RHF, an other agency enterprise fund of the State, was established. The RHF is self-funded and originally provided major medical, dental, vision, audio, and long-term care coverage to retirees of the PERS-DB, TRS-DB, and JRS plans. Due to the establishment of the ARHCT, effective July 1, 2007, the RHF now provides major medical coverage to those retirees and their dependents not eligible to participate in the ARHCT, along with optional dental, vision, audio, and voluntary long-term care insurance coverage to all retirees and their dependents in these plans. The plan retains the risk of loss of allowable claims. The RHF issues a financial report that may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203.

The TRS-DB Plan is a plan within the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). TRS is a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. TRS includes the TRS-DB and the ARHCT Fund. Senate Bill 123 was passed during the 2007 legislative session and created the ARHCT. ARHCT is self-funded and provides major medical coverage to retirees of TRS. TRS retains the risk of loss of allowable claims for eligible members. ARHCT began paying member healthcare claims on March 1, 2008. Prior to that time, healthcare claims were paid for by the RHF.

The TRS component unit is comprised of the TRS-DB, TRS-DCR plans, and ARHCT. TRS issues a separate stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. TRS is also reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for more complete information. Copies of the audited financial statements and reports listing "Information Required Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 68 and 75 as of June 30, 2022", may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB liability/asset, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the TRS defined benefits plans (the Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. Contributions are due to the Plans when employee services have been performed and paid. Contributions are recognized as revenues when due pursuant to statutory requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable and expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when contributions are received, or payment is made. Additional information about the Plans' fiduciary net position can be found in the Plans' audited financial statements.

Vested members hired prior to July 1, 1990, are entitled to pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age, 55, or early retirement age, 50. For members hired after June 30, 1990, the normal and early retirement ages are 60 and 55, respectively. Members may also retire at any age and receive a normal benefit when they accumulate the required credited service.

The normal annual pension benefit is based on years of service and average base salary. The average base salary is based upon the member's three highest contract years' salaries.

The benefit related to all years of credited service prior to July 1, 1990, and for years of service through a total of 20 years equal to 2 percent of the employee's average base salary. The benefit for each year over 20 years of service subsequent to June 30, 1990, is equal to 2.5 percent of the employee's base salary.

TRS-DB has two types of postretirement pension adjustment (PRPA). The automatic PRPA is issued annually to all eligible benefit recipients, when the cost of living increases in the previous calendar year. The automatic PRPA increase is paid beginning July 1 of each year. The discretionary PRPA may be granted to eligible recipients by the TRS-DB Plan's administrator if the funding ratio of the TRS-DB Plan meets or exceeds 105 percent. If both an automatic and discretionary PRPA are granted, and a retiree is eligible for both adjustments, the one that provides the retiree the greater increase will be paid.

TRS-DB Plan members contribute 8.65 percent of their base salary, as required by statute. The employee contributions are deducted before federal income tax is withheld.

The TRS funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual-covered payroll, as an amount that, when combined, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by plan members during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer rate for the State of Alaska for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 12.56 percent of compensation. Employer contributions are accumulated in both the pension and healthcare funds based on the approved contribution rate for the fiscal year. Additionally, there is a Defined Benefit Unfunded Liability amount levied against the Defined Contributions Retirement Pension Plan payroll.

The State's employer contributions to TRS-DB for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$2.6, \$2.7, and \$2.8 million respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. For the FY 2022 contributions, \$1.3 million (\$0.2 million for the primary government and \$1.1 million for the discretely presented component units) was for pensions and \$1.2 million was for postemployment benefits (\$0.2 million for the primary government and \$1.0 million for the discretely presented component units). The contributions were equal to the required contributions in FY 2022.

Alaska Statute 14.25.085 requires that additional state contributions are to be paid each July 1 or as soon after July 1 as funds become available for the ensuing fiscal year that when combined with the total employer contributions is sufficient to pay the TRS-DB past service liability at the contribution rate adopted by the ARMB for that fiscal year.

The 32nd Alaska State Legislature, HB69 2021 Section 73(c) \$142.7 million from the General Fund to the TRS-DB as an additional state contribution for FY 2022. The portion of this payment attributable to State of Alaska employers is \$5.8 million (\$0.9 million for the primary government as an employer contribution and \$4.9 million for the discretely presented component units as nonemployer contributions) for pensions.

Postemployment healthcare benefits are provided when pension benefits begin, without cost to all employees first hired before July 1, 1990, employees hired after July 1, 1990, with 25 years of membership service, and employees who are disabled or age 60 or older, regardless of initial hire dates. Employees first hired after June 30, 1990, may receive postemployment healthcare benefits prior to age 60 by paying premiums.

The Judicial Retirement System (JRS)

JRS is a defined benefit, single-employer retirement plan established and administered by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for eligible state judges and justices.

Prior to July 1, 1997, postemployment healthcare benefits were provided by the payment of premiums to an insurance company. Beginning July 1, 1997, the RHF, an other agency enterprise fund of the State, was established. The RHF is self-funded and originally provided major medical, dental, vision, audio, and long-term care coverage to retirees of the PERS-DB, TRS-DB, and JRS Plans. Due to the establishment of the ARHCT, effective July 1, 2007, the RHF now provides major medical coverage to those retirees and their dependents not eligible to participate in the ARHCT, along with optional dental, vision, audio, and voluntary long-term care insurance coverage to all retirees and their dependents in these plans. The plan retains the risk of loss of allowable claims. The RHF issues a financial report that may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203.

Senate Bill 123 was passed during the 2007 legislative session and which created the ARHCT beginning July 1, 2007. The ARHCT is self-funded and provides major medical coverage to retirees of the JRS. JRS retains the risk of loss of allowable claims for eligible members. ARHCT began paying member healthcare claims on March 1, 2008. Prior to that time, healthcare claims were paid for by the RHF.

JRS is considered a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. JRS issues a separate stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. JRS is also reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. Copies of the audited financial statements may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB liability, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the JRS defined benefits plans (the Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. Contributions are due to the Plan when employee services have been performed and paid. Contributions are recognized as revenue when due pursuant to statutory requirements. Benefits are recognized when due and payable and expenses are recorded when corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when contributions are received, or payment is made. The Plans own shares in various investment pools that are administered by the State of Alaska, Department of Revenue, Treasury. The Plans' investment in the pools, except for the Short-term Fixed Income Pool, is reported at fair value based on the net asset value reported by the Treasury. The Short-term Fixed Income Pool maintains a share price of \$1. Each participant owns shares in the pool, the number of which fluctuates daily with contributions and withdrawals. Additional information about the Plans' fiduciary net position can be found in the Plans' audited financial statements.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 25 of Alaska Statute Title 22 and may be amended only by the state legislature. JRS provides for normal pension benefits, as well as death, disability, and postemployment healthcare benefits.

Members with five or more paid-up years of credited service are entitled to annual pension benefits beginning at normal retirement at age 60 or early retirement at age 55. Members who are under age 60 and have 20 or more years of credited service may retire at any age and receive an actuarially reduced benefit.

The normal monthly pension benefit is based on the member's years of service and the current authorized salary for the position from which they retired. The pension benefit is equal to 5 percent for each year of service up to a maximum of 75 percent of the current base salary for an active judge in the month the benefit is paid. In the event of salary increases for active judges, the monthly pension benefit for retired judges also increases.

Upon the death of a member who has served for at least two years, the surviving spouse is entitled to receive monthly benefits equal to one-half of the monthly retirement pay the member would have been entitled to receive if retired at the time of death. If the member was not eligible to retire or would have been entitled to less than 60 percent of the monthly authorized salary, the spouse is entitled to monthly benefits not less than 30 percent of the authorized salary. The benefits continue until the surviving spouse dies.

If there is no eligible surviving spouse, the member's surviving dependent child(ren) are entitled to receive a benefit equal to 50 percent of the above survivor's benefit. Each child will receive an equal share of the benefit while they are dependent. If there is no surviving spouse or dependent child(ren), the member's beneficiary(ies) shall receive the difference between contributions made and interest accrued in the Plan less benefits paid by the Plan.

Members who are involuntarily retired for incapacity and have a minimum of five years of service at the time of retirement for incapacity are eligible for pension benefits.

Members contribute seven percent of their compensation to JRS, as required by statute. The contributions are deducted before federal income tax is withheld. Contributions are not required after members have made contributions for 15 years, or from members first appointed before July 1, 1978.

The JRS funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual-covered payroll, an amount that, when combined, is expected to finance the costs of both pension and postemployment healthcare benefits earned by plan members during the year. The employer rate for the State of Alaska for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 77.25 percent of compensation. Total employer contributions for FY 2022 were \$6.6 million for pensions, and \$0.6 million for postemployment benefits. Included in the total employer contribution amounts is \$4.2 million appropriated in the 32nd Alaska State Legislature, HB69 2021 Section 73(d) from the General Fund to JRS as an additional state contribution for the purpose of funding the retirement system.

The Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System (NGNMRS)

NGNMRS is a defined benefit, single-employer retirement plan established and administered by the State to provide pension benefits for eligible members of the Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia.

NGNMRS is considered a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. NGNMRS issues a separate stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The plan is also reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. Additional information on the NGNMRS plan may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203.

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pension asset and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the NGNMRS defined benefits plan (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. Contributions are due to the Plan when employee services have been performed and paid. Contributions are recognized as revenue when due pursuant to statutory requirements. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable and expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred, regardless of when contributions are received or when payment is made.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 5 of Alaska Statute Title 26 and may be amended only by the state legislature. NGNMRS provides for normal pension benefits and death benefits. Postemployment healthcare benefits are not provided.

Members who voluntarily retire from the Alaska National Guard or Alaska Naval Militia after at least five years of Alaska Guard service and a total of at least 20 years of U.S. military service or members who involuntarily leave the Alaska Guard service due to federal standards imposed on the Alaska Guard, regardless of length of service, are eligible for a retirement pension. The retirement pension is \$100 per month for each month of Alaska Guard service and may be paid to the member monthly or in a one-time lump sum.

Upon the death of an eligible member, as previously described, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to a lump-sum benefit equal to the original pension amount less any payments already paid to the member.

No contributions are required from plan members. NGNMRS's funding policy provides for periodic contributions by Alaska Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs at actuarially determined amounts that are sufficient to accumulate assets to pay benefits when due. State contributions are determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method.

The 32nd Alaska State Legislature, did not appropriate funds to the NGNMRS for FY 2022.

PLAN MEMBERSHIPS

The table below includes the plan membership counts from the separately issued financial statements for the various plans.

	<u>PERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>JRS</u>	<u>NGNMRS</u>
Retired plan members or beneficiaries				
currently receiving benefits	37,265	13,423	149	708
Inactive plan members entitled to but				
not yet receiving benefits	4,924	738	3	649
Inactive plan members not entitled to benefits	10,138	1,616	—	—
Active plan members	<u>8,996</u>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>3,934</u>
Total	<u>61,323</u>	<u>18,967</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>5,291</u>

NOTE 8 – DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLANS**STATE ADMINISTERED PLANS****DESCRIPTION OF PLANS****A. The Public Employees' Retirement System - Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERS-DCR)**

PERS-DCR is a defined contribution, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan established by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for eligible state and local government employees. Benefit and contribution

provisions are established by state law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The 24th Alaska Legislature enacted into law Senate Bill 141, which created PERS-DCR effective July 1, 2006. The PERS-DCR Plan savings are accumulated in an individual retirement account for exclusive benefit of the members or beneficiaries.

The PERS-DCR Plan is a plan within the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS). PERS is a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. The PERS component unit is comprised of the PERS-DB (see note 7), PERS-DCR Plans, and the PERS Retiree Medical Plan (RMP) and Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement Plan (HRA), and Occupational Death and Disability (OD&D). PERS is reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. PERS separately issued financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Participants should refer to the plan agreement for more complete information. Copies of the audited financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/dr/>.

A participating member is immediately and fully vested in that member's contributions and related earnings (losses). A member shall be fully vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and related earnings (losses), after five years of service. A member is partially vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and the related earnings, in the ratio of (a) 25 percent with two years of service; (b) 50 percent with three years of service; (c) 75 percent with four years of service; and (d) 100 percent with five years of service. Any forfeited employer contributions are used to reduce pension expense in the fiscal year it is forfeited.

PERS-DCR pension contribution rates are eight percent for PERS-DCR members, as required by statute. The employer shall deduct the contribution from the member's compensation at the end of each payroll period, and the contribution shall be credited by the plan to the member's individual account. The contributions shall be deducted from the member's compensation before the computation of applicable federal taxes. An employer shall contribute to each member's individual pension account an amount equal to five percent of the member's compensation. Participant accounts under the PERS-DCR Plan are self-directed with respect to investment options.

The PERS-DCR pension contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 by the State of Alaska employees were \$67,709 thousand and the State of Alaska employers were \$38,825 thousand. The State of Alaska PERS other postemployment contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$38,010 thousand (\$3,092 thousand for OD&D, \$25,853 thousand for HRA, and \$9,065 thousand for RMP).

For the year ended June 30, 2022 the State of Alaska recognized \$45,974 thousand in pension expense for the PERS-DCR as an employer. Forfeitures of \$3,491 thousand are reflected in the pension expense amount.

On July 1, 2006, three other postemployment benefit trust funds were created within PERS; RMP, HRA, and OD&D. RMP allows eligible members who retire directly from the plan to obtain medical benefits. The HRA allows medical care expenses to be reimbursed from individual savings accounts established for eligible persons. OD&D provides death benefits for beneficiaries of plan participants and long-term disability benefits to all active members within the system. PERS-DCR participants are eligible members of RMP and HRA and their postemployment healthcare benefits are paid out of these funds.

The employer RMP contribution rate for FY 2022 for each member's compensation was 1.07 percent for medical coverage and 0.31 percent for death and disability (0.68 percent for peace officers and firefighters). HRA is \$180.70 per month for full time employees and \$1.39 per hour for part time employees.

B. The Teachers' Retirement System - Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (TRS-DCR)

TRS-DCR is a defined contribution, multiple-employer public employee retirement plan established by the State to provide pension and postemployment healthcare benefits for teachers and other eligible members. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by state law and may be amended only by the State Legislature. The 24th Alaska Legislature enacted into law Senate Bill 141, which created TRS-DCR effective July 1, 2006. TRS-DCR Plan savings are accumulated by an individual retirement account for exclusive benefit of the members or beneficiaries.

The TRS-DCR Plan is a plan within the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). TRS is a component unit of the State of Alaska financial reporting entity. The TRS component unit is comprised of the TRS-DB (see note 7), TRS-DCR Plans, TRS Retiree Medical Plan (RMP) and Healthcare Reimbursement Arrangement Plan (HRA), and Occupational Death and Disability (OD&D). TRS is reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. TRS separately issued financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Participants should

refer to the plan agreement for more complete information. Copies of the audited financial statements and required supplementary information may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

A participating member is immediately and fully vested in that member's contributions and related earnings (losses). A member shall be fully vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and related earnings (losses), after five years of service. A member is partially vested in the employer contributions made on that member's behalf, and the related earnings, in the ratio of (a) 25 percent with two years of service; (b) 50 percent with three years of service; (c) 75 percent with four years of service; and (d) 100 percent with five years of service. Any forfeited employer contributions are used to reduce pension expense in the fiscal year it is forfeited.

TRS-DCR pension contribution rates are eight percent for TRS-DCR members, as required by statute. The employer shall deduct the contribution from the member's compensation at the end of each payroll period, and the contribution shall be credited by the plan to the member's individual account. The contributions shall be deducted from the member's compensation before the computation of applicable federal taxes. An employer shall contribute to each member's individual pension account an amount equal to seven percent of the member's compensation. Participant accounts under the TRS-DCR Plan are self-directed with respect to investment options.

The TRS-DCR pension contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 by the employees were \$1,229 thousand and the State of Alaska employers were \$1,030 thousand. The State of Alaska TRS other postemployment contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$614 thousand (\$12 thousand for ODD, \$474 thousand for HRA and \$128 thousand for RMP).

For the year ended June 30, 2022 the State of Alaska recognized \$1,058 thousand in pension expense for the TRS-DCR as an employer. No forfeitures are reflected in the pension expense amount.

On July 1, 2006, two other postemployment benefit trust funds were created in TRS, the RMP and HRA. The TRS OD&D other postemployment benefit trust fund was created on July 1, 2007. RMP allows eligible members who retire directly from the plan to obtain medical benefits. The HRA allows medical care expenses to be reimbursed from individual savings accounts established for eligible persons. OD&D provides death benefits for beneficiaries and long-term disability benefits to all active members within the system. TRS-DCR participants are eligible members of RMP and HRA and their postemployment healthcare benefits are paid out of these funds. The employer RMP contribution rate for FY 2022 for each member's compensation was 0.83 percent for medical coverage and 0.08 percent for death and disability. HRA is \$180.70 per month for full-time employees while part-time employees are based on the contract percentage worked multiplied by the full-time employee rate.

C. Supplemental Benefits System

In addition to the pension plans (note 7) and deferred compensation plan (note 9), all state employees, as well as employees of political subdivisions which have elected to participate in the program, are covered under the Alaska Supplemental Benefits System (SBS). SBS is comprised of the Supplemental Annuity Plan and the Supplemental Benefits Cafeteria Plan. The Supplemental Annuity Plan is a defined contribution plan that was created under Alaska statutes effective January 1, 1980, to provide benefits in lieu of those provided by the federal Social Security System (Social Security). All State employees, who would have participated in Social Security if the State had not withdrawn, participate in SBS. Other employers whose employees participate in the State Public Employees' Retirement System and meet other requirements are eligible to have their employees participate in SBS as provided by Alaska Statute. As of June 30, 2022, there were 21 employers participating in SBS. There were 50,511 participants in the Plan.

The Division of Retirement and Benefits is responsible for administration and record keeping. Through September 30, 2005, the Alaska State Pension Investment Board (ASPIB) was responsible for the specific investment of monies in SBS. Effective October 1, 2005, ASPIB was disbanded and their duties were assumed by the Alaska Retirement Management Board.

SBS is considered a component unit of the State financial reporting entity. SBS issues a separate stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, and SBS is also reported as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund by the State. Copies of the audited financial statements may be obtained from the Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, AK 99811-0203 or from their website at <http://doa.alaska.gov/drb/>.

Mandatory contributions are made to the Supplemental Annuity Plan and voluntary contributions to the Supplemental Benefits Cafeteria Plan. Participating employees are vested at all times. Supplemental Annuity Plan contributions are made in lieu of contributions to Social Security. The State and other participating employers are required to contribute 12.26 percent of an employee's wages up to the taxable wage base in effect under Social Security regulations. Each employee is considered to have agreed to a wage reduction equal to one-half the contribution made on the employee's behalf. The State's mandatory contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022, were \$156,848 thousand of that amount contributed by employees were \$78,425 thousand. The State's covered payroll was \$1,279,332 thousand. For the year ended June 30, 2022 the State of Alaska recognized \$78,425 thousand in pension expense for the SBS as an employer.

Supplemental Benefits Cafeteria Plan contributions are voluntary based upon the optional benefits elected by each employee enrolled in SBS. Each employee agrees to a wage reduction based upon the benefit options selected. The benefit amounts are deducted from each employee's wages and remitted by the employer to SBS third party administrator (TPA) on the employee's behalf. Effective January 1, 2020 the administration of the voluntary supplemental benefits was transferred to a TPA. The State employee voluntary contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022, were 3,724 thousand.

Employees are eligible to withdraw from the Supplemental Annuity Plan 60 days after termination. Benefits are payable in the form of a lump sum or a periodic payment option, unless the participant elects to defer commencement of benefits. Various annuities can also be purchased from an insurance carrier, which are excluded from Plan assets. The SBS administrator issues lump-sum payments through its contracted record keeper. Employees may request a hardship withdrawal for an unforeseeable emergency, within the definition allowed by the Internal Revenue Code. Hardship withdrawals are disbursed as lump sums and must be approved by the plan administrator.

Benefits available under the Supplemental Benefits Cafeteria Plan include life, accidental death, disability, and critical illness insurance. Selection of these benefits is at the discretion of the employee, with certain restrictions, and may be amended and/or changed on an annual basis or in conjunction with an employee change in status.

Supplemental annuity contributions were deposited with investment managers under contract with SBS for the year ended June 30, 2022. Participant accounts under the Supplemental Annuity Plan are self-directed with respect to investment options. Each participant designates how their contribution is to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participants contributions, adjusted for the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds, and reduced for administrative fees.

D. University of Alaska Optional Retirement Plan - Defined Contribution (ORP)

The ORP is an employer funded defined contribution plan which operates in conjunction with a companion mandatory tax-deferred annuity plan. The ORP is comprised of three layers of participants: the original ORP, or ORP Tier 1, which was created for participants hired prior to July 1, 2005; ORP Tier 2, which was created for participants hired between July 1, 2005 and June 30, 2006; and ORP Tier 3, which was created for participants hired on or after July 1, 2006. For ORP Tier 1 and ORP Tier 2, faculty classified as regular and certain administrators made a one-time election to participate in the ORP as an alternative to participation in the defined benefit plans, PERS-DB or TRS-DB. The ORP Tier 2 plan was available for new ORP benefit-eligible employees hired in fiscal year 2006. As of July 1, 2006, the ORP Tier 2 plan was no longer available to newly-hired ORP benefit-eligible employees. For ORP Tier 3, each new eligible employee was able to make a one-time election to participate in the University of Alaska Retirement Program (includes ORP Tier 3 and the University of Alaska Pension Plan) as an alternative to participation in the State of Alaska defined contribution plans, PERS-DC or TRS-DC. Beginning July 1, 2015 the ORP was closed to new hired regular staff, but is still available for faculty and certain administrators.

University contributions are remitted to the plan's authorized employee-selected annuity providers or investment managers. The contribution rates and amounts for fiscal year 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	ORP Tier 1	ORP Tier 2	ORP Tier 3
Employee Contribution Rates	8.65%	8.65%	8.00%
University Contribution Rates	14.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Covered Payroll	\$26,232	\$2,187	\$100,878
University Contributions	\$3,672	\$262	\$12,105

At June 30, 2022, plan assets (participants' accounts attributable to employer contributions) for ORP Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 had a net value to \$388.9 million. ORP Tier 1 and ORP Tier 2 participants are 100 percent vested at all times. University contributions for ORP Tier 3 participants are 100 percent vested after three years of service.

University of Alaska Pension Plan

In addition to the other retirement plans, substantially all regular employees (hired before July 1, 2006) and certain faculty classified as temporary, participate in the Pension plan which was established January 1, 1982, when the University withdrew from the federal social security program. Eligible employees, hired on or after July 1, 2006, who elected to participate in the University of Alaska Retirement Program also participate in the Pension plan.

For fiscal year 2022, employer contributions for regular employees were 7.65 percent of covered wages up to \$42.0 thousand. For certain faculty classified as temporary, the employer contributions were 7.65 percent of covered wages up to \$147.0 thousand. The plan provides for employer contributions to be invested in accordance with participant-directed investment elections. Participants hired before July 1, 2006 are 100 percent vested at all times. University contributions for participants hired on or after July 1, 2006 are 100 percent vested after three years of service. Regular staff hired on or after July 1, 2015 are also 100 percent vested after three years of service of the employer contributions of the pension plan.

The University's total covered payroll for the Pension plan was \$152.8 million. The University's gross costs to fund and administer the plan totaled \$11.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2022. At June 30, 2022, plan assets (participants' accounts) had a net value of \$438.8 million.

NOTE 9 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The State of Alaska Deferred Compensation Plan was created by Alaska statutes issued May 31, 1974 and was most recently amended effective August 30, 2021. It is a deferred compensation plan under Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and is available to all permanent and long-term non-permanent employees and elected officials of the State and members of State boards and commissions. Participants authorize the State to reduce their current salary or compensation so that they can receive the amount deferred at a later date. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency, within the definition allowed by the applicable Internal Revenue Code. All amounts deferred are held in a trust for the exclusive benefit of employees and beneficiaries. Additionally, participants may also have their contributions directed as a ROTH contribution. Those amounts are post-tax contributions and earnings on ROTH contributions are not taxable when properly withdrawn from the plan. As of June 30, 2022 the Deferred Compensation Plan had 12,685 participants.

The Division of Retirement and Benefits is responsible for Deferred Compensation Plan administration and record-keeping. The Alaska Retirement Management Board is responsible for the specific investment of monies in the Deferred Compensation Plan.

During fiscal year 2022, an employer participating in the Deferred Compensation Plan began offering and contributing matching contributions. Currently, there is one employer matching employee contributions.

Participant accounts are self-directed with respect to investment options. Each participant designates how their contributions are to be allocated among the investment options. Each participant's account is credited with the participant's contributions and the appreciation or depreciation in unit value for the investment funds and deductions for administrative fees.

Deferred Compensation Plan net position as of June 30, 2022 was \$1,059,108 thousand. The Deferred Compensation Plan is reported in the accompanying financial statements as a pension (and other employee benefit) trust fund.

NOTE 10 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The following schedules summarize individual interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2022, and interfund transfers for the year then ended (in thousands):

INTERFUND RECEIVABLE / PAYABLE BALANCES

Due to Other Funds	Due from Other Funds								
	General Fund	Alaska Permanent Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	International Airports	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds	Other	Total
General Fund	\$ —	\$ 62,952	\$ 29,788	\$ 4,532	\$ 6,602	\$ 38,252	\$ 49,853	\$ 194,737	\$ 386,716
Alaska Permanent Fund	24,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,002
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	2,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,492
International Airports	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	903
Internal Service Funds	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816
Fiduciary Funds	20,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,139
Other	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795
Total	\$ 49,164	\$ 62,952	\$ 29,788	\$ 4,532	\$ 6,602	\$ 38,252	\$ 49,853	\$ 194,737	\$ 435,880

The \$194.7 million reported in the Other column consists of a \$21 thousand deposit in transit that was not recorded as cash by SBS in their financial statements, and (\$194,758) thousand in transfers from the General Fund to the Alaska Permanent Fund that were not included in the Alaska Permanent Fund outside audit. The \$795 thousand reported in the Other row consists of a \$795 thousand receivable to Department of Revenue from the Alaska Permanent Fund that was not included in the Alaska Permanent Fund outside audit. All of these amounts are immaterial to their audited financial statements thus the audit was not restated.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers From	Transfers to			Total
	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	
General Fund	\$ —	\$ 73,773	\$ 31,278	\$ 105,051
Alaska Permanent Fund	3,093,298	—	—	3,093,298
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	31,167	20,097	—	51,264
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	413	—	—	413
Fiduciary Funds	12,000	—	—	12,000
Total	\$ 3,136,878	\$ 93,870	\$ 31,278	\$ 3,262,026

The general purpose for transfers is to move monies from funds required by statute to collect them to the funds required by statute or budget to expend them, to move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the Debt Service Fund as debt service payments come due, and transfer accumulated surpluses from “Other” funds to the General Fund.

The transfer from the Alaska Permanent Fund to the General Fund includes a \$3.07 billion transfer for payment of the Permanent Fund dividends, administrative and associated costs of the dividend program, and to fund various State operating expenses. Additionally, a \$24.0 million transfer to the Alaska Capital Income Fund.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY ACTIVITY

Based on understandings and board-approved agreements between the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) and Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), AIDEA supplies administrative, personnel, data processing, communications and other services to AEA. AIDEA recognized revenue totaling \$5.5 million for providing these services during FY 2022. On June 30, 2022, AIDEA had \$4.03 million receivable from AEA for services and short-term borrowings.

In December 2020, AEA borrowed \$17 million from AIDEA to acquire an approximately 39.3-mile 115 kV electricity transmission line system between the Sterling Substation and Quartz Creek Substation ("SSQ Line") from Homer Electric Association and to incorporate it as part of the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project. The loan, bearing interest at 3.5%, requires semiannual interest and annual principal payments with a final maturity date of July 2040. The first principal payment is scheduled for July 2022.

On September 30, 2010, pursuant to legislation and an agreement, AIDEA purchased 37 loans from AEA with an outstanding balance of \$24.25 million, plus accrued interest, for \$20.63 million. Under the agreement, at AIDEA's request, AEA is required to repurchase any loan upon a payment default. The current loan outstanding balance at June 30, 2022 is \$2.80 million.

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) provides administrative and technical services benefiting all of Alaska's airports and aircraft bases. Related costs are allocated based upon budgetary estimates of the *pro rata* portion which should be borne by the various facilities as set forth in the annual appropriation and budget document of the State. Costs allocated to the International Airport Fund (IAF) as operating expenses totaled \$3.67 million for the year ended June 30, 2022. Capital project management services are performed by DOTPF personnel and are capitalized to IAF construction in progress. These costs totaled \$3.58 million during the year ended June 30, 2022.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND CONCENTRATIONS

A. SICK LEAVE

The cost of state employee sick leave is charged against agency appropriations when leave is used rather than when leave is earned. There is no recorded liability for sick leave in the financial records of the State. Accordingly, the statements in this report do not include an estimate of this obligation as either a liability or a reserve.

The estimated amount of unused accumulated sick leave as of June 30, 2022, is \$9.0 million. This amount was calculated using the base pay on file for each employee as of June 30, 2022. It does not include an estimate of the cost of fringe benefits (supplemental benefits, retirement, group insurance, etc.) which can vary depending on the status of the employee when leave is taken.

B. SCHOOL DEBT

Under a program enacted in 1970 (AS 14.11.100), the State may reimburse municipalities up to 60, 70, 80, 90, or 100 percent of debt service on bonds issued to finance school construction. The percentage depends on the year in which the costs are incurred. The 60 percent limitation, enacted in 2002, applies to fiscal years after June 30, 1999.

Although the statute provides that the State may reimburse school districts 60, 70, 80, 90, or 100 percent of construction costs, the actual funding for the program is dependent on annual legislative appropriations to the school construction account. When amounts in the account are insufficient, the available funds are allocated *pro rata* among the eligible school districts. There is no contractual commitment by the State to make these payments. The amount for FY 2022 expended for school debt was \$80.35 million, which was 100% of the entitlement. The total debt requirement, assuming the State makes full payment of its share of school debt service, would be approximately \$566.80 million. The State is able to, and has in the past, appropriated less than the full amount anticipated by municipalities. FY 2022 ended with full funding and amended prior years, which had been partially funded, to their full funding. Prior year funding paid in FY 2022 was \$23.97 million for FY 2017, \$50.27 million for FY 2020, and \$91.03 million for FY 2021.

C. RISK MANAGEMENT AND SELF-INSURANCE

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

The State maintains a risk management program that is administered by the Department of Administration, Division of Risk Management. The Division of Risk Management's objective is to protect the financial assets and operations of the State of Alaska from accidental loss through a comprehensive self-insurance program for normal and expected property and casualty claims of high frequency and low severity, combined with high-limit, broad-form excess insurance protection for catastrophic loss exposures.

Risk Management acts as the insurance carrier for each state agency, funding all sudden and accidental property and casualty claims. The annual premiums allocated by Risk Management are the maximum each agency is called upon to pay. This planning for known and catastrophic losses forestalls the need for the affected agency to request a supplemental appropriation or disrupt vital state services after a major property loss, adverse civil jury award, or significant workers' compensation claim.

By effectively managing the State's property and liability exposures through a comprehensive self-insurance program, Risk Management expends less public funds than would be paid to private insurance companies, while at the same time providing streamlined claims services utilizing professional adjusting firms located throughout Alaska.

Property insurance with all-risk (including earthquake and flood) coverage is provided on a replacement cost basis for all state-owned or leased property; buildings (including contents, museum fine arts, etc.), aircraft, and watercraft (Alaska Marine Highway System ferries and other agency vessels).

Casualty coverages protect each state agency and their personnel from third-party civil (tort) liability claims alleged to have arisen from combined liability - general (premises/operations), automobile, professional (errors and omissions), medical malpractice, aviation (aircraft and airport), or marine (passenger injuries).

Additional specialty coverage includes blanket public employee faithful performance and custom bonding, accidental death and disability (including medical expenses) for volunteers, computer fraud and foreign liability, etc. These insurance programs continually evolve, responding to new activities and special projects undertaken by each state agency. The State has not incurred a loss in excess of its insurance program.

In FY 2022, the State completely self-insured all statutory workers' compensation claims, general (premises and operations) and professional liability, automobile, property and aircraft liability. The State had Self-Insured Retention (SIR) levels of \$400 thousand for marine risks and \$250 thousand per incident for airport liability exposures. Limits of excess insurance vary by risk: \$1 billion per occurrence for marine, \$125 million for fine arts, and \$500 million for airport.

Both domestic and international insurance companies and various Lloyd's of London underwriting syndicates participate in the State of Alaska's excess insurance program. Independent brokers provide marketing. The State obtains an annual independent actuarial assessment of the state insurance program as required by AS 37.05.287(b) which calculates unfunded claims and allocated loss adjustment expenses (ALAE).

An unconstrained audit of the State of Alaska's overall property and casualty insurance program performed by an independent risk management consultant found the retention levels and excess insurance coverage purchased are appropriate.

Risk Management's budget is funded entirely through interagency receipts annually billed to each agency through a "Cost of Risk" premium allocation system. The Risk Management information system generates the annual cost of risk allocation to each agency, reflecting their proportionate share of the State's overall cost of risk. Designed to achieve equitable distribution of the self-insurance program costs, it factors exposure values subject to loss and considers the past five years actual claims experience incurred by each department.

For most cost of risk allocations, 80 percent of the premium billing is based on the average of the past five years actual claims experience. This provides a direct fiscal incentive to each agency to reduce or control their claim costs.

The program compiles a property inventory schedule of all owned or leased buildings used or occupied by state agencies, listing age and type of building construction, occupancy, fire protection services and sprinkler systems, and projected replacement cost

value. Individual premiums are then determined and, in cases of multiple occupancy, allocated to each department on the basis of their square foot use.

The “Cost of Risk” premium is collected through two methods from individual state agency operating budgets. Reimbursable service agreements (RSAs) are used for all categories of insurance other than Workers’ Compensation and Combined Liability (general, auto, and professional), which are assessed on a rate per \$100 payroll applied monthly to each agency’s actual payroll until the allocated premium is paid.

The table below presents changes in policy claim liabilities for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2022, (in thousands). The State records its related liability using discounted amounts provided by actuaries. The amount of unpaid claim liabilities for Risk Management are presented at their present value using a 3.0 percent discount interest rate for FY 2021 and for FY 2022. Claims payment amounts include allocated loss adjustment expenses (legal and adjusting).

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
2021	\$ 147,679	\$ 17,975	\$ (23,198)	\$ 142,456
2022	142,456	28,239	(23,298)	147,397

The Group Health and Life Fund is an Internal Service Fund of the State of Alaska, the plan is self-insured for all benefits. The plan’s funding policy provides for the collection of insurance premiums from employees, if applicable, and the State. Insurance premium amounts are actuarially determined on an annual basis and adjusted as necessary. The State retains the risk of loss of allowable claims.

The liability for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) represents the estimated amounts necessary to settle all outstanding claims as of the balance sheet date. The plan’s reserve estimate for IBNR are based primarily on historical development patterns adjusted for current trends that would modify past experience. Claims are re-evaluated periodically to consider the effect on inflation, claims settlement trends, and other economic factors. The process of establishing loss reserves is subject to uncertainties that are normal, recurring and inherent in the healthcare business.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Health Care Benefits	Benefits Paid	Ending Balance
2021	\$ 15,065	\$ 138,181	\$ (137,358)	\$ 15,888
2022	15,888	145,503	(144,055)	17,336

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

The University is exposed to a wide variety of risks including property loss, bodily and personal injury, intellectual property, errors and omissions, cyber-attacks, aviation and marine. Exposures are handled with a combination of self-insurance and commercial insurance.

The University is self-insured up the maximum of \$2.0 million per occurrence for casualty claims and \$250 thousand for property claims. Commercial carriers provide coverage in excess of these amounts. Health care, workers’ compensation and unemployment claims are fully self-insured. Liabilities have been established using actuarial analysis to cover estimates for specific reported losses, estimates for unreported losses based upon past experience modified for current trends, and estimates of expenses for investigating and settling claims. Settled claims have not exceeded the coverages for any of the past three years.

Changes in applicable self-insured liability amounts follow (in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2021	Provision for Claims	Claims Payments	Balance June 30, 2022
Health	\$ 5,249	\$ 55,338	\$ (55,056)	\$ 5,531
General Liability	4,660	166	—	4,826
Workers' Compensation	3,669	—	(80)	3,589
Unemployment	99	84	(144)	39
	<u>\$ 13,677</u>	<u>\$ 55,588</u>	<u>\$ (55,280)</u>	<u>\$ 13,985</u>

D. LITIGATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS

The State is involved in a number of legal actions. The Department of Law estimates the probable maximum liability for the cases associated with the governmental fund types to be approximately \$38.52 million, with an additional possible liability of \$34.09 million. The probable loss amount has been reported as long-term debt obligations.

The amount of revenue recognized by the Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation could be adversely impacted by certain third party litigation involving tobacco companies and others.

The Division of Retirement and Benefits was a defendant in a class action lawsuit against the State alleging that the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 141 violated the Alaska Constitution by extinguishing a former member's ability to re-enter the PERS/TRS defined benefits plan. According to SB 141, a PERS/TRS defined benefit former member would have to re-employ into an eligible defined benefit position by June 30, 2010 or lose that former member's status (tier standing). If that former member re-entered the workforce in a valid PERS/TRS position but after June 30, 2010, that person would become a defined contribution retirement plan member, rather than reinstated into their prior defined benefit status (tier standing). The lawsuit challenged the effect of SB 141 as an unconstitutional diminishment of a promised defined benefit.

In April 2021, the Alaska Supreme Court found that a former member's ability to reinstate PERS/TRS status is an accrued benefit protected by Article XII, Section 7 of the Alaska Constitution. The Court held that not allowing former members to buy back into PERS/TRS defined benefit status resulted in an unconstitutional diminishment. The decision could lead to an increase in the number of employees previously believed to be ineligible for the defined benefit plan by operation of SB 141 for PERS/TRS. The case was returned to the Superior Court and the Department of Law filed a motion for final judgement. The Superior Court granted the motion for final judgment, awarded judgment on attorney's fees, and ordered the Division to notify class members by the end of May 2022 of their right to seek reinstatement into the defined benefit plan and the procedures to do so.

The Division continues to determine the impact of the Metcalfe decision on PERS and TRS. The Division is working with impacted former members who meet the requirements to re-establish their position in the defined benefits plan. However, it is unclear exactly how many former members will seek to reinstate to the defined benefits plan or the precise impact the reintroduction of those former members to the defined benefits plan will cost.

The Department of Revenue Tax Division's Oil and Gas Production Tax Audit Group performs periodic audits of oil and gas companies that file Alaska's oil and gas production tax returns. The audits mostly result in additional tax assessments and associated interest. The companies sometimes choose to pay the additional assessment "under protest" to avoid accruing interest. Because these prepayments are deposited in the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (CBRF) but are still under dispute, the tax assessment revenues recognized in the CBRF could be adversely affected by a potential refund resulting from a decision issued by the Department of Revenue Tax Division's Appeals Group, by the Department of Administration's Office of Administrative Hearings, by an Alaska Superior Court ruling, or by an Alaska Supreme Court ruling. As of the end of fiscal year June 30, 2022, there are no pending prepayments or payments made "under protest". If there were, we would not be able to estimate the amount of potential refund.

In August of 2018, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (USDHHS), Office of Inspector General (OIG) released audit report number A-04-17-08059, in which the OIG found that the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA) overpaid the State of Alaska an estimated \$8.9 million in bonus payments due to the State including individuals that did not qualify because of their basis-of-eligibility category. The State of Alaska disagrees with this finding and joined several other states by entering into the formal appeals process through the USDHHS Department of Appeals Board (DAB) based on the states following the statutory criteria for the CHIPRA bonus payments and preparing current enrollment numbers in accordance with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) guidance.

