

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, 2010. 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 of the State exceeded its liabilities at the close of FY 10 by \$56.4 billion (net assets). Of this amount, \$6.2 billion is invested in capital assets, \$33.5 billion is restricted for various purposes, and unrestricted net assets are \$16.7 billion. Unrestricted net assets may be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The State's total net assets increased by \$4.8 billion as a result of this year's operations. This increase is primarily attributable to interest and investment gains compared to losses in the previous year.

Fund level

- Beginning in FY 10 the State implemented GASB Statement 54, which provides new fund balance classifications for governmental funds. The previous reserved and unreserved classifications have been replaced with nonspendable, restricted, and unrestricted balances. Additional information on the State's fund balances can be found in Note 1 in the notes to the basic financial statements.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$49.8 billion, with \$16.8 billion unrestricted (includes committed, assigned, and unassigned), \$32.6 billion nonspendable, and \$406 million restricted to specific purposes such as development, debt, and education. The nonspendable fund balance includes \$32.0 billion of the Alaska Permanent Fund principal with the remaining related to nonspendable assets such as inventory, compensating balances, 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 \$15.2 billion. This is an increase of \$2.0 billion from FY 09. The increase is mainly attributable to investment gains.

Long-term debt

- As a result of this year's activity, the State's total long-term debt decreased by \$86 million (3 percent). The key factors in this decrease include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and claims and judgments. The State of Alaska did not issue new general obligation bonds or revenue bonds during FY 10; therefore, the decrease is based on regular pay down of the debt. The claims and judgment decrease is related to a final judgment of \$82 million by the Alaska Supreme Court in FY 10.

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 assets presents information on all of the State's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets 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 assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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.
- 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 capital lease obligations, compensated absences, litigation, 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 note proceeds result in liabilities in the government-wide statements, but are recorded as other financing sources in the governmental fund statements.

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 three major component units, the University of Alaska, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, 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 96.5 percent of total government-wide cash and investments and 86.5 percent of total government-wide net assets (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 a major enterprise fund of the State of Alaska. The International Airports Fund is 9.7 percent of total government-wide liabilities (excluding component units). The proprietary funds financial statements present detail on this fund 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 Assets and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets. These funds, which include pension (and other employee benefit) and agency 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

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents 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).

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 assets should serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. State assets exceeded liabilities by \$56.4 billion at the close of the most recent fiscal year (see table below). By far the largest portion of the State's net assets (59 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 (\$32.0 billion) may not be spent.

The remainder of the State's net assets (41 percent) represents amounts invested in capital assets net of related debt (\$6.2 billion), resources that are subject to external restrictions of how they may be used (\$1.5 billion), and unrestricted net assets of \$16.7 billion, of which \$1.2 billion is within the Alaska Permanent Fund.

	Net Assets					
	(Stated in millions)					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09
Current and Other Noncurrent Assets	\$ 54,280	\$ 50,338	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,188	\$ 55,389	\$ 51,526
Capital Assets	6,237	6,063	1,244	1,173	7,481	7,236
Total Assets	60,517	56,401	2,353	2,361	62,870	58,762
Long-term Liabilities	1,958	2,024	573	593	2,531	2,617
Other Liabilities	3,887	4,451	18	22	3,905	4,473
Total Liabilities	5,845	6,475	591	615	6,436	7,090
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	5,430	5,293	766	706	6,196	5,999
Restricted	32,819	30,008	679	712	33,498	30,720
Unrestricted	16,423	14,625	317	328	16,740	14,953
Total Net Assets	\$ 54,672	\$ 49,926	\$ 1,762	\$ 1,746	\$ 56,434	\$ 51,672

The net assets of governmental activities increased \$4,746 million and business-type activities increased \$16 million as a result of this year's operations. The increase for governmental activities is primarily due to interest and investment gains compared to losses in the previous year. The increase in business-type activities is primarily due to the increase in operating grants.

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the State's net assets changed during FY 10.