During FY21, USDHHS DAB issued a preliminary decision that required additional action by both the State and CMS. According to USDHHS DAB, the previous methodology used for determining the bonus awards was invalid; therefore, CMS could not pursue collecting the estimated overpayments. However, the decision allowed CMS the opportunity to recalculate the baseline year (2007) for determining eligibility and pursue an overpayment collection in accordance with this new calculation. As of June 30, 2022, USDHHS is still recalculating the potential overpayment and the amount potentially to be repaid is unknown.

The Department of Natural Resource's Division of Oil and Gas performs periodic audits of oil and gas companies that file Alaska's oil and gas Royalty and Net Profit Share (NPS) reports. The audits mostly result in additional royalty and NPS payments and associated interest. The companies sometimes pay the additional assessment "under protest" to avoid accruing interest. Per Alaska Statutes 37.14.150 and 37.13.010, royalty payments are split between the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund, Public School Trust Fund, and the Alaska Permanent Fund. Since the royalty and NPS revenues are still under dispute the funds could be adversely affected by a potential refund resulting from a decision issued by the Department of Natural Resource's Commissioner, by an Alaska Superior Court ruling, or by an Alaska Supreme Court ruling. As of the end of fiscal year June 30, 2022, there were no pending prepayments or payments made "under protest". If there were, we would not be able to estimate the amount of potential refund.

E. FEDERAL GRANTS

The State has received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowance under terms of the grants, it is believed that any required reimbursements will not be material.

F. DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The State may be liable to reimburse communities for expenditures related to disasters in excess of the amount allocated by the State.

G. FUTURE LOAN COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2022, the Alaska Clean Water and the Alaska Drinking Water Funds are committed to funding loans for which they have entered into agreements for communities but funds have not yet been disbursed. The total amounts to be disbursed under these agreements are uncertain as not all of the loans are expected to be fully drawn and some loans may increase with changes in scope of the underlying projects; accordingly, they are not included in the financial statements for these funds. As of June 30, 2022, the Alaska Clean Water and the Alaska Drinking Water Funds have entered into binding commitments, as evidenced by signed loan agreements, for which funds remain to be disbursed totaling \$60.40 million and \$49.41 million respectively.

As of June 30, 2022, the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development identified outstanding loan commitments. Agreements have been entered into, but funds have not yet been disbursed. The open loan commitments include the Alaska Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund for \$3.15 million and the Alaska Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund for \$2.63 million.

As of June 30, 2022, the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) had Power Project Fund loan commitments of \$7.79 million.

As of June 30, 2022, the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) had extended loan participation purchase commitments to be funded by the Revolving Fund of \$12.2 million and pending applications of \$2.9 million, as well as loan guarantees of \$1.1 million.

AIDEA has also entered into funding agreements with Ambler Metals, LLC to support Ambler Access Project, developing an industrial road to the Ambler Mining District. The agreements entail Interim Funding Agreement and Full Funding Agreement and through each agreement, AIDEA will provide funds up to \$1 million and \$35 million, respectively.

AIDEA had also extended commitments to fund a loan to the Interior Gas Utility not to exceed \$139 million from the Sustainable Energy Transmission and Supply Development Fund for the Interior Energy Project. As of June 30, 2022, AIDEA had funded approximately \$137.5 million, resulting in a remaining commitment of approximately \$1.5 million.

H. POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Exclusive of the Alaska LNG Project, and regarding the development of a proposed in-state natural gas pipeline from the North Slope to Cook Inlet (Bullet Line), the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC) entered into a 2010 agreement where \$4.66 million would become due and payable when (a) the State awards permits, work product, and other results of a Bullet Line Preliminary Development Project to a qualified builder (other than a public corporation owned by the State); or (b) the State determines it will construct the Bullet Line itself, either through a public corporation owned by the State or otherwise, and (i) the Legislature of the State of Alaska appropriates some or all of the funding for the Bullet Line development and construction expenses, or (ii) bonds are issued by the State or a public corporation owned by the State intended to finance some or all of the Bullet Line development and construction expenses.

I. INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2022, the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC), on behalf of the Alaska Permanent Fund, had outstanding future funding commitments of \$552 million for real estate fund investments.

As of June 30, 2022, the APFC, on behalf of the Alaska Permanent Fund, had outstanding future funding commitments of \$152 million for absolute return, \$4.3 billion for private equity, \$1.3 billion for infrastructure, and \$1.9 billion for private credit investments. Many alternative investments have liquidity constraints and may not be available for cash withdrawal until a specified period of time has elapsed.

The Alaska Retirement Management Board (ARMB) has entered into agreements with external investment managers to provide funding for future pension fund investments. As of June 30, 2022, ARMB's unfunded commitments were as follows:

Investment Type	
Alternative Fixed Income	\$ 87,473,959
Energy	31,213,720
Farmland	106,111,010
Private Equity	1,227,065,761
Real Estate	149,206,098
	<u>\$ 1,601,070,548</u>

J. POLLUTION REMEDIATION

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASBS) 49 provides guidance for state and local governments in estimating and reporting the potential costs of pollution remediation. While GASBS 49 does not require the State to search for pollution, it does require the State to reasonably estimate and report a remediation liability when an obligating event occurs.

According to AS 46.03.010, it is the policy of the State to conserve, improve, and protect its natural resources and environment and control water, land, and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the State and their overall economic and social well-being. It is also the policy of the State to improve and coordinate the environmental plans, functions, powers, and programs of the State, in cooperation with the federal government, local governments, other public and private organizations, and concerned individuals, and to develop and manage the basic resources of water, land, and air to the end that the State may fulfill its responsibility as trustee of the environment for the present and future generations.

The State has the knowledge and expertise to estimate the remediation obligations presented in the statements based on prior experience in identifying and funding similar remediation activities. GASBS 49 requires the State to calculate pollution remediation liabilities using the expected cash flow technique. Where the State cannot reasonably estimate a pollution remediation obligation, it does not report a liability.

The remediation obligation estimates that appear in this report are subject to change over time. Cost may vary due to price fluctuations, changes in technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes to statutes or regulations or other factors. Prospective recoveries from responsible parties may reduce the State's obligation.

At July 1, 2021, the General Fund had pollution remediation obligations of \$130,533 thousand. As of June 30, 2022, the State had an increase to the obligations of \$8,611 thousand and recognized a decrease of \$14,037 thousand, for an ending balance of

\$125,107 thousand in pollution remediation obligation related activities. The State has an estimated potential recovery of \$351 thousand from other responsible parties.

Additionally, the International Airports Fund (IAF) reported pollution remediation liabilities for which IAF is in whole or in part a responsible party. The liabilities were valued using the estimated mean of the future cash flows of costs and recovery associated with identified sites, measured at current value. Amounts recorded as current and long-term portions of these estimated liabilities were respectively \$869 thousand and \$7,819 thousand in 2022 and \$619 thousand and \$5,568 thousand in 2021.

K. ENCUMBRANCES

The State of Alaska utilizes encumbrance accounting to identify fund obligations. The following shows encumbrances within the governmental funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

	Amount (in thousands)	
General Fund	\$	439,664
Special Revenue Funds		38,649
Capital Project Funds		5,386
Total Encumbrances	\$	<u>483,699</u>

A review of the appropriations with encumbrance balances over \$5 million were identified and analyzed below:

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administer projects related to the COVID-19 pandemic for \$13.62 million. These projects are funded by general funds.

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administers projects related to travel and tourism in Alaska for \$5.00 million. These projects are funded by general funds.

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administers projects related to transportation projects for \$15.03 million. These projects are funded by general funds.

The Department of Education and Early Development had several school construction and renovation projects underway that total \$115.1 million. These projects are funded by general funds.

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administers a grant for the Alaska Impact Grant Program for \$5.58 million. This is funded by the National Petroleum Reserve Fund.

The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administers the Alaska Reinsurance Program which was established under AS 21.55 to stabilize the health insurance market in Alaska. The program provides a reinsurance mechanism for insurers issuing policies that cover certain high-risk individuals through the Comprehensive Health Insurance Association. The program has \$53.5 million remaining obligated in the Alaska Comprehensive Health Insurance Fund from revenues collected under Title 21 of the Alaska Statutes.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has several first time service projects for \$5.58 million. These projects are funded by general funds.

The Department of Military and Veteran Affairs had numerous Program Worksheets (Public Assistance) and Project Worksheets (Hazard Mitigation) totaling \$21.47 million for the November 2018 earthquake that are funded with 75 percent Federal and 25 percent State Disaster Relief funds.

The Department of Military and Veteran Affairs had a project for the Alaska Land Mobile Radio Site Refresh for a total of \$5.04 million, which is funded by general funds.

L. MEDICAID

The Department of Health and Social Services uses two Medicaid Management Information Systems, Alaska Health Enterprise (AHE) and Optum Behavioral Health System (OBHS) FACETS, to process Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program medical claims submitted by service providers. Some claims are suspended during normal processing for reasons including third party insurance verification, verification of medical necessity, and provider claim submission errors. Due to the complexity of claim processing, the cost of settling the suspended claims cannot be reasonably estimated.

M. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

In accordance with AS 18.56.098 (i), the State has guaranteed the Veterans Mortgage Program Bonds issued by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) in the amount of \$45,950 at June 30, 2022. The guarantees extend through the life of the bonds, with a final maturity date of the longest series in 2048. In the event that AHFC cannot make the bond payments, the State would be responsible for the principal and interest.

N. CONCENTRATIONS

In FY 2022, the most significant sources of revenues were federal, taxes, and rents and royalties; which make up 97.3 percent of total revenues. With a large portion of total revenues coming from federal sources (54.7 percent), a large decrease in federal funding could impact the stability of the State. Additionally, with the volatility in petroleum related revenues, taxes, and rents and royalties continue to be a significant concern for the State of Alaska.

NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. ALASKA MUNICIPAL BOND BANK AUTHORITY

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, on July 3, 2022, House Bill 127 ("HB 127") became effective and amended the Act to grant broader authority to the Bond Bank to issue bonds on behalf of the University of Alaska (the "University") and regional health organizations. HB 127 permits the Bond Bank to issue bonds on behalf of the University for any University purpose, and the maximum authorized amount increased from \$87.5 million to \$500 million. HB 127 increased the maximum amount that a regional health organization is permitted to borrow for a given project from 49% of the project costs to 100% of the project costs, and from a maximum authorized amount of \$102.5 million to \$250 million of the cost of a project, and the total lending authority of the Bond Bank for regional health organization bond issuances increased from \$205 million to \$500 million.

On September 29, 2022, AMBBA closed on the 2022 Series Two bonds. The 2022 Series Two bonds consisted of \$10.99 million in general obligation bonds with interest rates ranging between 4% and 5%. The proceeds of the 2022 Series Two bonds were used to make new loans to authorized borrowers.

On February 15, 2023, AMBBA closed on the 2023 Series One and Series Two bonds. The 2023 Series One bonds consisted of \$56.6 million in general obligation bonds (Tax-Exempt) and the 2023 Series Two bonds consisted of \$29.9 million in general obligation bonds (AMT) with interest rates ranging between 5.0 and 5.25 percent. The proceeds of the 2023 Series One and Series Two bonds were used to make new loans to authorized borrowers.

B. ALASKA CLEAN WATER FUND

Pursuant to legislative authorization obtained during the 2022 session of the Alaska Legislature, Series A Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes for FY 2023 were issued on October 25, 2022 in the amount of \$1.39 million. The borrowing is secured by interest earnings of the Alaska Clean Water Fund.

C. ALASKA DRINKING WATER FUND

Pursuant to legislative authorization obtained during the 2022 session of the Alaska Legislature, Series B Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes for FY 2023 were issued on October 25, 2022 in the amount of \$1.41 million. The borrowing is secured by interest earnings of the Alaska Drinking Water Fund.

D. ALASKA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION

The Corporation delivered \$97.7 million State Capital Project Bonds II, 2022 Series B (Social Bonds), on July 7, 2022. The Series B Bonds are tax-exempt general obligations of the Corporation with a final maturity of June 1, 2037. Interest is payable each June 1 and December 1, commencing December 1, 2022, at fixed rates ranging from 4% to 5%. Proceeds of the Bonds

will be used to refund certain outstanding obligations of the Corporation and to reimburse the Corporation for governmental purpose expenditures.

On September 14, 2022, the Corporation closed its Revenue Bond, 2022 (Fairbanks Affordable Housing Project), a \$13 million conduit bond issuance to provide funds pursuant to a plan of finance to Fairbanks Affordable Housing, LLC, as Borrower. The Fairbanks Affordable Housing Project is a 58-unit scattered site rental housing development for qualified low-income tenants in the Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska. The 2022 Bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the Corporation or the State of Alaska, but will instead be payable solely by the Borrower.

On September 15, 2022, the Corporation novated an interest rate swap from an existing counterparty to that counterparty's related entity. In conjunction with this novation, the Corporation's "pay fixed" rate decreased from 4.14% to 4.11% effective June 1, 2022, and the counterparty's ratings changed from AA/Aa3 to A+/Aa2 (S&P/Moody's). The result of this interest rate change has no material financial impact in our financial statements as of June 30, 2022.

On December 22, 2022, AHFC closed its \$88.0 million General Mortgage Revenue Bonds II, Series C.

E. ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY

On December 10, 2021 the Bradley Lake Project Management Committee (BPMC) approved Resolution No. 21-02 that endorsed a plan to finance and develop a series of projects to increase the energy available to benefit the Bradley Lake Hydroelectric Project. The plan allows the BPMC to leverage past investments and optimize its value without additional costs by applying existing payments to approve required project work as provided in the Power Sales Agreement. To finance this effort, AEA issued Power Revenue Bond Eleventh Series (the Bond) on November 30, 2022 in the amount of \$166.0 million. The Bond has a fixed interest rate of 6.06 percent and will mature on June 30, 2050. The Bond is a direct and general obligation of AEA. AEA has pledged its full faith and credit for the principal and interest on the bond. Payment of the Bond is secured by pledge of revenues of the Bradley Lake Project.

F. STATE OF ALASKA

Governor Mike Dunleavy issued Executive Order 121 on March 21, 2022 to divide the Department of Health and Social Services into two departments aligned by function to improve service levels, gain efficiencies, and provide room for innovation. Executive Order 121 became law on July 1, 2022 eliminating the Department of Health and Social Services and creating the Department of Health and Department of Family and Community Services.

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, on February 7, 2023, the State of Alaska closed on \$55.9 million in general obligation refunding bonds, the Series 2023A, with interest rate yields ranging between 2.34% and 2.60% and a coupon rate of 5.00%. The State utilized the general obligation refunding bonds to refund \$57.625 million in outstanding 2012A and 2013B general obligation bonds. The general obligation refunding bond issue reduced total debt service payments over the next three fiscal years by approximately \$1.81 million. This produced an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and net debt upon closing) of approximately \$1.75 million.

NOTE 14 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS AND RESTATED BEGINNING NET POSITION

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

Alaska International Airport System Fund

In FY 2022, the Alaska International Airports System's (AIAS) accounting team, under new management, realized that, historically, the reports generated at year end to record federal grants receivable, federal grants revenues, and unearned federal grant revenues did not follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles nor GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions guidance for proprietary fund grants revenue recognition on an accrual basis. The reports originally used to record federal grants revenue were generated in line with governmental fund-type reporting requirements, which caused federal grants revenue to be recognized upon receipt of grant reimbursements. In addition, AIAS discovered issues with the tracking of project expenditures eligibility for reimbursement, which overstated grants revenues. This prior period adjustment resulted in a net increase of \$11.49 million in federal grants revenue, and therefore, net position.

The Airports System erroneously understated accrued interest payable from restricted assets as of June 30, 2021. The prior period adjustment, in the amount of \$0.511 million, recorded the additional interest expense in fiscal year 2021 as documented

by the outstanding bonds debt service schedules. It also reduced the end-of-year net position at fiscal year-end 2021 on Statements of Net Position and Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position and the Statements of Net Position.

Department of Environmental Conservation - Alaska Clean Water Fund

In FY 2021 the ACWF overstated Environmental Protection Agency grant revenue by \$2.83 million due to an incorrect interpretation of which loan disbursements qualify as equivalency expenditures under their grant agreement. As a result, capital contributions and due from the Environmental Protection Agency were overstated by \$2.83 million, which was reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position and the Statement of Net Position, for the year ended June 30, 2021, resulting in a \$2.83 million overstatement of net position.

Department of Labor and Workforce Development - Unemployment Compensation Fund

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, restrictions regarding federally reimbursable benefits were changed and the State did not submit reimbursement requests for eligible expenditures. This resulted in an understatement of accounts receivable and federal reimbursements in FY 2020 totaling \$3.7 million and an understatement of accounts receivable and federal reimbursements in FY 2021 totaling \$13.4 million. The net understatement was reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position and the Statement of Net Position, for the year ended June 30, 2021, resulting in a \$17.1 million understatement of net position.

RESTATED BEGINNING NET POSITION

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

Effective July 1, 2021, the State implemented the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. GASB 87 requires all leases to be reported as financing arrangements of the right to use a third party's asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. Certain outlays prior to the commencement of the lease are included in the recognition of the intangible right-to-use lease asset or deferred inflow of resources for lessee and lessor arrangements, respectively, that are not recognized in the associated liability or receivable. These differences resulted in the restatement of the State's beginning balances. The below tables display the related changes to the State's beginning net position, governmental fund balances, and proprietary statement of net position as of July 1, 2021 (in thousands):

Government-Wide Statement of Net Position	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
Net Position, as previously reported at June 30, 2021	88,789,663	2,976,918	8,231,887
Implementation of GASB 87	(52,210)	—	26,411
Net position July 1, 2021 as restated	<u>88,737,453</u>	<u>2,976,918</u>	<u>8,258,298</u>

NOTE 15 – SALE OF FUTURE TOBACCO SETTLEMENT REVENUES

In July 2021, pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement with the State of Alaska, as amended, the State received a lump sum payment of \$18.99 million in exchange for extending NTSC's previously purchased right, title and interest in 80% of the State's TSRs until such time as NTSC's bond-related obligations have been fulfilled through 2066, after which the TSRs revert back to the State under residual certificates. Total expected TSRs receivable by NTSC over the life of the Agreement are \$734.57 million, or \$16.32 million annually. As of June 30, 2022, the estimated present value of the TSRs sold to NTSC, assuming a 4.30 percent interest rate at the time of sale, is \$322.54 million.

Required Supplementary Information



STATE OF ALASKA
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.01

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Unrestricted:				
Taxes	\$ 942,094	\$ 942,094	\$ 2,466,672	\$ (1,524,578)
Licenses and Permits	108,715	106,445	133,158	(26,713)
Charges for Services	582,403	552,577	139,011	413,566
Fines and Forfeitures	23,069	22,346	17,202	5,144
Rents and Royalties	804,166	803,586	1,293,112	(489,526)
Premiums and Contributions	6,661	6,299	779	5,520
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	26,300	26,300	(133,629)	159,929
Payments In from Component Units	230,188	237,956	28,402	209,554
Other Revenues	53,801	53,802	37,181	16,621
Restricted:				
Federal Grants in Aid	13,108,137	13,092,750	5,053,397	8,039,353
Interagency	870,859	1,347,928	608,152	739,776
Payments In from Component Units	42,861	40,635	2,141	38,494
Other Revenues	40,172	41,646	7,797	33,849
Total Revenues	<u>16,839,426</u>	<u>17,274,364</u>	<u>9,653,375</u>	<u>7,620,989</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	882,627	997,684	782,586	215,098
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	716,672	716,672	711,811	4,861
Education	2,504,395	2,733,849	2,351,704	382,145
University	866,180	861,355	323,702	537,653
Health and Human Services	5,169,308	4,725,610	3,787,936	937,674
Law and Justice	320,286	337,999	295,180	42,819
Public Protection	1,076,158	1,721,024	1,051,595	669,429
Natural Resources	563,190	651,933	313,000	338,933
Development	596,686	702,723	234,284	468,439
Transportation	7,909,806	7,413,731	1,311,215	6,102,516
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	141,918	221,919	213,277	8,642
Debt Service:				
Principal	47,964	47,965	47,915	50
Interest and Other Charges	14,252	14,252	14,252	—
Total Expenditures	<u>20,809,442</u>	<u>21,146,716</u>	<u>11,438,457</u>	<u>9,708,259</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(3,970,016)</u>	<u>(3,872,352)</u>	<u>(1,785,082)</u>	<u>(2,087,270)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In from Other Funds	6,229,386	6,229,386	6,229,386	—
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(3,128,953)	(3,128,953)	(3,128,953)	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>3,100,433</u>	<u>3,100,433</u>	<u>3,100,433</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Financing Sources, Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (869,583)</u>	<u>\$ (771,919)</u>	1,315,351	<u>\$ (2,087,270)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY / GAAP REPORTING:				
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances			87,440	
Basis Difference			<u>340,125</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Expenditures, Other Financing Sources, Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis			1,742,916	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year			2,668,782	
Fund Balances - End of Year			<u>\$ 4,411,698</u>	

**Note to Required Supplementary Information - Budgetary Reporting
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund presents comparisons of the original and final adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis. The State issues a separate legal basis budgetary report, which demonstrates legal compliance with the budget. A copy of this report may be obtained by contacting the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Finance, P.O. Box 110204, Juneau, AK 99811-0204, or may be viewed online at <http://doa.alaska.gov/dof/reports/annualreport.html>.

The legislature's legal authorization (appropriations) to incur obligations is enacted on a basis inconsistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The reconciliation of the budgetary basis to GAAP is shown directly on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund. Both the annual operating budget and the net continuing total budget are included.

The types of differences are as follows:

- Encumbrances are included for total authorized expenditures, although for GAAP purposes they are excluded.
- There was financial activity related to reimbursable services agreements (RSA) and interfund transactions that were recorded in the general fund and in other funds. For budgetary purposes, that activity was left in the general fund, but for GAAP purposes it was eliminated from the general fund.
- Basis differences arise when the budgetary basis of accounting differs from the basis of accounting applicable to fund type when reporting on operations in accordance with GAAP. This difference is comprised of the following in the general fund (in thousands):

Petroleum Severance Taxes and Royalties	\$ 411,874
Medical Assistance Program	(80,937)
Tobacco Tax	(742)
Alcohol Tax	617
Tire Tax	2
Vehicle Rental Tax	828
Commercial Passenger Vessel Excise Tax	6,105
Marijuana Tax	(1,024)
Working Reserve	3,402
Total General Fund Basis Difference	\$ 340,125

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 2.10

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Pension

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the net pension liability	48.96 %	49.09 %	49.72 %	49.53 %	50.62 %
Component unit's proportion of the net pension liability	5.77 %	4.79 %	4.91 %	5.15 %	4.74 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the net pension liability	6.03 %	14.86 %	14.28 %	11.33 %	13.40 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,796,269	\$ 2,896,625	\$ 2,721,623	\$ 2,461,037	\$ 2,616,648
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 211,646	\$ 282,741	\$ 268,783	\$ 255,967	\$ 244,871
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the net pension liability	\$ 221,236	\$ 876,821	\$ 781,773	\$ 562,886	\$ 692,476
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 1,093,705	\$ 1,092,504
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 91,176	\$ 102,596	\$ 116,162	\$ 119,018	\$ 128,050
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	157.50 %	226.92 %	246.93 %	225.02 %	239.51 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	232.13 %	275.59 %	231.39 %	215.07 %	191.23 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.46 %	61.61 %	63.42 %	65.19 %	63.37 %

This schedule continued on next page.

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Schedule
Public Employees' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Primary government's proportion of the net pension liability	51.87 %	50.75 %	52.23 %	51.60 %
Component unit's proportion of the net pension liability	5.79 %	5.52 %	4.44 %	4.43 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the net pension liability	5.38 %	10.40 %	21.86 %	22.87 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,899,139	\$ 2,461,215	\$ 2,436,220	\$ 2,709,520
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 323,541	\$ 267,632	\$ 207,090	\$ 232,515
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the net pension liability	\$ 300,921	\$ 504,300	\$ 1,019,583	\$ 1,201,055
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 1,090,607	\$ 1,148,502	\$ 1,136,811	\$ 1,094,801
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 140,886	\$ 150,562	\$ 143,205	\$ 145,495
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	265.83 %	214.30 %	214.30 %	247.49 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	229.65 %	177.76 %	144.61 %	159.81 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.55 %	63.96 %	62.37 %	56.04 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Public Employees' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.11

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 250,432	\$ 254,597	\$ 200,767	\$ 188,809	\$ 181,720
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	248,138	255,643	212,693	207,815	183,334
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 2,294</u>	<u>\$ (1,046)</u>	<u>\$ (11,926)</u>	<u>\$ (19,006)</u>	<u>\$ (1,614)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,179,889	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 1,093,885
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	21.03 %	22.41 %	16.66 %	18.85 %	16.76 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 14,121	\$ 13,890	\$ 16,074	\$ 17,626	\$ 20,590
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	23,737	21,861	19,763	17,718	20,590
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (9,616)</u>	<u>\$ (7,971)</u>	<u>\$ (3,689)</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 80,973	\$ 91,176	\$ 102,596	\$ 116,162	\$ 119,018
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	29.31 %	23.98 %	19.26 %	15.25 %	17.30 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 97,700	\$ 102,429	\$ 69,067	\$ 67,433	\$ 36,399
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	97,700	101,383	79,486	67,857	36,770
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,046</u>	<u>\$ (10,419)</u>	<u>\$ (424)</u>	<u>\$ (371)</u>

This schedule continued on next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Public Employees' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.11

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 170,247	\$ 164,533	\$ 285,769	\$ 200,076	\$ 177,375
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	179,742	\$ 164,533	636,865	200,076	177,375
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (9,495)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (351,096)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,092,504	\$ 1,090,607	\$ 1,148,502	\$ 1,136,811	\$ 1,094,801
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.45 %	15.09 %	55.45 %	17.60 %	16.20 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 19,693	\$ 17,969	\$ 18,561	\$ 17,313	\$ 15,819
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	19,693	17,969	18,561	17,313	15,819
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 128,050	\$ 140,886	\$ 150,562	\$ 143,205	\$ 145,495
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.38 %	12.75 %	12.33 %	12.09 %	10.87 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 40,360	\$ 43,535	\$ 153,622	\$ 82,554	\$ 77,689
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	50,027	43,535	479,750	82,554	77,689
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (9,667)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (326,128)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

In FY 2015 the legislature appropriated \$1.0 billion to the Public Employee's Retirement System's retirement funds from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund to help with the net pension liability.

During the 32nd Legislature, Senate Bill 55 made changes to Alaska Statute (AS) 39.35.255 that indicated the State of Alaska shall contribute to the System every payroll period an amount sufficient to pay the full actuarially determined employer normal cost.

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 2.12

Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	48.95 %	49.10 %	49.73 %	49.54 %	50.64 %
Component unit's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	5.79 %	4.79 %	4.91 %	5.15 %	4.74 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	5.85 %	14.89 %	14.30 %	11.35 %	13.41 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (1,255,765)	\$ (222,361)	\$ 73,794	\$ 508,456	\$ 427,754
Component unit's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (148,506)	\$ (21,690)	\$ 7,285	\$ 52,106	\$ 39,552
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (150,200)	\$ (67,431)	\$ 21,218	\$ 116,512	\$ 113,255
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 1,093,705	\$ 1,092,504
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 100,856	\$ 110,704	\$ 116,162	\$ 119,018	\$ 128,050
Primary government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	110.11 %	17.42 %	6.70 %	46.49 %	39.15 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	147.25 %	19.59 %	6.27 %	43.78 %	30.89 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	135.54 %	106.15 %	98.13 %	93.13 %	89.7 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 38,261	\$ 34,183	\$ 64,223	\$ 87,606	\$ 44,192
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	38,261	34,183	53,167	50,848	41,929
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 11,056</u>	<u>\$ 36,758</u>	<u>\$ 2,263</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,179,889	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 1,093,885
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	3.24 %	3.00 %	4.16 %	4.61 %	3.83 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 5,729	\$ 7,015	\$ 6,073	\$ 6,825	\$ 6,060
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	5,547	6,574	8,142	6,614	6,060
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>	<u>\$ (2,069)</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 92,476	\$ 100,856	\$ 110,704	\$ 116,162	\$ 119,018
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.00 %	6.52 %	7.35 %	5.69 %	5.09 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,289	\$ 11,137	\$ 2,316
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 11,289</u>	<u>\$ 11,137</u>	<u>\$ 2,316</u>

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Occupational Death & Disability Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	48.63 %	48.77 %	49.15 %	48.37 %	49.14 %
Component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	4.66 %	4.25 %	4.30 %	4.58 %	4.03 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (21,435)	\$ (13,294)	\$ (11,917)	\$ (9,395)	\$ (6,972)
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (2,053)	\$ (1,160)	\$ (164)	\$ (140)	\$ (103)
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 1,093,705	\$ 508,805
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 93,463	\$ 89,410	\$ 116,162	\$ 119,018	\$ 65,874
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	1.88 %	1.04 %	1.08 %	0.86 %	1.37 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	2.20 %	1.30 %	0.14 %	0.12 %	0.16 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	374.23 %	283.80 %	— %	— %	— %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Occupational Death & Disability Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 837	\$ 1,823	\$ 1,432	\$ 2,599	\$ 1,088
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	2,795	2,591	2,137	2,008	1,088
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (1,958)</u>	<u>\$ (768)</u>	<u>\$ (705)</u>	<u>\$ 591</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,179,889	\$ 1,140,501	\$ 1,276,521	\$ 1,102,180	\$ 547,669
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.24 %	0.23 %	0.17 %	0.18 %	0.20 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 257	\$ 300	\$ 181	\$ 246	\$ 85
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	298	251	188	175	85
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (41)</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ 71</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 107,260	\$ 93,463	\$ 89,410	\$ 116,162	\$ 65,276
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.28 %	0.27 %	0.21 %	0.15 %	0.13 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability Schedule

Public Employees' Retirement System - Retiree Medical Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	48.08 %	47.99 %	48.37 %	48.37 %	49.14 %
Component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	5.35 %	5.09 %	5.17 %	4.58 %	4.03 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (12,906)	\$ 3,404	\$ 11,556	\$ 6,156	\$ 2,563
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (1,436)	\$ 361	\$ 1,236	\$ 582	\$ 210
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 680,616	\$ 809,874	\$ 599,129	\$ 547,669	\$ 508,805
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 88,707	\$ 84,255	\$ 116,162	\$ 65,276	\$ 65,874
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	1.90 %	0.42 %	1.93 %	1.12 %	0.50 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	1.62 %	0.43 %	1.06 %	0.89 %	0.32 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability or asset	115.10 %	95.23 %	83.17 %	88.17 %	94.00 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Public Employees' Retirement System - Retiree Medical Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.17

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 8,045	\$ 8,914	\$ 8,555	\$ 6,156	\$ 5,641
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	8,062	8,914	8,555	5,670	5,641
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (17)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 486</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 747,777	\$ 680,616	\$ 809,874	\$ 599,129	\$ 547,669
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.08 %	1.31 %	1.06 %	0.95 %	1.03 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 885	\$ 894	\$ 896	\$ 582	\$ 532
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	1,003	1,002	914	604	532
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (118)</u>	<u>\$ (108)</u>	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ (22)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 102,330	\$ 88,707	\$ 84,255	\$ 116,162	\$ 65,276
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.98 %	1.13 %	1.08 %	0.52 %	0.82 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Schedule

Teachers' Retirement System - Pension

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the net pension liability	0.65 %	0.65 %	0.67 %	0.67 %	0.67 %
Component unit's proportion of the net pension liability	1.93 %	1.42 %	1.60 %	1.68 %	1.61 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the net pension liability	45.61 %	63.02 %	59.33 %	59.39 %	63.14 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 5,198	\$ 13,276	\$ 12,438	\$ 12,807	\$ 13,601
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 15,339	\$ 28,801	\$ 29,951	\$ 32,065	\$ 32,661
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the net pension liability	\$ 363,023	\$ 1,281,372	\$ 1,108,594	\$ 1,136,829	\$ 1,279,682
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 4,768	\$ 4,853
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 16,049	\$ 18,249	\$ 20,625	\$ 20,625	\$ 22,128
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	97.18 %	258.14 %	234.15 %	268.60 %	280.26 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	95.58 %	157.82 %	145.22 %	155.47 %	147.60 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	89.43 %	72.81 %	74.68 %	74.1 %	72.4 %

This schedule continued on next page.

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014
Primary government's proportion of the net pension liability	0.75 %	0.78 %	0.79 %	0.78 %
Component unit's proportion of the net pension liability	2.14 %	2.03 %	0.97 %	1.02 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the net pension liability	53.90 %	61.03 %	84.10 %	83.41 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 17,047	\$ 14,501	\$ 23,739	\$ 25,930
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 48,846	\$ 37,680	\$ 29,024	\$ 33,771
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,230,776	\$ 1,135,514	\$ 2,522,174	\$ 2,761,123
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 5,388	\$ 5,620	\$ 5,920	\$ 5,834
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 25,212	\$ 31,575	\$ 34,497	\$ 36,150
Primary government's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	316.39 %	258.02 %	401.00 %	444.46 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	193.74 %	119.33 %	84.13 %	93.42 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.4 %	73.82 %	55.7 %	49.76 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.21

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 1,147	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,086	\$ 989
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	1,147	1,120	1,184	1,095	1,004
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (87)</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,307	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 4,768
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.19 %	20.94 %	23.02 %	20.61 %	21.06 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 923	\$ 907	\$ 1,465	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,859
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	923	907	1,735	1,735	1,859
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (270)</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 15,231	\$ 16,049	\$ 18,249	\$ 20,625	\$ 22,128
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.06 %	5.65 %	9.51 %	8.41 %	8.40 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 142,665	\$ 134,070	\$ 126,831	\$ 127,371	\$ 105,888
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	141,739	134,070	140,219	127,365	111,042
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 926</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (13,388)</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ (5,154)</u>

This schedule continued on next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.21

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 872	\$ 925	\$ 2,644	\$ 1,951	\$ 1,836
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	1,003	925	12,500	1,951	1,836
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (131)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,856)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 4,853	\$ 5,388	\$ 5,620	\$ 5,920	\$ 5,834
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.67 %	17.17 %	222.42 %	32.96 %	31.47 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 2,003	\$ 1,973	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,385	\$ 2,390
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	2,003	1,973	2,314	2,385	2,390
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 25,212	\$ 27,848	\$ 31,575	\$ 34,497	\$ 36,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.94 %	7.08 %	7.33 %	6.91 %	6.61 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 94,775	\$ 89,957	\$ 315,279	\$ 207,271	\$ 195,435
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	115,980	89,957	1,650,517	207,271	195,435
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (21,205)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (1,335,238)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

In FY 2015 the legislature appropriated \$2.0 billion to the Teacher's Retirement System's retirement funds from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund to help with the net pension liability.

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 2.22

Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	0.65 %	0.65 %	0.67 %	0.67 %	0.67 %
Component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	2.00 %	1.41 %	1.60 %	1.67 %	1.61 %
Nonemployer contributing state's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	43.49 %	63.12 %	59.41 %	59.47 %	63.26 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (7,596)	\$ (2,335)	\$ (1,017)	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,234
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (23,285)	\$ (5,054)	\$ (2,444)	\$ 5,196	\$ 2,955
Nonemployer contributing state's share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (505,696)	\$ (225,823)	\$ (90,788)	\$ 184,929	\$ 116,351
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 4,768	\$ 4,853
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 16,049	\$ 18,249	\$ 20,625	\$ 20,625	\$ 22,128
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	142.01 %	45.40 %	19.15 %	43.62 %	25.43 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	145.09 %	27.69 %	11.85 %	25.19 %	13.35 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	145.41 %	113.78 %	105.50 %	— %	93.80 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Teachers' Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 184	\$ 210	\$ 241	\$ 141	\$ 186
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	184	210	154	141	153
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 33</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,307	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 4,768
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.92 %	3.93 %	2.99 %	2.65 %	3.21 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 990	\$ 1,109	\$ 827	\$ 856	\$ 921
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	1,014	1,107	860	856	921
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (24)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 15,231	\$ 16,049	\$ 18,249	\$ 20,625	\$ 22,128
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.66 %	6.90 %	4.71 %	4.15 %	4.16 %
Primary Government Nonemployer Contribution					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,388	\$ —	\$ 5,154
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 13,388</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,154</u>

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Occupational Death & Disability Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	0.51 %	0.46 %	0.45 %	0.40 %	0.36 %
Component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	2.46 %	2.29 %	2.47 %	2.28 %	2.30 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (31)	\$ (20)	\$ (18)	\$ (14)	\$ (12)
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (150)	\$ (99)	\$ (99)	\$ (80)	\$ (75)
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 4,768	\$ 1,246
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 11,145	\$ 9,766	\$ 9,654	\$ 9,654	\$ 8,200
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.58 %	0.39 %	0.34 %	0.29 %	0.96 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	1.35 %	1.01 %	1.03 %	0.83 %	0.91 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	1,254.36 %	931.08 %	1,409.77 %	— %	— %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Teachers' Retirement System - Occupational Death & Disability Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	2	2	1	1	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,307	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,143	\$ 5,312	\$ 1,328
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.03 %	0.04 %	0.02 %	0.02 %	— %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	10	9	8	8	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 12,831	\$ 11,145	\$ 9,766	\$ 9,654	\$ 8,200
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.08 %	0.08 %	0.08 %	0.08 %	— %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Retiree Medical Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	0.51 %	0.46 %	0.45 %	0.40 %	0.36 %
Component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability or asset	2.47 %	2.30 %	2.46 %	2.28 %	2.30 %
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (103)	\$ (45)	\$ (17)	\$ (13)	\$ (17)
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or (asset)	\$ (496)	\$ (227)	\$ (94)	\$ (73)	\$ (109)
Primary government's covered payroll	\$ 2,307	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,738	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,246
Component unit's covered payroll	\$ 11,145	\$ 9,766	\$ 9,654	\$ 9,654	\$ 8,200
Primary government's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	4.46 %	2.53 %	0.98 %	0.99 %	1.36 %
Component unit's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	4.45 %	2.32 %	0.97 %	0.76 %	1.33 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	142.54 %	125.59 %	110.03 %	— %	— %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Teachers' Retirement System - Retiree Medical Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.27

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Primary Government					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 21	\$ 22	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 13
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	21	22	20	14	13
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 2,494	\$ 2,307	\$ 1,782	\$ 1,738	\$ 1,328
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.84 %	0.95 %	1.12 %	0.81 %	0.98 %
Component Units					
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 107	\$ 104	\$ 106	\$ 76	\$ 75
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	107	104	103	76	75
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 12,831	\$ 11,145	\$ 9,766	\$ 9,654	\$ 8,200
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.83 %	0.93 %	1.05 %	0.79 %	0.91 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Judicial Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 5,851	\$ 6,580	\$ 6,351	\$ 6,452	\$ 6,227
Interest	15,493	17,340	16,653	17,331	16,449
Differences between expected and actual experience	—	4,075	—	(12,076)	—
Changes of assumptions	—	(38,010)	—	10,344	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,369)	(14,178)	(13,628)	(12,126)	(11,589)
Net change in total pension liability	6,975	(24,193)	9,376	9,925	11,087
Total pension liability - beginning	211,742	235,935	226,560	216,635	205,548
Total pension liability - ending (a)	218,717	211,742	235,936	226,560	216,635
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	12,107	11,127	10,257	10,528	11,086
Contributions - employee	838	839	813	833	886
Net investment income	56,717	7,537	10,448	13,590	18,910
Other income	—	—	—	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(14,369)	(14,178)	(13,628)	(12,126)	(11,589)
Administrative expenses	(97)	(107)	(59)	(63)	(79)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	55,196	5,218	7,831	12,762	19,214
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	189,844	184,626	176,795	164,033	144,819
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	245,040	189,844	184,626	176,795	164,033
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (26,323)	\$ 21,898	\$ 51,310	\$ 49,765	\$ 52,602
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability or asset	112.04 %	89.66 %	78.25 %	78.03 %	75.72 %
Covered payroll	\$ 13,945	\$ 13,527	\$ 13,393	\$ 14,599	\$ 14,089
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	188.76 %	161.88 %	383.11 %	340.88 %	373.36 %

This statement continued on next page.

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Judicial Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 6,025	\$ 5,814	\$ 5,186
Interest	16,417	15,564	15,320
Differences between expected and actual experience	(10,791)	—	(3,741)
Changes of assumptions	—	—	1,407
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(11,228)	(10,684)	(10,578)
Net change in total pension liability	423	10,694	7,594
Total pension liability - beginning	205,125	194,431	186,837
Total pension liability - ending (a)	205,548	205,125	194,431
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	11,710	10,222	8,862
Contributions - employee	802	811	780
Net investment income	(567)	4,349	21,845
Other income	2	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(11,228)	(10,684)	(10,578)
Administrative expenses	(60)	(86)	(66)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	659	4,612	20,843
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	144,160	139,548	118,705
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	144,819	144,160	139,548
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 60,729	\$ 60,965	\$ 54,883
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability or asset	70.46 %	70.28 %	71.77 %
Covered payroll	\$ 13,597	\$ 13,507	\$ 13,731
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	446.64 %	451.36 %	399.70 %

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Judicial Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.31

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 10,239	\$ 10,239	\$ 9,388	\$ 9,454	\$ 10,632
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	10,823	12,108	11,127	10,257	10,286
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (584)</u>	<u>\$ (1,869)</u>	<u>\$ (1,739)</u>	<u>\$ (803)</u>	<u>\$ 346</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 13,699	\$ 13,945	\$ 13,527	\$ 13,393	\$ 14,599
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	79.01 %	86.83 %	82.26 %	76.58 %	70.46 %

This statement continued on next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Employer Contributions Schedule
Judicial Retirement System - Pension
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 2.31

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 10,471	\$ 11,183	\$ 10,329	\$ 9,156	\$ 8,367
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	11,086	11,710	10,222	8,862	8,094
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (615)</u>	<u>\$ (527)</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 14,089	\$ 13,996	\$ 13,507	\$ 13,731	\$ 13,289
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	78.69 %	83.67 %	75.68 %	64.54 %	60.91 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

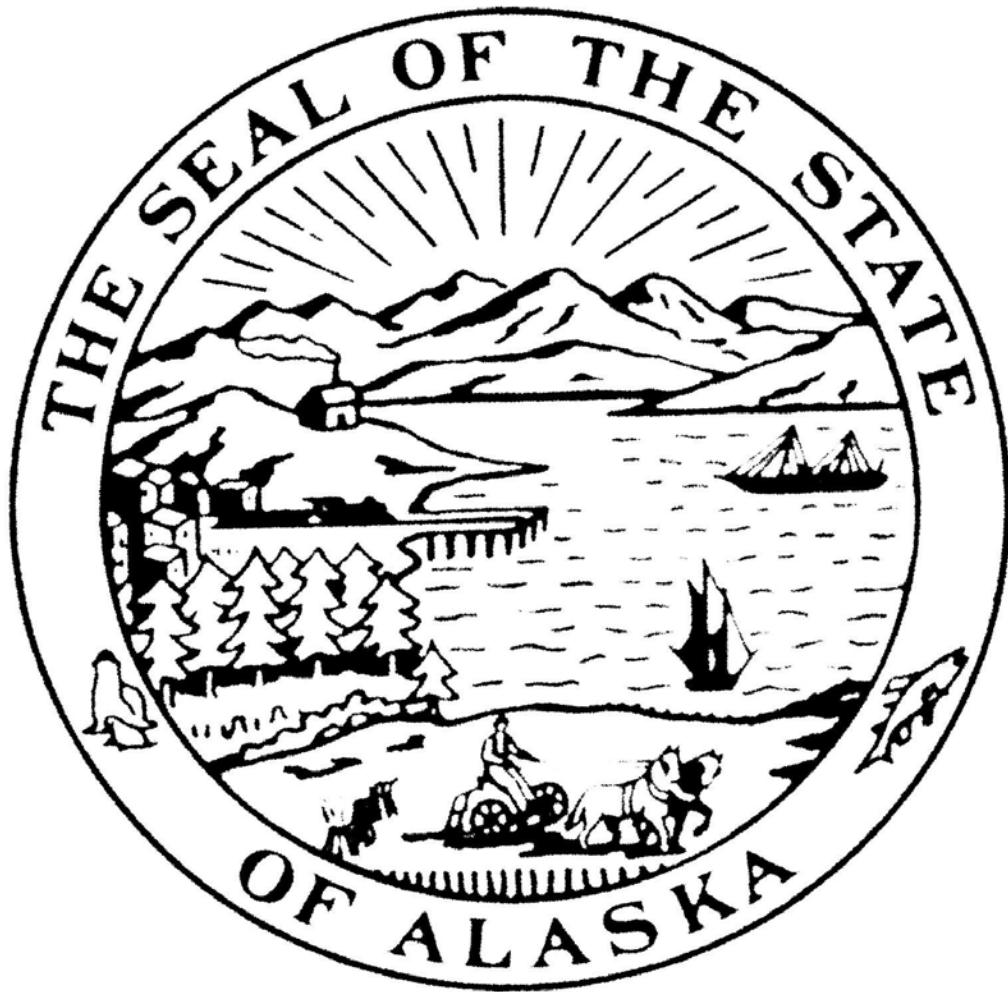
Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Judicial Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 830	\$ 758	\$ 801	\$ 690	\$ 734
Interest	1,243	1,340	1,270	1,391	1,318
Differences between expected and actual experience	609	224	(73)	(1,865)	83
Changes of assumptions	—	(2,361)	—	710	—
Retiree Drug Subsidy	—	—	74	21	64
Pharmacy Rebates	167	109	22	—	62
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,692)	(1,268)	(979)	(1,576)	(1,031)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,157	(1,198)	1,115	(629)	1,230
Total OPEB liability - beginning	16,764	17,962	16,847	17,476	16,246
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	17,921	16,764	17,962	16,847	17,476
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	654	730	591	621	628
Net investment income	10,025	1,378	1,901	2,455	3,470
Other income	—	290	99	21	127
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,692)	(1,425)	(978)	(1,576)	(1,031)
Administrative expenses	(32)	(29)	(18)	(15)	(51)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	8,955	944	1,595	1,506	3,143
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	34,036	33,092	31,497	29,991	26,848
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	42,991	34,036	33,092	31,497	29,991
State's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (25,070)</u>	<u>\$ (17,272)</u>	<u>\$ (15,130)</u>	<u>\$ (14,650)</u>	<u>\$ (12,515)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability or asset	239.89 %	203.03 %	184.23 %	186.96 %	171.61 %
Covered payroll	\$ 13,945	\$ 13,527	\$ 13,393	\$ 14,599	\$ 14,089
State's net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	179.78 %	127.69 %	112.97 %	100.35 %	88.83 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.



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Employer Contributions Schedule

Judicial Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 805	\$ 805	\$ 579	\$ 599	\$ 632
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	622	654	730	591	594
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ (151)</u>	<u>\$ 8</u>	<u>\$ 38</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 13,699	\$ 13,945	\$ 13,527	\$ 13,393	\$ 14,599
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	4.54 %	4.69 %	5.40 %	4.41 %	4.07 %

This statement continued on next page.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Judicial Retirement System - Alaska Retiree Healthcare Trust Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 631	\$ 501	\$ 313	\$ 1,094	\$ 723
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	628	508	520	882	834
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ (207)</u>	<u>\$ 212</u>	<u>\$ (111)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 14,089	\$ 13,996	\$ 13,507	\$ 13,731	\$ 13,289
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	4.46 %	3.63 %	3.85 %	6.42 %	6.28 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 517	\$ 508	\$ 496	\$ 611	\$ 611
Interest	1,527	1,532	1,497	2,266	2,170
Differences between expected and actual experience	—	(587)	—	(12,218)	—
Changes of assumptions	2,573	—	—	(174)	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,454)	(1,641)	(1,344)	(1,360)	(1,485)
Net change in total pension liability	3,163	(188)	649	(10,875)	1,296
Total pension liability - beginning	22,065	22,253	21,604	32,480	31,184
Total pension liability - ending (a)	25,228	22,065	22,253	21,605	32,480
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	—	861	852	907	866
Net investment income	9,474	2,142	2,321	1,965	3,182
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,454)	(1,641)	(1,344)	(1,360)	(1,485)
Administrative expenses	(304)	(231)	(282)	(226)	(257)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	7,716	1,131	1,547	1,286	2,306
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	42,096	40,965	39,418	38,132	35,826
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	49,812	42,096	40,965	39,418	38,132
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (24,584)	\$ (20,031)	\$ (18,712)	\$ (17,813)	\$ (5,652)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	197.45 %	190.78 %	184.09 %	182.45 %	117.40 %
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This statement continued on next page.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 603	\$ 604	\$ 632
Interest	2,660	2,554	2,363
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,659)	—	241
Changes of assumptions	—	—	27
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,729)	(1,564)	(1,611)
Net change in total pension liability	(7,125)	1,594	1,652
Total pension liability - beginning	38,309	36,715	35,063
Total pension liability - ending (a)	31,184	38,309	36,715
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	735	628	740
Net investment income	182	590	4,528
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,729)	(1,564)	(1,611)
Administrative expenses	(242)	(241)	(223)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(1,054)	(587)	3,434
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	36,880	37,467	34,033
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	35,826	36,880	37,467
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (4,642)	\$ 1,429	\$ (752)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	114.89 %	96.27 %	102.05 %
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 861	\$ 852	\$ 907
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	—	—	861	852	907
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This statement continued on next page.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 867	\$ 735	\$ 627	\$ 475	\$ 431
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	867	735	627	740	739
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (265)</u>	<u>\$ (308)</u>
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 6,176	\$ 6,106	\$ 5,835	\$ 5,676	\$ 5,777
Interest	18,302	17,659	16,059	15,221	14,230
Changes of benefits terms	—	—	—	—	154
Differences between expected and actual experience	837	(1,502)	(496)	(2,321)	(482)
Changes of assumptions	(8,735)	(3,929)	16,396	—	272
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(9,966)	(9,116)	(8,086)	(7,062)	(6,197)
Net change in total pension liability	6,614	9,218	29,708	11,514	13,754
Total pension liability - beginning	251,248	242,030	212,322	200,808	187,054
Total pension liability - ending (a)	257,862	251,248	242,030	212,322	200,808
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	3,813	4,619	5,220	3,555	4,051
Contributions - employee	4,650	4,639	4,477	4,341	4,302
Net investment income	40,127	21,600	32,628	(8,075)	22,088
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(9,966)	(9,116)	(8,086)	(7,062)	(6,197)
Administrative expenses	(306)	(273)	(269)	(312)	(409)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	38,318	21,469	33,970	(7,553)	23,835
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	233,309	211,840	177,870	185,423	161,588
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	271,627	233,309	211,840	177,870	185,423
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (13,765)	\$ 17,939	\$ 30,190	\$ 34,452	\$ 15,385
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability or asset	105.34 %	92.86 %	87.53 %	83.77 %	92.34 %
Covered payroll	\$ 51,559	\$ 49,739	\$ 48,228	\$ 48,228	\$ 47,804
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	26.70 %	36.07 %	62.60 %	71.44 %	32.18 %

This statement continued on next page.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Schedule
Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years
As of Measurement Date
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$ 5,853	\$ 5,834
Interest	13,244	11,832
Changes of benefits terms	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,368	—
Changes of assumptions	—	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,541)	(4,920)
Net change in total pension liability	19,924	12,746
Total pension liability - beginning	167,130	154,384
Total pension liability - ending (a)	187,054	167,130
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	4,163	3,571
Contributions - employee	4,383	4,290
Net investment income	11,774	(199)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(5,541)	(4,920)
Administrative expenses	(593)	(550)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	14,186	2,192
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	147,402	145,210
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	161,588	147,402
State's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 25,466	\$ 19,728
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability or asset	86.39 %	88.20 %
Covered payroll	\$ 48,705	\$ 47,660
State's net pension liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	52.29 %	41.39 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Pension Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 3,813	\$ 4,619	\$ 5,220	\$ 3,555	\$ 4,051
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	3,813	4,619	5,220	3,555	4,051
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Covered payroll	51,671	51,559	49,739	48,288	47,804
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.38 %	8.96 %	10.49 %	7.36 %	8.47 %

This statement continued on next page.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Pension Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 4,163	\$ 3,571
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	4,163	3,571
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	48,705	47,660
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.55 %	7.49 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Postretirement Medical Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 446	\$ 522	\$ 529	\$ 599	\$ 700
Interest	857	972	1,003	981	1,095
Changes of benefits terms	—	—	—	—	526
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,879	(1,205)	(1,998)	(4,511)	(165)
Changes of assumptions	(3,371)	(353)	1,186	1,461	—
Benefit payments, net of Retiree Premiums	(740)	(491)	(371)	(350)	(331)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(929)	(555)	349	(1,820)	1,825
Total OPEB liability - beginning	15,126	15,681	15,332	17,152	15,327
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	14,197	15,126	15,681	15,332	17,152
Plan fiduciary net position					
Net investment income	5,444	3,914	6,096	(958)	4,295
Benefit payments, net of Retiree Premiums	(740)	(491)	(371)	(350)	(331)
Administrative expenses	(60)	(59)	(59)	(71)	(77)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	4,644	3,364	5,666	(1,379)	3,887
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	54,278	50,914	45,248	46,627	42,740
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	58,922	54,278	50,914	45,248	46,627
State's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (44,725)	\$ (39,152)	\$ (35,233)	\$ (29,916)	\$ (29,475)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	415.03 %	358.84 %	324.69 %	295.12 %	271.85 %
Covered payroll	\$ 32,015	\$ 32,154	\$ 33,444	\$ 33,444	\$ 35,292
State's net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	139.70 %	121.76 %	105.35 %	89.45 %	83.52 %

This statement continued on next page.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Postretirement Medical Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

As of Measurement Date

(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 699	\$ 633
Interest	985	1,021
Changes of benefits terms	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,832)	—
Changes of assumptions	1,442	—
Benefit payments, net of Retiree Premiums	(506)	(193)
Net change in total OPEB liability	788	1,461
Total OPEB liability - beginning	14,539	13,078
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	15,327	14,539
Plan fiduciary net position		
Net investment income	2,670	(384)
Benefit payments, net of Retiree Premiums	(506)	(193)
Administrative expenses	(66)	(48)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,098	(625)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	40,642	41,267
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	42,740	40,642
State's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (27,413)	\$ (26,103)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	278.85 %	279.54 %
Covered payroll	\$ 46,941	\$ 47,660
State's net OPEB liability or asset as a percentage of covered payroll	58.40 %	54.77 %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Postretirement Medical Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	—	—	—	—	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	33,280	32,015	32,154	33,444	35,292
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %

This statement continued on next page.

Employer Contributions Schedule

Alaska Railroad Corporation Defined Benefits Postretirement Medical Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years

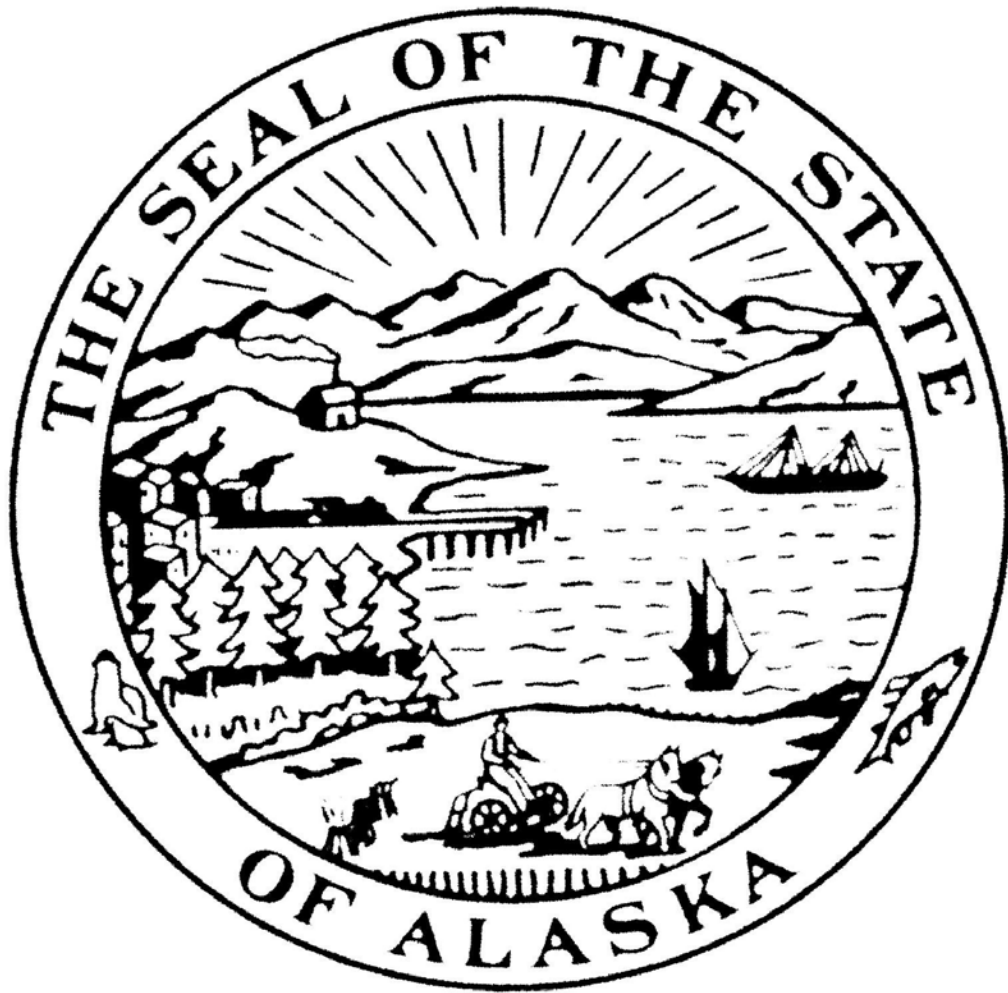
(Stated in Thousands)

	2017	2016
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ —	\$ —
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	—	—
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll	46,941	47,660
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	— %	— %

This schedule is intended to present information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to required schedule

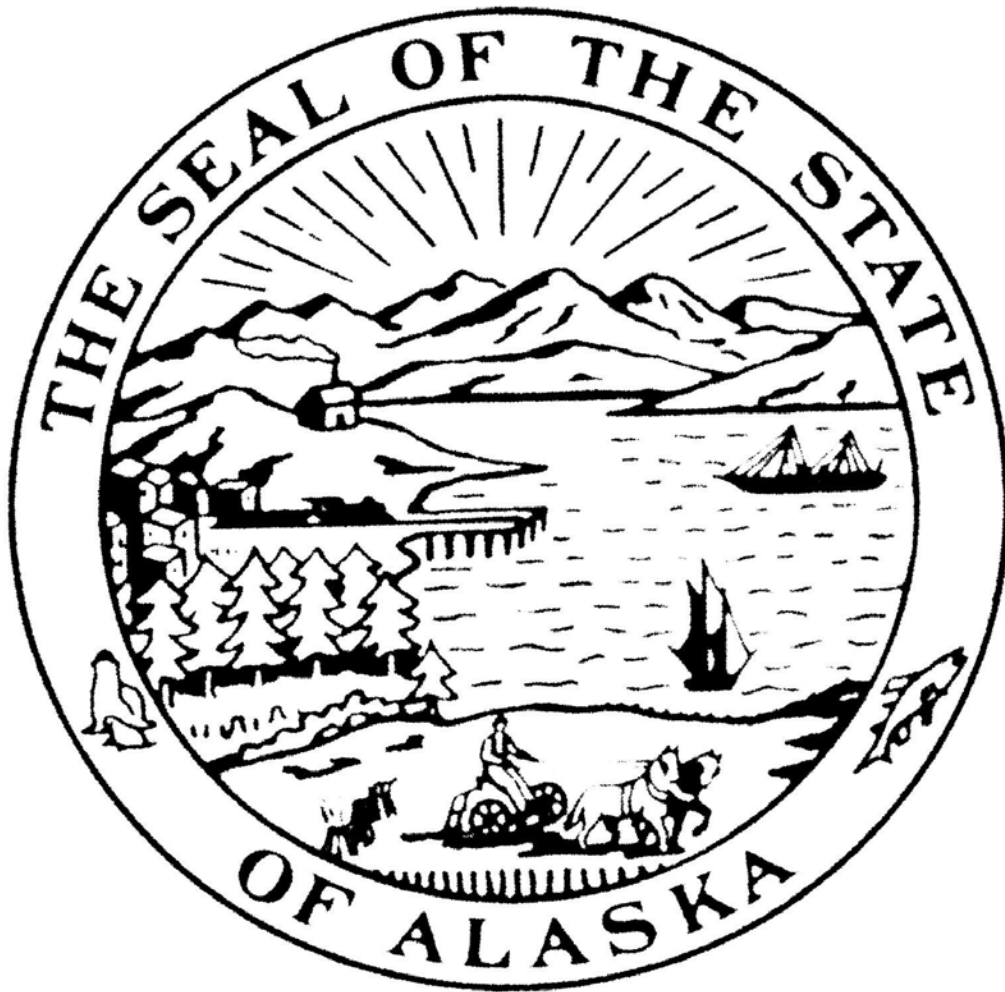
Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating the actuarially determined contribution are presented in Note 6.



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Combining Fund Section





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General Fund

The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund. All public monies and revenues coming into the state treasury not specifically authorized by statute to be placed in a special fund constitute the General Fund. Unlike other funds held in the name of the State, the General Fund has become a fundamental component of our fund structure without benefit of formal creation by the Constitution or the Alaska Statutes.

There are several accounts and funds that have been created by law which are considered a part of the General Fund. These are treated as subfunds of the General Fund and are accounted for as individual funds for accounting purposes but they are included in the General Fund for annual financial reporting purposes. The following lists those funds and accounts.

- **1 Cent Response Surcharge Fund (Fund 3388)** - AS 46.080.020, AS 43.55.201 - This fund is established to deposit the surcharge of \$.01 per barrel of oil produced from each lease or property in the state, less any oil the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation.
- **4 Cent Prevention Surcharge Fund (Fund 3389)** - AS 46.08.020, AS 43.55.300 - This fund is established to deposit the surcharge of \$.04 per barrel of oil produced from each lease or property in the state, less any oil the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation.
- **Abandoned Motor Vehicles Fund (Fund 3223)** - AS 28.11.110 - Administered by the Department of Administration (DOA). This fund consists of money appropriated to the fund by the legislature and proceeds from the sale of abandoned motor vehicles. This fund was created to reimburse payment of services associated with impounding, advertising, and selling abandoned vehicles.
- **Adak Airport Operations Fund (Fund 1190)** - PL 101-510 - The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) and the United States Department of Defense entered into a cooperative agreement under which the State will undertake operation and maintenance of a portion of the former Naval Air Facility known as the Adak Airport. In accordance with the agreement, the Navy paid the State \$10,000,000 to operate and maintain the airport.
- **Alaska Capital Income Fund (Fund 1197)** - AS 37.05.565 - Administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR). This fund consists of money deposited to the fund from income earned on money awarded in or received as a result of State v. Amerada Hess and of appropriations to the fund. Money may be appropriated from this fund for any public purpose, including covering annual debt service and reserves for debt service on bonds authorized by state law.
- **Alaska Comprehensive Health Insurance Fund (Fund 1248)** - AS 21.55.430 - Administered by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED). The fund is established for the purpose of payment for claims under the reimbursement program.
- **Alaska Debt Retirement Fund (Fund 1044)** - AS 37.15.011 - The fund consists of all money appropriated to it. The fund was established to help meet the General Fund debt obligations of the State and its political subdivisions, to fund lease-purchases, and to finance capital projects with money remaining after debt obligations are paid.
- **Alaska Gasline Inducement Act Reimbursement (Fund 3218)** - AS 43.90.400 - Administered by the Office of the Governor. This fund consists of money appropriated to it by the legislature for reimbursing a percentage of qualified expenditures as authorized under AS 43.90.110. These state matching contributions serve as an inducement to aid in the construction of a natural gas pipeline.
- **Alaska Higher Education Investment Fund (Fund 1226)** - AS 37.14.750 - Administered by the Department of Education and Early Development (DEED). This fund consists of appropriations, income earned on investments of fund assets, donations and money redeposited under AS 14.43.915(c). This fund is used for making grants and scholarship payments.
- **Alaska Historical Commission Receipts Account (Fund 3205)** - AS 41.35.380 - Administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Consists of all monetary gifts, grants, bequests, royalties, and other income received by the Alaska Historical Commission and is used for commission projects.

- **Alaska Marine Highway System Fund (Fund 3106)** - AS 19.65.060 - Administered by the DOT&PF, Alaska Marine Highway System. Gross revenues of the Alaska Marine Highway System are deposited into the fund. The fund also consists of legislative appropriations of amounts necessary to provide stable services to the public, after consideration of gross revenue.
- **Alaska Marine Highway System Vessel Replacement Fund (Fund 1082)** - AS 37.05.550 - Managed by the DOR. The fund consists of money appropriated to it by the legislature. The legislature may appropriate money from the fund for refurbishment of existing state ferry vessels, acquisition of additional state ferry vessels, or replacement of retired or outmoded state ferry vessels.
- **Alaska Technical and Vocational Education Program Fund (Fund 1151)** - AS 23.15.830 - Administered by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). The fund consists of amounts collected under AS 23.15.835. The legislature may appropriate the annual estimated balance in the fund to the Alaska Workforce Investment Board to implement AS 23.15.820 - 23.15.850. The legislature may appropriate the lapsing balance of the fund to the Unemployment Compensation Fund established in AS 23.20.130.
- **Alaska Transportation Infrastructure Bank (Fund 3107)** - Section 350 of the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 Federal Law - Managed by the DOT&PF. This fund was established as a pilot program with the U.S. Department of Transportation to increase infrastructure investment in the private sector. The fund has the ability to make loans and provide other forms of credit assistance to public and private entities to carry out highway construction and transit capital projects.
- **Alaska Veterans' Memorial Endowment (Fund 1181)** - AS 37.14.700(a) - Administered by the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs (DMVA). The fund is used to maintain and develop veteran or military memorials. The fund consists of appropriations to the fund, donations to the fund, and income earned on investments of fund assets.
- **Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Fund (Fund 1180)** - AS 43.60.050 - Administered by the DHSS. The fund is used to establish and maintain programs for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism, drug abuse, and misuse of hazardous volatile materials and substances by inhalant abusers under AS 47.37.030.
- **Anatomical Gift Awareness Fund (Fund 1202)** - AS 13.50.160(a) - Administered by the DOA. This fund was established to promote gifts under AS 13.50 the Health Care Decisions Act and to administer the donation program established under AS 13.50.130. The fund consists of donations and fees collected to support the Donor Registry Program.
- **Art in Public Places Fund (Fund 1145)** - AS 44.27.060 - Administered by the Alaska State Council on the Arts. This fund consists of one percent of the construction cost of buildings exempt from AS 35.27. The money is used to commission or purchase art for public state-owned or leased buildings or facilities.
- **Assistive Technology Loan Guarantee Fund (Fund 3213)** - AS 23.15.125 - Administered by the DOLWD, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR). The fund consists of money appropriated to it. DVR may solicit and accept available public and private money for distribution from the fund. Money in the fund may be used to guarantee 90 percent of the principal amount of a loan or to subsidize the interest rate of a loan guaranteed by DVR for appropriate assistive technology.
- **Aviation Fuel Tax Fund (Fund 1239)** - AS 43.40.010(e) - This fund is established to deposit the 40 percent of all proceeds of the motor fuel taxes on aviation fuel shall be paid into a special aviation fuel tax account in the state general fund.
- **Building Safety Account (Fund 1172)** - AS 44.31.025 - Administered by the DOLWD. The collection of fees associated with building inspection and the issuance of certificates of fitness will be deposited in the Building Safety Account. The legislature may appropriate money from the account for necessary costs incurred by the DOLWD in the administration of AS 18.60.180 - 18.60.395, 18.60.800 - 18.60.820 and AS 18.62 relating to building safety and certificates of fitness.
- **Civil Legal Services Fund (Fund 1221)** - AS 37.05.590 - The fund consists of appropriations made to it. Annually, the legislature may only appropriate to the fund amounts deposited into the general fund of the state under AS 09.17.020(j). The legislature may make appropriations from the fund to organizations that provide civil legal services to low-income individuals.
- **Commercial Passenger Vessel Environmental Compliance Fund (Fund 1166)** - AS 46.03.482 - Administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Sources of income for this fund include: (1) money received by the department in payment of fees under AS 46.03.480; (2) money received as a result of a violation; (3) money appropriated to the fund by the legislature; (4) earnings on the fund. The legislature may make appropriations from this fund to the department to pay for the department's operational costs necessary to prepare reports that assess the information received by the department for the cruise ship seasons of 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 and for the department's operational costs necessary to carry out activities under AS 46.03.460 - 46.03.490 relating to commercial passenger vessels.

- **Commercial Vessel Passenger Tax Account (Fund 1206)** - AS 43.35.220, AS 43.52.230(a) - Administered by the DOR. The fund consists of proceeds from the tax on travel on commercial passenger vessels providing overnight accommodations in the state's marine water, and proceeds on gambling activities on large passenger vessels in the state. Money appropriated from this fund can be used for state-owned harbor facilities, other services to properly provide for vessel or watercraft visits, to enhance the safety and efficiency of interstate and foreign commerce, and such other lawful purposes as determined by the legislature.
- **Community Assistance Fund (Fund 3220)** - AS 29.60.850 - Administered by the DCCED. The Fund provides community revenue sharing payments to municipalities, reserves, and communities for any public purpose. The fund consists of appropriations. Income earned on money in the fund may be appropriated to the fund. The legislature may appropriate 20 percent of the money received by the State during the previous calendar year under AS 43.55.011(g).
- **Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund (Fund 3100)** - Alaska Constitution, Article IX, Section 17; AS 37.13 - Administered by the DOR. All money received by the State as a result of the termination of administrative proceedings or litigation in a state or federal court involving mineral lease bonuses, rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments or bonuses, or involving taxes imposed on mineral income, production, or property are deposited in the fund, except for the share of those proceeds that are deposited into the Alaska Permanent Fund.
- **Crime Victims Compensation Fund (Fund 1220)** - AS 18.67.162 - Administered by the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Crime Victims Compensation Board. This fund consists of all money appropriated to it, including donations, recoveries of or reimbursements of awards made from the fund and investment income. The purpose of the fund is to facilitate and permit the payment of compensation to innocent persons as a result of certain serious crimes.
- **Derelict Vessel Prevention Program Fund (Fund 3391)** - AS 30.30.096 - Administered by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. The fund consists of money appropriated through donations, vessel sales, civil penalties, income from the fund and other program receipts, and boat registration fees. The purpose of the fund is to allow for reimbursing state and local governments for expenses related to removing derelict vessels from state and municipality property and waters; and developing, implementing, and subsidizing incentive programs and projects intended for derelict vessel prevention.
- **Disaster Relief Fund (Fund 1116)** - AS 26.23.300 - Administered by the Office of the Governor and the DMVA. This fund provides resources to alleviate the effects of disasters wherever and whenever they may occur in the State.
- **Dividend Raffle Fund (Fund 1257)** - AS 43.23.230 - Administered by the Department of Revenue. This fund consists of annual donations of part or all of an applicant's permanent fund dividend for educational purposes and to participate in the permanent fund dividend raffle. Donations are appropriated as follows: 25 percent to the Education Endowment Fund; 25 percent to the Dividend Raffle Fund; and 50 percent to the Department of Education and Early Development for supplemental grant distribution to school districts.
- **Donated Commodity Fee Fund (Fund 1014)** - USC 7 CFR, Part 250 - Administered by the DEED. This fund consists of monies from federal agencies and recipients of goods. It is intended to cover the cost of the distribution of federal surplus food to schools, childcare institutions, nonprofit camps for children, charitable institutions for minors, nutrition programs for the elderly, and assistance to needy persons.
- **Education Endowment Fund (Fund 1256)** - AS 43.23.220 - Administered by the Department of Revenue. The fund consists of a percentage of the money donated through the Dividend Raffle Fund and other appropriated money. The purpose of the fund is to allow for supplemental grant distribution to school districts.
- **Educational Facilities Maintenance and Construction Fund (Fund 1083)** - AS 37.05.560 - Administered by the DEED. Money in the fund may be appropriated to finance the design, construction, and maintenance of public school facilities and for maintenance of the University of Alaska facilities.
- **Election Fund (Fund 1185)** - Federal H.R. 3295, "The Help America Vote Act" - Administered by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Division of Elections. Funds will be used for election administration improvements, for replacement of voting equipment, to improve accessibility for individuals with disabilities, and to provide alternative language accessibility.
- **Employment Assistance and Training Program Account (Fund 1054)** - AS 23.15.625 - Administered by the DOLWD. The account consists of amounts collected under the provision of AS 23.15.630. The annual estimated balance in the account may be appropriated by the legislature to the department to implement AS 23.15.620 - 23.15.660. The legislature may appropriate the lapsing balance of the account to the Unemployment Compensation Fund established in AS 23.20.130.

- **FHWA - Airspace Leases Fund (Fund 3207)** - Section 156 of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 requires that the State shall charge fair market value for the sale, use, or lease rentals of right-of-way airspace and that the federal share of these net incomes be used by the State for highway projects. This fund accounts for those revenues. The revenues are available for appropriation by the legislature for highway projects.
- **FICA Administration Fund (Fund 1023)** - AS 39.30.050 - Administered by the DOA. The fund consists of the pro rata share of expenses incurred in the administration of AS 39.30.010 - 39.30.080 and collected from participating political subdivisions and from the State.
- **Fisheries Disaster Fund (Fund 3216)** - PL 108-7, Sec. 2, Division N, Title V - Fisheries Disasters, Sec. 501(a) - Administered by the Office of the Governor. \$35,000,000 shall be made available as a direct lump sum payment to the State of Alaska to make payments to persons or entities that have experienced significant economic hardship. Funds in Alaska shall be used to provide personal assistance; assistance for small businesses including fishermen, fish processors, and related business serving the fishing industry; assistance for local borough governments adversely affected by reductions in fish landing fees and other fishing-related revenue; and product development and marketing.
- **Fuel Emergency Fund (Fund 3206)** - AS 26.23.400 - Administered by the Office of the Governor. This fund is used when the governor determines that a shortage of fuel is sufficiently severe to justify state assistance to make grants to a city or borough, or to a village or unincorporated community to purchase emergency supplies of fuel.
- **Fund for the Improvement of School Performance (Fund 3210)** - AS 14.03.125 - Administered by the DEED. It is used to make grants to a district located in the State for the purpose of improving school performance.
- **Major Maintenance Grant Fund (Fund 1193)** - AS 14.11.007 - Administered by the DEED. The fund is used to make grants for the cost of school major maintenance.
- **Marijuana Education and Treatment Fund (Fund 1254)** - AS 43.61.010. Administered by the Department of Administration. The fund consists of 25 percent of money collected under the marijuana tax. The purpose of the fund is to provide money for comprehensive marijuana education and treatment programs.
- **Memorial Education Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 3226)** - AS 14.43.255 - Administered by the DEED. The fund was created to pay tribute to the memory of Alaskans who, by example of their lives, or by their distinguished contribution and service to the State, their community, or their profession, exemplified the best that is the challenge of "The Great Land." The funds shall be used to provide education loans to students selected under AS 14.43.250-325.
- **Municipal Capital Project Matching Grant Fund (Fund 1087)** - AS 37.06.010 - Administered by the DCCED. The money in the fund is held by the department in custody for each municipality. Each fiscal year the department allocates individual grants for each municipality.
- **Municipal Harbor Facility Grant Fund (Fund 3217)** - AS 29.60.800 - Administered by the DOT&PF. The money appropriated to the fund may be expended by the department for municipal harbor grants.
- **Oil and Gas Tax Credit Fund (Fund 3219)** - AS 43.55.028 - Administered by the DOR. The purpose of this fund is to purchase certain transferable tax credit certificates issued under AS 43.55.023 and certain production tax credit certificates issued under AS 43.55.025. The fund consists of money appropriated to it, including any appropriation of the percentage provided under (c) of this section of all revenue from taxes levied by AS 43.55.011 that is not required to be deposited in the constitutional budget reserve fund established in art. IX, sec. 17 (a), Constitution of the State of Alaska; and earnings on the fund.
- **Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response (Fund 1052 and 3208)** - AS 46.08.010 - Administered by the DEC. This fund is composed of two accounts: (1) the prevention account and (2) the response account. The fund consists of appropriations by the legislature of money from private donors, money recovered from parties responsible for cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance, and fines, penalties, or damages recovered under Chapter 46. This money is for the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance; monitoring, assessing, investigating, and evaluating the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance; and recovery of the cost to the State of the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance.
- **Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention Mitigation Account (Fund 3211)** - AS 46.08.020(b) - Administered by the DEC. This account consists of money received from other state sources, from federal or other sources, or from a private donor; money recovered or otherwise received from parties responsible for the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance; and fines, penalties, or damages recovered under AS 46.08.005-46.08.080. The legislature may appropriate the amount received in this account (during the preceding calendar year) to the prevention account in the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund.

- **Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Mitigation Account (Fund 3212)** - AS 46.08.025(b) - Administered by the DEC. This account consists of money received from other state sources, from federal or other sources, or from a private donor; money recovered or otherwise received from parties responsible for the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance at a specific site for which the State expended money from the former oil and hazardous substance release response fund before October 2, 1994, or for which the State expended money from the response account. The legislature may appropriate the amount received in this account (during the preceding calendar year) to the response account in the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund.
- **Originator Surety Fund (Fund 3221)** - AS 06.60.500 - Administered by the DCCED. This fund consists of payments made by originator licensees under AS 06.60.550, filing fees retained under AS 06.60.620, income earned on the investment of the money in the fund, and money deposited in the fund by the department under AS 06.60.740.
- **Peace Officer and Firefighter Survivor's Fund (Fund 3387)** - AS 39.60.010 - This fund is established within the DPS for the purpose of paying medical insurance premiums for an eligible surviving spouse or dependent child of a peace officer or a firefighter.
- **Permanent Fund Dividend Fund (Fund 1050)** - AS 43.23.045 - Administered by the DOR. This fund consists of 50 percent of the income earned by the Alaska Permanent Fund during the fiscal year ending on June 30 that is paid out to eligible Alaska residents.
- **Public Education Fund (Fund 3201)** - AS 14.17.300 - Administered by the DEED. This account may be expended only in aid of public schools and for centralized correspondence study programs under Chapter 17 - Financing of Public Schools, and for transportation of pupils under AS 14.09.010.
- **Railbelt Energy Fund (Fund 1012)** - AS 37.05.520 - Managed by the DOR. The legislature may appropriate money from the fund for programs, projects, and other expenditures to assist in meeting Railbelt energy needs, including projects for retrofitting state-owned buildings and facilities for energy conservation.
- **Randolph-Sheppard Small Business Fund (Fund 1117)** - AS 23.15.130, 20 USC 107-107(f) - Administered by the DOLWD. This fund consists of receipts from vending facilities on federal properties and is used to aid only blind licensees in operating vending machine facilities.
- **Real Estate Recovery Fund (Fund 1040)** - AS 08.88.450 - Administered by the DCCED. This fund is composed of payments made by real estate licensees under AS 08.88.455 and filing fees under AS 08.88.460, income earned on investment of the money in the fund, and money deposited in the fund under AS 08.88.450(c). Amounts in the fund may be appropriated for claims against the fund, for hearing and legal expenses directly related to fund operations and claims, and real estate educational purposes.
- **Recidivism Reduction Fund (Fund 1246)** - AS 43.61.010(c) - Administered by the Department of Administration. This fund is established to deposit 50 percent of the tax collected under the marijuana tax into this fund for recidivism reduction programs.
- **Regional Educational Attendance Area School Fund (Fund 1222)** - AS 14.11.030 - Administered by the DEED for the purpose of funding costs of school construction in regional educational attendance areas.
- **School Construction Grant Fund (Fund 1080)** - AS 14.11.005 - Administered by the DEED. The fund shall be used to make grants for the costs of school construction. Legislative appropriations for school construction shall be deposited in the fund and the proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds for school construction may be deposited in the fund.
- **School Trust Land Sales (Fund 3215)** - Established per attorney general memo regarding Public School Trust Litigation. Used to separately account for income from former public school trust land, the status of which is in litigation.
- **State Insurance Catastrophe Reserve Account (Fund 3209)** - AS 37.05.289 - Administered by the DOA. Assets of the account may be used to obtain insurance, to establish reserves for the self-insurance program, and to satisfy claims or judgments arising under the program.
- **State Land Disposal Income Fund (Fund 1153)** - AS 38.04.022(a) - Administered by the DNR. The fund consists of revenue from the state land disposal program.
- **State Land Reforestation Fund (Fund 1019)** - AS 41.17.300 - Administered by the DNR. The money in the state land reforestation fund may be used only for the reforestation of state land, including site preparation; seed and seedling acquisition and cultivation; planting and other reforestation measures; timber stand improvement; and the development of materials and techniques for the reforestation of state land.