	Changes in Net Assets					
	(Stated in millions)					
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	\$ 2,563	\$ 2,629	\$ 291	\$ 286	\$ 2,854	\$ 2,915
Operating Grants	1,913	1,489	100	19	2,013	1,508
Capital Grants	591	634	84	79	675	713
General Revenues						
Taxes	3,601	4,335	-	-	3,601	4,335
Interest and Investment Income/(Loss)	4,529	(6,461)	(13)	(11)	4,516	(6,472)
Payments In from Component Units	40	26	-	-	40	26
Other Revenues	70	129	11	6	81	135
Total Revenues	13,307	2,781	473	379	13,780	3,160
Expenses						
General Government	423	515	-	-	423	515
Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend	817	2,016	-	-	817	2,016
Education and University	2,093	2,058	-	-	2,093	2,058
Health and Human Services	2,262	2,068	-	-	2,262	2,068
Law and Justice	241	270	-	-	241	270
Public Protection	697	609	-	-	697	609
Natural Resources	343	295	-	-	343	295
Development	319	386	2	2	321	388
Transportation	1,135	960	-	-	1,135	960
Intergovernmental	178	232	-	-	178	232
Debt Service	48	43	-	-	48	43
Loans	-	-	5	4	5	4
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	340	200	340	200
Airports	-	-	115	117	115	117
Total Expenses	8,556	9,452	462	323	9,018	9,775
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures	4,751	(6,671)	11	56	4,762	(6,615)
Transfers	(5)	(14)	5	14	-	-
Special Items NPO/OPEB Writeoff	-	126	-	4	-	130
Change in Net Assets	4,746	(6,559)	16	74	4,762	(6,485)
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	49,926	55,883	1,746	1,678	51,672	57,561
Prior Period Adjustment	-	(2)	-	(4)	-	(6)
Changes in Accounting Principles	-	604	-	(2)	-	602
Net Assets - End of Year	\$ 54,672	\$ 49,926	\$ 1,762	\$ 1,746	\$ 56,434	\$ 51,672

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 \$49.8 billion, an increase of \$4.4 billion in comparison with the prior year. This increase is from the Alaska Permanent Fund investment gains.

The General Fund unassigned and committed fund balances, which are available for spending at the government's discretion, had balances of \$10.4 billion, and \$4.8 billion, respectively. The Alaska Permanent Fund (earnings reserve account) had an assigned fund balance of \$1.2 billion, and the remaining nonmajor governmental funds had committed fund balances of \$419 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 (\$32.0 billion), and other items that are nonspendable, such as inventory, compensating balances, advances and prepaid items, and principal (\$593 million), and amounts restricted for a variety of other purposes (\$406 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 \$15.2 billion, while total fund balance reached \$15.5 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 180 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 185 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the State's General Fund increased by \$1.2 billion during the current fiscal year. The key factor in this increase is investment gains.

There was no appropriated borrowing from the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund during the fiscal year. In FY 09 \$402 million was transferred to the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund to repay it in full; however, it was immediately appropriated back to the General Fund on July 1, 2009. In FY 10 this amount was appropriated from the General Fund to pay off the Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund in full.

General Fund revenues for FY 10 were \$8.8 billion, an increase of \$618 million compared to revenues of \$8.2 billion for FY 09. Revenues by source for FY 10 are compared to FY 09 in the following schedule (in millions):

Revenue Source	FY 10	Percent	FY09	Percent
Taxes	\$ 3,578.9	40.7%	\$ 4,311.3	52.7%
Rents and Royalties	1,548.0	17.6%	1,559.8	19.1%
Interest and Investment Income/(Loss)	925.1	10.5%	(145.2)	-1.8%
Federal	2,394.1	27.2%	2,088.4	25.5%
Miscellaneous	356.6	4.0%	370.6	4.5%
Ttal Revenue	\$ 8,802.7	100.0%	\$ 8,184.9	100.0%

The primary component of this revenue increase is interest and investment income compared to losses in the previous year. Federal revenues also increased by \$306 million.

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 two parts.

- **Nonspendable Fund Balances:** The nonspendable fund balances, or principal, include all historical contributions and appropriations, which are the main body of the fund. At June 30, 2010, this amounted to \$31.6 billion. The sources of contributions and appropriations of the fund, since inception, were as follows: \$11.9 billion in dedicated mineral revenues; \$12.7 billion of fund realized earnings transferred to principal for inflation proofing; \$6.9 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 (see 2009 Attorney General Opinion, June 16; AG file number: JU 2009-200-509). The portion of the unrealized appreciation at the end of the fiscal year allocated to principal amounted to \$420.8 million.

- **Assigned Fund Balances:** The assigned fund balances, which are available for legislative appropriation, consist of the realized earnings of the fund and a portion of accumulated unrealized appreciation. From inception through June 30, 2010, realized earnings have amounted to \$37.0 billion. Of this amount \$18.4 billion has been paid out for dividends, \$12.7 billion has been transferred to principal for inflation proofing, \$4.3 billion has been added to principal by special appropriation, \$0.4 billion has been paid out to the General Fund, and \$1.2 billion remains in the fund at June 30, 2010 in the realized earnings account. The portion of the unrealized appreciation at the end of the fiscal year allocated to the assigned fund balance amounted to \$15.9 million.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was a \$2.6 billion increase in appropriations (or 18 percent) and can be briefly summarized as follows:

- \$1,219.0 million allocated to education
- \$518.9 million allocated to transportation
- \$286.2 million allocated to public protection
- The balance is allocated across several expenditure functions.

Of this overall increase in appropriated expenditures, \$456.4 million was funded out of an increase in interagency receipts, which represent purchases between departments, and \$241.2 million was funded out of an increase in federal grants in aid, which is predominantly related to revenues received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The remaining increase was funded with money available within the General Fund.