- **Statutory Budget Reserve Fund (Fund 3200)** - AS 37.05.540 - Administered by the DOR. This fund consists of appropriations to the fund. Money received by the State that is subject to the appropriation limit under AS 37.05.540(b) and that exceeds that limit may be appropriated to the budget reserve fund.
- **Surplus Property Revolving Fund (Fund 1033)** - AS 37.05.500(a)(2), AS 44.68.130 - Administered by the DOA. This fund is to account for revenues from the users or purchasers of excess federal property that the State has acquired and is used to pay the administrative expenses incurred in managing this property.
- **Tobacco Use Education and Cessation Fund (Fund 1168)** - AS 37.05.580 - Administered by the DHSS. This fund consists of 20 percent of the annual revenue derived from the settlement of State of Alaska v. Philip Morris, Incorporated, et al, No. 1JU-97-915 CI (Alaska Super. 1997). The purpose of this fund is to provide a source to finance the comprehensive smoking education, tobacco use prevention, and tobacco control program authorized by AS 44.29.020(a)(15).
- **Training and Building Fund (Fund 1049)** - AS 23.20.130(d) - Administered by the DOLWD. This fund consists of interest and penalties for failure to file timely reports and pay contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund. It may be used for the administration of the Employment Security Act when federal funds are not available and for the acquisition of land and buildings for the purpose of providing office space for the department.
- **Trauma Care Fund (Fund 3222)** - AS 18.08.085 - Administered by the DHSS. This fund consists of money appropriated to it by the legislature including donations, recoveries of or reimbursements for awards made from the fund and investment income. The purpose of this fund is to compensate certified trauma centers in the state that receive a special designation under AS 18.08.082(c) and that achieve or maintain the highest appropriate level of trauma care designation.
- **Unincorporated Community Capital Project Matching Grant Fund (Fund 1088)** - AS 37.06.020 - Administered by the DCCED. This fund was created for unincorporated communities to acquire or improve an asset with an anticipated life exceeding one year and includes land acquisition, construction, repair or structural improvement of a facility, engineering and design for a facility, and acquisition or repair of equipment.
- **Vaccine Assessment (Fund 1238)** - AS 18.09.230 - Administered by the DHSS. The fund is established for the purpose of monitoring, purchasing, and distributing included vaccines to providers approved by the department who agree to provide the vaccines to state residents under terms consistent with the program and state and federal law.
- **Vocational Rehabilitation Small Business Enterprise Revolving Fund (Fund 1237)** - AS 23.15.130 - Administered by the DOLWD, DVR. This fund consists of receipts from the net proceeds of vending facilities on public property. The annual estimated receipts of the fund may be used by the legislature to make appropriations to the department to aid licensees in operating vending machine facilities.
- **Workers' Compensation Benefits Guaranty Fund (Fund 1203)** - AS 23.30.082 - Administered by the DOLWD. This fund is composed of civil penalty payments made by employers under AS 23.30.080, income earned on investment of the money in the fund, money deposited in the fund, and appropriations to the fund. The fund may be appropriated for claims against the fund, for expenses directly related to fund operations and claims, and for legal expenses.
- **Workers' Safety and Compensation Administration Account (Fund 1157)** - AS 23.05.067 - Administered by the DOLWD. This fund is used to account for the annual service fees collected from employers for the administrative expenses of the State for workers' safety programs under AS 18.60 and the workers' compensation program under AS 23.30.



STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Balance Sheet
General Fund
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 3.01

	General Fund						Total General Fund
	Constitutional Budget Reserve Subfund	Statutory Budget Reserve Subfund	Permanent Fund Dividend Subfund	Public Education Subfund	General and all Other Subfunds	Eliminations of Internal Balances	
ASSETS							
Cash and Investments	\$ 914,133	\$ 458,431	\$ 30,805	\$ 11,691	\$ 4,265,909	\$ —	\$ 5,680,969
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	8	—	—	473,203	—	473,211
Interest and Dividends Receivable	367	—	11	—	1,655	—	2,033
Due from Other Funds	13,993,681	—	6,546	37	1,304,276	(15,255,376)	49,164
Due from Component Units	—	—	—	—	3,780	—	3,780
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—	826,814	—	826,814
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	—	—	—	—	51,878	—	51,878
Inventories	—	—	—	—	24,384	—	24,384
Other Assets	—	7,823	—	—	44,886	—	52,709
Total Assets	14,908,181	466,262	37,362	11,728	6,996,785	(15,255,376)	7,164,942
LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,608	4,687	12,159	964	1,651,680	—	1,671,098
Due to Other Funds	1,254,849	241	—	—	14,387,002	(15,255,376)	386,716
Due to Component Units	—	—	—	—	3,769	—	3,769
Unearned Revenue	—	—	305	—	362,084	—	362,389
Other Liabilities	—	—	85	—	37,176	—	37,261
Total Liabilities	1,256,457	4,928	12,549	964	16,441,711	(15,255,376)	2,461,233
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	8	—	—	292,003	—	292,011
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	—	—	—	—	24,384	—	24,384
Advances and Prepaid Items	11,228,408	7,823	—	—	44,886	(11,228,408)	52,709
Restricted for:							
Debt Service	—	—	—	—	4,678	—	4,678
Education	—	—	—	—	16,133	—	16,133
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	763	—	763
Development	—	—	—	—	5,512	—	5,512
Other Purposes	—	—	—	—	4,529	—	4,529
Committed to:							
Education	—	9,000	—	10,764	572,504	—	592,268
Health and Human Services	13,380	7,584	—	—	161,783	—	182,747
Public Protection	593	8,675	—	—	153,658	—	162,926
Permanent Fund	—	—	24,813	—	(5)	—	24,808
Development	24,915	54,923	—	—	904,173	—	984,011
Other Purposes	1,789	1,500	—	—	207,689	—	210,978
Assigned to:							
Education	—	—	—	—	80	—	80
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	1,184	—	1,184
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	2,564	—	2,564
Unassigned	2,382,639	371,821	—	—	(11,841,444)	11,228,408	2,141,424
Total Fund Balances	13,651,724	461,326	24,813	10,764	(9,736,929)	—	4,411,698
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	\$ 14,908,181	\$ 466,262	\$ 37,362	\$ 11,728	\$ 6,996,785	\$ (15,255,376)	\$ 7,164,942

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	General Fund						Total General Fund
	Constitutional Budget Reserve Subfund	Statutory Budget Reserve Subfund	Permanent Fund Dividend Subfund	Public Education Subfund	General and all Other Subfunds	Eliminations of Internal Balances	
REVENUES							
Taxes	\$ 34,492	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,817,400	\$ —	\$ 2,851,892
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	—	133,157	—	133,157
Charges for Services	—	—	658	14	153,476	—	154,148
Fines and Forfeitures	51	—	116	—	17,035	—	17,202
Rents and Royalties	3,294	—	—	—	1,322,258	—	1,325,552
Premiums and Contributions	—	—	—	—	22,950	—	22,950
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(67,444)	—	—	—	(66,185)	—	(133,629)
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	5,359,097	—	5,359,097
Payments In from Component Units	—	—	—	—	30,543	—	30,543
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	44,998	—	44,998
Total Revenues	(29,607)	—	774	14	9,834,729	—	9,805,910
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	1,309	—	13,662	—	533,941	—	548,912
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	—	—	709,490	—	—	—	709,490
Education	—	4,150	—	1,266,329	894,476	—	2,164,955
University	—	—	—	—	315,803	—	315,803
Health and Human Services	2,022	2,226	5,978	—	4,160,955	—	4,171,181
Law and Justice	30	14	—	—	267,779	—	267,823
Public Protection	101	1,179	363	—	968,441	—	970,084
Natural Resources	883	2,424	—	—	289,447	—	292,754
Development	5	142	—	—	178,180	—	178,327
Transportation	14,113	4,594	—	—	1,225,436	—	1,244,143
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	—	—	—	—	182,375	—	182,375
Debt Service:							
Principal	—	—	—	—	47,915	—	47,915
Interest and Other Charges	—	—	—	—	14,252	—	14,252
Total Expenditures	18,463	14,729	729,493	1,266,329	9,079,000	—	11,108,014
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(48,070)	(14,729)	(728,719)	(1,266,315)	755,729	—	(1,302,104)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Leases	—	—	—	—	13,193	—	13,193
Transfers In from Other Funds	18,460	300,000	739,039	1,276,167	3,106,648	(2,303,436)	3,136,878
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	(330,000)	(937)	—	(2,077,550)	2,303,436	(105,051)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	18,460	(30,000)	738,102	1,276,167	1,042,291	—	3,045,020
Net Change in Fund Balances	(29,610)	(44,729)	9,383	9,852	1,798,020	—	1,742,916
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	13,681,334	506,055	15,430	912	(11,534,949)	—	2,668,782
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 13,651,724	\$ 461,326	\$ 24,813	\$ 10,764	\$ (9,736,929)	\$ —	\$ 4,411,698

Nonmajor Governmental Funds



STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 3.11

	Permanent Fund				
	Public School Trust Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments	\$ 711,943	\$ 146,548	\$ 16,166	\$ 68,521	\$ 943,178
Accounts Receivable - Net	1,018	1,143	—	—	2,161
Interest and Dividends Receivable	5	—	5	23	33
Due from Other Funds	895	28,893	—	—	29,788
Due from Other Governments	—	273	—	—	273
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	164	—	—	—	164
Other Assets	3	2,501	—	—	2,504
Total Assets	<u>714,028</u>	<u>179,358</u>	<u>16,171</u>	<u>68,544</u>	<u>978,101</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	11,024	—	1,321	12,345
Due to Other Funds	—	2,377	—	115	2,492
Unearned Revenue	121	505	—	—	626
Interest Payable	—	6	—	—	6
Other Liabilities	1	562	—	—	563
Total Liabilities	<u>122</u>	<u>14,474</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,436</u>	<u>16,032</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>84</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>200</u>
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable:					
Principal	713,822	—	—	—	713,822
Advances and Prepaid Items	—	2,468	—	—	2,468
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	—	—	16,171	—	16,171
Education	—	3,977	—	194	4,171
Health and Human Services	—	18,984	—	—	18,984
Development	—	69,771	—	66,914	136,685
Other Purposes	—	220	—	—	220
Committed to:					
Education	—	1,035	—	—	1,035
Public Protection	—	520	—	—	520
Development	—	68,063	—	—	68,063
Unassigned	—	(270)	—	—	(270)
Total Fund Balances	<u>713,822</u>	<u>164,768</u>	<u>16,171</u>	<u>67,108</u>	<u>961,869</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 714,028</u>	<u>\$ 179,358</u>	<u>\$ 16,171</u>	<u>\$ 68,544</u>	<u>\$ 978,101</u>

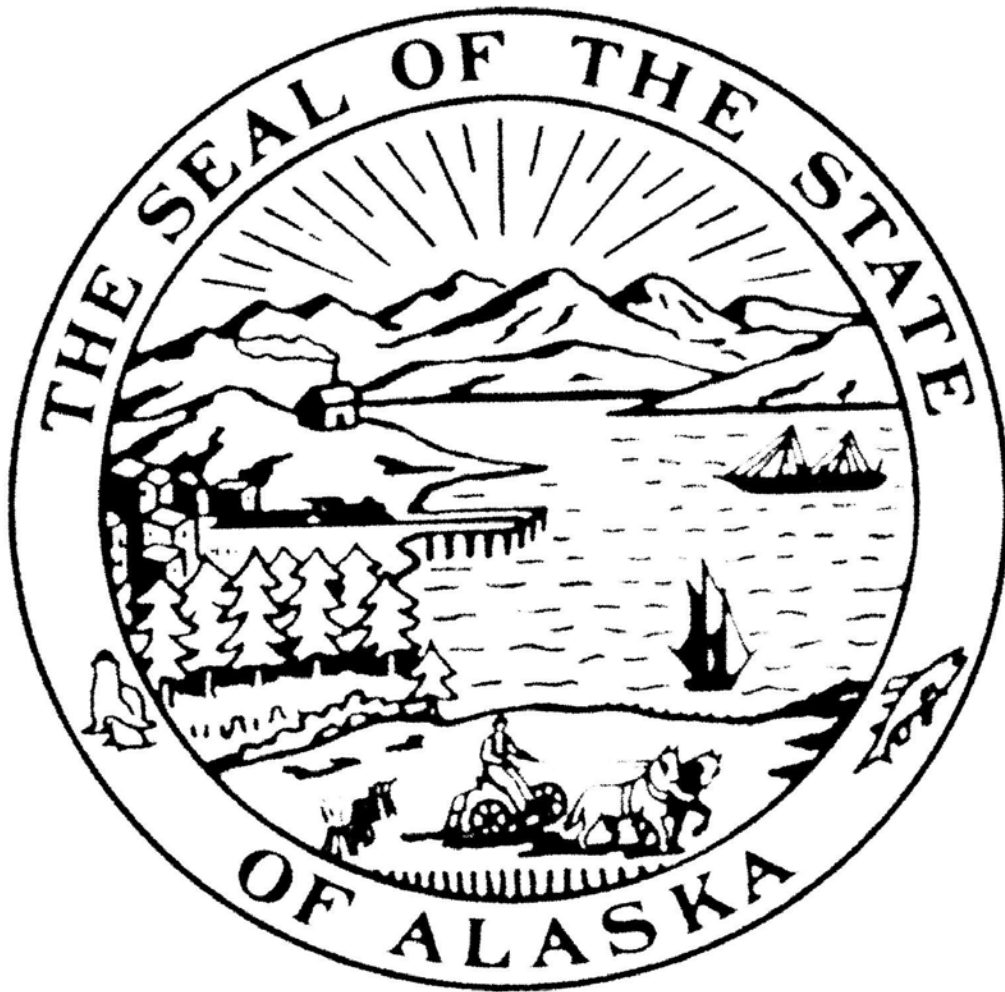
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Permanent Fund				
	Public School Trust Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ —	\$ 13,413	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,413
Licenses and Permits	—	42,123	—	—	42,123
Charges for Services	—	717	—	—	717
Fines and Forfeitures	—	117	—	—	117
Rents and Royalties	9,583	16,728	—	—	26,311
Premiums and Contributions	—	33,832	—	—	33,832
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(110,134)	(1,013)	24	87	(111,036)
Federal Grants in Aid	—	637	—	—	637
Other Revenues	—	8	17,551	—	17,559
Total Revenues	(100,551)	106,562	17,575	87	23,673
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government	—	23,030	—	—	23,030
Education	—	33,755	—	—	33,755
University	—	452	—	—	452
Health and Human Services	—	2,762	—	—	2,762
Public Protection	—	497	—	—	497
Natural Resources	—	47,926	—	—	47,926
Development	—	4,347	—	—	4,347
Transportation	—	429	—	16,978	17,407
Debt Service:					
Principal	—	—	51,010	—	51,010
Interest and Other Charges	—	—	39,768	—	39,768
Total Expenditures	—	113,198	90,778	16,978	220,954
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(100,551)	(6,636)	(73,203)	(16,891)	(197,281)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Bonds Issued	—	1,849	—	—	1,849
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	316,719	—	—	316,719
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	—	(316,719)	—	—	(316,719)
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	20,119	73,751	—	93,870
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(31,167)	—	(19,529)	(568)	(51,264)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	(31,167)	21,968	54,222	(568)	44,455
Net Change in Fund Balances	(131,718)	15,332	(18,981)	(17,459)	(152,826)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	845,540	149,436	35,152	84,567	1,114,695
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 713,822	\$ 164,768	\$ 16,171	\$ 67,108	\$ 961,869



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Permanent Funds

Permanent funds account for permanent endowments created when the principal amount of a contribution must be invested and preserved but earnings on amounts invested can be used for public purpose. Following are the State's permanent funds.

- **Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (Fund 3146)** - AS 47.30.011 - This is a Discretely Presented Component Unit. The fund description is contained in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, Note 1A. Statements are included in the Nonmajor Component Units section.
- **Alaska Permanent Fund (Fund 3258)** - Alaska Constitution, Article IX, Section 15 - Administered by the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation. The Alaska Constitution provides that at least 25 percent of all mineral lease rentals, royalties, royalty sale proceeds, federal mineral revenue sharing payments, and bonuses received by the State shall be placed in the Alaska Permanent Fund. This is a major fund and included in Statements 1.11, 1.13, and 3.23.
- **Public School Trust Fund (Fund 3121)** - AS 37.14.110 - Administered by the Department of Revenue. The principal consists of the balance of the public school permanent fund on July 1, 1978, and one-half of one percent of the receipts derived from the management of state land (AS 34.14.150). The net income of the fund may be appropriated only for the support of the state public school program. This is a non-major fund and is included in Statements 3.11, 3.12, and 3.23.



Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Permanent Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Public School Trust			Alaska Permanent			Total Permanent Funds		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES									
Unrestricted:									
Rents and Royalties	\$ 9,583	\$ 9,583	\$ —	\$ 548,916	\$ 548,916	\$ —	\$ 558,499	\$ 558,499	\$ —
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(110,134)	(110,134)	—	(2,863,703)	(2,863,703)	—	(2,973,837)	(2,973,837)	—
Total Revenues	(100,551)	(100,551)	—	(2,314,787)	(2,314,787)	—	(2,415,338)	(2,415,338)	—
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General Government	—	—	—	212,675	142,358	70,317	212,675	142,358	70,317
Law and Justice	—	—	—	2,688	2,688	—	2,688	2,688	—
Natural Resources	—	—	—	6,493	6,493	—	6,493	6,493	—
Total Expenditures	—	—	—	221,856	151,539	70,317	221,856	151,539	70,317
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(100,551)	(100,551)	—	(2,536,643)	(2,466,326)	(70,317)	(2,637,194)	(2,566,877)	(70,317)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(31,167)	(31,167)	—	(3,093,298)	(3,093,298)	—	(3,124,465)	(3,124,465)	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	(31,167)	(31,167)	—	(3,093,298)	(3,093,298)	—	(3,124,465)	(3,124,465)	—
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (131,718)</u>	(131,718)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$(5,629,941)</u>	(5,559,624)	<u>\$ (70,317)</u>	<u>\$(5,761,659)</u>	(5,691,342)	<u>\$(70,317)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING									
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		(131,718)			(5,559,624)			(5,691,342)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		845,540			81,896,795			82,742,335	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 713,822</u>			<u>\$76,337,171</u>			<u>\$77,050,993</u>	

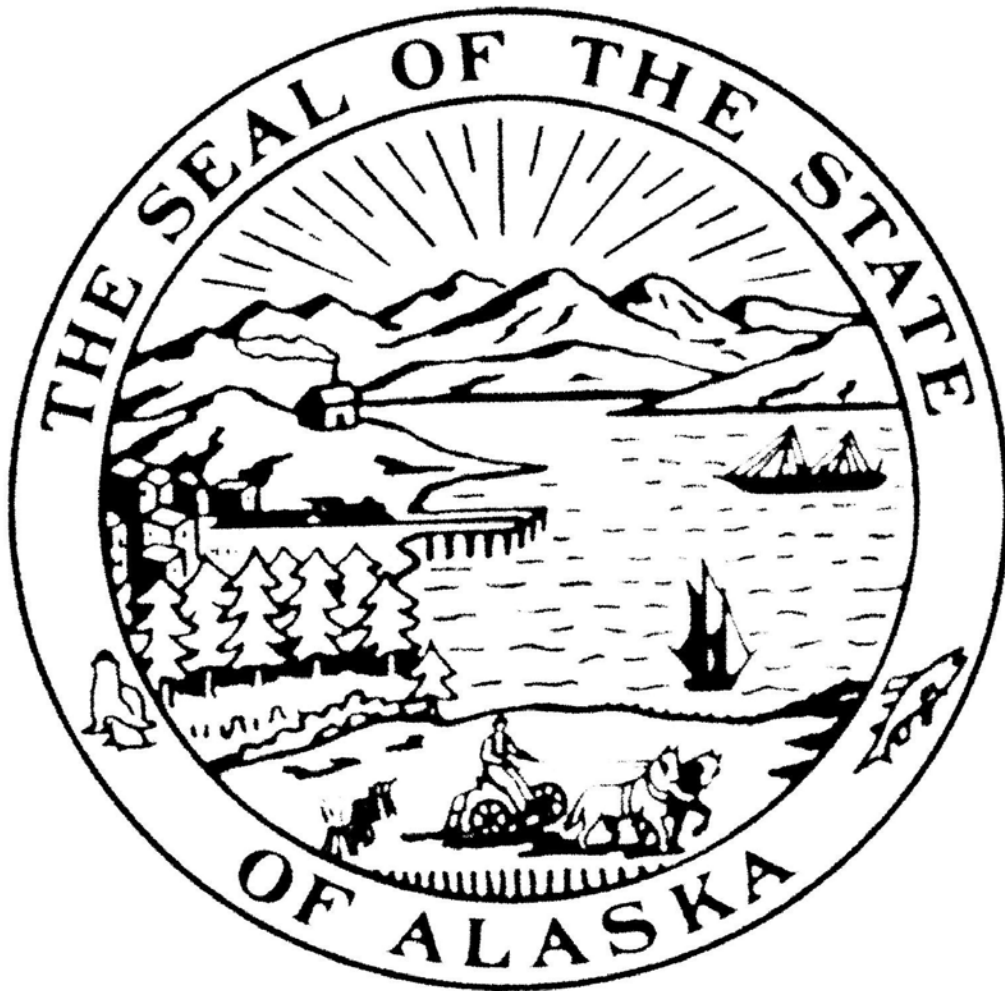
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Additionally, special revenue funds account for the General Fund of legally separate entities (component units) that are blended with the government. The following are the State's special revenue funds.

- **Alaska Housing Capital Corporation (AHCC) (Fund 1213)** - AS 18.56.086 - Subsidiary of Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC). The purpose of this fund is to fund capital projects, including financing expenses. AHCC is authorized to issue bonds necessary to provide sufficient funds for carrying out its purpose.
- **Alaska State Council on the Arts (Fund 3392)** - AS 44.27.040 - The fund is established to accept gifts, contributions, and bequests of unrestricted funds from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other organizations or institutions for the purpose of furthering the strategic objectives of the council's programs. The council is the official agency of this state to receive and disburse funds made available by the National Endowment for the Arts.
- **Alyeska Settlement Trust Fund (Fund 3110)** - Consent Decree between the United States, the State of Alaska, and Alyeska Pipeline Service Company - Administered by the Department of Revenue (DOR). The fund was created for the purpose of receiving, holding, and disbursing settlement proceeds from Alyeska under the Consent Decree. The funds are to be used to clean up oil spills and for other projects specified in the Consent Decree.
- **Clean Air Protection Fund (Fund 1093)** - AS 46.14.260 and Federal Clean Air Act - Administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The fund was established to collect and account for permit fees under the Federal Clean Air Act. Monies collected may only be used to cover reasonable costs required to support the permit program.
- **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund (Fund 3109)** - United States District Court judgment in the criminal case U.S. v. Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Corporation resulted in \$50 million restitution being received by the State to be used exclusively for restoration projects related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Administered by the DOR.
- **Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust Fund (Fund 3114)** - AS 37.14.400 - Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States (U.S.) and the State of Alaska to maximize the funds available for restoration of natural resources and to resolve the governments' claims against one another relating to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, which occurred on the night of March 23-24, 1989, in Prince William Sound, Alaska. The funds are administered by the trustee council which consists of the Secretaries of the U.S. Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (the federal trustees) and the Commissioners of the Departments of Environmental Conservation and Fish and Game and the Attorney General of the State of Alaska (State trustees). The trustee council determines which projects shall be financed by monies from the trust. The Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust Fund established in the state accounting system accounts for those monies transferred to the State for projects approved by the trustee council. These projects are for the purpose of restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the oil spill.
- **Fish and Game Fund (Fund 3108)** - AS 16.05.100 - Administered by the Department of Fish and Game (DF&G). Statutory revenue in this fund can only be used for the purpose of protection, propagation, investigation, and restoration of sport fish and game resources and the expenses of administering the sport fish and wildlife divisions of the DF&G. These monies are received from the sale of state sport fishing and hunting licenses and special permits; sale of furs, skins, and specimens taken by predator hunters; money received in settlement of a claim or loss caused by damage to fish and game resources; and donations. In addition to the statutory revenues, federal revenues, crew member license fees, and other sources are appropriated to the fund for purposes related to fish and wildlife.
- **Fishermen's Fund (Fund 1032)** - AS 23.35.060 - Administered by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). This fund is composed of 39 percent of the money derived by the State from all commercial fishermen's licenses and money appropriated by the legislature to pay for emergency treatment, transportation, medical care, and hospitalization of injured or disabled commercial fishermen.

- **Mine Reclamation Trust Fund (Fund 3111)** - AS 37.14.800 - Administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The principal and earnings of the fund shall be held by the State for the purpose of protecting the public interest in reclaiming mine sites in the State. The fund is composed of the mine reclamation trust fund income account and the mine reclamation trust fund operating account. The fund's income account consists of payments and deposits made by miners to satisfy the miners' reclamation bonding or financial assurance obligation under AS 27.19.040 or AS 27.21.160 and earnings on the income account. The mine reclamation trust fund operating account consists of appropriations by the legislature of the annual balance of the mine reclamation trust fund income account and any earnings on those appropriations while in the operating account.
- **National Petroleum Reserve (NPR) Fund (Fund 1063)** - AS 37.05.530 - The commissioner of the DOR is responsible for the management of the NPR fund. The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development administers the NPR grant program within the fund. This fund consists of all money disbursed to the State by the federal government under 42 USC 6506a and former USC 6508 since December 12, 1980, less the amount deposited in the General Fund and expended by the State by General Fund appropriations before June 9, 1984. The monies are spent by municipalities to alleviate the impact from oil and gas development within the National Petroleum Reserve.
- **Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC) Fund (Fund 3242)** - AS 18.56.086 - Subsidiary of AHFC. The purpose of this fund is to purchase Tobacco Settlement Revenues from the State in order to provide financing of construction of public school facilities, facilities for the University of Alaska, public housing facilities of AHFC and facilities for ports and harbors. NTSC is authorized to issue bonds necessary to provide sufficient funds for carrying out its purpose.
- **Reclamation Bonding Pool Fund (Fund 3234)** - AS 27.19.040 - Administered by the DNR. The fund is a statewide bonding pool for mining operations as an alternative to individual financial assurance. A miner participating in the bonding pool contributes a nonrefundable annual fee and an initial deposit that is refunded upon satisfactory completion of the approved reclamation plan. If a miner violates the reclamation plan, the financial assurance is forfeited and deposited in the fund. Income and other earnings on the bonding pool are also added to the fund. The reclamation and administrative costs and forfeited financial assurances are used for reclamation of the mining sites subject to forfeiture.
- **School Fund (Fund 1030)** - AS 43.50.140 - Administered by the DOR and the Department of Education and Early Development. This fund receives the revenue from the payment of cigarette taxes, fees, and penalties. It can only be used to rehabilitate, construct, and repair the State's school facilities, and for costs of insurance on buildings comprising school facilities.
- **Second Injury Fund (Fund 1031)** - AS 23.30.040 - Administered by the DOLWD. The fund consists of contributions from employers collected under AS 23.30.040(b) and (c), and civil penalties collected under AS 23.30.155(c). Money in the fund may only be paid for the benefit of those persons entitled to payment of benefits from the second injury fund under AS 23.30.





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STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 3.31

	Second Injury	Fishermen's	Fish and Game	School	National Petroleum Reserve	Reclamation Bonding Pool	Clean Air Protection	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration
ASSETS								
Cash and Investments	\$ 5,934	\$ 12,674	\$ 40,888	\$ 4,554	\$ 64,889	\$ 3,181	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,437
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	—	—	1,143	—	—	—	—
Due from Other Funds	—	493	—	1,324	3,678	—	—	—
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	<u>5,934</u>	<u>13,167</u>	<u>40,921</u>	<u>7,021</u>	<u>68,567</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>1,133</u>	<u>1,437</u>
LIABILITIES								
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	92	11	3,876	3,044	2,249	1	354	—
Due to Other Funds	14	—	2,131	—	—	—	139	1
Unearned Revenue	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	562	—	—
Total Liabilities	<u>106</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6,010</u>	<u>3,044</u>	<u>2,249</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>1</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable:								
Advances and Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted for:								
Education	—	—	—	3,977	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	5,828	13,156	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	34,911	—	—	2,618	640	1,436
Other Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed to:								
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	66,318	—	—	—
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Fund Balances	<u>5,828</u>	<u>13,156</u>	<u>34,911</u>	<u>3,977</u>	<u>66,318</u>	<u>2,618</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>1,436</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,934</u>	<u>\$ 13,167</u>	<u>\$ 40,921</u>	<u>\$ 7,021</u>	<u>\$ 68,567</u>	<u>\$ 3,181</u>	<u>\$ 1,133</u>	<u>\$ 1,437</u>

This statement continued on next page.

STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 3.31

	Alyeska Settlement Trust	Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	Mine Reclamation Trust	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation	Alaska State Council on the Arts	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and Investments	\$ 3,767	\$ 2,025	\$ 220	\$ 1,419	\$ 3,368	\$ 1,059	\$ 146,548
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,143
Due from Other Funds	—	23,285	—	30	—	83	28,893
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—	—	273	273
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	2,468	—	2,501
Total Assets	<u>3,767</u>	<u>25,310</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>5,836</u>	<u>1,415</u>	<u>179,358</u>
LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	330	—	—	—	1,067	11,024
Due to Other Funds	—	—	—	30	62	—	2,377
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	502	505
Interest Payable	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Other Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
Total Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>1,569</u>	<u>14,474</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>116</u>
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Advances and Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	2,468	—	2,468
Restricted for:							
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,977
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,984
Development	3,767	24,980	—	1,419	—	—	69,771
Other Purposes	—	—	220	—	—	—	220
Committed to:							
Education	—	—	—	—	1,035	—	1,035
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	520	—	520
Development	—	—	—	—	1,745	—	68,063
Unassigned	—	—	—	—	—	(270)	(270)
Total Fund Balances	<u>3,767</u>	<u>24,980</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>1,419</u>	<u>5,768</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>164,768</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,767</u>	<u>\$ 25,310</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 1,449</u>	<u>\$ 5,836</u>	<u>\$ 1,415</u>	<u>\$ 179,358</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Second Injury	Fishermen's	Fish and Game	School	National Petroleum Reserve	Reclamation Bonding Pool	Clean Air Protection	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,413	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	954	37,543	—	—	—	3,626	—
Charges for Services	—	—	634	—	—	83	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	16,728	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	2,591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	—	(622)	—	—	(47)	—	(21)
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revenues	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	2,591	959	37,675	13,413	16,728	36	3,626	(21)
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
General Government	—	—	—	—	1,091	—	521	—
Education	—	—	—	30,799	2	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	2,092	670	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—
Natural Resources	—	—	30,117	—	266	—	3,919	1
Development	—	—	—	—	3,227	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	2,092	670	30,117	30,799	4,791	—	4,440	1
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	499	289	7,558	(17,386)	11,937	36	(814)	(22)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	590	—	—	—	—	—
Net Change in Fund Balances	499	289	8,148	(17,386)	11,937	36	(814)	(22)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	5,329	12,867	26,763	21,363	54,381	2,582	1,454	1,458
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 5,828	\$ 13,156	\$ 34,911	\$ 3,977	\$ 66,318	\$ 2,618	\$ 640	\$ 1,436

This statement continued on next page.

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alyeska Settlement Trust	Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	Mine Reclamation Trust	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation	Alaska State Council on the Arts	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
REVENUES							
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,413
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,123
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	717
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—	117
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,728
Premiums and Contributions	—	30,129	—	—	—	1,112	33,832
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(56)	(67)	—	(200)	—	—	(1,013)
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	637	637
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total Revenues	(56)	30,062	—	(200)	—	1,749	106,562
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	—	—	21,362	—	56	—	23,030
Education	—	—	—	—	1,150	1,804	33,755
University	—	—	—	—	452	—	452
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,762
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	292	—	497
Natural Resources	—	13,623	—	—	—	—	47,926
Development	—	—	—	—	1,120	—	4,347
Transportation	—	—	—	—	429	—	429
Total Expenditures	—	13,623	21,362	—	3,499	1,804	113,198
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(56)	16,439	(21,362)	(200)	(3,499)	(55)	(6,636)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Bonds Issued	—	—	1,849	—	—	—	1,849
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	316,719	—	—	—	316,719
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	—	—	(316,719)	—	—	—	(316,719)
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	19,529	—	—	—	20,119
Net Change in Fund Balances	(56)	16,439	16	(200)	(3,499)	(55)	15,332
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	3,823	8,541	204	1,619	9,267	(215)	149,436
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 3,767	\$ 24,980	\$ 220	\$ 1,419	\$ 5,768	\$ (270)	\$ 164,768

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Second Injury			Fishermen's		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	1,425	954	471
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	2,865	2,591	274	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	5	(5)
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>2,865</u>	<u>2,591</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>466</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	2,865	2,092	773	1,425	670	755
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>2,865</u>	<u>2,092</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>1,425</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>755</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>—</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>(499)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>(289)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>\$ (499)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>\$ (289)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>—</u>			<u>—</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		499			289	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		5,329			12,867	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 5,828</u>			<u>\$ 13,156</u>	

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Fish and Game			School		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,700	\$ 13,413	\$ 2,287
Licenses and Permits	41,392	37,543	3,849	—	—	—
Charges for Services	699	634	65	—	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	129	117	12	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(686)	(622)	(64)	—	—	—
Other Revenues	(8)	3	(11)	—	—	—
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	191	—	191	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>41,717</u>	<u>37,675</u>	<u>4,042</u>	<u>15,700</u>	<u>13,413</u>	<u>2,287</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	30,800	30,799	1
University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources	48,844	30,500	18,344	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>48,844</u>	<u>30,500</u>	<u>18,344</u>	<u>30,800</u>	<u>30,799</u>	<u>1</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(7,127)</u>	<u>7,175</u>	<u>(14,302)</u>	<u>(15,100)</u>	<u>(17,386)</u>	<u>2,286</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	590	590	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>590</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (6,537)</u>	<u>7,765</u>	<u>\$ (14,302)</u>	<u>\$ (15,100)</u>	<u>(17,386)</u>	<u>\$ 2,286</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>383</u>			<u>—</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		<u>8,148</u>			<u>(17,386)</u>	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		<u>26,763</u>			<u>21,363</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 34,911</u>			<u>\$ 3,977</u>	

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	National Petroleum Reserve			Clean Air Protection		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	4,633	3,626	1,007
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	17,430	16,728	702	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>17,430</u>	<u>16,728</u>	<u>702</u>	<u>4,633</u>	<u>3,626</u>	<u>1,007</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	(6,207)	(6,207)	—	521	520	1
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources	—	—	—	4,112	3,924	188
Development	32,679	20,831	11,848	—	—	—
Transportation	500	500	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>26,972</u>	<u>15,124</u>	<u>11,848</u>	<u>4,633</u>	<u>4,444</u>	<u>189</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(9,542)</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>(11,146)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(818)</u>	<u>818</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (9,542)</u>	<u>1,604</u>	<u>\$ (11,146)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>(818)</u>	<u>\$ 818</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>10,333</u>			<u>4</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		11,937			(814)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		<u>54,381</u>			<u>1,454</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 66,318</u>			<u>\$ 640</u>	

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration			Alyeska Settlement Trust		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	3,741	(21)	3,762	2,060	(56)	2,116
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>3,741</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>3,762</u>	<u>2,060</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>2,116</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources	—	1	(1)	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>3,741</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>3,763</u>	<u>2,060</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>2,116</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 3,741</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>\$ 3,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,060</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>\$ 2,116</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>—</u>			<u>—</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		(22)			(56)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		<u>1,458</u>			<u>3,823</u>	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 1,436</u>			<u>\$ 3,767</u>	

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust			Mine Reclamation Trust		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	17,221	30,129	(12,908)	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	(67)	67	—	(200)	200
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>17,221</u>	<u>30,062</u>	<u>(12,841)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(200)</u>	<u>200</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	7	—	7	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
University	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources	16,781	1,864	14,917	—	—	—
Development	5,950	—	5,950	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>22,738</u>	<u>1,864</u>	<u>20,874</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(5,517)</u>	<u>28,198</u>	<u>(33,715)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(200)</u>	<u>200</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (5,517)</u>	<u>28,198</u>	<u>\$ (33,715)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>(200)</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>(11,759)</u>			<u>—</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		16,439			(200)	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		8,541			1,619	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 24,980</u>			<u>\$ 1,419</u>	

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska State Council on the Arts			Funds Not Annually Budgeted		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget	Reclamation Bonding Pool	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation
				Actual	Actual	Actual
REVENUES						
Unrestricted:						
Taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Licenses and Permits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for Services	—	—	—	83	—	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents and Royalties	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premiums and Contributions	3,215	1,112	2,103	—	—	—
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	—	—	(47)	—	—
Other Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted:						
Federal Grants in Aid	—	637	(637)	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>3,215</u>	<u>1,749</u>	<u>1,466</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	—	—	—	—	21,362	56
Education	3,215	1,699	1,516	—	—	1,150
University	—	—	—	—	—	452
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Protection	—	—	—	—	—	292
Natural Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—
Development	—	—	—	—	—	1,120
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	429
Total Expenditures	<u>3,215</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,516</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21,362</u>	<u>3,499</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>—</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>(21,362)</u>	<u>(3,499)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	1,849	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	316,719	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	(316,719)	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	19,529	—
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21,378</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>(3,499)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING						
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		(105)				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		(55)		36	16	(3,499)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		(215)		2,582	204	9,267
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ (270)</u>			<u>\$ 2,618</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 5,768</u>

This statement continued on next page.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
 (Stated in Thousands)

	Total		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Budget
REVENUES			
Unrestricted:			
Taxes	\$ 15,700	\$ 13,413	\$ 2,287
Licenses and Permits	47,450	42,123	5,327
Charges for Services	699	717	(18)
Fines and Forfeitures	129	117	12
Rents and Royalties	17,430	16,728	702
Premiums and Contributions	23,301	33,832	(10,531)
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	5,115	(1,013)	6,128
Other Revenues	(8)	8	(16)
Restricted:			
Federal Grants in Aid	191	637	(446)
Total Revenues	<u>110,007</u>	<u>106,562</u>	<u>3,445</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government	(5,679)	15,731	(21,410)
Education	34,015	33,648	367
University	—	452	(452)
Health and Human Services	4,290	2,762	1,528
Public Protection	—	292	(292)
Natural Resources	69,737	36,289	33,448
Development	38,629	21,951	16,678
Transportation	500	929	(429)
Total Expenditures	<u>141,492</u>	<u>112,054</u>	<u>29,438</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(31,485)</u>	<u>(5,492)</u>	<u>(25,993)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Bonds Issued	—	1,849	(1,849)
Refunding Bonds Issued	—	316,719	(316,719)
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	(316,719)	316,719
Transfers In from Other Funds	590	20,119	(19,529)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>590</u>	<u>21,968</u>	<u>(21,378)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (30,895)</u>	16,476	<u>\$ (47,371)</u>
RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY/GAAP REPORTING			
Adjust Expenditures for Encumbrances		<u>(1,144)</u>	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues, Over (Under) Expenditures, Other Financing Sources (Uses), Special and Extraordinary Items, GAAP Basis		15,332	
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		149,436	
Fund Balances - End of Year		<u>\$ 164,768</u>	

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds

The debt service funds account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal, interest, and related costs of general long-term debt. The following are the State's debt service funds.

- **General Obligation Bond Redemption Fund (Fund 3120)** - Accounts for accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal, interest, and related costs of general obligation bonds.
- **Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC) Bond Redemption Fund (Fund 3256)** - AS 18.56.086 - Accounts for accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal, interest, and related costs of revenue bonds issued by NTSC.



STATE OF ALASKA
 Combining Balance Sheet
 Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
 June 30, 2022
 (Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 3.41

	General Obligation Bond Redemption	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$ 269	\$ 15,897	\$ 16,166
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	5	5
Total Assets	<u>269</u>	<u>15,902</u>	<u>16,171</u>
LIABILITIES			
Total Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	269	15,902	16,171
Total Fund Balances	<u>269</u>	<u>15,902</u>	<u>16,171</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 15,902</u>	<u>\$ 16,171</u>

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 3.42

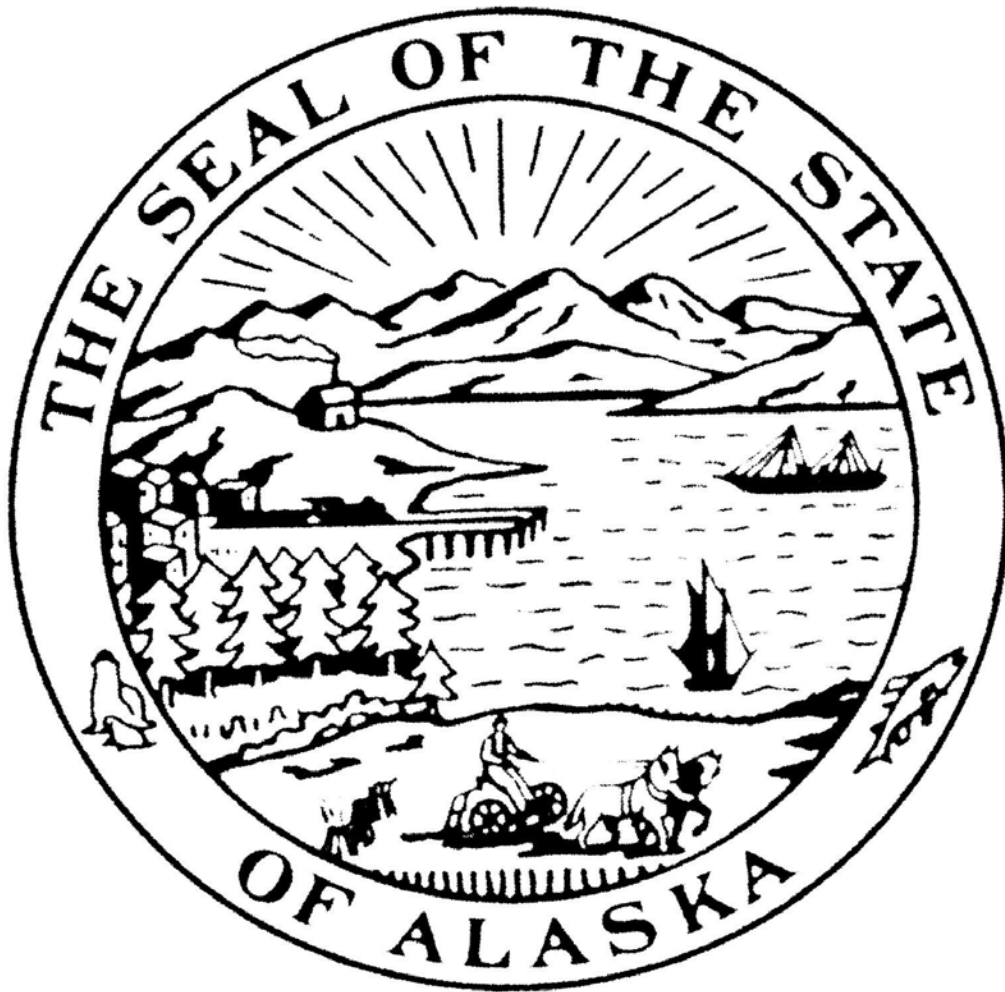
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	General Obligation Bond Redemption	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	Total Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
REVENUES			
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	\$ (39)	\$ 63	\$ 24
Other Revenues	—	17,551	17,551
Total Revenues	<u>(39)</u>	<u>17,614</u>	<u>17,575</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Debt Service:			
Principal	41,100	9,910	51,010
Interest and Other Charges	32,638	7,130	39,768
Total Expenditures	<u>73,738</u>	<u>17,040</u>	<u>90,778</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(73,777)</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>(73,203)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers In from Other Funds	73,751	—	73,751
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	(19,529)	(19,529)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	<u>73,751</u>	<u>(19,529)</u>	<u>54,222</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(26)	(18,955)	(18,981)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	295	34,857	35,152
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 15,902</u>	<u>\$ 16,171</u>



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Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

The 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 and trust funds).

The following are the State's capital projects funds.

- **2008 Transportation Project Fund (GO Bonds) (Fund 3243)** - Chapter 30, SLA 2008 - This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds, and is to be used for the purpose of paying the cost of state transportation projects.
- **2010 Education Project Fund (GO Bonds) (Fund 3116)** - Chapter 95, SLA 2010 - This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds, and is to be used for the purpose of paying the cost of state education projects.
- **2012 Transportation Project Fund (GO Bonds) (Fund 3154)** - Chapter 18, SLA 2012 - This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of general obligation bonds, and is to be used for the purpose of paying the cost of state transportation projects.



Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	2008 Transportation Projects	2010 Education Projects	2012 Transportation Projects	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 761	\$ 194	\$ 67,566	\$ 68,521
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	—	23	23
Total Assets	<u>761</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>67,589</u>	<u>68,544</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	—	1,321	1,321
Due to Other Funds	—	—	115	115
Total Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,436</u>	<u>1,436</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for:				
Education	—	194	—	194
Development	761	—	66,153	66,914
Total Fund Balances	<u>761</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>66,153</u>	<u>67,108</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 761</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 67,589</u>	<u>\$ 68,544</u>

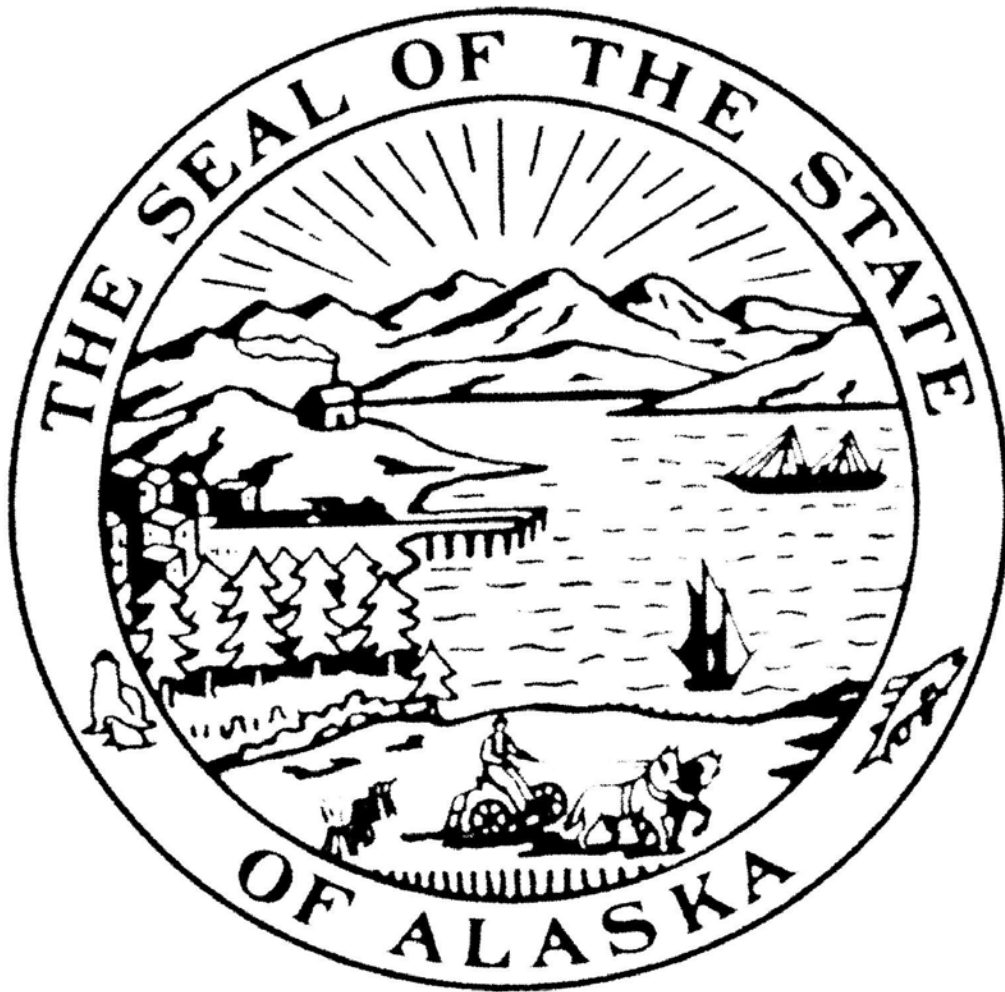
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	2008 Transportation Projects	2010 Education Projects	2012 Transportation Projects	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Fund
REVENUES				
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 86	\$ 87
Total Revenues	1	—	86	87
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Transportation	—	—	16,978	16,978
Total Expenditures	—	—	16,978	16,978
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	1	—	(16,892)	(16,891)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	(49)	(519)	(568)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	—	(49)	(519)	(568)
Net Changes in Fund Balances	1	(49)	(17,411)	(17,459)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	760	243	83,564	84,567
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 761	\$ 194	\$ 66,153	\$ 67,108



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Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds account for business-like state activities that provide goods and/or services to the public and are financed primarily through user charges. The following are the State's non-major enterprise funds.

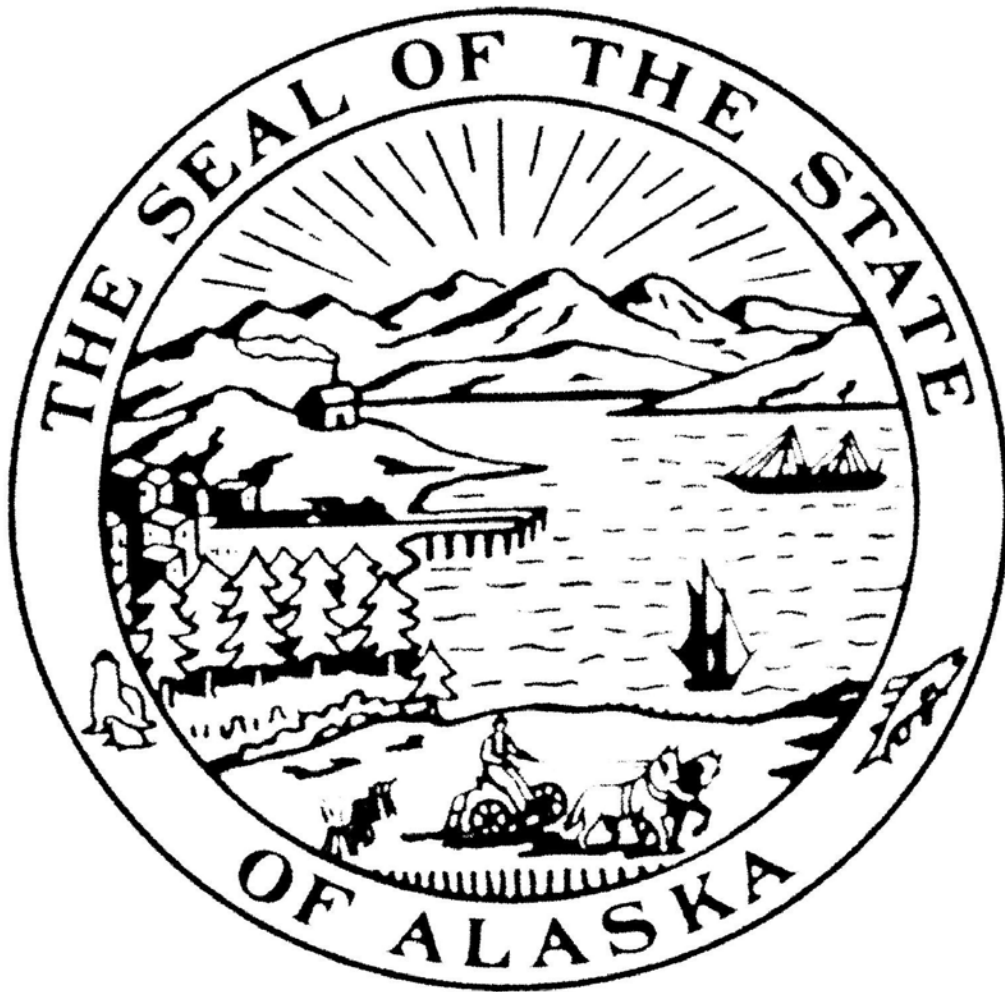
COMMERCIAL AND ENERGY ASSISTANCE ENTERPRISE FUNDS

- **Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1209)** - AS 44.33.655 - Administered by the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED). The purpose of this fund is to provide low interest loans to qualified applicants for the purpose of purchasing and installing capstone avionics equipment, to increase the safety of air carrier, air taxi, and general aviation intrastate air transportation.
- **Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1227)** - AS 44.33.950 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to make loans to be used for working capital, equipment, construction or other commercial purposes by a business located in the state.
- **Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1071)** - AS 45.88.010 - Administered by the DCCED. This fund consists of monies appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of developing energy production utilizing one or more alternative energy systems and to purchase, construct, and install energy conservation improvements in commercial buildings.
- **Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 3385)** - AS 42.45.250 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to assist communities, utilities providing power in communities, fuel retailers, and other persons in communities in purchasing bulk fuel to generate power or supply the public with fuel for use in communities.
- **Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1223)** - AS 16.10.801 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to make loans for the purchase of charter halibut permits and to refinance debt obligations for the purchase of halibut fishing vessels or gear.
- **Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1036)** - AS 16.10.340 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to promote the development and continued maintenance of commercial fishing gear and vessels by means of long-term, low interest loans.
- **Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1070)** - AS 16.10.505 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to promote the enhancement of the State's fisheries by means of long-term, low interest loans for hatchery planning, construction, and operation.
- **Mariculture Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1224)** - AS 16.10.900 - Administered by the DCCED. The purpose of this fund is to make loans to eligible applicants for the planning, construction and operation of a mariculture business.
- **Mining Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1067)** - AS 27.09.010 - Administered by the DCCED. This fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature for loans to underwrite advanced mineral exploration, development, or mining.

OTHER AGENCIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS

- **Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1021)** - AS 03.10.040 - Administered by the Department of Natural Resources. The purpose of this fund is to promote the development of agriculture as an industry throughout the State by means of long-term, low interest loans.
- **Alaska Clean Water Fund (Fund 1075)** - AS 46.03.032 - Administered by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The fund consists of money appropriated by the legislature to meet federal matching requirements for public water and sewage treatment facilities and to provide financial assistance for this purpose.
- **Alaska Drinking Water Fund (Fund 3129)** - AS 46.03.036 - Administered by the DEC. The fund consists of federal capitalization grants. The capitalization grants are divided between two purposes: (1) part of each capitalization grant is to be deposited into the fund for providing loans for drinking water infrastructure projects; (2) the other part is to be used or set aside for non-project activities.
- **Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan Fund (Fund 1013)** - AS 44.29.210 - Administered by the Department of Health and Social Services. This fund is required under 42 U.S.C. 300x-25 to qualify the State to receive block grant money from the United States Department of Health and Human Services under 42 U.S.C. 300x-21. Money in the fund may be used to make loans to private nonprofit organizations for the cost of establishing programs to help pay the living expenses of individuals recovering from alcohol or drug abuse who may reside in group homes.
- **Retiree Health (Fund 3133)** – AS 39.35.535, AS 14.25.168, AS 22.25.090 – Administered by the Department of Administration. The State has a self-insurance program to provide health care coverage for retirees covered by the retirement programs administered by the State. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying health care claims for retirees and accounts for transactions pertaining to the self-insurance program.
- **Unemployment Compensation Fund (Fund 3284)** - AS 23.20.130 - Administered by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. This federal trust fund is established and maintained in the United States Treasury. It is used to account for unemployment contributions from employers and unemployment benefits paid to eligible claimants.





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STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 4.01

	Commercial and Energy Assistance	Other Agencies	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments	\$ 117,509	\$ 1,382,902	\$ 1,500,411
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	38,517	38,517
Interest and Dividends Receivable	3,361	2,977	6,338
Due from Other Funds	—	6,602	6,602
Due from Other Governments	—	18,873	18,873
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	9,500	26,126	35,626
Other Current Assets	1	227	228
Total Current Assets	<u>130,371</u>	<u>1,476,224</u>	<u>1,606,595</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Interest and Dividends Receivable	7,575	—	7,575
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	140,890	351,809	492,699
Repossessed Property	167	—	167
Net OPEB Asset	2,492	162	2,654
Other Noncurrent Assets	—	2,335	2,335
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>151,124</u>	<u>354,306</u>	<u>505,430</u>
Total Assets	<u>281,495</u>	<u>1,830,530</u>	<u>2,112,025</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>843</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>898</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	227	33,449	33,676
Due to Other Funds	144	759	903
Due to Other Governments	—	2,340	2,340
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	224	—	224
Unearned Revenue	—	18,163	18,163
Other Current Liabilities	4	308	312
Total Current Liabilities	<u>599</u>	<u>55,019</u>	<u>55,618</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	129	—	129
Net Pension Liabilities	3,470	226	3,696
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	—	41,337	41,337
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>3,599</u>	<u>41,563</u>	<u>45,162</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>4,198</u>	<u>96,582</u>	<u>100,780</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,719</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>2,896</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
Unemployment Compensation	—	473,546	473,546
Health and Human Services	—	583,792	583,792
Other Purposes	—	235	235
Unrestricted	275,421	676,253	951,674
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 275,421</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,009,247</u>

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 4.02

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Commercial and Energy Assistance	Other Agencies	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES			
Premiums and Contributions	\$ —	\$ 249,043	\$ 249,043
Charges for Goods and Services	238	1,782	2,020
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	5,532	3,933	9,465
Allowance for Uncollectible Interest	212	—	212
Fines and Forfeitures	58	466	524
Allowance for Uncollectible Fines	—	(616)	(616)
Federal Reimbursements	—	39,145	39,145
Other Operating Revenues	—	336	336
Total Operating Revenues	<u>6,040</u>	<u>294,089</u>	<u>300,129</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Benefits	—	192,114	192,114
Operating	4,428	4,688	9,116
Provision for Loan Losses and Forgiveness	(6,499)	—	(6,499)
Total Operating Expenses	<u>(2,071)</u>	<u>196,802</u>	<u>194,731</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>8,111</u>	<u>97,287</u>	<u>105,398</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(569)	(97,821)	(98,390)
Interest and Investment Expense	—	(171)	(171)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(943)	(1,795)	(2,738)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(1,512)</u>	<u>(99,787)</u>	<u>(101,299)</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	6,599	(2,500)	4,099
Capital Contributions	—	7,481	7,481
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(413)	—	(413)
Change in Net Position	6,186	4,981	11,167
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	269,235	1,714,539	1,983,774
Prior Period Adjustment	—	14,306	14,306
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 275,421</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,826</u>	<u>\$ 2,009,247</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Commercial and Energy Assistance	Other Agencies	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from Other Governments	\$ —	\$ 37,783	\$ 37,783
Receipts from Customers	118	—	118
Receipt of Principal from Loan Recipients	31,132	30,743	61,875
Receipt of Interest and Fees from Loan Recipients	6,098	4,820	10,918
Receipts from Insured	—	247,816	247,816
Payments to Employees	(3,366)	(943)	(4,309)
Payments to Suppliers	—	(3,797)	(3,797)
Payments to Other Governments	—	(5,951)	(5,951)
Payments to Loan Recipients	(32,069)	(28,803)	(60,872)
Claims Paid	—	(181,624)	(181,624)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(840)	—	(840)
Other Receipts	4	433	437
Other Payments	(66)	—	(66)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>1,011</u>	<u>100,477</u>	<u>101,488</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Subsidies and Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(1,347)	(1,795)	(3,142)
Operating Subsidies and Transfers In from Other Funds	—	66,745	66,745
Proceeds from Issuance of Short-term Debt	—	4,101	4,101
Payments on Short-term Debt	—	(4,101)	(4,101)
Interest and Fees Paid on Borrowing	—	(9)	(9)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(1,347)</u>	<u>64,941</u>	<u>63,594</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Federal Grants	—	22,163	22,163
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>—</u>	<u>22,163</u>	<u>22,163</u>

This statement continues on the next page.

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Commercial and Energy Assistance	Other Agencies	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Sales/Maturities of Investments	\$ —	\$ 607,169	\$ 607,169
Purchase of Investments	—	(634,770)	(634,770)
Investment Income (Loss)	(569)	14,526	13,957
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(569)	(13,075)	(13,644)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(905)	174,506	173,601
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	118,414	543,444	661,858
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 117,509</u>	<u>\$ 717,950</u>	<u>\$ 835,459</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 8,111	\$ 97,287	\$ 105,398
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Accounts Receivable - Net	1	1,564	1,565
Due from Other Funds	99	(6,021)	(5,922)
Due from Other Governments	—	(1,425)	(1,425)
Loans, Notes, and Bonds Receivable - Net	(7,556)	2,020	(5,536)
Repossessed Property	(5)	—	(5)
Interest and Dividends Receivable - Net	296	(593)	(297)
Net OPEB Asset	(2,185)	—	(2,185)
Other Assets	2	(363)	(361)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(262)	(1)	(263)
Due to Other Funds	(132)	(48)	(180)
Due to Other Governments	—	(1,771)	(1,771)
Unearned Revenue	—	94	94
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	129	9,651	9,780
Net Pension Liability	76	(81)	(5)
Net OPEB Liability	(6)	1	(5)
Other Liabilities	1	9	10
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,442	154	2,596
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,011</u>	<u>\$ 100,477</u>	<u>\$ 101,488</u>
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position:			
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	\$ 117,509	\$ 1,382,906	\$ 1,500,415
Less: Investments not Meeting the Definition of Cash or Cash Equivalents	—	(664,956)	(664,956)
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 117,509</u>	<u>\$ 717,950</u>	<u>\$ 835,459</u>

STATE OF ALASKA
Combining Statement of Net Position
Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 4.11

	Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan	Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan	Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan	Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan	Mining Revolving Loan
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,639	\$ 44,806	\$ 1,597	\$ 34,480	\$ 209
Interest and Dividends Receivable	3	2,794	—	545	—
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	4	7,241	—	1,478	—
Other Current Assets	—	1	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	2,646	54,842	1,597	36,503	209
Noncurrent Assets:					
Interest and Dividends Receivable	13	1,068	—	6,345	—
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	71	71,876	—	64,839	—
Repossessed Property	—	167	—	—	—
Net OPEB Asset	5	2,139	9	302	—
Total Noncurrent Assets	89	75,250	9	71,486	—
Total Assets	2,735	130,092	1,606	107,989	209
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1	724	3	103	—
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	158	20	32	—
Due to Other Funds	—	31	97	12	—
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	224	—	—	—
Other Current Liabilities	1	—	—	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	1	413	117	44	—
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	129	—	—	—
Net Pension Liabilities	6	2,979	13	421	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6	3,108	13	421	—
Total Liabilities	7	3,521	130	465	—
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5	2,334	10	330	—
NET POSITION					
Unrestricted	2,724	124,961	1,469	107,297	209
Total Net Position	\$ 2,724	\$ 124,961	\$ 1,469	\$ 107,297	\$ 209

This statement continues on next page

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 4.11

Combining Statement of Net Position

Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan	Mariculture Revolving Loan	Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan	Total Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,529	\$ 2,879	\$ 22,192	\$ 117,509
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	18	—	1	3,361
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	2	30	—	745	9,500
Other Current Assets	—	—	—	—	1
Total Current Assets	4,180	4,577	2,879	22,938	130,371
Noncurrent Assets:					
Interest and Dividends Receivable	1	148	—	—	7,575
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	114	702	—	3,288	140,890
Reposessed Property	—	—	—	—	167
Net OPEB Asset	—	9	—	28	2,492
Total Noncurrent Assets	115	859	—	3,316	151,124
Total Assets	4,295	5,436	2,879	26,254	281,495
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	3	—	9	843
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	16	1	—	—	227
Due to Other Funds	—	3	—	1	144
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	—	—	—	224
Other Current Liabilities	—	—	—	3	4
Total Current Liabilities	16	4	—	4	599
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	—	—	—	129
Net Pension Liabilities	—	13	—	38	3,470
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	13	—	38	3,599
Total Liabilities	16	17	—	42	4,198
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	10	—	30	2,719
NET POSITION					
Unrestricted	4,279	5,412	2,879	26,191	275,421
Total Net Position	\$ 4,279	\$ 5,412	\$ 2,879	\$ 26,191	\$ 275,421

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan	Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan	Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan	Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan	Mining Revolving Loan
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ —	\$ 177	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ —
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	10	4,074	—	1,279	—
Allowance for Uncollectible Interest	2	104	—	108	—
Fines and Forfeitures	—	58	—	—	—
Total Operating Revenues	12	4,413	—	1,447	—
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operating	8	3,859	3	498	—
Provision for Loan Losses and Forgiveness	(28)	(5,260)	—	(1,221)	(2)
Total Operating Expenses	(20)	(1,401)	3	(723)	(2)
Operating Income (Loss)	32	5,814	(3)	2,170	2
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(38)	—	(27)	—	—
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(38)	—	(27)	—	—
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(6)	5,814	(30)	2,170	2
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	—	(413)	—	—
Change in Net Position	(6)	5,814	(443)	2,170	2
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,730	119,147	1,912	105,127	207
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 2,724	\$ 124,961	\$ 1,469	\$ 107,297	\$ 209

This statement continues on next page

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan	Mariculture Revolving Loan	Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan	Total Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES					
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 238
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	6	60	—	103	5,532
Allowance for Uncollectible Interest	—	(2)	—	—	212
Fines and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	58
Total Operating Revenues	6	59	—	103	6,040
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operating	—	15	—	45	4,428
Provision for Loan Losses and Forgiveness	(1)	—	—	13	(6,499)
Total Operating Expenses	(1)	15	—	58	(2,071)
Operating Income (Loss)	7	44	—	45	8,111
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(68)	(67)	(43)	(326)	(569)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(943)	—	—	—	(943)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(1,011)	(67)	(43)	(326)	(1,512)
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(1,004)	(23)	(43)	(281)	6,599
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	—	—	—	(413)
Change in Net Position	(1,004)	(23)	(43)	(281)	6,186
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	5,283	5,435	2,922	26,472	269,235
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 4,279	\$ 5,412	\$ 2,879	\$ 26,191	\$ 275,421

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan	Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan	Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan	Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan	Mining Revolving Loan
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	\$ —	\$ 110	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 2
Receipts of Principal from Loan Recipients	106	16,020	—	3,881	—
Receipt of Interest and Fees from Loan Recipients	7	4,201	—	1,746	—
Payments to Employees	(5)	(2,861)	(69)	(386)	—
Payments to Loan Recipients	—	(13,400)	—	(6,428)	—
Payments for Interfund Services Used	(1)	(662)	(62)	(98)	—
Other Receipts	—	4	—	—	—
Other Payments	—	(63)	—	(3)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	107	3,349	(131)	(1,282)	2
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Subsidies and Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	—	—	(413)	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	—	—	(413)	—	—
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment Income (Loss)	(38)	—	(27)	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(38)	—	(27)	—	—
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	69	3,349	(571)	(1,282)	2
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	2,570	41,457	2,168	35,762	207
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 2,639	\$ 44,806	\$ 1,597	\$ 34,480	\$ 209
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 32	\$ 5,814	\$ (3)	\$ 2,170	\$ 2
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	—	—	1	—
Due From Other Funds	—	99	—	—	—
Loans, Notes and Bonds Receivable - Net	79	(2,737)	—	(3,793)	—
Repossessed Property	—	(5)	—	—	—
Interest and Dividends Receivable - Net	(5)	(34)	—	359	—
Net OPEB Asset	(4)	(1,897)	(8)	(268)	—
Other Assets	—	3	(1)	—	—
Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	(205)	—	(29)	—
Due to Other Funds	(1)	31	(130)	(30)	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	99	2	—	—
Net Pension Liability	—	67	—	9	—
Net OPEB Liability	—	(5)	—	(1)	—
Other Liabilities	1	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows of Resources	5	2,119	9	300	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 107	\$ 3,349	\$ (131)	\$ (1,282)	\$ 2
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position					
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	2,639	44,806	1,597	34,480	209
Cash, End of Year	\$ 2,639	\$ 44,806	\$ 1,597	\$ 34,480	\$ 209

This statement continues on next page

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan	Mariculture Revolving Loan	Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan	Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan	Total Commercial and Energy Assistance Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 118
Receipts of Principal from Loan Recipients	24	129	—	10,972	31,132
Receipt of Interest and Fees from Loan Recipients	6	35	—	103	6,098
Payments to Employees	—	(11)	—	(34)	(3,366)
Payments to Loan Recipients	—	(100)	—	(12,141)	(32,069)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	—	(4)	—	(13)	(840)
Other Receipts	—	—	—	—	4
Other Payments	—	—	—	—	(66)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	30	49	—	(1,113)	1,011
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Subsidies and Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(934)	—	—	—	(1,347)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(934)	—	—	—	(1,347)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment Income (Loss)	(68)	(67)	(43)	(326)	(569)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(68)	(67)	(43)	(326)	(569)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(972)	(18)	(43)	(1,439)	(905)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	5,150	4,547	2,922	23,631	118,414
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,529	\$ 2,879	\$ 22,192	\$ 117,509
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 7	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ 45	\$ 8,111
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	—	—	—	1
Due From Other Funds	—	—	—	—	99
Loans, Notes and Bonds Receivable - Net	23	28	—	(1,156)	(7,556)
Repossessed Property	—	—	—	—	(5)
Interest and Dividends Receivable - Net	—	(24)	—	—	296
Net OPEB Asset	—	(8)	—	—	(2,185)
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	2
Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	(1)	—	(27)	(262)
Due to Other Funds	—	1	—	(3)	(132)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	—	—	28	129
Net Pension Liability	—	—	—	—	76
Net OPEB Liability	—	—	—	—	(6)
Other Liabilities	—	—	—	—	1
Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	9	—	—	2,442
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 30	\$ 49	\$ —	\$ (1,113)	\$ 1,011
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position					
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	4,178	4,529	2,879	22,192	117,509
Cash, End of Year	\$ 4,178	\$ 4,529	\$ 2,879	\$ 22,192	\$ 117,509

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 4.21

Combining Statement of Net Position

Other Agencies Enterprise Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan	Agricultural Revolving Loan	Alaska Clean Water	Alaska Drinking Water	Unemployment Compensation	Retiree Health	Total Other Agencies Enterprise Funds
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Investments	\$ 235	\$ 12,931	\$ 131,359	\$ 81,925	\$ 436,346	\$ 720,106	\$ 1,382,902
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	11	837	620	36,988	61	38,517
Interest and Dividends Receivable	—	42	1,675	1,260	—	—	2,977
Due from Other Funds	—	—	2,183	3,982	437	—	6,602
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—	18,873	—	18,873
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	—	475	13,738	11,913	—	—	26,126
Other Current Assets	—	—	11	216	—	—	227
Total Current Assets	235	13,459	149,803	99,916	492,644	720,167	1,476,224
Noncurrent Assets:							
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	—	7,790	193,239	150,780	—	—	351,809
Net OPEB Asset	—	162	—	—	—	—	162
Other Noncurrent Assets	—	—	—	—	—	2,335	2,335
Total Noncurrent Assets	—	7,952	193,239	150,780	—	2,335	354,306
Total Assets	235	21,411	343,042	250,696	492,644	722,502	1,830,530
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	55	—	—	—	—	55
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	19	—	—	7,536	25,894	33,449
Due to Other Funds	—	14	23	—	674	48	759
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	—	2,340	—	2,340
Unearned Revenue	—	—	3,254	6,653	8,256	—	18,163
Other Current Liabilities	—	—	16	—	292	—	308
Total Current Liabilities	—	33	3,293	6,653	19,098	25,942	55,019
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Net Pension Liabilities	—	226	—	—	—	—	226
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	41,337	41,337
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	226	—	—	—	41,337	41,563
Total Liabilities	—	259	3,293	6,653	19,098	67,279	96,582
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	177	—	—	—	—	177
NET POSITION							
Restricted for:							
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	—	—	473,546	—	473,546
Health and Human Services	—	—	339,749	244,043	—	—	583,792
Other Purposes	235	—	—	—	—	—	235
Unrestricted	—	21,030	—	—	—	655,223	676,253
Total Net Position	\$ 235	\$ 21,030	\$ 339,749	\$ 244,043	\$ 473,546	\$ 655,223	\$ 1,733,826

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

Other Agencies Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan	Agricultural Revolving Loan	Alaska Clean Water	Alaska Drinking Water	Unemployment Compensation	Retiree Health	Total Other Agencies Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES							
Premiums and Contributions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 158,466	\$ 90,577	\$ 249,043
Charges for Goods and Services	—	—	990	792	—	—	1,782
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	—	361	1,981	1,591	—	—	3,933
Fines and Forfeitures	—	6	—	1	459	—	466
Allowance for Uncollectible Fines	—	—	—	—	(616)	—	(616)
Federal Reimbursements	—	—	—	—	39,145	—	39,145
Other Operating Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	336	336
Total Operating Revenues	<u>—</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>2,971</u>	<u>2,384</u>	<u>197,454</u>	<u>90,913</u>	<u>294,089</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Benefits	—	—	—	—	116,313	75,801	192,114
Operating	—	204	692	298	—	3,494	4,688
Total Operating Expenses	<u>—</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>116,313</u>	<u>79,295</u>	<u>196,802</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>—</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>2,279</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>81,141</u>	<u>11,618</u>	<u>97,287</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)							
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(4)	5	(1,946)	(1,222)	6,062	(100,716)	(97,821)
Interest and Investment Expense	—	—	—	(5)	—	(166)	(171)
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	—	—	(894)	(901)	—	—	(1,795)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(4)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(2,840)</u>	<u>(2,128)</u>	<u>6,062</u>	<u>(100,882)</u>	<u>(99,787)</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(4)	168	(561)	(42)	87,203	(89,264)	(2,500)
Capital Contributions	—	—	2,192	5,289	—	—	7,481
Change in Net Position	<u>(4)</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1,631</u>	<u>5,247</u>	<u>87,203</u>	<u>(89,264)</u>	<u>4,981</u>
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	239	20,862	340,950	238,796	369,205	744,487	1,714,539
Prior Period Adjustment	—	—	(2,832)	—	17,138	—	14,306
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 21,030</u>	<u>\$ 339,749</u>	<u>\$ 244,043</u>	<u>\$ 473,546</u>	<u>\$ 655,223</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,826</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Other Agencies Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan	Agricultural Revolving Loan	Alaska Clean Water	Alaska Drinking Water	Unemployment Compensation	Retiree Health	Total Other Agencies Enterprise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts from Other Governments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 37,783	\$ —	\$ 37,783
Receipts of Principal from Loan Recipients	—	3,632	13,874	13,237	—	—	30,743
Receipt of Interest and Fees from Loan Recipients	—	367	2,508	1,945	—	—	4,820
Receipts from Insured	—	—	—	—	157,182	90,634	247,816
Payments to Employees	—	(131)	(557)	(246)	—	(9)	(943)
Payments to Suppliers	—	(73)	(135)	(52)	—	(3,537)	(3,797)
Payments to Other Governments	—	(5)	(2,292)	(3,654)	—	—	(5,951)
Payments to Loan Recipients	—	(2,990)	(6,452)	(19,361)	—	—	(28,803)
Claims Paid	—	—	—	—	(116,075)	(65,549)	(181,624)
Other Receipts	—	—	—	—	184	249	433
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	—	800	6,946	(8,131)	79,074	21,788	100,477
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Subsidies and Transfers (Out) Other Funds	—	—	(894)	(901)	—	—	(1,795)
Operating Subsidies and Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	66,745	—	66,745
Proceeds from Issuance of Short-term Debt	—	—	1,901	2,200	—	—	4,101
Payments on Short-term Debt	—	—	(1,901)	(2,200)	—	—	(4,101)
Interest and Fees Paid on Borrowing	—	—	(4)	(5)	—	—	(9)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	—	—	(898)	(906)	66,745	—	64,941
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Federal Grants	—	—	6,601	15,562	—	—	22,163
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	—	—	6,601	15,562	—	—	22,163
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Proceeds from Sales/Maturities of Investments	—	—	—	—	—	607,169	607,169
Purchase of Investments	—	—	—	—	—	(634,770)	(634,770)
Investment Income (Loss)	(4)	5	(1,942)	(1,223)	6,062	11,628	14,526
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(4)	5	(1,942)	(1,223)	6,062	(15,973)	(13,075)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(4)	805	10,707	5,302	151,881	5,815	174,506
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	239	12,126	120,652	76,623	284,465	49,339	543,444
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 235	\$ 12,931	\$ 131,359	\$ 81,925	\$ 436,346	\$ 55,154	\$ 717,950

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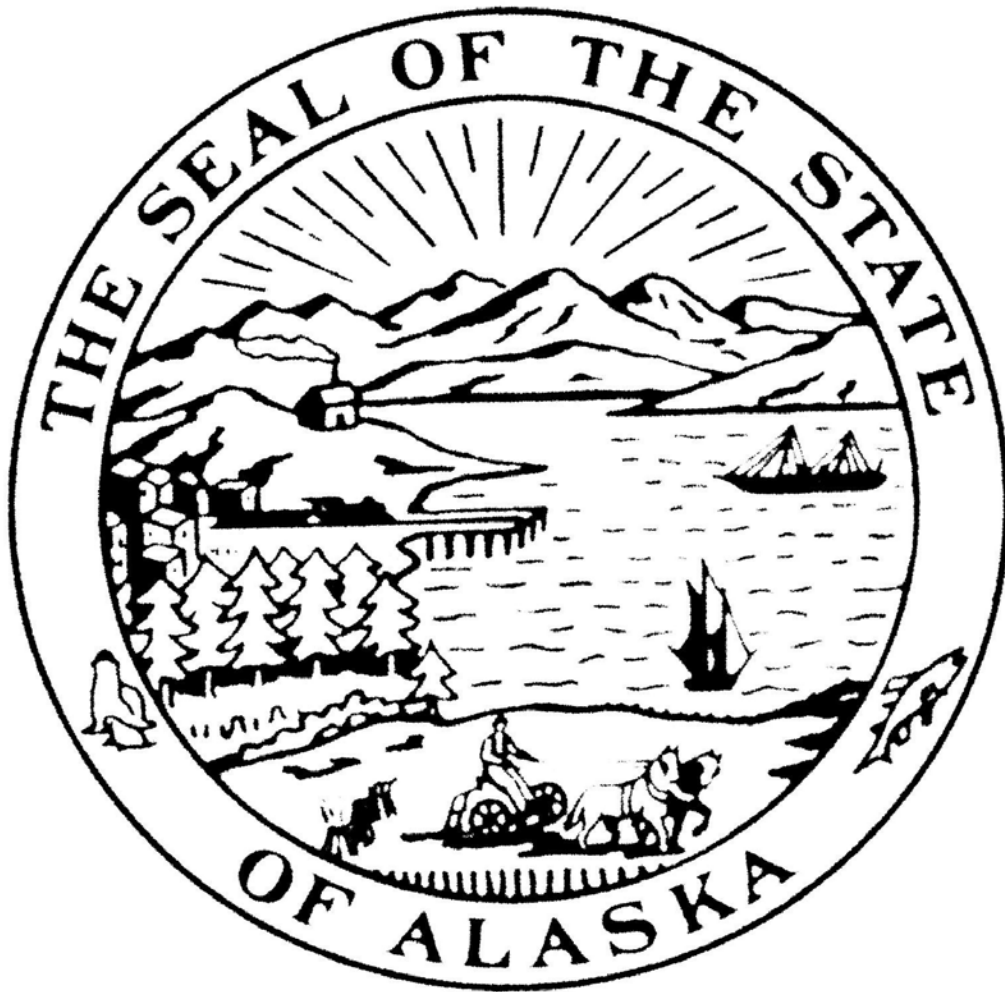
Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Other Agencies Enterprise Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan	Agricultural Revolving Loan	Alaska Clean Water	Alaska Drinking Water	Unemployment Compensation	Retiree Health	Total Other Agencies Enterprise Funds
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ —	\$ 163	\$ 2,279	\$ 2,086	\$ 81,141	\$ 11,618	\$ 97,287
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Accounts Receivable - Net	—	41	(154)	(140)	1,858	(41)	1,564
Due From Other Funds	—	—	(2,184)	(3,430)	(417)	10	(6,021)
Due From Other Governments	—	(63)	—	—	(1,362)	—	(1,425)
Loans, Notes and Bonds Receivable - Net	—	721	7,423	(6,124)	—	—	2,020
Interest and Dividends Receivable - Net	—	17	(310)	(300)	—	—	(593)
Other Assets	—	(136)	(11)	(216)	—	—	(363)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Due to Other Funds	—	(6)	(70)	—	48	(20)	(48)
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	—	(1,771)	—	(1,771)
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	94	—	94
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	(10)	(11)	—	(549)	10,221	9,651
Net Pension Liability	—	(81)	—	—	—	—	(81)
Net OPEB Liability	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Liabilities	—	—	(16)	(7)	32	—	9
Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	154	—	—	—	—	154
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 6,946</u>	<u>\$ (8,131)</u>	<u>\$ 79,074</u>	<u>\$ 21,788</u>	<u>\$ 100,477</u>
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position:							
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	\$ 239	\$ 12,931	\$ 131,359	\$ 81,925	\$ 436,346	\$ 720,106	\$ 1,382,906
Less: Investments not Meeting the Definition of Cash or Cash Equivalents	(4)	—	—	—	—	(664,952)	(664,956)
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 235</u>	<u>\$ 12,931</u>	<u>\$ 131,359</u>	<u>\$ 81,925</u>	<u>\$ 436,346</u>	<u>\$ 55,154</u>	<u>\$ 717,950</u>



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Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds account for the operations of state agencies that render services to other state agencies, institutions, or other governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The following are the State's internal service funds.