Budgets for these program areas are difficult to predict. It is not unusual for additional budget authority to be granted when new funding sources become available. However, the increase in the final budget for education is easily identifiable. The increase in budgetary authority for the education function is mainly attributable to additional funding necessary to support the education formula-driven programs within the Public Education Fund, a subfund of the General Fund. Expenditures for public education and pupil transportation are not included in the original budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The State's investment (net of related debt) in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2010, amounts to \$6.2 billion. The table below displays total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation charges for FY 10 totaled \$346 million for governmental activities and \$47 million for business-type activities.

Capital Assets
(net of depreciation, in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09
Land	\$ 823	\$ 797	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$ 853	\$ 827
Buildings	1,115	1,080	746	547	1,861	1,627
Equipment	440	447	29	25	469	472
Infrastructure	2,499	2,370	362	342	2,861	2,712
Construction in Progress	1,359	1,369	77	229	1,436	1,598
Total Capital Assets	\$ 6,236	\$ 6,063	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,173	\$ 7,480	\$ 7,236

In FY 10, buildings and infrastructure increased \$234 million and \$149 million respectively. These increases are attributable to large capital budgets in recent years. 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 \$1,478 million. Of this amount, \$490 million was general obligation bonds, and \$988 million of revenue bonds payable comprised of \$371 million issued by the Northern Tobacco Securitization Corporation (NTSC), \$55 million of sport fishing revenue bonds, and \$562 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 sport fishing revenue bonds are secured by the sport fishing facilities surcharge imposed under AS 16.05.340 and related federal revenues. The remaining \$562 million are International Airports revenue bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources. The general obligation, NTSC, and sport fishing 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	
	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09	FY10	FY09
Revenue Bonds Payable	\$ 426	\$ 430	\$ 562	\$ 583	\$ 988	\$ 1,013
General Obligation Debt	490	520	-	-	490	520
Capital Leases Payable	410	411	-	-	410	411
Deferred Revenues and Advances	302	286	4	4	306	290
Certificates of Participation	46	52	-	-	46	52
Compensated Absences	154	144	4	4	158	148
Claims and Judgments	75	135	1	-	76	135
Pollution Remediation	53	43	2	1	55	44
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	1	3	-	1	1	4
Net Pension Obligation	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	\$ 1,958	\$ 2,024	\$ 573	\$ 593	\$ 2,531	\$ 2,617

The State's total debt decreased by \$86 million (3 percent) as a result of this year's operations. The State of Alaska did not issue new general obligation bonds or revenue bonds during FY 10; therefore, the decrease is based on regular pay down of the debt. The claims and judgment decrease is related to a final judgment of \$82 million by the Alaska Supreme Court in FY 10.

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

Significant Facts

State petroleum revenues were relatively stable from FY 09 to FY 10. The weighted average production tax rate was slightly lower; however, this rate was applied to wellhead value of \$68.89 per barrel. In FY 09 \$62.02 per barrel average was realized.

Another significant factor affecting revenues was an increase of \$11.0 billion in interest and investment income between FY 09 and FY 10. The majority of this amount is from investment gains in the Alaska Permanent Fund. The fund experienced a total fund return of 11.7% for FY 10. However, the overall fiscal year gains were not enough to fully recover the losses incurred by the fund in FY 09 and FY 08.

During FY 10 the Alaska Retirement Management Board settled a lawsuit against its former actuary, Mercer, regarding claims of professional malpractice, breach of contract and unfair trade practices in advising the State on management of the Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System and the Alaska Teachers' Retirement System. The settlement agreement amounts to \$500 million in exchange for dismissal of the lawsuit. The amount allocated to the Public Employees' Retirement System was \$359 million after legal fees were deducted and the amount allocated to the Teachers' Retirement System was \$44 million after legal fees were deducted. Legal fees totaled \$97 million.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The State's average unemployment rate for FY 10 was 8.3 percent, which is higher than the average unemployment rate for FY 09 of 7.4 percent. Alaska's five year average (2006 to 2010) was 6.9 percent. The United States unemployment rate for FY 10 was 9.8 percent.
- The State's major source of unrestricted revenue for the General Fund is petroleum related, which accounted for 57 percent of total revenue, with federal revenue making up another 27 percent, and the balance coming from other sources. As a result, the State's budget is structured around these two revenue sources. During the fiscal year the price per barrel increased, resulting in slightly lower tax rate and ultimate decrease of \$719 million in petroleum revenues. Federal funds are generally restricted for use in federal programs and therefore do not provide resources for balancing the State budget.
- FY 10 crude oil and natural gas liquids production for the Alaska North Slope and Cook Inlet averaged 648 thousand barrels per day. This is 35 thousand barrels per day less than in the prior year. FY 10 production, compared to peak production of 2.049 million barrels per day in FY 88, has declined by 68 percent.
- The State of Alaska FY 10 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 (\$1,305/resident) was paid to each qualifying Alaskan for a total of \$817 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, Alaska, 99811-0204.