- **Alaska Public Building Fund (Fund 1147)** - AS 37.05.570 - Administered by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF). Effective July 1, 2021 the DOT&PF began to manage the maintenance and operations of multiple state owned buildings and parking facilities. The goals are to manage these buildings, in good order and a functional state, while providing cost effective and efficient space for state agencies and private tenants (until private tenant leases expire and space is converted to state agency use), to retain maximum value of these state assets, and to maximize revenue from non-general fund sources.
- **Group Health and Life Benefits Fund (Fund 1097)** - AS 39.30.095 - Administered by the DOA. Effective July 1, 1997, the State began a self-insurance program to provide health care coverage for state employees covered by the retirement programs administered by the State. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying health care claims for employees and accounts for transactions pertaining to the self-insurance program.
- **Highways Equipment Working Capital Fund (Fund 1026)** - AS 44.68.210 - Administered by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. This fund is used for necessary expenses resulting from the centralization of equipment maintenance and for the operation of supply depots.
- **Information Services Fund (Fund 1081)** - AS 44.21.045 - During the 1990 Legislative Session, the Legislature established the Information Services Fund (ISF) in the DOA and classified it as an internal service fund. The ISF is used to account for the operation and financing of computing and telecommunication services for the State of Alaska. Included in these services is operation of the State's mainframe computer; the statewide consolidated data network; the telephone system in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks; and the microwave communications infrastructure.



STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 4.31

Combining Statement of Net Position

Internal Service Funds

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Group Health and Life Benefits	Alaska Public Building	Information Services	Highways Equipment Working Capital	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments	\$ 16,663	\$ 24,578	\$ 5,268	\$ 99,972	\$ 146,481
Accounts Receivable - Net	1,713	90	7	434	2,244
Due from Other Funds	9,480	4,973	16,755	7,044	38,252
Inventories	—	—	—	5,034	5,034
Other Current Assets	593	30	3,538	1,543	5,704
Total Current Assets	28,449	29,671	25,568	114,027	197,715
Noncurrent Assets:					
Net OPEB Asset	—	352	26,806	9,880	37,038
Capital Assets:					
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	—	399	26,937	134,950	162,286
Buildings, Net of Depreciation	—	87,593	—	—	87,593
Intangibles, Net of Amortization	—	18,752	—	—	18,752
Construction in Progress	—	3,804	33,013	—	36,817
Total Noncurrent Assets	—	110,900	86,756	144,830	342,486
Total Assets	28,449	140,571	112,324	258,857	540,201
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	119	9,069	3,343	12,531
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	18,394	892	4,552	6,148	29,986
Due to Other Funds	—	—	816	—	816
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	27	—	2,075	1,245	3,347
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	—	127	673	—	800
Total Current Liabilities	18,421	1,019	8,116	7,393	34,949
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	31	—	2,060	306	2,397
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	—	265	4	—	269
Net Pension Liabilities	—	491	37,323	13,756	51,570
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	31	756	39,387	14,062	54,236
Total Liabilities	18,452	1,775	47,503	21,455	89,185
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	384	29,239	10,777	40,400
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	110,156	59,272	134,950	304,378
Unrestricted	9,997	28,375	(14,621)	95,018	118,769
Total Net Position	\$ 9,997	\$ 138,531	\$ 44,651	\$ 229,968	\$ 423,147

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

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Group Health and Life Benefits	Alaska Public Building	Information Services	Highways Equipment Working Capital	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES					
Premiums and Contributions	\$ 129,818	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 129,818
Charges for Goods and Services	—	17,815	51,853	51,857	121,525
Other Operating Revenues	8,216	—	4	—	8,220
Total Operating Revenues	<u>138,034</u>	<u>17,815</u>	<u>51,857</u>	<u>51,857</u>	<u>259,563</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Benefits	145,503	—	—	—	145,503
Operating	5,646	10,379	71,061	31,084	118,170
Depreciation	—	6,889	5,688	15,988	28,565
Total Operating Expenses	<u>151,149</u>	<u>17,268</u>	<u>76,749</u>	<u>47,072</u>	<u>292,238</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(13,115)</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>(24,892)</u>	<u>4,785</u>	<u>(32,675)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(335)	—	—	—	(335)
Interest and Investment Expense	—	(14)	—	—	(14)
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	—	—	—	74	74
Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	—	53	—	—	53
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(335)</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>(222)</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(13,450)	586	(24,892)	4,859	(32,897)
Capital Contributions	—	18	1,509	4,060	5,587
Transfers In from Other Funds	9,469	—	21,809	—	31,278
Change in Net Position	(3,981)	604	(1,574)	8,919	3,968
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>13,978</u>	<u>137,927</u>	<u>46,225</u>	<u>221,049</u>	<u>419,179</u>
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 9,997</u>	<u>\$ 138,531</u>	<u>\$ 44,651</u>	<u>\$ 229,968</u>	<u>\$ 423,147</u>

Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Group Health and Life Benefits	Alaska Public Building	Information Services	Highways Equipment Working Capital	Total Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers	\$ —	\$ 168	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 168
Receipts for Interfund Services Provided	—	14,355	38,499	51,003	103,857
Receipts from Insured	130,424	—	—	—	130,424
Payments to Employees	(457)	(1,104)	(34,345)	(16,493)	(52,399)
Payments to Suppliers	(5,030)	(7,373)	(36,586)	(15,826)	(64,815)
Claims Paid	(143,931)	—	—	—	(143,931)
Payments for Interfund Services Used	—	(1,407)	(2,148)	(805)	(4,360)
Other Receipts	6,474	—	—	—	6,474
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(12,520)	4,639	(34,580)	17,879	(24,582)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Subsidies and Transfers In from Other Funds	4,007	—	21,809	—	25,816
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	4,007	—	21,809	—	25,816
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	—	479	479
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	(1,224)	(2,172)	(14,181)	(17,577)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	—	(123)	(693)	—	(816)
Interest and Fees Paid on Capital Debt	—	(14)	(47)	—	(61)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	—	(1,361)	(2,912)	(13,702)	(17,975)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Investment Income (Loss)	(336)	—	—	—	(336)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(336)	—	—	—	(336)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(8,849)	3,278	(15,683)	4,177	(17,077)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	25,512	21,300	20,951	95,795	163,558
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 16,663	\$ 24,578	\$ 5,268	\$ 99,972	\$ 146,481

This statement continued on the next page.

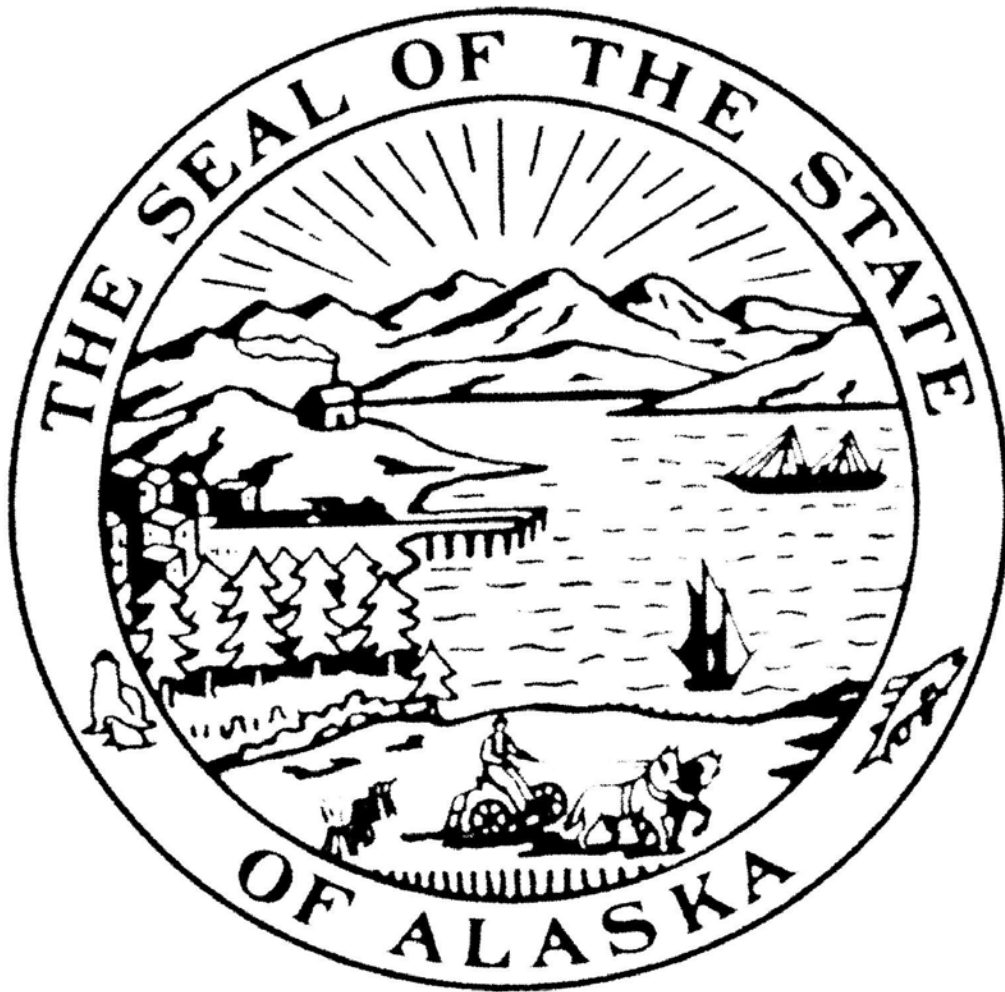
Combining Statement of Cash Flows

Internal Service Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Group Health and Life Benefits	Alaska Public Building	Information Services	Highways Equipment Working Capital	Total Internal Service Funds
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (13,115)	\$ 547	\$ (24,892)	\$ 4,785	\$ (32,675)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation and Amortization	—	6,889	5,688	15,988	28,565
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Accounts Receivable - Net	(1,713)	13	13	332	(1,355)
Due from Other Funds	940	(3,275)	(13,371)	(846)	(16,552)
Inventories	—	—	—	(288)	(288)
Net OPEB Asset	—	(316)	(23,497)	(8,480)	(32,293)
Other Assets	—	(30)	1,413	(352)	1,031
Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	(42)	(1,977)	(342)	(2,361)
Due to Other Funds	—	(164)	(827)	—	(991)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,368	678	(652)	649	2,043
Net Pension Liability	—	59	(2,453)	(3,074)	(5,468)
Net OPEB Liability	—	(1)	(66)	(28)	(95)
Other Liabilities	—	(71)	(262)	—	(333)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	352	26,303	9,535	36,190
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (12,520)</u>	<u>\$ 4,639</u>	<u>\$ (34,580)</u>	<u>\$ 17,879</u>	<u>\$ (24,582)</u>
Reconciliation of Cash to the Statement of Net Position					
Total Cash and Investments per the Statement of Net Position	\$ 16,663	\$ 24,578	\$ 5,268	\$ 99,972	\$ 146,481
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 16,663</u>	<u>\$ 24,578</u>	<u>\$ 5,268</u>	<u>\$ 99,972</u>	<u>\$ 146,481</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities					
Contributed Capital Assets	—	18	1,509	4,060	5,587
Transfers In from Other Funds (Accrual)	9,469	—	—	—	9,469



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Fiduciary Funds

Trust and custodial funds are fiduciary in nature and are maintained to account for assets held by the State acting in the capacity as a trustee or custodian. The following are the State's trust and custodial funds.

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

- **Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System (Fund 1045)** - AS 26.05.222 - Administered by the Department of Administration (DOA). This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying benefits provided by the Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System.
- **Deferred Compensation (Fund 3294)** - AS 39.45.010 - Administered by the DOA. This fund consists of compensation deferred by employees under the State's deferred compensation plan allowed under Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- **Judicial Retirement System (Fund 3134)** - AS 22.25.048 - Administered by the DOA. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying benefits provided by the Judicial Retirement System.
- **Public Employees' Retirement System (Fund 3135)** - AS 39.35.095-680, AS 39.35.700-990 - Administered by the DOA. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying benefits provided by the Public Employees' Retirement System.
- **Supplemental Benefits System (Fund 3141)** - AS 39.30.150 - Administered by the DOA. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying benefits provided by the Supplemental Benefits System.
- **Teachers' Retirement System (Fund 3138)** - AS 14.25.009-220, AS 14.25.310-590 - Administered by the DOA. This fund consists of accumulated assets held for the purpose of paying benefits provided by the Teachers' Retirement System.

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

- **Deposits, Suspense, and Miscellaneous (Fund 3131)** - Administered by the DOA. This fund is used to account for refundable deposits and other receipts held in trust until the State has the right to transfer them to operating funds, or until there is a proper authorization to disburse them directly to others.
- **Impact Aid (Fund 3289)** - PL 103-382 - Administered by the Department of Education and Early Development. These monies are received from the federal government and are distributed to the local school districts. The funds provide financial assistance to local school districts where enrollment or availability of revenue is adversely affected by federal activities.
- **Public Advocacy Trust Fund (Fund 3288)** - AS 44.21.410 - Administered by the DOA. The Public Advocacy Trust Fund holds in trust funds for individuals under the guardianship of the Office of Public Advocacy.
- **Wage and Hour (Fund 3287)** - AS 23.05.220 - Administered by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. This fund was established to account for receipts and disbursements for wage and hour violations.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUND

- **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Trust Fund (Fund 3132)** - PL 106-113 - Administered by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Consists of assets of a joint federal/state trust fund established to receive, hold, disburse, and manage all natural resource damage recoveries obtained by the United States government and the State of Alaska under the Clean Water Act, arising out of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.



Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement			Teachers' Retirement		
	Defined Benefit Pension	Defined Contribution Pension	Other Postemployment Benefits	Defined Benefit Pension	Defined Contribution Pension	Other Postemployment Benefits
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 135,403	\$ 3,435	\$ 108,594	\$ 68,959	\$ 492	\$ 39,658
Investments:						
Fixed Income	2,300,390	—	2,103,101	1,284,523	—	784,296
Broad Domestic Equity	2,618,110	—	2,393,575	1,461,935	—	892,620
Global Equity ex-US	1,739,276	—	1,590,021	971,221	—	592,948
Opportunistic	629,789	—	575,776	351,670	—	214,720
Private Equity Pool	1,779,516	—	1,626,898	993,669	—	606,709
Real Assets	1,592,181	—	1,456,855	889,062	—	543,297
Pooled Investment Funds	—	1,160,373	—	—	495,013	—
Collective Investment Funds	—	517,247	—	—	199,650	—
Synthetic Investment Contracts	—	119,505	—	—	47,695	—
Investment Loss Trust Fund Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts Receivable - Net	164	—	13,281	37	—	4,356
Contributions Receivable	13,223	—	—	11,176	—	—
Securities Lending Collateral	20,439	—	18,632	11,426	—	6,942
Due from Other Funds	9,076	8,438	5,871	—	7,547	3,742
Other Assets	15	—	967	—	—	318
Total Assets	10,837,582	1,808,998	9,893,571	6,043,678	750,397	3,689,606
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,003	495	6,612	390	138	2,495
Obligations Under Securities Lending	20,439	—	18,632	11,426	—	6,942
Forfeiture Payable to Employer	—	171	—	—	54	—
Claims Payable	—	—	40,109	—	—	13,004
Due to Other Funds	—	—	—	5,211	—	—
Total Liabilities	21,442	666	65,353	17,027	192	22,441
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	10,816,140	—	—	6,026,651	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	9,828,218	—	—	3,667,165
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	1,808,332	—	—	750,205	—
Total Net Position	\$ 10,816,140	\$ 1,808,332	\$ 9,828,218	\$ 6,026,651	\$ 750,205	\$ 3,667,165

This statement continued on the next page.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Judicial Retirement		Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement	Deferred Compensation	Supplemental Benefits	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
	Pension	Other Postemployment Benefits				
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,821	\$ 476	\$ 498	\$ 2,866	\$ 9,710	\$ 372,912
Investments:						
Fixed Income	48,047	8,599	20,592	—	—	6,549,548
Broad Domestic Equity	54,684	9,787	7,925	—	—	7,438,636
Global Equity ex-US	36,327	6,501	5,134	—	—	4,941,428
Opportunistic	13,154	2,354	2,574	—	—	1,790,037
Private Equity Pool	37,168	6,652	4,156	—	—	5,054,768
Real Assets	33,255	5,957	3,253	—	—	4,523,860
Pooled Investment Funds	—	—	—	252,637	2,586,999	4,495,022
Collective Investment Funds	—	—	—	596,502	1,315,424	2,628,823
Synthetic Investment Contracts	—	—	—	205,515	510,408	883,123
Investment Loss Trust Fund Assets	—	—	—	—	2,091	2,091
Accounts Receivable - Net	1	45	—	—	—	17,884
Contributions Receivable	—	—	—	—	672	25,071
Securities Lending Collateral	427	76	81	—	—	58,023
Due from Other Funds	1,742	21	—	1,777	6,045	44,259
Other Assets	—	3	—	—	—	1,303
Total Assets	227,626	40,471	44,213	1,059,297	4,431,349	38,826,788
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	17	17	25	189	360	11,741
Obligations Under Securities Lending	427	76	81	—	—	58,023
Forfeiture Payable to Employer	—	—	—	—	—	225
Claims Payable	—	110	—	—	2,245	55,468
Due to Other Funds	—	—	19	—	—	5,230
Total Liabilities	444	203	125	189	2,605	130,687
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	227,182	—	44,088	—	—	17,114,061
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	40,268	—	—	—	13,535,651
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	—	—	1,059,108	4,428,744	8,046,389
Total Net Position	\$ 227,182	\$ 40,268	\$ 44,088	\$ 1,059,108	\$ 4,428,744	\$ 38,696,101

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement			Teachers' Retirement		
	Defined Benefit Pension	Defined Contribution Pension	Other Postemployment Benefits	Defined Benefit Pension	Defined Contribution Pension	Other Postemployment Benefits
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Employer	\$ 415,538	\$ 71,983	\$ 138,765	\$ 30,707	\$ 32,450	\$ 39,789
Member	66,412	127,485	—	30,013	39,483	—
Other	97,700	—	—	141,739	—	—
Total Contributions	579,650	199,468	138,765	202,459	71,933	39,789
Investment Income (Loss):						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	(829,657)	(265,899)	(755,327)	(462,389)	(110,683)	(281,474)
Interest	41,436	—	37,494	23,420	8	13,959
Dividends	111,867	—	102,517	63,210	—	38,164
Total Investment Income (Loss)	(676,354)	(265,899)	(615,316)	(375,759)	(110,675)	(229,351)
Less Investment Expense	28,523	2,754	25,565	16,149	1,138	9,536
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(704,877)	(268,653)	(640,881)	(391,908)	(111,813)	(238,887)
Securities Lending Income	333	—	302	188	—	112
Less Securities Lending Expense	67	—	60	38	—	22
Net Securities Lending Income	266	—	242	150	—	90
Other Additions:						
Other	187	(36)	102,476	36	(5)	33,689
Total Additions	(124,774)	(69,221)	(399,398)	(189,263)	(39,885)	(165,319)
DEDUCTIONS						
Benefits Paid	953,055	—	486,818	510,457	—	157,940
Refunds of Contributions	9,302	92,269	—	1,305	26,850	—
Administrative Expenses	9,038	5,925	18,388	3,805	2,150	7,632
Total Deductions	971,395	98,194	505,206	515,567	29,000	165,572
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	(1,096,169)	—	—	(704,830)	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	(904,604)	—	—	(330,891)
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	(167,415)	—	—	(68,885)	—
Net Position - Beginning of the Year	11,912,309	1,975,747	10,732,822	6,731,481	819,090	3,998,056
Net Position - End of the Year	\$ 10,816,140	\$ 1,808,332	\$ 9,828,218	\$ 6,026,651	\$ 750,205	\$ 3,667,165

This statement continued on the next page.

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Judicial Retirement		Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement	Deferred Compensation	Supplemental Benefits	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
	Pension	Other Postemployment Benefit				
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Employer	\$ 6,638	\$ 622	\$ —	\$ 219	\$ 86,973	\$ 823,684
Member	862	—	—	50,775	89,998	405,028
Other	4,185	—	—	—	—	243,624
Total Contributions	11,685	622	—	50,994	176,971	1,472,336
Investment Income (Loss):						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	(17,274)	(3,079)	(4,346)	(126,864)	(514,276)	(3,371,268)
Interest	862	152	366	32	110	117,839
Dividends	2,326	415	344	—	—	318,843
Total Investment Income (Loss)	(14,086)	(2,512)	(3,636)	(126,832)	(514,166)	(2,934,586)
Less Investment Expense	593	104	111	1,806	6,058	92,337
Net Investment Income (Loss)	(14,679)	(2,616)	(3,747)	(128,638)	(520,224)	(3,026,923)
Securities Lending Income	7	1	1	—	—	944
Less Securities Lending Expense	1	—	—	—	—	188
Net Securities Lending Income	6	1	1	—	—	756
Other Additions:						
Other	—	469	—	(8)	(321)	136,487
Total Additions	(2,988)	(1,524)	(3,746)	(77,652)	(343,574)	(1,417,344)
DEDUCTIONS						
Benefits Paid	14,771	1,304	1,621	85,203	300,088	2,511,257
Refunds of Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	129,726
Administrative Expenses	107	77	358	1,782	6,865	56,127
Total Deductions	14,878	1,381	1,979	86,985	306,953	2,697,110
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	(17,866)	—	(5,725)	—	—	(1,824,590)
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	(2,905)	—	—	—	(1,238,400)
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	—	—	(164,637)	(650,527)	(1,051,464)
Net Position - Beginning of the Year	245,048	43,173	49,813	1,223,745	5,079,271	42,810,555
Net Position - End of the Year	\$ 227,182	\$ 40,268	\$ 44,088	\$ 1,059,108	\$ 4,428,744	\$ 38,696,101

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 5.11

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Custodial and Investment Trust Funds

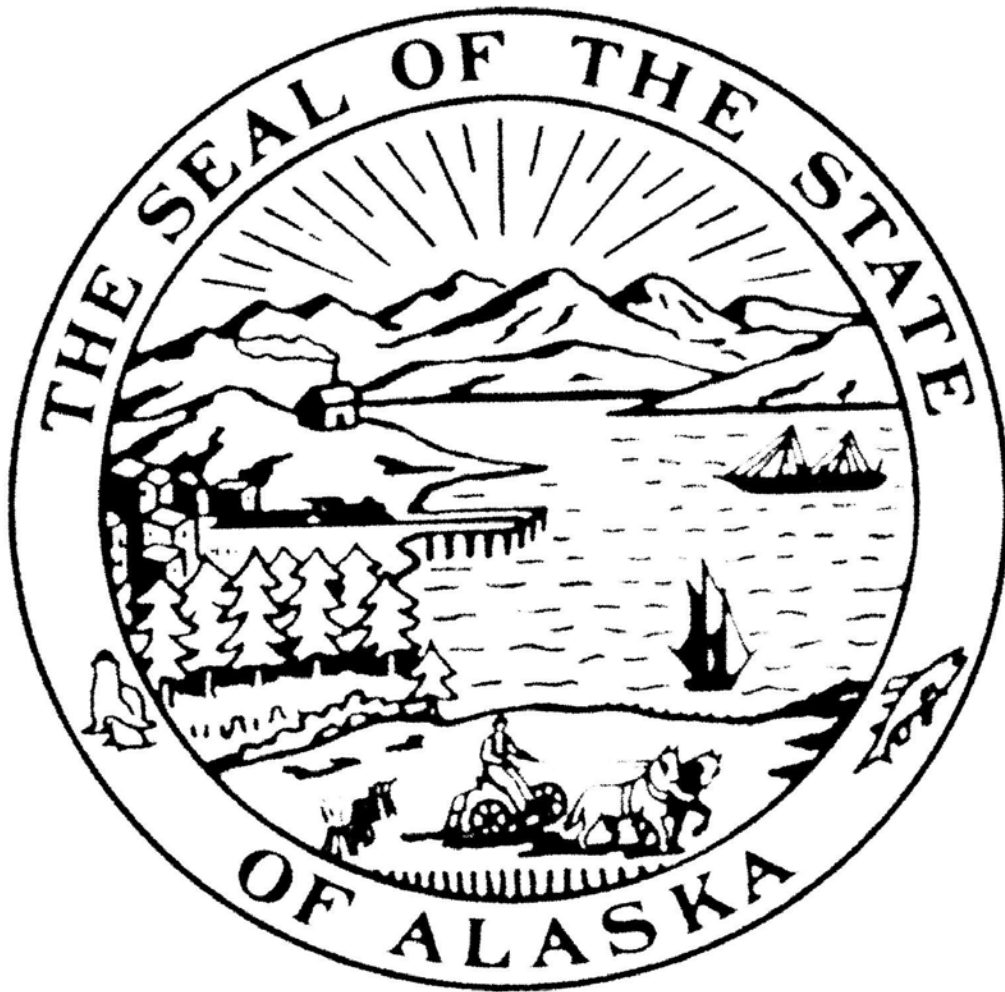
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Custodial Funds					Investment Trust Fund
	Deposits, Suspense, and Miscellaneous	Wage and Hour	Public Advocacy	Impact Aid PL 103-382	Total Custodial Funds	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 93,899	\$ 208	\$ 42,733	\$ 31	\$ 136,871	\$ 875
Investments:						
Fixed Income	—	—	—	—	—	87,288
Broad Domestic Equity	—	—	—	—	—	27,295
Global Equity ex US	—	—	—	—	—	18,542
Real Assets	—	—	—	—	—	4,530
Accounts Receivable - Net	177	—	—	—	177	—
Due from Other Funds	5,466	—	—	128	5,594	—
Total Assets	<u>99,542</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>42,733</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>142,642</u>	<u>138,530</u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	6,668	2	—	—	6,670	—
Trust Deposits Payable	3,846	—	—	—	3,846	—
Due to Other Funds	14,556	—	172	—	14,728	181
Total Liabilities	<u>25,070</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>25,244</u>	<u>181</u>
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	74,472	206	42,561	159	117,398	138,349
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 74,472</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>\$ 42,561</u>	<u>\$ 159</u>	<u>\$ 117,398</u>	<u>\$ 138,349</u>

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial and Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2022
(Stated in Thousands)

	Custodial Funds					Investment Trust Fund
	Deposits, Suspense, and Miscellaneous	Wage and Hour	Public Advocacy	Impact Aid PL 103-382	Total Custodial Funds	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment
ADDITIONS						
Investment Income (Loss):						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation in Fair Value of Investments	\$ (340)	\$ —	\$ (640)	\$ —	\$ (980)	\$ (19,356)
Interest	18	—	—	—	18	—
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	83
Deposits	282,213	141	33,010	26,148	341,512	3
Total Additions	<u>281,891</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>32,370</u>	<u>26,148</u>	<u>340,550</u>	<u>(19,270)</u>
DEDUCTIONS						
Distributions	269,584	204	26,926	26,020	322,734	43,211
Administrative Expense	—	—	2,212	—	2,212	—
Transfers Out to Other Funds	12,000	—	—	—	12,000	—
Total Deductions	<u>281,584</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>29,138</u>	<u>26,020</u>	<u>336,946</u>	<u>43,211</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Restricted for:						
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	307	(63)	3,232	128	3,604	(62,481)
Net Position - Beginning of the Year (Restated)	74,165	269	39,329	31	113,794	200,830
Net Position - End of the Year	<u>\$ 74,472</u>	<u>\$ 206</u>	<u>\$ 42,561</u>	<u>\$ 159</u>	<u>\$ 117,398</u>	<u>\$ 138,349</u>



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Nonmajor Component Units

The nonmajor component units listed are significant separate legal entities that are discretely presented in the State's financial statements. The inclusion of component units in the State's financial statements reflects the State's financial accountability for these entities.

- **Alaska Aerospace Corporation (AAC)** - AS 26.27.010 - is a public corporation of the State located for administrative purposes within the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. The purpose of AAC is to allow the State to take a lead role in the exploration and development of space, to enhance human and economic development, and to provide a unified direction for space-related economic growth, education and research development, and tourism related activities.
- **Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC)** - AS 31.25.010 - is a public corporation and government instrumentality located for administrative purposes in the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED), but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the state. Sec. 31.25.005. The purpose of AGDC is to develop natural gas pipelines, an Alaska liquefied natural gas project, and other transportation mechanisms to deliver natural gas in-state for the maximum benefit of the people of the state; and to assist the state departments to maximize the value of the state's royalty natural gas, natural gas delivered to the state as payment of tax, and other natural gas received by the state.
- **Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA)** - AS 47.30.011 - is established as a public corporation of the State within the Department of Revenue (DOR). The purpose of AMHTA is to ensure an integrated comprehensive mental health program, by administering the trust established under the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956.
- **Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority (AMBBA)** - AS 44.85.020 - is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State within the DOR, but with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. AMBBA was created for the purpose of making available to municipalities within the State, monies to finance their capital projects or for other authorized purposes by means of issuance of bonds by AMBBA and use of proceeds from such bonds to purchase from the municipalities their general obligation and revenue bonds.
- **Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC)** - AS 42.40.010 - is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State within the DCCED, but with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. ARRC was created to own and operate the railroad and manage its rail, industrial, port, and other properties.
- **Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI)** - AS 16.51.010 - is a public corporation and an instrumentality of the State within the DCCED, but with a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. The purpose of ASMI is to promote all species of seafood and their by-products harvested in Alaska for sale, and develop market-oriented quality specifications.
- **Alaska Student Loan Corporation (ASLC)** - AS 14.42.100 - is a public corporation and government instrumentality within the Department of Education and Early Development, but having a legal existence independent of and separate from the State. The purpose of ASLC is to improve higher educational opportunities for residents of the State.



STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 6.01

Combining Statement of Net Position

Nonmajor Component Units

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	Alaska Student Loan Corporation	Alaska Railroad Corporation	Alaska Aerospace Corporation	Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	Total Nonmajor Component Units
ASSETS								
Cash and Investments	\$ 69,137	\$ 97,211	\$ 55,099	\$ 5,817	\$ 841,495	\$ 20,339	\$ 10,788	\$ 1,099,886
Accounts Receivable - Net	10	—	13,857	3,617	221	—	—	17,705
Interest and Dividends Receivable	7,819	4,515	—	—	4,812	—	—	17,146
Due from Primary Government	—	—	527	—	74	3,174	—	3,775
Due from Other Governments	—	—	19,103	—	—	—	—	19,103
Loans, Notes, Bonds and Leases Receivable	993,716	101,431	—	—	18,287	—	—	1,113,434
Inventories	—	—	11,888	53	—	—	—	11,941
Restricted Assets	—	—	20,688	—	—	—	—	20,688
Securities Lending Collateral	—	—	—	—	41,059	—	—	41,059
Net Pension Asset	—	—	13,765	—	—	—	—	13,765
Net OPEB Asset	—	—	44,725	307	5,186	1,388	1,110	52,716
Other Assets	—	113	2,900	56	2,337	114	546	6,066
Capital Assets:								
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	—	—	166,288	6,427	—	—	9	172,724
Buildings, Net of Depreciation	—	—	3	52,246	7,779	—	—	60,028
Infrastructure, Net of Depreciation	—	—	582,295	12,431	—	—	—	594,726
Intangibles, Net of Amortization	—	—	—	8,356	—	834	—	9,190
Land / Right-of-Way	—	—	44,744	—	15,492	—	—	60,236
Construction in Progress	—	—	95,872	732	—	—	—	96,604
Total Assets	1,070,682	203,270	1,071,754	90,042	936,742	25,849	12,453	3,410,792
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	—	10,452	251	1,753	470	216	13,142
LIABILITIES								
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	61	21	19,672	2,403	14,647	2,908	619	40,331
Obligations Under Securities Lending	—	—	—	—	41,059	—	—	41,059
Due to Primary Government	251	605	1,380	—	180	42	—	2,458
Due to Other Governments	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	175
Interest Payable	7,623	—	720	—	—	—	—	8,343
Other Current Liabilities	14,198	—	899	—	—	—	—	15,097
Long-term Liabilities:								
Portion Due or Payable Within One Year:								
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	—	450	120	817	155	163	1,705
Unearned Revenue	—	—	4,163	2,910	832	—	365	8,270
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	73,565	—	18,625	101	—	98	—	92,389
Portion Due or Payable After One Year:								
Claims, Judgments, Compensated Absences, and Pollution Remediation	—	—	2,056	—	—	107	—	2,163
Unearned Revenue	—	—	1,001	—	—	—	—	1,001
Notes, Bonds, and Leases Payable	919,500	—	27,463	16	—	736	—	947,715
Net Pension Liabilities	—	—	—	428	7,220	1,932	1,549	11,129
Total Liabilities	1,015,198	801	76,429	5,978	64,755	5,978	2,696	1,171,835

This statement continued on the next page.

STATE OF ALASKA

STATEMENT 6.01

Combining Statement of Net Position

Nonmajor Component Units

June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	Alaska Student Loan Corporation	Alaska Railroad Corporation	Alaska Aerospace Corporation	Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	Total Nonmajor Component Units
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	—	604,404	335	15,547	1,514	1,483	623,283
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	285,433	80,191	23,271	—	9	388,904
Restricted for:								
Permanent Funds								
Nonexpendable	—	—	—	—	650,969	—	—	650,969
Expendable	—	—	—	—	183,953	—	—	183,953
Development	—	—	115,940	—	—	—	—	115,940
Debt Service	39,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,546
Other Purposes	—	—	—	—	—	18,827	—	18,827
Unrestricted	15,938	202,469	—	3,789	—	—	8,481	230,677
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 55,484</u>	<u>\$ 202,469</u>	<u>\$ 401,373</u>	<u>\$ 83,980</u>	<u>\$ 858,193</u>	<u>\$ 18,827</u>	<u>\$ 8,490</u>	<u>\$ 1,628,816</u>

STATE OF ALASKA
 Combining Statement of Activities
 Nonmajor Component Units
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022
 (Stated in Thousands)

STATEMENT 6.02

	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services, Royalties and Other Fees	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
Nonmajor Component Units:				
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	\$ 41,134	\$ 40,650	\$ —	\$ —
Alaska Student Loan Corporation	8,343	6,079	—	—
Alaska Railroad Corporation	167,672	122,133	66,100	—
Alaska Aerospace Corporation	9,990	8,755	94	—
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	28,379	20,654	(33,914)	—
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	19,315	—	13,037	—
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	4,228	—	(59)	—
Total Nonmajor Component Units	<u>\$ 279,061</u>	<u>\$ 198,271</u>	<u>\$ 45,258</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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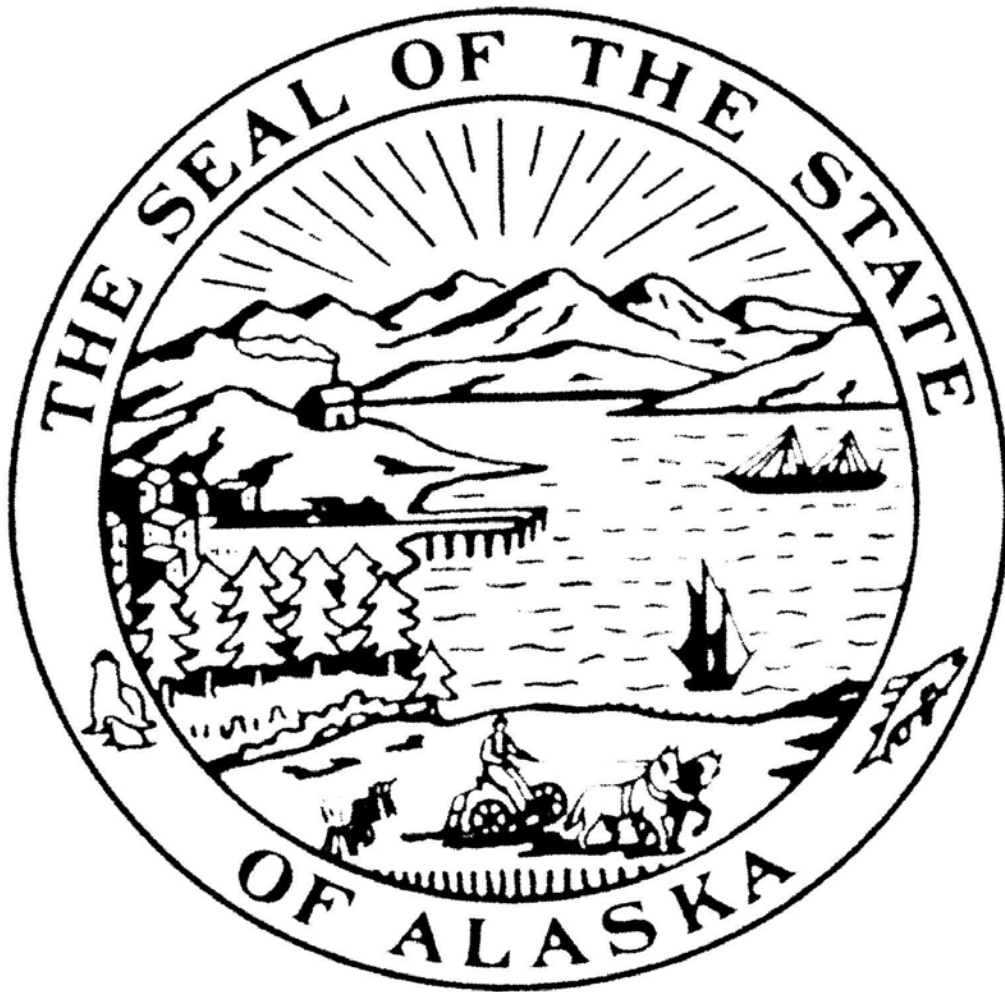
Combining Statement of Activities

Nonmajor Component Units

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

(Stated in Thousands)

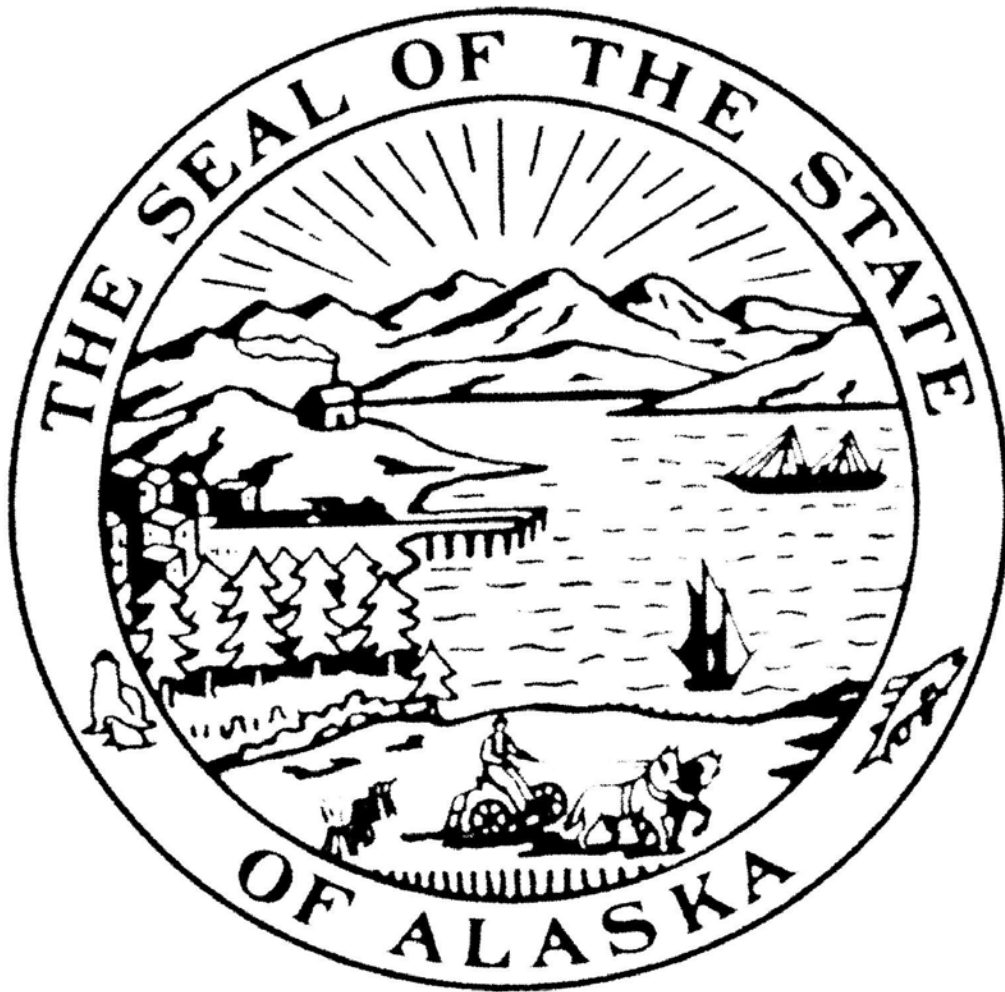
	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position							
	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	Alaska Student Loan Corporation	Alaska Railroad Corporation	Alaska Aerospace Corporation	Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	Total Nonmajor Component Units
FUNCTIONS/ PROGRAMS								
Nonmajor Component Units:								
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	\$ (484)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (484)
Alaska Student Loan Corporation	—	(2,264)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,264)
Alaska Railroad Corporation	—	—	20,561	—	—	—	—	20,561
Alaska Aerospace Corporation	—	—	—	(1,141)	—	—	—	(1,141)
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	—	—	—	—	(41,639)	—	—	(41,639)
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	—	—	—	—	—	(6,278)	—	(6,278)
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,287)	(4,287)
Total Nonmajor Component Units	(484)	(2,264)	20,561	(1,141)	(41,639)	(6,278)	(4,287)	(35,532)
General Revenues:								
Interest and Investment Income (Loss)	(2,565)	(7,599)	3	(25)	—	—	(116)	(10,302)
Payments In from Primary Government	—	—	—	—	334	10,322	—	10,656
Other Revenues	—	—	10,334	—	272	18	—	10,624
Total General Revenues, Transfers, and Contributions	(2,565)	(7,599)	10,337	(25)	606	10,340	(116)	10,978
Change in Net Position	(3,049)	(9,863)	30,898	(1,166)	(41,033)	4,062	(4,403)	(24,554)
Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)	58,533	212,332	370,475	85,146	899,226	14,765	12,893	1,653,370
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 55,484	\$ 202,469	\$ 401,373	\$ 83,980	\$ 858,193	\$ 18,827	\$ 8,490	\$ 1,628,816



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Statistical Section





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STATE OF ALASKA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

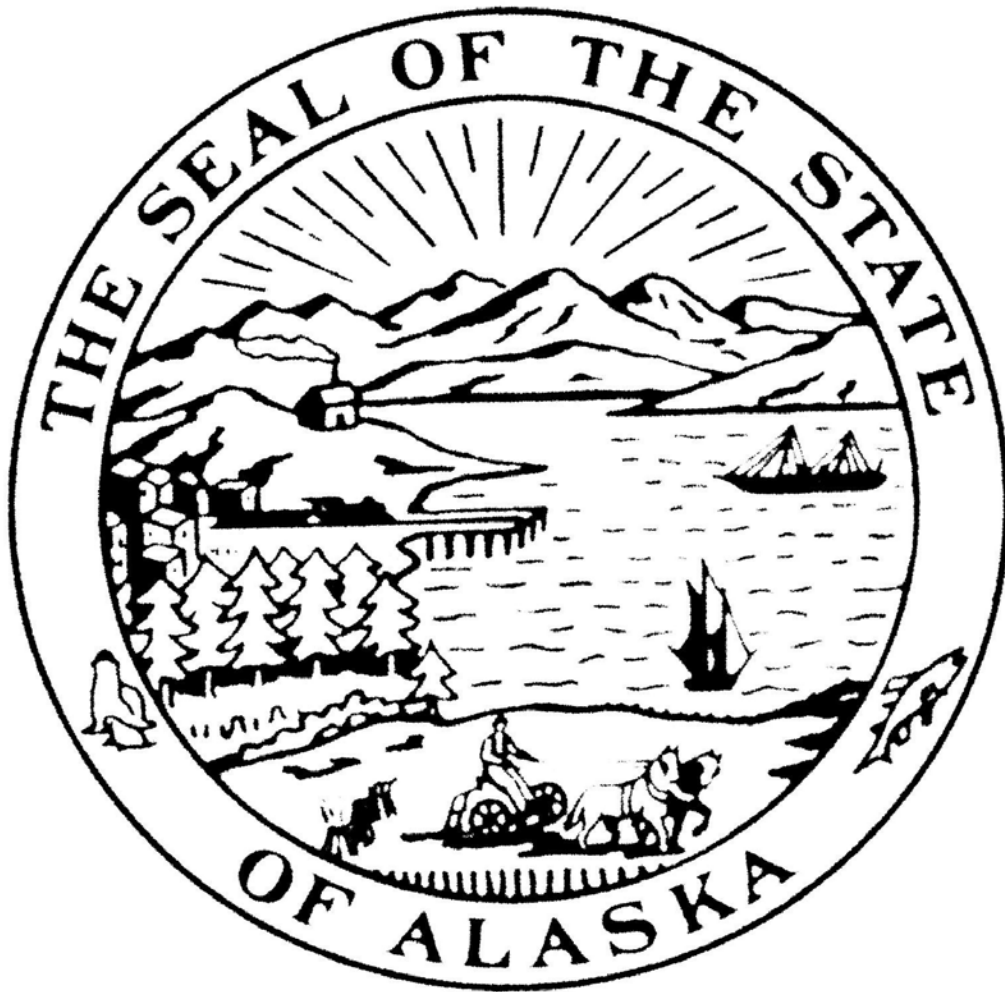
STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the State of Alaska's annual comprehensive 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>Page</u>
Financial Trends (Schedules A-1 through A-5) These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the state's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	287
Revenue Capacity (Schedules B-1 through B-3) These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the state's most significant revenue sources: investment income, oil severance taxes, and oil royalties.	295
Debt Capacity (Schedules C-1 and C-2) 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. The state has no statutory limit on the amount of general obligation debt that may be authorized.	300
Demographic and Economic Information (Schedules D-1 and D-2) These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the state's financial activities take place.	302
Operating Information (Schedules E-1 through E-3) 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.	305

SOURCES:

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the financial statements presented in the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant years.



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STATE OF ALASKA
Financial Trends - Net Position By Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Stated in Thousands)

SCHEDULE A-1

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Governmental Activities:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 7,943,678	\$ 7,834,739	\$ 7,425,480	\$ 7,330,252	\$ 7,247,754	\$ 6,951,428	\$ 6,786,011	\$ 6,683,296	\$ 6,205,097	\$ 5,940,490
Restricted ^a	61,068,011	61,775,430	53,236,743	48,698,597	46,900,224	47,893,276	45,173,358	46,442,972	45,797,266	41,811,811
Unrestricted	17,769,579	19,179,494	12,087,646	17,876,681	17,387,310	14,558,125	14,020,197	18,358,463	28,015,987	26,270,988
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	86,781,268	88,789,663	72,749,869	73,905,530	71,535,288	69,402,829	65,979,566	71,484,731	80,018,350	74,023,289
Business-Type Activities:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	870,422	833,325	863,218	878,911	846,649	831,268	813,876	817,436	868,403	847,214
Restricted	1,100,307	993,358	1,008,822	1,058,984	1,006,773	989,686	967,266	939,413	865,739	777,552
Unrestricted	1,054,164	1,150,235	988,368	900,133	814,160	773,238	316,963	298,017	350,713	357,143
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	3,024,893	2,976,918	2,860,408	2,838,028	2,667,582	2,594,192	2,098,105	2,054,866	2,084,855	1,981,909
Primary Government:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,814,100	8,668,064	8,288,698	8,209,163	8,094,403	7,782,696	7,599,887	7,500,732	7,073,500	6,787,704
Restricted	62,168,318	62,768,788	54,245,565	49,757,581	47,906,997	48,882,962	46,140,624	47,382,385	46,663,005	42,589,363
Unrestricted	18,823,743	20,329,729	13,076,014	18,776,814	18,201,470	15,331,363	14,337,160	18,656,480	28,366,700	26,628,131
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$89,806,161	\$91,766,581	\$75,610,277	\$76,743,558	\$74,202,870	\$71,997,021	\$68,077,671	\$73,539,597	\$82,103,205	\$76,005,198

NOTE:

This schedule is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

^a The majority of the amount reported as Restricted Net Position for Governmental Activities represents the Alaska Permanent Fund. Further discussion of this fund is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-2

Financial Trends - Government-wide Expenses, Program Revenues, and Net (Expense)/Revenue

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services										
General Government	\$ 30,665	\$ 27,393	\$ 21,011	\$ 22,497	\$ 23,183	\$ 24,472	\$ 15,917	\$ 12,316	\$ 12,442	\$ 12,374
Education	3,399	2,366	3,391	3,988	4,494	4,430	6,510	3,705	3,779	4,123
University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Health and Human Services	44,907	51,259	56,544	52,477	49,608	55,324	55,533	50,513	49,545	48,904
Law and Justice	4,851	4,911	4,018	5,770	12,432	11,802	12,656	17,140	12,771	12,960
Public Protection	175,634	175,677	172,855	187,916	169,139	185,091	170,302	174,986	170,439	179,861
Natural Resources	1,941,672	1,137,871	1,127,226	1,600,076	1,534,225	1,216,901	1,005,680	1,768,465	2,612,946	2,864,093
Development	240	290	(1,244)	948	2,796	180	2,030	3,224	2,723	2,472
Transportation	54,574	46,739	39,198	67,016	62,795	73,938	55,877	69,890	63,234	65,158
Debt Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,447,746	4,344,397	2,903,184	2,751,384	2,599,655	2,559,108	2,157,268	1,917,686	1,809,703	1,866,903
Capital Grants and Contributions	841,914	765,612	741,864	753,053	632,198	650,102	727,426	768,853	681,189	651,304
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	7,545,602	6,556,515	5,068,047	5,445,125	5,090,525	4,781,348	4,209,199	4,786,818	5,418,771	5,708,152
Business-Type Activities:										
Charges for Services										
Loans	11,395	10,544	125,967	11,268	10,295	10,279	9,969	11,062	10,144	11,477
Insurance	248,886	211,192	85,110	192,375	205,044	212,436	155,660	185,476	236,266	237,694
Airports	114,629	121,631	136,704	141,265	147,893	142,826	137,167	134,361	123,896	107,864
Development	—	—	—	—	—	1,076	1,455	1,602	1,851	1,765
Operating Grants and Contributions	52,630	560,281	399,026	383	407	407	430	521	25,558	80,780
Capital Grants and Contributions	76,881	66,214	49,271	103,550	58,988	71,401	59,837	68,976	80,351	109,152
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues	504,421	969,862	796,078	448,841	422,627	438,425	364,518	401,998	478,066	548,732
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	\$ 8,050,023	\$ 7,526,377	\$ 5,864,125	\$ 5,893,966	\$ 5,513,152	\$ 5,219,773	\$ 4,573,717	\$ 5,188,816	\$ 5,896,837	\$ 6,256,884
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	(109,395)	1,101,963	405,388	620,897	734,156	172,897	323,158	586,724	553,636	572,776
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend ^a	709,490	631,807	1,024,587	1,014,677	698,016	652,746	1,330,027	1,203,234	570,590	562,621
Education	1,605,900	1,768,748	1,577,450	1,925,088	1,942,640	1,715,774	1,921,828	2,285,272	2,080,526	2,076,009
University	248,235	324,043	325,654	396,466	387,047	356,986	467,456	524,677	595,060	568,955
Health and Human Services	4,152,848	3,743,545	3,365,428	3,333,061	3,160,709	3,165,385	2,940,851	2,770,978	2,587,529	2,717,565
Law and Justice	232,785	231,503	230,361	221,526	221,818	262,401	291,706	259,017	270,022	266,949
Public Protection	911,560	762,166	855,946	721,990	718,987	854,667	842,739	791,136	804,823	729,682
Natural Resources	306,015	332,657	301,648	314,241	313,208	384,784	438,036	475,146	383,338	376,333
Development	158,332	1,500,666	128,179	129,888	192,045	176,934	447,510	409,528	1,123,531	700,695
Transportation	1,033,507	752,471	1,022,282	1,148,805	987,322	1,277,028	1,289,035	1,278,527	1,403,539	1,156,853
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	182,375	89,708	107,105	111,869	99,790	96,423	118,807	134,239	262,001	287,028
Debt Service	37,456	55,470	66,497	51,496	65,950	64,263	70,447	65,808	64,885	64,334
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	9,469,108	11,294,747	9,410,525	9,990,004	9,521,688	9,180,288	10,481,600	10,784,286	10,699,480	10,079,800

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-2

Financial Trends - Government-wide Expenses, Program Revenues, and Net (Expense)/Revenue

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Business-Type Activities:										
Loans	1,866	8,933	594,255	8,656	5,348	9,860	15,905	10,518	10,197	8,350
Insurance	195,774	849,531	73,427	164,323	193,349	199,892	152,505	142,702	196,345	258,709
Airports	184,248	163,924	159,593	155,313	158,113	167,523	139,529	150,341	157,367	151,125
Development	—	—	—	—	—	1,063	1,570	61,220	5,149	4,820
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	381,888	1,022,388	827,275	328,292	356,810	378,338	309,509	364,781	369,058	423,004
Total Primary Government Expenses	9,850,996	12,317,135	10,237,800	10,318,296	9,878,498	9,558,626	10,791,109	11,149,067	11,068,538	10,502,804
Net (Expense)/Revenue (To Schedule A-3)										
Governmental Activities	(1,923,506)	(4,738,232)	(4,342,478)	(4,544,879)	(4,431,163)	(4,398,940)	(6,272,401)	(5,997,468)	(5,280,709)	(4,371,648)
Business-Type Activities	122,533	(52,526)	(31,197)	120,549	65,817	60,087	55,009	37,217	109,008	125,728
Total Primary Government Net Expense	<u>\$ (1,800,973)</u>	<u>\$ (4,790,758)</u>	<u>\$ (4,373,675)</u>	<u>\$ (4,424,330)</u>	<u>\$ (4,365,346)</u>	<u>\$ (4,338,853)</u>	<u>\$ (6,217,392)</u>	<u>\$ (5,960,251)</u>	<u>\$ (5,171,701)</u>	<u>\$ (4,245,920)</u>

NOTES:

This schedule is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

- ^a The permanent fund dividend function represents the portion of the income earned by the Alaska Permanent Fund that is paid out to eligible Alaska residents.

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-3

Financial Trends - Government-wide General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net (Expense)/Revenue (From Schedule A-2)										
Governmental Activities	\$(1,923,506)	\$(4,738,232)	\$(4,342,478)	\$(4,544,879)	\$(4,431,163)	\$(4,398,940)	\$(6,272,401)	\$(5,997,468)	\$(5,280,709)	\$(4,371,648)
Business-Type Activities	122,533	(52,526)	(31,197)	120,549	65,817	60,087	55,009	37,217	109,008	125,728
Total Primary Government Net Expense	<u>\$(1,800,973)</u>	<u>\$(4,790,758)</u>	<u>\$(4,373,675)</u>	<u>\$(4,424,330)</u>	<u>\$(4,365,346)</u>	<u>\$(4,338,853)</u>	<u>\$(6,217,392)</u>	<u>\$(5,960,251)</u>	<u>\$(5,171,701)</u>	<u>\$(4,245,920)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Severance Taxes	\$ 2,056,756	\$ 525,976	\$ 462,874	\$ 792,016	\$ 777,690	\$ 232,999	\$ (318,546)	\$ (106,738)	\$ 2,175,990	\$ 3,855,649
Selective Sales/Use	266,638	251,001	281,082	293,945	260,693	260,819	265,992	250,283	252,538	246,235
Income Taxes	417,817	83,869	153,093	333,828	195,387	62,402	65,795	239,379	414,613	583,429
Property Taxes	123,186	120,033	125,223	121,462	125,421	120,693	111,137	127,821	128,076	99,598
Other Taxes	908	2,620	2,545	2,577	2,483	2,643	2,576	2,592	2,631	2,444
Interest and Investment Earnings	(2,997,309)	19,716,055	2,040,436	4,198,869	5,829,716	7,049,727	706,296	2,832,768	8,236,307	5,208,270
Tobacco Settlement	21,912	21,406	20,037	19,740	51,117	30,175	30,479	29,175	32,261	30,012
Payments In from Component Units	32,192	44,044	66,709	1,101,258	13,229	31,178	174,722	14,106	22,578	31,336
Other Revenues	44,808	72,692	34,675	49,312	51,722	38,604	36,905	4,641	27,842	68,841
Transfers - Internal Activity	413	(65,670)	143	2,117	—	9,467	747	(10,544)	(627)	(23,127)
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	—	—	—	—	(308,867)	285,522	(11,230)	—
Total Governmental Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	<u>(32,679)</u>	<u>20,772,026</u>	<u>3,186,817</u>	<u>6,915,124</u>	<u>7,307,458</u>	<u>7,838,707</u>	<u>767,236</u>	<u>3,669,005</u>	<u>11,280,979</u>	<u>10,102,687</u>
Business-Type Activities:										
Interest and Investment Earnings	(100,013)	102,821	53,336	51,665	20,915	21,381	(11,403)	(10,155)	(13,985)	(16,838)
Other Revenues	584	545	384	349	325	1,172	380	890	4,703	4,460
Payments In from Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,873
Transfers - Internal Activity	(413)	65,670	(143)	(2,117)	—	(9,467)	(747)	10,544	627	23,127
Total Business-Type Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	<u>(99,842)</u>	<u>169,036</u>	<u>53,577</u>	<u>49,897</u>	<u>21,240</u>	<u>13,086</u>	<u>(11,770)</u>	<u>1,279</u>	<u>(8,655)</u>	<u>26,622</u>
Total Primary Government General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	<u>(132,521)</u>	<u>20,941,062</u>	<u>3,240,394</u>	<u>6,965,021</u>	<u>7,328,698</u>	<u>7,851,793</u>	<u>755,466</u>	<u>3,670,284</u>	<u>11,272,324</u>	<u>10,129,309</u>
Change in Net Position										
Governmental Activities	(1,956,185)	16,033,794	(1,155,661)	2,370,245	2,876,295	3,439,767	(5,505,165)	(2,328,463)	6,000,270	5,731,039
Business-Type Activities	22,691	116,510	22,380	170,446	87,057	73,173	43,239	38,496	100,353	152,350
Total Primary Government Changes in Net Position	<u>(1,933,494)</u>	<u>\$16,150,304</u>	<u>\$(1,133,281)</u>	<u>\$ 2,540,691</u>	<u>\$ 2,963,352</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,940</u>	<u>\$(5,461,926)</u>	<u>\$(2,289,967)</u>	<u>\$ 6,100,623</u>	<u>\$ 5,883,389</u>

NOTE:

This schedule is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-4

Financial Trends - Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 77,093	\$ 113,780	\$ 510,086	\$ 63,323	\$ 93,737	\$ 138,773	\$ 154,762	\$ 219,190	\$ 219,953	\$ 108,524
Restricted	31,615	28,973	43,762	49,963	49,849	47,530	50,065	83,969	58,953	77,042
Committed	2,157,738	1,451,351	1,518,225	1,590,474	1,975,195	2,363,884	3,470,237	4,995,744	6,577,052	5,997,573
Assigned	3,828	108,599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unassigned	2,141,424	966,079	1,910,781	3,153,565	1,863,474	3,740,423	6,384,544	10,533,000	15,685,658	16,440,266
General Fund (Prior GASB 54)^a										
Reserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreserved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 4,411,698</u>	<u>\$ 2,668,782</u>	<u>\$ 3,982,854</u>	<u>\$ 4,857,325</u>	<u>\$ 3,982,255</u>	<u>\$ 6,290,610</u>	<u>\$10,059,608</u>	<u>\$15,831,903</u>	<u>\$22,541,616</u>	<u>\$22,623,405</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	\$60,903,945	\$61,597,990	\$53,102,386	\$48,509,513	\$46,778,930	\$47,598,764	\$44,788,850	\$46,263,114	\$45,563,618	\$41,299,265
Restricted	176,231	205,722	115,322	206,931	287,694	293,811	336,081	163,147	172,275	425,573
Committed	3,430,185	7,128,904	50,054	5,980,240	4,754,276	47,981	68,094	74,218	129,391	598,440
Assigned	12,788,949	14,079,089	9,802,646	12,547,573	16,141,699	12,815,504	8,570,020	7,162,406	6,211,325	4,053,792
Unassigned	(270)	(215)	3,091,194	—	1,863,474	—	—	(92,534)	(18,377)	—
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$77,299,040</u>	<u>\$83,011,490</u>	<u>\$66,161,602</u>	<u>\$67,244,257</u>	<u>\$69,826,073</u>	<u>\$60,756,060</u>	<u>\$53,763,045</u>	<u>\$53,570,351</u>	<u>\$52,058,232</u>	<u>\$46,377,070</u>

NOTE:

This schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-5

Financial Trends - Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues										
Taxes	\$2,865,305	\$ 983,498	\$1,024,817	\$1,573,800	\$1,331,702	\$ 679,556	\$ 126,954	\$ 513,337	\$2,973,848	\$4,787,355
Licenses and Permits	175,280	171,773	170,932	178,653	167,556	148,707	166,523	163,089	154,991	147,790
Charges for Services	154,865	150,300	153,370	179,599	173,740	214,307	183,910	199,976	184,657	194,058
Fines and Forfeitures	17,319	23,363	20,837	32,076	19,041	40,416	32,680	15,564	17,017	30,615
Rents and Royalties	1,900,779	1,092,557	1,062,361	1,541,942	1,477,977	1,162,924	931,662	1,714,369	2,563,426	2,807,255
Premiums and Contributions	56,782	36,558	38,450	32,433	40,465	36,058	46,942	27,441	24,741	25,949
Interest and Investment Income	(3,108,368)	19,898,367	2,072,068	4,261,668	5,859,553	7,109,848	721,084	2,847,916	8,299,902	5,248,270
Federal Grants in Aid	5,359,734	4,894,733	3,616,328	3,446,564	3,125,376	3,198,108	2,706,153	2,544,252	2,459,581	2,434,288
Payments in from Component Units	30,543	43,328	66,687	1,101,223	12,765	31,180	174,720	14,106	22,578	31,336
Other Revenues	62,557	99,161	60,042	73,837	110,486	72,856	70,608	50,187	61,190	101,707
Total Revenues	7,514,796	27,393,638	8,285,892	12,421,795	12,318,661	12,693,960	5,161,236	8,090,237	16,761,931	15,808,623
Expenditures										
General Government	714,300	1,078,087	483,720	495,196	439,975	524,207	519,288	1,395,586	555,498	588,288
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	709,490	631,807	1,024,587	1,014,677	698,016	652,746	1,330,027	1,203,234	570,590	562,621
Education	2,198,710	1,825,851	1,877,665	1,854,765	1,852,716	1,823,237	1,872,621	3,770,244	2,118,884	2,081,438
University	316,255	322,785	345,779	385,237	370,313	379,156	481,268	653,543	594,777	568,805
Health and Human Services	4,173,943	3,727,013	3,410,469	3,343,891	3,186,022	3,075,982	2,920,002	2,803,944	2,599,796	2,741,002
Law and Justice	270,511	248,309	250,320	245,923	242,018	237,810	254,627	274,155	294,064	271,633
Public Protection	970,581	803,406	891,170	773,536	738,853	714,867	765,161	794,420	801,663	736,133
Natural Resources	347,173	328,817	328,672	341,100	340,418	332,946	371,231	427,988	401,217	399,938
Development	182,674	1,499,894	143,351	126,703	203,522	184,622	434,298	421,857	1,122,243	707,665
Transportation	1,261,550	1,181,492	1,227,603	1,310,898	1,179,903	1,289,670	1,465,843	1,548,227	1,520,690	1,277,201
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing	182,375	89,708	106,977	109,666	107,852	97,454	125,351	134,686	263,408	288,281
Debt Service:										
Principal	98,925	78,102	97,233	85,762	116,031	93,752	91,349	85,126	84,365	97,959
Interest and Other Charges	54,020	59,306	60,813	61,712	68,514	67,558	63,025	67,155	69,208	64,891
Bond Issuance Costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426	—	—
Total Expenditures	11,480,507	11,874,577	10,248,359	10,149,066	9,544,153	9,474,007	10,694,091	13,580,591	10,996,403	10,385,855
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(3,965,711)	15,519,061	(1,962,467)	2,272,729	2,774,508	3,219,953	(5,532,855)	(5,490,354)	5,765,528	5,422,768

STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE A-5

Financial Trends - Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds

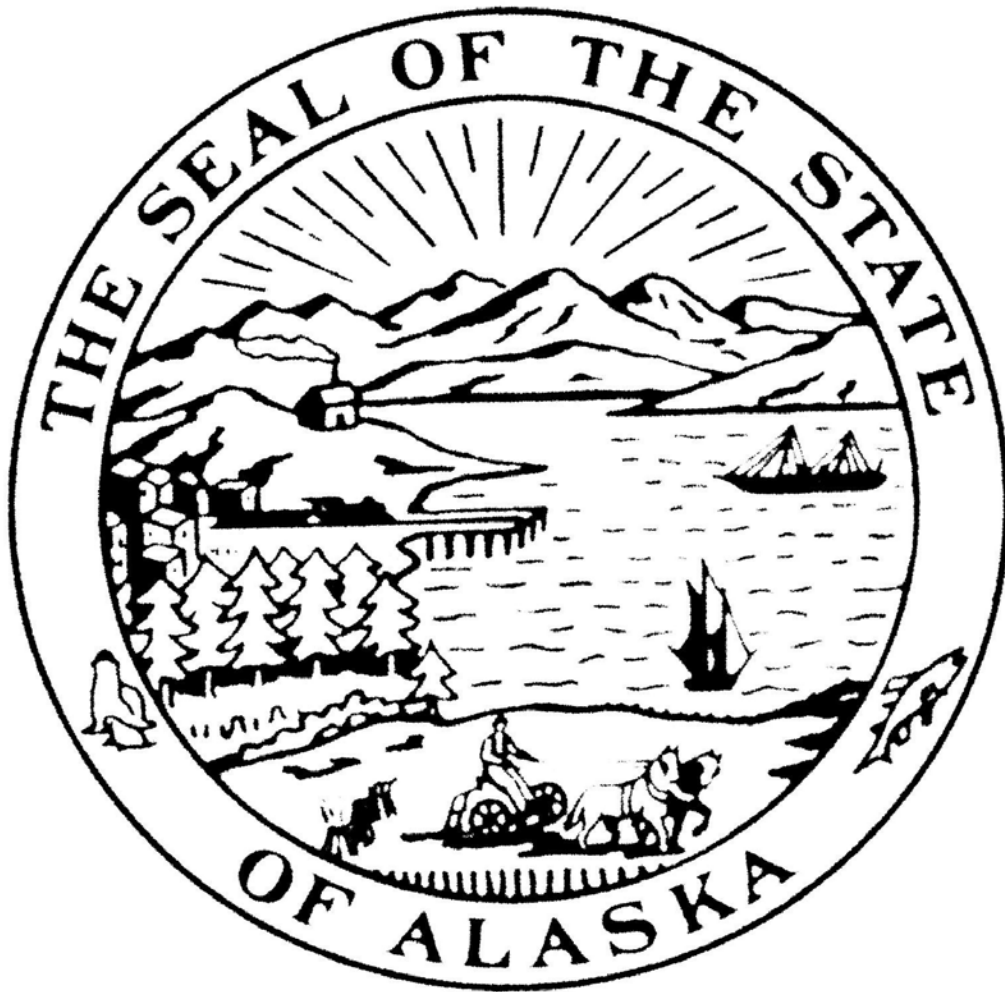
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Bonds Issued	1,849	84,560	—	—	—	—	263,090	30,895	—	—
Refunding Bonds Issued	316,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	94,425	—	312,125
Bond Issue Premium	—	26,204	—	—	—	—	52,046	26,718	—	36,338
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(316,719)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(116,296)	—	—
Leases	13,193	3,561	13,811	8,140	12,093	2,894	12,170	5,148	13,842	5,279
Transfers In from Other Funds	3,230,748	3,252,748	3,037,039	2,843,168	865,589	123,905	798,139	1,532,769	1,387,386	716,027
Transfers (Out to) Other Funds	(3,249,613)	(3,350,318)	(3,045,509)	(2,848,528)	(872,787)	(122,735)	(812,405)	(1,566,421)	(1,404,040)	(754,907)
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	(3,823)	16,755	5,341	2,780	4,895	4,064	313,040	7,238	(2,812)	314,862
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285,522	(163,343)	—
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$(3,969,534)</u>	<u>\$15,535,816</u>	<u>\$(1,957,126)</u>	<u>\$2,275,509</u>	<u>\$2,779,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,224,017</u>	<u>\$(5,219,815)</u>	<u>\$(5,197,594)</u>	<u>\$5,599,373</u>	<u>\$5,737,630</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	1.42 %	1.26 %	1.64 %	1.55 %	2.07 %	1.71 %	1.47 %	1.16 %	1.43 %	1.60 %

NOTE:

This schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.



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STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE B-1

Revenue Capacity - Alaska Permanent Fund Investment Income

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Millions)

Fiscal Value	Ending Fund Market Value ¹	Nonspendable Fund Assets	Committed Fund Assets ²	Assigned Fund Assets ³	Total Fund Return
2013	44,853	40,800	—	4,054	10.9 %
2014	51,214	45,002	—	6,211	15.5 %
2015	52,801	45,638	—	7,163	4.9 %
2016	52,770	44,200	—	8,570	1.0 %
2017	59,785	46,970	—	12,815	12.6 %
2018	64,894	46,030	2,723	16,142	10.7 %
2019	66,300	47,820	5,933	12,548	6.3 %
2020	65,302	52,408	3,092	9,803	2.0 %
2021	81,896	60,748	7,069	14,079	29.7 %
2022	76,337	60,188	3,360	12,789	(1.3)%

Annual Rate of Return by Asset Class ⁴

Fiscal Year	Domestic Equities	International Equities	Global Equities	Domestic Bonds	Non-Dollar Bonds	Real Estate	Alternative Investments	Total Fund
2013	22.4%	12.3%	19.7%	0.4%	1.7 %	10.8%	6.7%	10.9%
2014	27.0%	20.2%	25.0%	4.8%	5.5 %	12.7%	13.5%	15.50%
2015	7.2%	-5.2%	1.2%	1.2%	-2.4 %	9.8%	39.8%	4.9%
2016	-0.1%	-9.4%	-4.0%	5.3%	7.3 %	12.6%	4.9%	1.0%
2017	20.1%	22.6%	18.8%	2.0%	2.8 %	4.5%	13.4%	12.6%
2018	14.8%	8.4%	11.5%	-0.6%	1.7 %	6.6%	16.8%	10.7%
2019	4.8%	-0.4%	4.0%	9.8%	7.5 %	-1.3%	13.1%	6.3%
2020	-0.9%	-3.6%	3.9%	9.7%	0.2 %	-0.8%	1.9%	2.0%
2021	54.5%	42.2%	44.6%	2.6%	8.3 %	1.4%	51.3%	29.7%
2022	-12.1%	-19.0%	-13.2%	-11.3%	-10.8 %	23.4%	15.2%	-1.3%

SOURCE:

Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation

NOTES:

¹ The Alaska Permanent Fund is made up of two parts: nonexpendable and assigned assets. The nonexpendable portion of the fund is invested in perpetuity and cannot be spent without amending the state constitution through a majority vote of the people.

² Committed fund assets are realized earnings of the fund which have been designated by appropriation for a specific purpose and meet other criteria as defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. During FY18, legislation was passed which provides for a transfer from the Earnings Reserve Account to the General Fund for payment of unrestricted General Fund expenditures, including dividend

³ Assigned fund assets are defined in Alaska statute as the accumulation of cash flow and net realized gains from investments and are subject to appropriation by the Legislature. Historically, the assigned fund assets have primarily been used to distribute a portion of realized income to the citizens of Alaska and to protect the nonexpendable fund assets from inflation.. The assigned fund assets are where all income available for appropriation is recorded, retained and reinvested until distributed in accordance with State of Alaska law. The assigned fund assets shown above have already been reduced by the annual dividend and inflation proofing transfer each year. The nonexpendable and assigned fund assets are commingled for investment purposes.

⁴ Returns are shown by major asset class only and are unaudited.

STATE OF ALASKA
Revenue Capacity - Oil Severance Taxes

SCHEDULE B-2

REVENUE BASE (Last Ten Fiscal Years)

Oil Severance Taxes		
Fiscal Year	Well-Head Value*	Weighted Average Severance Tax Rate **
2013	\$97.81 per barrel	38.6%
2014	\$97.15 per barrel	27.9%
2015	\$63.83 per barrel	35.0%
2016	\$33.30 per barrel	35.0%
2017	\$39.73 per barrel	35.0%
2018	\$54.09 per barrel	35.0%
2019	\$61.44 per barrel	35.0%
2020	\$43.96 per barrel	35.0%
2021	\$44.95 per barrel	35.0%
2022***	\$81.65 per barrel	35.0%

*Well-head Value is calculated as a simple average of the North Slope monthly well-head price across the fiscal year.

**Production tax rate is applied to production tax value.

***Fiscal Year 2022 information is preliminary and subject to change. For FY 2022, 35% was the statutory tax rate applied to the production value.

REVENUE RATE: The method of calculating production tax revenue changed on January 1, 2014 with the implementation of the Senate Bill 21 (SB21) tax system.

Production tax revenue under SB21 is calculated as follows:

$$[(\text{Petroleum Value}^1 \text{ minus Costs}^2) \text{ times Tax Rate}^3] \text{ minus Credits}^4$$

¹ Petroleum Value = (Total number of barrels^a produced minus royalty barrels^b) multiplied by the well-head value ^c

^a The total number of barrels of oil equivalent produced

See the Royalty Revenue Capacity Schedule B-3 for number of barrels produced

^b Minus the number of royalty barrels

Barrels that are charged royalties are not taxed, therefore these barrels are subtracted from the total

^c Multiplied by the well-head value

Destination value minus allowable marine and transportation costs of each barrel

² Costs = Allowable lease expenditures, including qualified operating and capital expenses

³ Tax Rate = SB21: The production tax rate is 35% of the petroleum value minus costs which is the production tax value.

⁴ Credits = SB21: Includes a per-taxable-barrel credit of \$0 to \$8 per barrel, depending on oil prices, and small producer depending on oil prices, and a small producer credit of up to \$12 million per year for qualified companies.

NOTE:

An alternative gross tax, generally 4% of Petroleum Value, applies.

REVENUE PAYERS (Current Reporting Period and Period Nine Years Prior)

	2022	2013
Alaska Statute 43.05.230 prohibits naming individual tax payers.	Five oil companies account for >99.9% of severance tax revenue.	Five oil companies account for 99.9% of severance tax revenue.
Amount of Revenue Base	Five oil companies account for 176,313 thousand barrels of oil production.	Five oil companies account for 187,583 thousand barrels of oil production.
Percent of top payers to total oil production	99.4%	94.5%
Percent of top payers to total production tax revenue	>99.9%	99.9%

SOURCE:

Alaska Department of Revenue, Tax Division

STATE OF ALASKA
Revenue Capacity - Oil Royalties

SCHEDULE B-3

REVENUE BASE (Last Ten Fiscal Years)

Fiscal Year	Gross Number of Barrels (Restated) ^b	Number of Barrels for Which Royalties are Charged (Restated) ^b	Weighted Average ^a Royalty Rate (Restated) ²
2013	192,464,254	24,575,178	12.77%
2014	193,568,700	24,360,922	12.59%
2015	179,624,794	22,653,101	12.61%
2016	181,107,799	22,586,285	12.47%
2017	181,955,466	23,095,454	12.69%
2018	179,601,168	22,273,189	12.40%
2019	173,728,441	21,958,524	12.64%
2020	166,883,303	20,954,959	12.57%
2021	170,735,627	21,503,253	12.59%
2022*	164,758,125	21,070,108	12.79%

* Fiscal year 22 information is preliminary and subject to change. For fiscal year 22, 35% was the statutory tax rate applied to net production tax value.

a. The royalty rate ranges from 5.00% to 33.33%, depending on lease terms. However, the majority of fields are charged at 12.50%. Per Article IX, Section 15 of the Alaska Constitution, "At least 25 percent of all mineral. . . royalties. . . received by the State shall be placed in a permanent fund..."

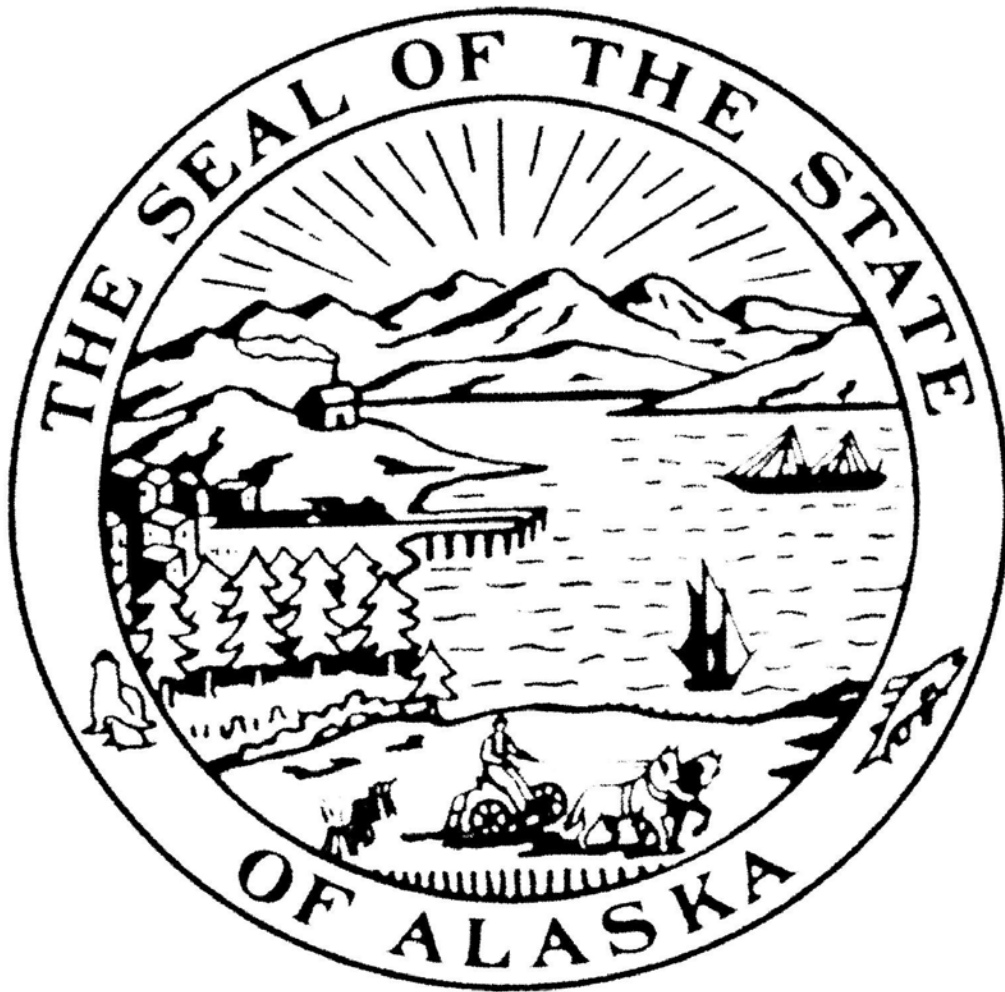
b. At the time of publication each year "Gross Number of Barrels", "Number of Barrels for Which Royalties are Charged" and various percentages are not final. These figures have been updated for the prior year with "final" figures.

REVENUE PAYERS (Current Reporting Period and Period Nine Years Prior)

	2022	2013
Top Payers	Royalties from ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Hilcorp Alaska, Hilcorp North Slope, and Tesoro/PetroStar corporations comprise almost 91% of oil royalty barrels this fiscal year.	Royalties from British Petroleum, ConocoPhillips, and Flint Hill Resources corporations comprise more than 85% of oil royalty barrels this fiscal year.
Amount of Revenue Base	ConocoPhillips, ExxonMobil, Hilcorp Alaska, Hilcorp North Slope, and Tesoro/PetroStar corporations paid royalty on more than 19.2 million barrels of oil this fiscal year.	Flint Hill Resources, British Petroleum, and ConocoPhillips corporations paid royalties on about 21 million barrels of oil this fiscal year.
Percent of top payers to number of royalty barrels:	91.46%	85.14%
Percent of top payers to total royalty revenue:	87.69%	85.53%

SOURCE:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas



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STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE C-1

Debt Capacity - Ratios of Outstanding Debt By Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands, Except Per Capita Amount)

Fiscal Year	General Bonded Debt			Other Governmental Activities Debt				Business-Type Activities		Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Per Capita ^a
	General Obligation Bonds ^b	Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Per Capita ^a	Tobacco Revenue Bonds	Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Leases / Transfer of Ownership	International Airports Revenue Bonds	Total Primary Government		
2013	893,966	2.47 %	1,221	360,774	42,272	4,910	341,765	565,029	2,208,716	6.11 %	3,016
2014	691,720	1.88 %	939	353,680	37,441	3,345	329,417	513,685	1,929,288	5.23 %	2,620
2015	656,599	1.68 %	893	348,696	33,134	35,277	308,262	497,155	1,879,123	4.82 %	2,555
2016	921,144	2.24 %	1,245	342,410	29,360	31,919	293,769	474,477	2,093,079	5.10 %	2,829
2017	859,532	2.08 %	1,162	335,881	20,561	30,149	268,938	439,837	1,954,898	4.74 %	2,642
2018	793,697	1.88 %	1,077	311,842	17,461	28,214	254,324	402,048	1,807,586	4.27 %	2,452
2019	727,611	1.66 %	988	311,633	14,193	26,384	232,500	370,351	1,682,672	3.84 %	2,286
2020	672,105	1.46 %	919	311,121	1,810	24,341	229,730	355,082	1,594,189	3.47 %	2,181
2021	725,097	1.53 %	995	310,673	—	22,097	211,165	339,058	1,608,090	3.40 %	2,206
2022	673,803	1.37 %	918	304,772	—	19,870	420,782	278,414	1,697,641	3.45 %	2,312

NOTES:

Details regarding the state's outstanding debt can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

^a See Schedule D-1, Demographic and Economic Information - Statistics, for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

^b General Obligation bonds do not have any external restrictions for the repayment of debt. Total and net bonded debt are the same.

^c Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds were sold April 11, 2006. The coverage reflected is surcharge revenue only as required in the additional bonds test. Additional coverage is provided from the base license fee, king salmon stamp fee, and certain federal receipts, which are also pledged to repayment of the bonds. On July 10, 2020, the State of Alaska used \$1.8 million to optionally redeem and pay accrued interest on 2011 Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds.

Debt Capacity - Pledged-Revenue Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Stated in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenues	Debt Service Principal	Debt Service Interest	Coverage
International Airports Revenue Bonds: ^a						
2013	104,550	79,765	24,785	13,740	27,468	0.60
2014	118,826	84,691	34,135	14,350	26,862	0.83
2015	135,387	94,615	40,772	15,860	24,346	1.01
2016	137,849	71,433	66,416	16,725	23,578	1.65
2017	144,540	97,933	46,607	18,720	21,677	1.15
2018	150,349	85,158	65,191	11,365	19,902	2.08
2019	141,265	82,059	59,206	12,500	18,100	1.93
2020	142,392	85,015	57,377	13,175	16,534	1.93
2021	122,314	86,867	35,447	13,930	14,831	1.23
2022	126,124	101,565	24,559	14,640	13,784	0.86
Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC) Tobacco Revenue Bonds: ^b						
2013	24,094	—	24,094	645	17,546	1.32
2014	25,856	—	25,856	3,660	17,238	1.24
2015	23,386	—	23,386	5,325	16,835	1.06
2016	24,433	—	24,433	9,670	16,529	0.93
2017	24,380	—	24,380	13,480	16,159	0.82
2018	41,458	—	41,458	9,615	15,775	1.63
2019	16,625	—	16,625	2,035	14,559	1.00
2020	16,671	—	16,671	—	14,477	1.15
2021	17,151	—	17,151	—	14,367	1.19
2022	17,614	—	17,614	—	14,251	1.24
Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds: ^c						
2013	5,755	—	5,755	5,600	2,145	0.74
2014	6,334	—	6,334	4,540	1,902	0.98
2015	6,476	—	6,476	4,030	1,619	1.15
2016	6,712	—	6,712	3,355	1,538	1.37
2017	6,875	—	6,874	8,170	1,392	0.72
2018	6,536	—	6,536	2,830	986	1.71
2019	6,763	—	6,763	3,060	841	1.73
2020	6,129	—	6,129	12,055	691	0.48
2021	(263)	—	(263)	1,810	24	(0.14)
2022	6	—	6	—	—	—

NOTES:

Details regarding the state's outstanding debt can be found in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. Gross revenues include nonoperating interest and investment income. Operating expenses do not include interest, depreciation or amortization expenses. Additional details regarding revenues and expenses can be found in the combining fund statements of this ACFR.

^a The principal revenues of the International Airports are charges to customers for airfield operations, concession fees, rent, and user fees.

^b Tobacco Revenue Bonds are debt of the Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC), which was incorporated on September 29, 2000. NTSC revenues include Tobacco Settlement Revenues (TSRs) and investment earnings, both of which are pledged as security under the revenue bond indentures.

^c Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds were sold April 11, 2006. The coverage reflected is surcharge revenue only as required in the additional bonds test. Additional coverage is provided from the base license fee, king salmon stamp fee, and certain federal receipts which are also pledged to repayment of the bonds. On July 10, 2020, the State of Alaska used \$1.8 million to optionally redeem and pay accrued interest on 2011 Sport Fishing Revenue Bonds.

STATE OF ALASKA
Demographic and Economic Information - Statistics
Last Ten Calendar Years

SCHEDULE D-1

Year	Population ¹	Personal Income (Stated in Millions) ²	Alaska Per Capita Personal Income ²	United States Per Capita Personal Income ²	Median Age ¹	Unemployment Rate ¹
2012	732,298	36,159	49,436	43,735	34.1	7.0 %
2013	736,399	36,867	50,150	44,765	34.3	6.5 %
2014	735,601	38,974	52,901	46,129	34.4	6.8 %
2015	737,183	41,032	55,307	49,571	34.5	6.4 %
2016	739,828	41,283	55,646	49,246	34.7	6.6 %
2017	737,080	42,301	57,179	51,640	34.9	7.2 %
2018	736,239	43,818	59,420	54,446	35.2	6.6 %
2019	731,007	45,945	62,806	56,490	35.5	6.1 %
2020	728,903	47,365	64,780	59,729	35.7	7.8 %
2021	734,323	49,190	67,138	63,444	36.0	6.4 %

SOURCES:

¹ Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

² U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

NOTE:

At the time of preparation, data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis is preliminary.

Demographic and Economic Information - Employment by Industry
Calendar Year 2021 and Period Nine Years Prior

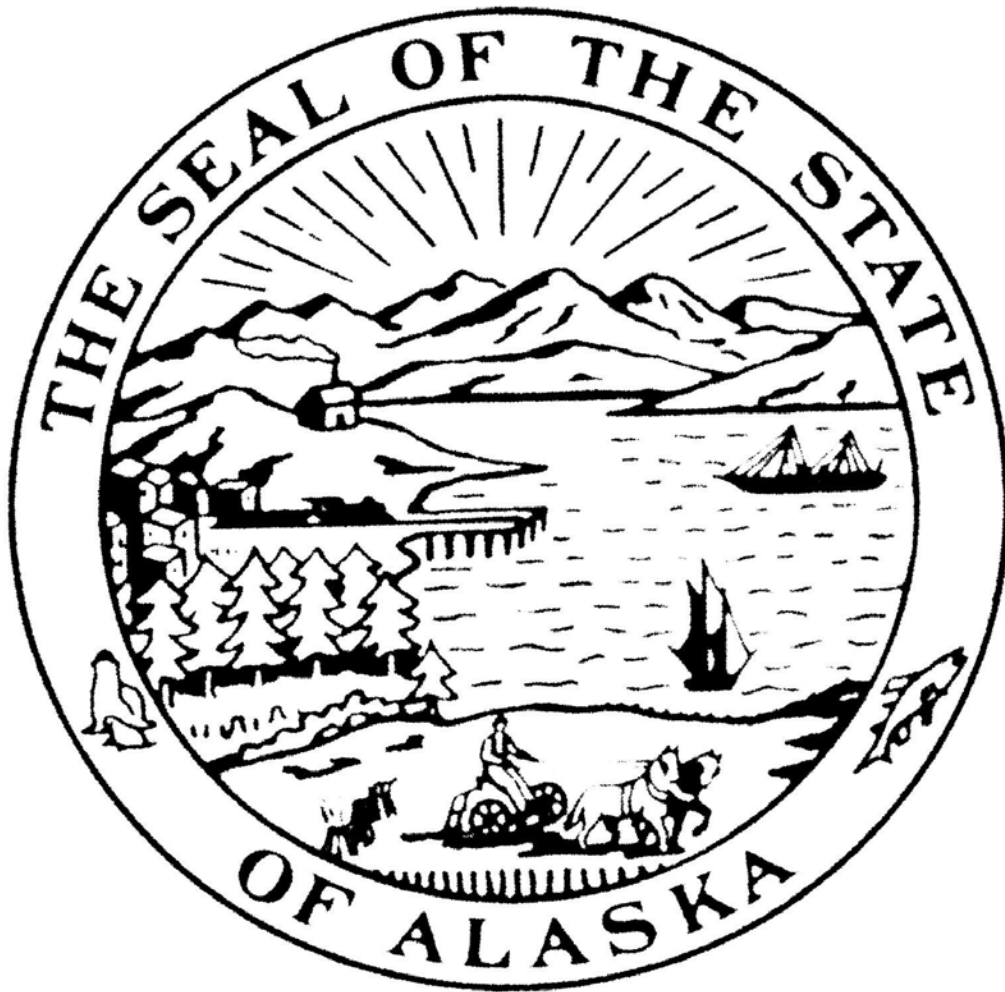
Year	2021			2012		
	Employment	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employment	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment
Health Care	38,800	1	11.66 %	32,500	2	9.09 %
Retail Trade	34,400	2	10.34 %	35,700	1	9.98 %
Local Government Education	22,400	3	6.73 %	22,400	4	6.26 %
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	20,200	5	6.07 %	23,400	3	6.54 %
Food Service and Drinking Places	20,500	4	6.16 %	21,700	5	6.07 %
Military	19,300	7	5.80 %	18,200	8	5.09 %
Local Government (Non Education)	19,800	6	5.95 %	20,400	6	5.70 %
State Government (Non Education)	16,600	8	4.99 %	18,300	7	5.12 %
Construction	16,000	9	4.81 %	17,100	9	4.78 %
Federal Government (Non Military)	15,100	10	4.54 %	16,400	10	4.59 %
Total	<u>223,100</u>		<u>67.05 %</u>	<u>226,100</u>		<u>63.22 %</u>
Total Employment ^a	<u>332,700</u>			<u>357,600</u>		

SOURCE:

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

NOTE:

^a Standard wage and salary employment totals supplemented by active-duty military totals.



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STATE OF ALASKA

SCHEDULE E-1

Operating Information - Full-time Equivalent Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General Government	2,364	2,355	2,428	2,404	2,559	2,534	2,274	2,330	2,250	2,213
Education*	321	321	343	357	351	343	383	410	403	402
Health and Human Services	2,779	2,889	2,748	2,760	2,674	2,708	2,968	3,183	3,035	2,988
Law and Justice	1,568	1,577	1,550	1,537	1,517	1,523	1,616	1,717	1,670	1,659
Public Protection	3,568	3,544	3,496	3,517	3,510	3,572	3,661	3,665	3,794	3,617
Natural Resources	1,577	1,583	1,636	1,646	1,601	1,604	2,045	2,231	2,137	2,140
Development	566	583	541	539	577	583	631	694	709	784
Transportation	2,421	2,495	2,460	2,686	2,641	2,704	2,979	3,042	2,961	3,045
Totals	<u>15,164</u>	<u>15,347</u>	<u>15,202</u>	<u>15,446</u>	<u>15,430</u>	<u>15,571</u>	<u>16,557</u>	<u>17,272</u>	<u>16,959</u>	<u>16,848</u>

NOTE:

Full-time equivalent employees are calculated using the total number of hours worked, divided by the number of hours worked during the year by a full-time employee.

*Education includes University

Operating Information - Operating Indicators by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Alaska Permanent Fund										
Dividend										
Number of Dividends Paid ^a	—	636,836	630,937	638,286	639,247	632,685	636,790	640,386	636,088	633,017
Education										
Student Enrollment in State Supported Schools (pre-elementary through grade 12)	130,442	130,394	132,577	132,554	133,381	133,223	132,966	131,882	131,577	132,185
University										
Student Enrollment in the State University System (average head count over both semesters)	20,530	21,825	24,943	26,641	27,339	28,480	30,298	31,587	32,363	33,654
Health and Human Services										
Medicaid Beneficiaries	201,788	191,508	186,465	189,776	189,361	178,365	187,097	151,591	156,595	138,790
Temporary Assistance Caseload	2,504	3,124	4,102	4,626	5,372	5,660	5,586	3,195	3,547	3,661
Protective Services Reports Regarding Children	19,176	18,513	4,397	23,145	22,253	18,339	16,889	15,958	15,859	15,721
Law and Justice										
Criminal Caseload - Misdemeanors	19,070	21,593	22,979	22,217	17,909	14,721	17,091	22,196	21,327	21,710
Criminal Caseload - Felonies and Appeals	7,807	8,175	7,941	7,850	7,672	6,335	5,418	7,441	8,500	8,752
Civil Caseload	5,599	5,600	5,692	5,929	6,097	5,491	5,960	6,201	6,065	6,133
Public Protection										
Adult Offenders in Correctional Facilities	5,140	4,986	5,145	5,738	4,862	5,150	5,904	6,288	6,304	6,120
Juvenile Offenders in Detention or Treatment Facilities	131	134	173	171	166	171	139	170	158	157
National Guard Assigned Strength in Alaska	3,865	3,896	3,679	3,924	3,834	3,787	3,940	3,847	3,968	3,860
Number of Homicides Investigated by State Troopers	25	23	35	20	18	19	25	28	18	22
Natural Resources										
Wholesale Value of Alaska Commercial Fish Harvests (stated in thousands of dollars) ^a	—	4,751,896	3,678,767	4,663,844	4,505,673	4,855,213	4,157,269	4,151,623	2,815,654	3,158,152
Recreation Acres State Owned or Maintained	12,616,232	12,616,232	12,669,712	12,669,705	12,652,683	12,652,603	12,652,523	12,626,004	12,622,086	12,622,881
State Timber Sold Annually (million board feet)	10	42	2	16	8	11	8	21	29	9
State Acreage Leased for Oil and Gas Development ^c	3,346,758	3,828,211	4,222,358	4,453,261	4,996,840	5,343,661	6,161,719	5,752,866	5,857,373	5,938,891
Placer Mines Permitted	635	586	552	541	295	313	292	403	430	603
Development										
Number of State Business Licenses	99,554	91,114	78,263	73,468	73,952	73,085	70,263	68,935	68,503	51,310
Transportation										
Annual Fatalities per 100 Million Miles of Vehicle Travel in AK ^a	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
State Ferry Route Miles ^a	—	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,290
Intergovernmental Revenue Sharing										
Number of Communities that Receive a Portion of Shared										
Taxes and Fees	139	134	133	143	141	145	142	150	144	144
Loans										
Number of Loans in Portfolio	1,356	1,428	1,414	1,462	1,537	1,563	1,534	1,515	1,643	1,668

Operating Information - Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Unemployment Compensation										
Initial Claims Paid ^a	—	74,295	322,403	52,588	53,751	60,641	64,979	67,060	72,998	83,554
Airports ^b										
Landings:										
Jets	71,153	62,318	61,040	61,707	59,908	55,413	53,487	60,909	61,637	62,998
Other Aircraft	44,219	36,896	38,929	45,436	51,548	56,375	59,657	51,504	51,850	46,812
Passengers:										
In	3,068,577	1,793,212	2,648,606	3,408,876	3,317,932	3,298,767	3,311,305	3,178,340	3,043,991	2,947,939
Out	3,077,821	1,739,701	2,625,595	3,402,426	3,312,723	3,300,949	3,321,417	3,167,655	3,030,809	2,494,044
Through	51,442	44,508	38,750	68,540	53,246	50,173	42,358	90,291	105,266	106,914
Freight (in tons):										
In	925,931	931,358	709,413	674,190	672,129	313,317	325,244	350,231	387,142	426,802
Out	998,119	946,970	725,539	672,817	706,253	341,913	381,388	317,992	326,308	374,096

SOURCES:

Various state departments and the University of Alaska.

NOTES:

Indicators are not available for the general government function.

- a Data is only provided on a calendar year basis.
- b Data is for the Anchorage and Fairbanks International Airports.
- c Includes both onshore and offshore acres.

Operating Information - Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Primary Government:										
General Government										
Buildings (square feet)	2,159,731	2,163,035	2,274,362	1,978,224	1,061,752	1,172,468	971,343	937,638	941,144	932,305
Education										
Buildings (square feet)	1,775,459	1,770,874	1,818,236	1,827,309	1,706,760	1,720,970	1,739,362	1,886,872	1,922,210	2,010,102
Schools	75	75	77	77	77	80	79	92	94	97
Schools Under Construction	11	10	10	14	10	8	11	16	29	28
Health and Human Services										
Buildings (square feet)	2,538,600	2,653,932	2,573,569	2,270,894	1,248,516	1,301,564	1,267,830	1,281,004	1,269,375	1,258,620
Pioneer Homes	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Law and Justice										
Buildings (square feet)	1,432,848	1,448,512	1,451,585	1,264,566	708,302	732,146	690,114	691,178	698,420	698,636
Court Buildings	13	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13
Public Protection										
Buildings (square feet)	3,259,958	3,255,154	3,274,466	2,893,852	1,638,852	1,716,920	1,564,052	1,475,111	1,586,955	1,523,692
Correctional Institutions	12	12	12	12	12	14	13	13	13	13
Aircraft	14	14	9	12	12	12	12	19	19	17
Motor Vessels	18	17	10	15	15	20	18	25	24	23
National Guard Armories	14	14	14	14	20	20	21	21	21	21
Natural Resources										
Buildings (square feet)	1,440,969	1,453,729	1,531,991	1,353,868	747,522	771,156	873,340	897,974	894,020	901,530
Parks Acreage	3,357,393	3,357,393	3,393,933	3,393,926	3,393,904	3,393,824	3,393,744	3,357,444	3,357,393	3,357,393
Forest Acreage	2,133,407	2,134,899	2,134,899	2,134,899	2,134,899	2,134,899	2,134,899	2,144,680	2,144,680	2,144,680
Other State Land Acreage	95,132,723	95,124,057	95,100,905	95,075,825	94,981,149	94,982,598	94,985,055	94,991,360	94,964,340	94,966,591
Aircraft	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	3
Motor Vessels	17	11	14	10	10	10	10	10	11	11
Development										
Buildings (square feet)	516,982	535,669	506,608	443,819	269,407	269,559	269,452	279,392	296,453	330,084
Transportation										
Buildings (square feet)	2,211,870	2,291,760	2,304,595	2,210,076	1,233,108	1,299,713	1,272,699	1,224,279	1,238,694	1,282,466
Light Duty Vehicles	3,467	3,467	3,508	3,403	3,324	3,527	3,623	3,730	3,686	3,097
Heavy Duty Utility Vehicles	2,928	2,928	2,940	2,917	2,842	2,233	2,219	2,238	2,236	2,162
Ferries	9	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Building Projects Under Construction	112	119	106	155	153	135	115	151	173	167
Rural Airports	235	235	235	239	237	242	242	247	254	253
Rural Airport Projects Under Construction	535	562	500	550	283	311	407	381	372	357
Centerline Road Miles ^a	6,243	6200	6200	6225.96	5,634	5,629	5,629	5,612	5,592	5,589
Highway Projects Under Construction	767	790	745	1,005	842	1,040	874	832	897	910

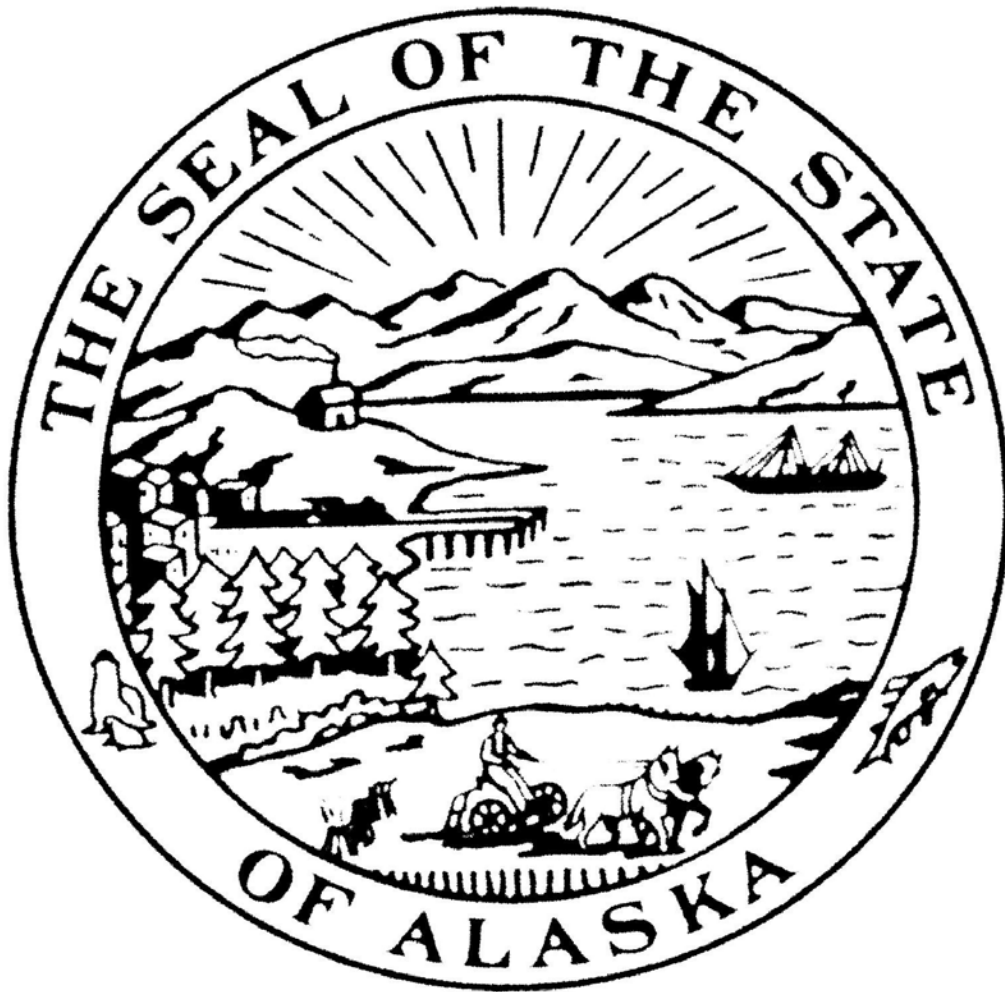
Operating Information - Capital Asset Statistics by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Business-Type Activities:										
Airports (Anchorage and Fairbanks International)										
Terminals (square feet)	1,314,721	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737	1,320,737
International Airport (acreage)	8,319	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,288	8,168
International Airport Projects Under Construction	17	146	148	136	121	121	99	94	83	94
Runways (miles)	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NOTES:

a Centerline road miles are calculated on a calendar year basis.



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Index of Funds



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Fund Description	Authority	Separately Reported?	Fund or Group	Statement Number
1 Cent Per Barrel of Oil Produced Surcharge	AS 46.08.020 AS 43.55.201	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
4 Cent Per Barrel of Oil Produced Surcharge	AS 46.08.020 AS 43.55.300	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
2008 Transportation Project (GO Bonds)	Ch 30, SLA 2008	Yes	CPF	3.51, 3.52
2010 Education Project (GO Bonds)	Ch 95, SLA 2010	Yes	CPF	3.51, 3.52
2012 Transportation Project (GO Bonds)	Ch 18, SLA 2012	Yes	CPF	3.51, 3.52
Abandoned Motor Vehicles	AS 28.11.110	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Adak Airport Operations	PL 101-510	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Agricultural Revolving Loan	AS 03.10.040	Yes	OAEF	4.21 - 4.23
Alaska Aerospace Corporation	AS 26.27.010	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska Capital Income	AS 37.05.565	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Capstone Avionics Revolving Loan	AS 44.33.655	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Alaska Clean Water	AS 46.03.032	Yes	OAEF	4.21 - 4.23
Alaska Comprehensive Health Insurance Fund	AS 21.55.430	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Debt Retirement	AS 37.15.011	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Drinking Water	AS 46.03.036	Yes	OAEF	4.21 - 4.23
Alaska Energy Authority	AS 44.83.020	Yes	DPCU	1.41, 1.42
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation	AS 31.25.010	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska Gasline Inducement Act Reimbursement	AS 43.90.400	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Higher Education Investment	AS 37.14.750	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Historical Commission Receipts Account	AS 41.35.380	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Housing Capital Corporation	AS 18.56.086	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Alaska Housing Finance Corporation	AS 18.56.020	Yes	DPCU	1.41, 1.42
Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority	AS 44.88.020 AS 44.88.600 Ch 42, SLA 1987	Yes	DPCU	1.41, 1.42
Alaska Marine Highway System	AS 19.65.060	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Marine Highway System Vessel Replacement	AS 37.05.550	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority	AS 47.30.011	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska Microloan Revolving Loan	AS 44.33.950	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	AS 44.85.020	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System	AS 26.05.222	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Alaska Permanent Fund	Constitution, Art. IX, sec. 15	Yes	PF	1.11 - 1.14
Alaska Public Building	AS 37.05.570	Yes	ISF	4.31 - 4.33
Alaska Railroad Corporation	AS 42.40.010	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute	AS 16.51.010	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska State Council on the Arts	AS 44.27.040	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33

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Alaska Student Loan Corporation	AS 14.42.100	Yes	DPCU	6.01, 6.02
Alaska Technical and Vocational Education Program	AS 23.15.830	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Transportation Infrastructure Bank	Section 350 of the NHSD Act of 1995 Federal Law	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alaska Veterans' Memorial Endowment	AS 37.14.700(a)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention	AS 43.60.050	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Revolving Loan	AS 44.29.210	Yes	OAEF	4.21 - 4.23
Alternative Energy Conservation Revolving Loan	AS 45.88.010	Yes	EAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Alyeska Settlement Trust	Consent decree between U.S., Alaska, and Alyeska Pipeline Service Company	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Anatomical Gift Awareness	AS 13.50.160(a)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Art in Public Places	AS 44.27.060	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Assistive Technology Loan Guarantee	AS 23.15.125	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Aviation Fuel Tax Account	AS 43.40.010(e)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Building Safety Account	AS 44.31.025	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Bulk Fuel Revolving Loan	AS 42.45.250	Yes	EAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Civil Legal Services	AS 37.05.590	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Clean Air Protection	AS 46.14.260 Federal Clean Air Act	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Commercial Charter Fisheries Revolving Loan	AS 16.10.801	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Commercial Fishing Revolving Loan	AS 16.10.340	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Commercial Passenger Vessel Environmental Compliance	AS 46.03.482	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Commercial Vessel Passenger Tax	AS 43.35.220 AS 43.52.230(a)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Community Revenue Sharing	AS 29.60.850	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Constitutional Budget Reserve	Constitution, Art. IX, sec. 17 AS 37.13	Yes	GF	3.01, 3.02
Crime Victims Compensation	AS 18.67.162	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Deferred Compensation	AS 39.45.010	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Deposits, Suspense, and Miscellaneous		Yes	CF	5.11, 5.12
Derelict Vessel Prevention Program Fund	AS 30.30.096	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Disaster Relief	AS 26.23.300	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Dividend Raffle Fund	AS 43.23.230	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Donated Commodity Fee	USC 7 CFR, Part 250	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Education Endowment Fund	AS 43.23.220	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Educational Facilities Maintenance and Construction	AS 37.05.560	No	GF	3.01, 3.02

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Election	Federal H.R. 3295	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Employment Assistance and Training Program Account	AS 23.15.625	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Trust	PL 106-113	Yes	ITF	5.11, 5.12
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration	U.S. District Court Judgment	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trust	AS 37.14.400	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Federal Highway Administration - Airspace Leases	Section 156 of the USSTURAA of 1987	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Federal Insurance Contributions Act Administration	AS 39.30.050	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Fish and Game	AS 16.05.100	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Fisheries Disaster	PL 108-7, Sec. 2, Division N, Title V - Fisheries Disasters, Sec. 501(a)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Fisheries Enhancement Revolving Loan	AS 16.10.505	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Fishermen's	AS 23.35.060	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Fuel Emergency	AS 26.23.400	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Fund for the Improvement of School Performance	AS 14.03.125	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
General Fund	Operating fund of the State	Yes	GF	3.01, 3.02
General Obligation Bond Redemption	Various SLAs	Yes	DSF	3.41, 3.42
Group Health and Life Benefits	AS 39.30.095	Yes	ISF	4.31 - 4.33
Highways Equipment Working Capital	AS 44.68.210	Yes	ISF	4.31 - 4.33
Impact Aid	Federal PL 103-382	Yes	CF	5.11, 5.12
Information Services	AS 44.21.045	Yes	ISF	4.31 - 4.33
International Airports	AS 37.15.410-550	Yes	OAEF	1.21 - 1.23
Judicial Retirement System	AS 22.25.048	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Major Maintenance Grant	AS 14.11.007	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Mariculture Revolving Loan	AS 16.10.900	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Marijuana Education and Treatment Fund	AS 43.61.010(f)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Memorial Education Revolving Loan	AS 14.43.255	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Mine Reclamation Trust	AS 37.14.800	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Mining Revolving Loan	AS 27.09.010	Yes	CAEF	4.11 - 4.13
Municipal Capital Project Matching Grant	AS 37.06.010	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Municipal Harbor Facility Grant	AS 29.60.800	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
National Petroleum Reserve	AS 37.05.530	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation	AS 18.56.086	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation Bond Redemption	AS 18.56.086	Yes	DSF	3.41, 3.42
Oil and Gas Tax Credit	AS 43.55.028	No	GF	3.01, 3.02

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Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response	AS 46.08.010	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention Mitigation Account	AS 46.08.020(b)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Mitigation Account	AS 46.08.025(b)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Originator Surety	AS 06.60.500	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Peace Officer and Firefighter Survivor's Fund	AS 39.60.010	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Permanent Fund Dividend	AS 43.23.045	Yes	GF	3.01, 3.02
Public Advocacy Trust	AS 44.21.410	Yes	CF	5.11, 5.12
Public Education	AS 14.17.300	Yes	GF	3.01, 3.02
Public Employees' Retirement System	AS 39.35.095-680 AS 39.35.700-990	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Public School Trust	AS 37.14.110	Yes	PF	3.11, 3.12
Railbelt Energy	AS 37.05.520	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Randolph-Sheppard Small Business	AS 23.15.130 20 USC 107-107(f)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Real Estate Recovery	AS 08.88.450	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Recidivism Reduction Fund	AS 43.61.010(c)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Reclamation Bonding Pool	AS 27.19.040	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
Regional Educational Attendance Area School	AS 14.11.030	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Retiree Health	AS 39.35.535, AS 14.25.168, AS 22.25.090	Yes	OAEF	4.21 - 4.23
School	AS 43.50.140	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
School Construction Grant	AS 14.11.005	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
School Trust Land Sales	Attorney General Opinion	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Second Injury	AS 23.30.040	Yes	SRF	3.31 - 3.33
State Insurance Catastrophe Reserve Account	AS 37.05.289	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
State Land Disposal Income	AS 38.04.022(a)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
State Land Reforestation	AS 41.17.300	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Statutory Budget Reserve	AS 37.05.540	Yes	GF	3.01, 3.02
Supplemental Benefits System	AS 39.30.150	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Surplus Property Revolving	AS 37.05.500(a)(2) AS 44.68.130	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Teachers' Retirement System	AS 14.25.009-220 AS 14.25.310-590	Yes	PTF	5.01, 5.02
Tobacco Use Education and Cessation	AS 37.05.580	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Training and Building	AS 23.20.130(d)	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability (TAPS) Rebate	Federal PL 101-380	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Trauma Care Fund	AS 18.08.085	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Unemployment Compensation	AS 23.20.130	Yes	OAEF	1.21 - 1.23

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Unincorporated Community Capital Project Matching Grant	AS 37.06.020	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
University of Alaska	AS 14.40.040	Yes	DPCU	1.41, 1.42
Vaccine Assessment	AS 18.09.230	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Vocational Rehabilitation Small Business Enterprise Revolving	AS 23.15.130	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Wage and Hour	AS 23.05.220	Yes	CF	5.11, 5.12
Workers' Compensation Benefits Guaranty	AS 23.30.082	No	GF	3.01, 3.02
Workers' Safety and Compensation Administration Account	AS 23.05.067	No	GF	3.01, 3.02

Legend of Acronyms



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LEGEND OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
AAC	Alaska Aerospace Corporation
AAL	Actuarial Accrued Liabilities
ACFR	Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
ACPE	Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education
ASCA	Alaska State Council on the Arts
AEA	Alaska Energy Authority
AGDC	Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
AHCC	Alaska Housing Capital Corporation
AHFC	Alaska Housing Finance Corporation
AIDEA	Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority
AIGA	Alaska Insurance Guarantee Association
ALAE	Allocated Loss Adjustment Expense
AMBBA	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority
AMHTA	Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
APFC	Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation
ARHCT	Alaska Retiree Health Care Trust
ARMB	Alaska Retirement Management Board
ARRC	Alaska Railroad Corporation
AS	Alaska Statute
ASCA	Alaska State Council on the Arts
ASLC	Alaska Student Loan Corporation
ASMI	Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute
CAEF	Commercial Assistance Enterprise Fund
CBRF	Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund
CF	Custodial Fund
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH	Chapter
COPs	Certificates of Participation
CPF	Capital Project Fund
CSED	Child Support Enforcement Division
DB	Defined Benefit
DCCED	Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DEED	Department of Education and Early Development
DF&G	Department of Fish and Game
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Services
DMVA	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOA	Department of Administration
DOLWD	Department of Labor and Workforce Development
DOR	Department of Revenue
DOT&PF	Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DCP	Deferred Compensation Plan
DCR	Defined Contribution Retirement Plan
DPCU	Discretely Presented Component Unit
DSF	Debt Service Fund
DSMAF	Deposits, Suspense, and Miscellaneous Agency Funds
DVR	Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
EAEF	Energy Assistance Enterprise Fund

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LEGEND OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
EF	Enterprise Fund
EMGF	Emerging Markets Growth Fund
EPORS	Elected Public Officers Retirement System
EVOS	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FICA	Federal Insurance Contributions Act
FIFO	First In First Out
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association
FSSLA	First Special Session Laws of Alaska
FX	Foreign Currency
FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GASB	Governmental Accounting Standards Board
GASBS	Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement
GeFONSI	General Fund and Other Non-segregated Investments
GF	General Fund
GO	General Obligation
HRA	House Resolution
GF	General Fund
HRA	Health Reimbursement Arrangement
IAF	International Airport Fund
ISF	Internal Service Fund
ITF	Investment Trust Fund
JRS	Judicial Retirement System
MD&A	Management Discussion and Analysis
MEBA	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association
MSA	Master Settlement Agreement
NGNMRS	National Guard and Alaska Naval Militia Retirement System
NHSD	National Highway System Designation
NMRT	Northwest Marine Retirement Trust
NPR	National Petroleum Reserve
NR	Not Reported in ACFR
NRSRO	Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization
NTSC	Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation
OAEF	Other Agencies Enterprise Fund
OAH	Office of Administrative Hearings
OD&D	Occupational Death and Disability
OPEB	Other Post-Employment Benefits
PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System
PERS-DB	Public Employees' Retirement System - Defined Benefit
PERS-DCR	Public Employees' Retirement System - Defined Contribution Retirement Plan
PF	Permanent Fund
PL	Public Law
PPA	Prior Period Adjustment
PSF	Public School Fund
PTF	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund
RHF	Retiree Health Fund
RMP	Retiree Major Medical Insurance
RSAs	Reimbursable Services Agreements

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LEGEND OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
SBJPA	Small Business Job Protection Act
SBPA	Standby Bond Purchase Agreement
SBS	Supplemental Benefits System
SF	Sport Fish
SIR	Self-Insured Retention
SLA	Session Laws of Alaska
SRF	Special Revenue Fund
SSOA	Shared Services of Alaska
SSSLA	Second Special Session Laws of Alaska
TAPS	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
TIPS	Treasury Inflation Protected Securities
TRS	Teachers' Retirement System
TRS-DB	Teachers' Retirement System - Defined Benefit
TRS-DCR	Teachers' Retirement System - Defined Contribution Retirement
TSR	Tobacco Settlement Revenues
UAAL	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities