

Continuing Disclosure Memorandum

**Summary of Debt Structure and Financial Information
SEC Rule 15c2-12**

For The

State of Utah

And The

**State Building Ownership Authority
of the
State of Utah**



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CONTACT PERSON

As of the date of this Continuing Disclosure Memorandum, the chief contact person for the State of Utah (the State) and the State Building Ownership Authority of the State of Utah is:

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The Utah Office of State Treasurer (Office of State Treasurer) has provided additional information for investors at <https://treasurer.utah.gov/for-investors/>. *The information available at this internet site is provided by the State in the course of its normal operations and has not necessarily been reviewed for accuracy or completeness. Such information is not a part of this Continuing Disclosure Memorandum.*

When used herein, the terms "Fiscal Year[s] 20YY, and "Fiscal Year[s] End[ed][ing] June 30, 20YY" refer to the year ended or ending on June 30 of the year indicated and beginning on July 1 of the preceding year and the terms "Calendar Year[s] 20YY" or "Calendar Year[s] End[ed][ing] December 31, 20YY" refer to the year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of the year indicated.

DEBT STRUCTURE OF THE STATE OF UTAH

Legal Borrowing Authority of the State

Constitutional Debt Limit

Article XIV, Section 1 of the State Constitution limits the total general obligation indebtedness of the State to an amount equal to 1.5 percent of the value of the total taxable property of the State, as shown by the last assessment for State purposes previous to incurring such debt. The application of this constitutional debt limit and the additional debt incurring capacity of the State under the Constitution are estimated to be on December 31, 2025 as follows:

Constitutional Debt Limit (in thousands)	
Fair Market Value of Ad Valorem Taxable Property ¹	\$ 827,569,507
Fees in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxable Property ²	15,252,798
Total Fair Market Value of Taxable Property ¹	<u>\$ 842,822,305</u>
Constitutional Debt Limit (1.5 percent)	\$ 12,642,335
Less: Currently Outstanding General Obligation Debt (Net) ³	(897,049)
Less: Long-term contract liabilities ⁴	(162,936)
Estimated Additional Constitutional Debt Incurring Capacity of the State ⁵	<u>\$ 11,582,350</u>

- (1) Based on 2024 taxable values. Refer to: FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE OF UTAH—Property Tax Matters—Taxable Value Compared with Fair Market Value of All Taxable Property in the State for more information.
- (2) Based on 2024 "age based" values. For purposes of calculating debt incurring capacity only, the value of all motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles (which value is determined by dividing the uniform fee revenue by 1.5 percent) is added to the fair market value of taxable property in the State.
- (3) Includes unamortized original issue bond premium that was treated as principal for purposes of calculating the applicable constitutional debt limits.
- (4) In the opinion of the State Auditor, the State has other long-term liabilities consisting of unused vacation leave for employees of \$162.936 million which financial obligations may be considered as general obligation debt of the State. Although no final legal determination has been made, for purposes of limits calculations, this amount will be applied against the State's Constitutional Debt Limit.
- (5) The State is further limited on its issuance of general obligation indebtedness by statute. See Statutory General Obligation Debt Limit and Additional Statutory Limitation for Transportation Debt Issuance.

Source: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division 2024 Annual Statistical Report

Statutory General Obligation Debt Limit

Title 63J, Chapter 3, of the *Utah Code* (State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act), among other things, limits the maximum general obligation borrowing ability of the State. Under the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act, the outstanding general obligation debt of the State at any time may not exceed 45 percent of the maximum allowable State budget appropriations limit as provided in that act. The State

Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act also limits State government appropriations based upon a formula that reflects changes in population and inflation. See FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE OF UTAH—Statutory Spending Limitations.

On occasion, the Legislature has amended the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act in order to provide an exemption for certain general obligation highway bonds and bond anticipation notes from the limitations imposed by the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act. Of the State's current outstanding general obligation bonds of \$847,360,000, \$701,225,000 is exempt from the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act. See *Outstanding General Obligation Indebtedness, Authorized General Obligation Bonds and Future General Obligation Bonds Issuance* below.

Using the budget appropriations for the fiscal year 2026, the statutory general obligation debt limit under the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act and additional general obligation debt incurring capacity of the State under that act are as of December 31, 2025, as follows:

Statutory General Obligation Debt Limit

(in thousands)

Statutory General Obligation Debt Limit ¹	\$ 2,632,141
Less: Statutorily Applicable General Obligation Debt (Net) ²	(152,145)
Less: Long-term contract liabilities ³	<u>(162,936)</u>
Remaining Statutory General Obligation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u><u>\$ 2,317,060</u></u>

- (1) 45 percent of the fiscal year 2026 appropriation limit of \$5,849,203,000.
- (2) Includes unamortized original issue bond premium that was treated as principal for purposes of calculating the applicable constitutional and statutory debt limits.
- (3) In the opinion of the State Auditor, the State has other long-term liabilities consisting of unused vacation leave for employees of \$162.936 million which financial obligations may be considered as general obligation debt of the State. Although no final legal determination has been made, for purposes of debt limit calculations, this amount will be applied against the State's Statutory Debt Limit.

Source: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

During the 2017 General Session, in conjunction with authorizing \$1.0 billion in transportation bonds, the Legislature added an additional threshold to transportation debt issuance: 50 percent of the Constitutional Debt Limit, with no statutory highway bonds exemption, resulting in a lower debt ceiling, which effectively extends the period of issuance.

Using this statutory limitation for fiscal year 2026, the additional transportation debt incurring capacity of the State as of December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Additional Statutory Limitation for Transportation Debt Issuance

(in thousands)

50 % of the Constitutional Debt Limit ¹	\$ 6,321,167
Less: Currently Outstanding General Obligation Debt (Net) ²	(897,049)
Less: Long-term contract liabilities ³	<u>(162,936)</u>
Remaining Transportation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u><u>\$ 5,261,182</u></u>

- (1) 50 percent of the Constitutional Debt Limit of \$12,642,334,575.
- (2) Includes unamortized original issue bond premium that was treated as principal for purposes of calculating the applicable constitutional and statutory debt limits.
- (3) In the opinion of the State Auditor, the State has other long-term liabilities consisting of unused vacation leave for employees of \$162.936 million which financial obligations may be considered as general obligation debt of the State. Although no final legal determination has been made, for purposes of debt limit calculations, this amount will be applied against the State's Statutory Debt Limit.

Source: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Authorized General Obligation Bonds and Future General Obligation Bonds Issuance

As of December 31, 2025, the State will have approximately \$389.417 million aggregate principal amount of additional authorized and unissued general obligation bonds, the proceeds of which bonds, when issued, will be used by the Division of Facilities Construction and Management (DFCM) and the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) for various projects.

The authorizations consist of \$1,165,228 for highway projects from 2007 General Legislative Session (*the State does not currently intend to issue this remaining 2007 authorization, which may be repealed in future legislative sessions*) and \$412,145 for Salt Lake County highway projects from the 2017 General Legislative Sessions (*the State does not currently intend to issue this remaining 2017 authorization, which may be repealed in future legislative sessions*).

The 2021 General Legislative Session authorized \$314 million plus a 1% allowance for bond costs of issuance for various transportation-related projects. However, the projects specified in the statutory authorizations were appropriated cash funding during the 2022 and 2023

General Legislative Session through Senate Bill 6 *Infrastructure and General Government Base Budget* and the 2025 General Legislative Session through Senate Bill 2 *New Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations Act*.

The 2025 General Legislative Session authorized \$70 million plus a 1% allowance for bond cost of issuance for transportation projects associated with affordable housing infrastructure grants. As of the date of this Continuing Disclosure Memorandum, the State does not currently anticipate issuing bonds from these authorizations. It is expected that the legislature will repeal or repurpose these authorizations in future legislative sessions.

The Legislature may authorize the issuance of general obligation building and highway bonds in future fiscal years, but such amounts and issuance dates are not known as of the date of this CONTINUING DISCLOSURE MEMORANDUM.

Historical Constitutional and Statutory Debt Limit of the State

The calculation of the historical constitutional debt limit, the general obligation debt, the additional general obligation debt incurring capacity, and the statutory debt limit for the State for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 is as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (<i>in thousands</i>)				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Fair Market Value of Ad Valorem Taxable Property ¹	\$827,569,507	\$775,430,196	\$714,152,036	\$544,941,047	\$484,739,862
Fees in lieu of Ad Valorem Tax ²	15,252,798	15,035,823	14,572,157	14,751,411	13,174,279
Fair Market Value for Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>842,822,305</u>	<u>790,466,019</u>	<u>728,724,193</u>	<u>559,692,458</u>	<u>497,914,141</u>
Constitutional:					
Constitutional General Obligation Debt Limit (1.5% of Fair Market Value)	12,642,335	11,856,990	10,930,863	8,395,387	7,468,712
Outstanding General Obligation Debt (Net) ³	<u>(1,162,247)</u>	<u>(1,554,245)</u>	<u>(1,921,877)</u>	<u>(2,314,259)</u>	<u>(2,706,205)</u>
Additional General Obligation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>11,480,088</u>	<u>10,302,745</u>	<u>9,008,986</u>	<u>6,081,128</u>	<u>4,762,507</u>
Statutory:					
Statutory General Obligation Debt Limit	2,477,746	2,514,148	2,180,250	1,985,400	1,872,900
Outstanding Statutorily Applicable General Obligation Debt (Net) ^{3, 4}	<u>(219,333)</u>	<u>(288,440)</u>	<u>(356,856)</u>	<u>(424,621)</u>	<u>(491,832)</u>
Additional General Obligation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>\$ 2,258,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,225,708</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,394</u>	<u>\$ 1,560,779</u>	<u>\$ 1,381,068</u>

- (1) Information as reported in the State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division, Annual Reports.
- (2) Information as reported in the State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division, Annual Reports. For purposes of calculating debt incurring capacity only, the value of all motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles (which value is determined by dividing the uniform fee revenue by 1.5 percent) is added to the fair market value of the taxable property in the State.
- (3) Includes the State's outstanding general obligation bonds and unamortized original issue bond premium that is treated as principal for purposes of calculating the applicable Constitutional Debt Limit and Statutory Appropriations General Obligation Debt Limit.
- (4) Certain general obligation highway indebtedness is exempt from the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act.

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division; and Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance

Outstanding General Obligation Indebtedness

The State has issued general obligation bonds for general administrative buildings, higher education buildings, highways, water and wastewater facilities, flood control facilities, technology, and refunding purposes. As of December 31, 2025, the State has the following principal amounts of general obligation debt outstanding:

General Obligation Indebtedness				
Series ¹	Purpose	Original Principal Amount	Final Maturity Date	Current Principal Outstanding
2020B ²	Prison/highways	\$ 447,315,000	July 1, 2034	\$ 217,170,000
2020	Highways	\$ 448,430,000	July 1, 2034	291,845,000
2019	Highways	\$ 127,715,000	July 1, 2033	79,435,000
2018 ³	Prison/highways	\$ 343,155,000	July 1, 2032	152,780,000
2017 ⁴	Refunding	\$ 118,700,000	July 1, 2028	57,900,000
2017 ⁵	Prison/highways	\$ 142,070,000	July 1, 2032	48,230,000
Total principal amount of outstanding general obligation debt ⁶				<u>\$ 847,360,000</u>

- (1) Each series of bonds have been rated "AAA" by Fitch Ratings, "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service, and "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Rating Services.
- (2) \$108.985 million of these bonds is included in Statutory Appropriations General Obligation Debt Limit calculations.
- (3) \$12.095 million of these bonds is included in Statutory Appropriations General Obligation Debt Limit calculations.
- (4) Issued as a direct purchase.
- (5) \$25.055 million of these bonds is included in Statutory Appropriations General Obligation Debt Limit calculations.
- (6) For accounting purposes, the outstanding debt as shown above must be increased by the premium associated with debt issued that is reported in the long-term debt notes of the State's financial statements. For accounting purposes, the total unamortized bond premium is \$49.689 million (as of December 31, 2025), together with current debt outstanding of \$847.360 million, results in total outstanding net direct debt of \$897.049 million.

Source: Office of State Treasurer

Debt Service Schedule of Outstanding General Obligation Bonds by Fiscal Year ¹

Year Ending June 30	Series 2020B \$447,315,000		Series 2020 \$448,430,000		Series 2019 \$127,715,000		Series 2018 \$343,155,000	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 50,910,000	\$ 10,837,250	\$ 59,185,000	\$ 14,556,300	\$ 7,875,000	\$ 4,168,625	\$ 28,030,000	\$ 7,283,194
2027	53,590,000	8,224,750	60,345,000	11,766,625	8,280,000	3,764,750	29,480,000	5,856,794
2028	69,165,000	5,155,875	24,275,000	9,651,125	8,705,000	3,340,125	18,280,000	4,662,794
2029	18,015,000	2,976,375	25,525,000	8,406,125	9,150,000	2,893,750	19,215,000	3,725,419
2030	11,700,000	2,233,500	26,825,000	7,097,375	9,620,000	2,424,500	20,200,000	2,740,043
2031	12,175,000	1,758,375	28,200,000	5,721,750	10,115,000	1,931,125	21,130,000	1,812,444
2032	12,545,000	1,387,575	29,650,000	4,275,500	10,635,000	1,412,375	21,890,000	1,047,813
2033	12,930,000	1,005,450	31,175,000	2,754,875	11,180,000	867,000	22,585,000	352,891
2034	13,320,000	611,700	32,425,000	1,489,125	11,750,000	293,750	—	—
2035	13,730,000	205,950	33,425,000	501,375	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>268,080,000</u>	<u>34,396,800</u>	<u>351,030,000</u>	<u>66,220,175</u>	<u>87,310,000</u>	<u>21,096,000</u>	<u>180,810,000</u>	<u>27,481,392</u>

Year Ending June 30	Series 2017 Refunding \$118,700,000		Series 2017 \$142,070,000		Series 2010B \$621,980,000	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal ³	Interest ⁴
2026	\$ 18,500,000 ²	\$ 1,480,658	\$ 14,425,000	\$ 2,463,875	76,415,000	1,352,163
2027	18,900,000 ²	1,068,323	15,175,000	1,723,875	—	—
2028	19,300,000 ²	647,168	15,930,000	946,250	—	—
2029	19,700,000 ²	217,193	3,200,000	500,000	—	—
2030	—	—	3,300,000	402,500	—	—
2031	—	—	3,425,000	284,500	—	—
2032	—	—	3,550,000	162,750	—	—
2033	—	—	3,650,000	54,750	—	—
2034	—	—	—	—	—	—
2035	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>76,400,000</u>	<u>3,413,340</u>	<u>62,655,000</u>	<u>6,538,500</u>	<u>76,415,000</u>	<u>1,352,163</u>

Year Ending June 30	Totals		
	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
2026	\$ 255,340,000	\$ 42,142,065	\$ 297,482,065
2027	185,770,000	32,405,117	218,175,117
2028	155,655,000	24,403,337	180,058,337
2029	94,805,000	18,718,862	113,523,862
2030	71,645,000	14,897,918	86,542,918
2031	75,045,000	11,508,194	86,553,194
2032	78,270,000	8,286,013	86,556,013
2033	81,520,000	5,034,966	86,554,966
2034	57,495,000	2,394,575	59,889,575
2035	47,155,000	707,325	47,862,325
Totals	<u>\$1,102,700,000</u>	<u>\$160,498,370</u>	<u>\$1,263,198,370</u>

- (1) This information is based on payments (cash basis) falling due in that particular fiscal year.
- (2) Mandatory sinking fund principal payments from a \$118.700 million 2.205% term bond due July 1, 2028.
- (3) Mandatory sinking fund payments from a \$388.255 million 3.539% term bond due July 1, 2025.
- (4) Issued as federally taxable Build America Bonds (BABs). Does not reflect an originally 35 percent subsidy. The State anticipates that as a result of the federal sequestration the subsidy paid by the federal government on these bonds will be reduced by approximately \$26,976 for the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 2026.

Source: Office of State Treasurer

Debt Ratios Regarding General Obligation Debt of the State

The following tables show the ratios of the principal par amounts of the State's general obligation debt to population, total personal income, taxable value and fair market value for the time periods shown below:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Outstanding General Obligation Debt (in thousands)	\$1,102,700	\$1,469,510	\$1,806,390	\$2,162,715	\$2,512,925
Debt Ratios:					
Per Capita	\$ 310	\$ 424	\$ 527	\$ 636	\$ 755
As % of State Total Personal Income	0.45 %	0.66 %	0.84 %	1.11 %	1.40 %
As % of Taxable Value	0.19 %	0.27 %	0.37 %	0.57 %	0.74 %
As % of Fair Market Value	0.13 %	0.19 %	0.25 %	0.40 %	0.52 %
Outstanding general obligation debt (as of 12/31/2025)	\$847,360,000				
Debt Ratios:					
Per capita (2025 estimate - 3,553,000)	\$238				
As % of State Personal Income (2025 estimate - \$244,798,000,000)	0.35%				
As % of Taxable Value (2024 actual - \$575,728,549,426)	0.15%				
As % of Fair Market Value (2024 actual - \$827,569,506,763)	0.10%				

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

The ratios of debt service expenditures to General Fund expenditures and to all governmental fund type expenditures (excluding Trust Lands) for the last five Fiscal Years are shown below:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (dollars in thousands)				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Fund Expenditures	\$12,924,757	\$12,493,247	\$11,769,561	\$10,729,051	\$ 9,647,977
Debt Service Expenditures	\$ 495,522	\$ 419,786	\$ 454,036	\$ 464,627	\$ 440,050
Ratio of Debt Service Expenditures to General Fund Expenditures	3.83%	3.36%	3.86%	4.33%	4.56%
Total All Governmental Funds Expenditures	\$24,008,747	\$22,565,119	\$20,626,142	\$19,259,089	\$18,017,106
Ratio of Debt Service Expenditures to All Governmental Fund Expenditures	2.06%	1.86%	2.20%	2.41%	2.44%

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

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DEBT AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE BUILDING OWNERSHIP AUTHORITY

State Building Ownership Authority

The State Building Ownership Authority (the “Authority”) is empowered, among other things, to issue its bonds (with the prior approval of the Legislature) to finance the acquisition and construction of facilities to be leased to State agencies and their affiliated entities from rentals paid out of budget appropriations or other available funds for the lessee agencies, which in the aggregate will be sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Authority’s bonds and to maintain, operate and insure the facilities. The Authority is comprised of three members: the Governor or designee, the State Treasurer and the Chair of the State Building Board. The State Building Ownership Authority Act (Title 63B, Chapter 1, Part 3, of the *Utah Code* the “Building Ownership Act”) directs DFCM to construct and maintain any facilities acquired or constructed for the Authority.

No Defaulted Authority Bonds or Failures by the State to Renew Lease. As of December 31, 2025, the Authority has \$229.290 million of lease revenue bonds outstanding and has never failed to pay when due the principal of and interest on its bonded indebtedness and other payment obligation related thereto. As of December 31, 2025, the State has never failed to renew an annually renewable lease with the Authority.

Statutory Legal Borrowing Debt Capacity of the Authority

The Authority may not issue any bonds or other obligations under the Building Ownership Act in an amount which would exceed the difference between (i) the total outstanding indebtedness of the State (exclusive of certain State highway bonds specified under the Building Ownership Act) and (ii) 1.5 percent of the fair market value of the taxable property of the State. Under this formula, the Authority’s debt capacity is reduced as non-excluded State general obligation bonds are issued. As of December 31, 2025, the legal debt limit and additional debt incurring capacity of the Authority are calculated as follows (*in thousands*):

Fair Market Value of Ad Valorem Taxable Property ¹	\$ 827,569,507
Fees in Lieu of Ad Valorem Taxable Property ²	15,252,798
Total Fair Market Value of Taxable Property ¹	<u>\$ 842,822,305</u>
1.5 % Debt Limit Amount	\$ 12,642,335
Less: Outstanding State General Obligation Debt (Net) ³	(897,049)
Less: Authority’s Outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds (Net) ³	(240,425)
Less: Long-term contract liabilities ⁴	(162,936)
Plus: Statutorily Exempt State General Obligation Highway Debt (Net) ³	744,904
Authority’s Estimated Additional Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>\$ 12,086,829</u>

(1) Based on 2024 taxable values. See *Property Tax Matters—Taxable Value Compared with Fair Market Value of All Taxable Property in the State*.

(2) Based on 2024 “aged based” values. For purposes of calculating debt incurring capacity only, the value of all motor vehicles and state-assessed commercial vehicles (which value is determined by dividing the uniform fee revenue by 1.5 percent) is added to the fair market value of the taxable property in the State.

(3) Includes unamortized original issue bond premium that was treated as principal for purposes of calculating the applicable statutory debt limit.

(4) In the opinion of the State Auditor, the State has other long-term liabilities consisting of unused vacation leave for employees of \$162.936 million which financial obligations may be considered as general obligation debt of the State. Although no final legal determination has been made, for purposes of limits calculations, this amount will be applied against the State’s Constitutional Debt Limit.

Source: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division *Annual Statistical Report*; and the 2025 ACFR

The State’s Limited Lease Obligation. The Building Ownership Act provides generally that bonds issued by the Authority are payable only from lease payments received by the Authority for the facilities constructed or acquired thereunder, and that, if the rentals paid by a lessee State agency to the Authority are insufficient to pay the principal and interest on such bonds, the Governor may request the Legislature to appropriate additional funds to that agency for the payment of increased rentals. *The Legislature may, but is not required to, make such an appropriation. Bonds issued pursuant to authorizing legislation of this type are sometimes referred to herein as “State Lease Revenue Bonds.”*

Debt Issuance. Current Lease Revenue Obligation Bonds Outstanding. Under the State Facilities Master Lease Program, no debt service reserve fund is created for any Bonds issued pursuant to the Indenture of Trust, assignment of State Facilities Master Lease Agreement and Security Agreement, dated as of September 1, 1994, as amended and supplemented (the “Authority Indenture”) between the Authority and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (as successor in interest to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.), as trustee, and the State Facilities Master Lease Agreement, dated as of September 1, 1994, as amended and supplemented, between the Authority and the State acting through DFCM. *Under this program, all bonds are issued on a parity basis and are cross-collateralized by the facilities subject to the lien of the Authority Indenture and the respective Mortgage, Security Agreement and Assignment of Rent.*

Bonds issued under the State Facilities Master Lease Program are not classified as State Moral Obligation Bonds as defined in State Moral Obligation Bonds. However, such Bonds are considered to be State Lease Revenue Bonds.

Outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds of the State Building Ownership Authority

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority has the following State Lease Revenue Bonds outstanding under the State Facilities Master Lease Program:

Outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds (in thousands)				
Series ¹	Purpose	Original Principal Amount	Final Maturity Date	Current Principal Outstanding
2024	Refunding/DABS Facilities ²	\$ 97,155	May 15, 2044	\$ 85,320
2022	DABS Facilities	\$ 42,675	May 15, 2042	41,270
2020	DABS Facilities	\$ 18,865	May 15, 2039	15,340
2018	Provo Courts/DABS Facilities	\$ 18,465	May 15, 2039	14,480
2016	Provo Courts/DABS Facility	\$ 98,150	May 15, 2038	71,175
2012A	Refunding	\$ 15,610	May 15, 2027	1,705
Total principal amount of outstanding State Lease Revenue Bonds ³				<u>\$ 229,290</u>

- (1) All bonds are rated “Aa1” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., and “AA+” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services. No municipal bond rating has been requested from Fitch Ratings.
- (2) Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services (DABS).
- (3) For accounting purposes, the total unamortized bond premium is \$11.135 million (as of December 31, 2025), which together with current debt outstanding of \$229.290 million results in total outstanding net direct debt of \$240.425 million.

Source: Office of State Treasurer

Authorized Lease Revenue Bonds and Future Bonds Issuance. Notwithstanding the legal debt issuing capacity of the Authority discussed in this section under Statutory Legal Borrowing Debt Capacity of the Authority, the Authority may only issue Lease Revenue Bonds for facilities authorized by the Legislature.

The 2025 General Legislative Session authorized \$85 million of lease revenue bonds, the proceeds of which will be used by DFCM to finance a warehouse facility and clubhouse for the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services. The Legislature may authorize additional lease revenue bonds in future fiscal years; however, the amounts and timing of any such issuances are not known as of the date of this CONTINUING DISCLOSURE MEMORANDUM.

The State has created the State Store Land Acquisition and Building Construction Fund that may be used in the future to fund the construction of new State liquor stores similar to the facilities being financed with the 2024 Bonds.

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Debt Service Schedule of Outstanding Lease Revenue Bonds (State Building Ownership Authority) By Fiscal Year ¹

Year Ending June 30	Series 2024 \$97,155,000		Series 2022 \$42,675,000		Series 2020 \$18,865,000		Series 2018 \$18,465,000	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 13,285,000	\$ 4,266,000	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 2,063,500	\$ 845,000	\$ 471,200	\$ 785,000	\$ 551,900
2027	14,515,000	3,601,750	1,760,000	1,979,500	890,000	428,950	825,000	512,650
2028	15,630,000	2,876,000	1,850,000	1,891,500	935,000	384,450	865,000	471,400
2029	15,195,000	2,094,500	1,940,000	1,799,000	985,000	337,700	905,000	428,150
2030	13,785,000	1,334,750	2,045,000	1,702,000	1,030,000	288,450	940,000	391,950
2031	740,000	645,500	2,140,000	1,599,750	1,060,000	257,550	980,000	354,350
2032	685,000	608,500	2,245,000	1,492,750	1,095,000	225,750	1,010,000	324,950
2033	725,000	574,250	2,360,000	1,380,500	1,130,000	192,900	1,035,000	294,650
2034	760,000	538,000	2,480,000	1,262,500	1,160,000	159,000	1,085,000	253,250
2035	795,000	500,000	2,605,000	1,138,500	1,190,000	124,200	1,125,000	209,850
2036	835,000	460,250	2,735,000	1,008,250	1,220,000	100,400	1,175,000	164,850
2037	875,000	418,500	2,865,000	871,500	1,240,000	76,000	1,210,000	126,663
2038	925,000	374,750	3,005,000	728,250	1,270,000	51,200	1,250,000	87,338
2039	965,000	328,500	2,680,000	578,000	1,290,000	25,800	1,290,000	45,150
2040	1,015,000	280,250	2,815,000	444,000	—	—	—	—
2041	1,065,000	229,500	2,960,000	303,250	—	—	—	—
2042	1,120,000	176,250	3,105,000	155,250	—	—	—	—
2043	1,175,000	120,250	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044	1,230,000	61,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>\$ 85,320,000</u>	<u>\$ 19,489,000</u>	<u>\$ 41,270,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,398,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,123,550</u>	<u>\$ 14,480,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,217,101</u>

Year Ending June 30	Series 2016 \$98,150,000		Series 2012A \$15,610,000	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 4,650,000	\$ 2,087,906	\$ 1,135,000	\$ 51,150
2027	4,750,000	1,983,281	570,000	17,100
2028	4,850,000	1,864,531	—	—
2029	5,000,000	1,731,156	—	—
2030	5,150,000	1,581,156	—	—
2031	5,300,000	1,426,656	—	—
2032	5,450,000	1,267,656	—	—
2033	5,625,000	1,104,156	—	—
2034	5,775,000	935,406	—	—
2035	5,950,000	762,156	—	—
2036	6,150,000	583,656	—	—
2037	6,325,000	399,156	—	—
2038	6,200,000	201,500	—	—
2039	—	—	—	—
2040	—	—	—	—
2041	—	—	—	—
2042	—	—	—	—
2043	—	—	—	—
2044	—	—	—	—
Totals	<u>\$ 71,175,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,928,372</u>	<u>\$ 1,705,000</u>	<u>\$ 68,250</u>

(Table continues on next page.)

Year Ending June 30	State Facilities Master Lease Program Totals		
	Principal	Interest	Debt Service
2026	\$ 22,380,000	\$ 9,491,656	\$ 31,871,656
2027	23,310,000	8,523,231	31,833,231
2028	24,130,000	7,487,881	31,617,881
2029	24,025,000	6,390,506	30,415,506
2030	22,950,000	5,298,306	28,248,306
2031	10,220,000	4,283,806	14,503,806
2032	10,485,000	3,919,606	14,404,606
2033	10,875,000	3,546,456	14,421,456
2034	11,260,000	3,148,156	14,408,156
2035	11,665,000	2,734,706	14,399,706
2036	12,115,000	2,317,406	14,432,406
2037	12,515,000	1,891,819	14,406,819
2038	12,650,000	1,443,038	14,093,038
2039	6,225,000	977,450	7,202,450
2040	3,830,000	724,250	4,554,250
2041	4,025,000	532,750	4,557,750
2042	4,225,000	331,500	4,556,500
2043	1,175,000	120,250	1,295,250
2044	1,230,000	61,500	1,291,500
Totals	<u>\$ 229,290,000</u>	<u>\$ 63,224,273</u>	<u>\$ 292,514,273</u>

- (1) This table reflects the Authority's debt service schedule for its lease revenue bonds for the fiscal year shown. This information is based on payments (cash basis) falling due in that particular fiscal year.

Source: Office of State Treasurer

Revenue Bonds and Notes

State of Utah Recapitalization Revenue Bonds. The State Bonding Commission is authorized, with prior approval of the Legislature, to issue “recapitalization” revenue bonds of the State to provide funds for certain of the State’s revolving loan funds. Such State revenue bonds are secured principally by the payments on certain bonds, notes and other obligations owned by the State through such funds and by debt service reserve funds, and constitute “State Moral Obligation Bonds,” but are not applied against the general obligation borrowing capacity of the State. As of the date of this continuing disclosure memorandum the State does not have any recapitalization revenue bonds outstanding.

Other State-Related Entities’ Revenue Debt. Various State-related entities have outstanding bonds and notes payable solely from certain specified revenues. None of these bond or note issues are general obligations of the State and, therefore, such bonds or notes are not applied against the general obligation borrowing capacity of the State. The majority of the State’s revenue bonds and notes are issued by the State Board of Regents (student loans and various capital projects for colleges and universities). For a detailed report and description of the various revenue bonds and notes issued by State-related entities, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 10. Long-term Liabilities – C. Revenue Bonds, and Note G – Notes Payable/Annuities Payable.

Lease Obligations

The State implemented GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This new accounting standard reclassified previously capitalized software to be determined as a SBITA. The State implemented GASB No. 87, *Leases* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This new accounting standard reclassified various assets associated with capital leases designations to ‘lease assets’.

The State leases office buildings and office, computer equipment, and participates in SBITAs. Although the lease terms vary, most leases are subject to annual appropriations from the Legislature to continue the lease obligations. If a legislative appropriation is reasonably assured, long-term leases are considered noncancellable for financial reporting purposes.

Primary government’s total lease payments including principal and interest for fiscal year 2025 were \$22.462 million and \$4.036 million for software liabilities payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments of the State’s leases for the primary government for fiscal year 2025 totaled \$192.162 million and \$8.765 million for software subscriptions. Principal and interest payments for primary government and discretely presented component unit units are scheduled through fiscal years 2060 and 2095, respectively:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Lease Principal and Interest Requirements (expressed in thousands)		Total Amount Required
	Principal	Interest	
Primary Government ¹	\$ 232,819	\$ 27,382	\$ 260,201
Discretely presented component unit ²	334,182	239,714	573,896

(1) Principal and interest requirements for Primary Government includes leases and software subscriptions.

(2) Principal and interest requirements for discretely presented component unit Units includes leases and software subscriptions.

For detailed information regarding leases, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 9. Lease Commitments.

State Guaranty of General Obligation School Bonds

Under the School District Bond Guaranty (the “Guaranty Act”) which took effect on January 1, 1997, the full faith and credit, and unlimited taxing power of the State is pledged to guaranty full and timely payment of the principal of and interest on general obligation bonds (“Guaranteed Bonds”) issued by eligible boards of education of State school districts (“Eligible School Boards”). The Guaranty Act is intended to reduce borrowing costs for Eligible School Boards by providing credit enhancement for Guaranteed Bonds.

In the event an Eligible School Board is unable to make the scheduled debt service payments on its Guaranteed Bonds, the State is required to make such payments in a timely manner. For this purpose, the State may use any of its available moneys, seek a short-term loan from the Permanent School Fund or issue its short-term general obligation notes. The Eligible School Board remains liable to the State for any such payments on Guaranteed Bonds. The State may seek reimbursement for such payments (plus interest and penalties) by intercepting State financial aid intended for the Eligible School Board. The Guaranty Act also contains provisions to compel the Eligible School Board to levy a tax sufficient to reimburse the State for such payments.

The State Superintendent of Schools (the “State Superintendent”) is responsible for monitoring the financial condition of each local school board in the State and reporting, at least annually, his or her conclusions to the Governor, the Legislature and the State Treasurer. The State Superintendent must report immediately to the Governor and the State Treasurer any circumstances suggesting that a local school board will be unable to pay when due its debt service obligations (a “Report”) and recommend a course of remedial action. As of December 31, 2025, the State has not been requested to make payments on any Guaranteed Bonds and has not received a Report from the State Superintendent.

As of December 31, 2025, the State will have at least \$3.568 billion principal amount outstanding of Guaranteed Bonds. Currently, the Guaranteed Bond program's annual principal and interest payments are scheduled through fiscal year 2045 (for fiscal year 2026 the program's annual principal and interest payments total \$445.911 million). The State cannot predict the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed in this year or in future years; no limitation is currently imposed by the Guaranty Act.

For additional information see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 16. Litigation, Contingencies, and Commitments – B. Contingencies. 5. The Utah School Bond Guaranty Act.

State Moral Obligation Bonds

Bonds issued by the State Board of Regents, recapitalization revenue bonds issued by the State Bonding Commission and certain qualifying bonds of the Utah Charter School Finance Authority may be secured by a pledge pursuant to which a designated official will certify to the Governor on or before December 1 of each year the amount, if any, necessary to restore a capital reserve or debt service reserve fund to its required amount. In the case of revenue bonds issued to finance a capital project for an institution of higher education, if so pledged, the chairman of the State Board of Regents will certify to the Governor on or before December 1 of each year any projected shortfall in revenues necessary to make debt service payments in the forthcoming calendar year. Upon receipt of such a certification, the Governor may, but is not required to, then request from the Legislature an appropriation of the amount so certified. In the case of revenue bonds issued to finance a capital project for a qualifying charter school, if so pledged, an officer of the Utah Charter School Finance Authority will certify to the Governor on or before December 1 of each year the amount, if any, required to restore the amount on deposit in the debt service reserve fund of such qualifying charter school to the debt service reserve fund requirement. Upon receipt of such a certification the Governor shall then request from the Legislature an appropriation of the amount so certified. In all cases, the Legislature is under no legal obligation to make any appropriation requested by the Governor. Bonds issued with such pledge are referred to herein as "State Moral Obligation Bonds."

For additional information regarding State Moral Obligation Bonds, see the following referenced sections of the State's 2025 ACFR, and those of this CONTINUING DISCLOSURE MEMORANDUM.

State Board of Regents. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 10. Long-term Liabilities – C. Revenue Bonds, and Note 20. Subsequent Events.

Utah Charter School Finance Authority. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 10. Long-term Liabilities – D. Conduit Debt Obligations, and Note 16. Litigation, Contingencies, and Commitments – B. Contingencies – 6. The Charter School Credit Enhancement Program.

See also Revenue Bonds and Notes.

As of the date of this CONTINUING DISCLOSURE MEMORANDUM, the Governor has not received any default certification with respect to the State Moral Obligation Bonds from any of these agencies.

No Defaulted Bonds or Failures by State to Renew Lease

As of the date of this CONTINUING DISCLOSURE MEMORANDUM, the State has never failed to pay when due the principal of and interest on its bonded indebtedness and other payment obligations related thereto. Additionally, the State has never failed to renew, or defaulted on any payments due under, any annually renewable lease with the Authority.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE OF UTAH

Discussion and Analysis of Financial Statements and Recent Developments

For recent developments, fiscal year 2025 highlights, financial analyses, economic outlook and a review of fiscal year 2025's budget, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The State's first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on March 6, 2020. As of the end of April 2022, Utah's cumulative detected case total was 932,253 and the cumulative confirmed COVID-19 death total was 4,747. On a per capita basis, Utah ranks 8th among all states in highest cumulative infection rate at about 280 per thousand Utahns, and 48th among all states in cumulative death rate at about 1.4 per thousand Utahns. As of May 4, 2022 Utah's seven-day average case count was approximately 380 (compared to over 10,000 in early 2022), with a seven-day average hospitalization count of 51.7 (compared to over 800 in early 2022).

State Actions. During the initial onset of the pandemic, Utah did not impose a mandatory statewide shelter in place order. However, various COVID-19 mitigation and suppression policies were implemented, such as remote learning for K-12 and higher education students, travel limitations, limitations on public gatherings and business restrictions for high-contact industries. In March of 2022, the state implemented a "steady state" response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Key changes accompanying the "steady state" response include closing state-sponsored community COVID-19 testing sites, reducing operating hours of the State's COVID-19 hotline and discontinuing the state-operated monoclonal antibody infusion site. Given the widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines and boosters, the state is making these changes to bring the COVID-19 response more in line with responses to other infectious diseases. These changes will encourage individuals to seek care

for COVID-19 through their traditional healthcare providers and allow public health staff and resources to focus on other chronic and serious issues that challenge the health of Utahns. While this step is an important move forward, the state recognizes there will likely be times when COVID-19 response efforts need to ramp up again, or specific recommendations will be provided to populations and communities based on their risk level.

Budget and Legislative Changes. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the state was in a strong fiscal and economic position as COVID-19. Between 2009 and 2020, the state and the nation experienced the longest, sustained economic expansion in modern history. The state created over 400,000 jobs, and unemployment dropped to what at the time were historic lows. These conditions, along with numerous forms of federal stimulus, enabled Utah to respond to potential COVID-19 budget challenges quickly and successfully. Over the spring and summer of 2020, Utah held multiple special legislative sessions, during which various COVID-19 response task forces were created, federal stimulus funds were authorized for expenditure, and various budget flexibilities were granted, among other actions. Ultimately, the state closed Fiscal Year 2020 with a \$95 million revenue surplus, relative to final adopted estimates. During the 2021 General Legislative Session, COVID-19 related federal grant funding was reauthorized, and legislation providing for the termination of certain emergency powers and public health orders related to the COVID-19 pandemic was passed and later enacted (House Bill 294 *Pandemic Emergency Powers Amendments*). During the First Special Legislative Session of 2021, over \$500 million in federal funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was appropriated and legislation prohibiting an institution of higher education from imposing face coverings requirements after spring semester of 2021 was passed and later enacted (House Bill 1007 *Face Covering Requirements*), as well as a state grant program designed to leverage a combination of state and sub-state ARPA relief funds to support local projects (House Bill 1004 *COVID-19 Grant Program Amendments*). During the 2022 General Session, over \$900 million in additional ARPA funding was appropriated, along with federal grant reauthorizations, and legislative actions that exclude state facilities from local public health restrictions (House Bill 182 *Local Health Department Order Amendments*) and legislation that increases criminal penalties for assault or threat of violence against an employee of a health facility (House Bill 32 *Health Care Worker Protection Amendments*) were passed and later signed by the governor. During the 2023 General Session, the state transitioned its economic updates to focus on the post COVID-19 economic environment. Current and other liabilities decreased 4.25 percent primarily due to a decrease of \$220.779 million in unearned revenue as the state spent COVID-19 related revenue received in prior periods. Federal contracts and grants decreased as the result of a decrease in one time federal funding from 2021 ARPA of \$332.774 million received in fiscal year 2022; and an increase in COVID-19 funding to programs such as Child Care, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and Deeply Affordable Housing program totaling \$217 million. Another factor in the decrease of federal contracts and grants revenue is the completion of the COVID-19 pandemic era of free breakfast and lunch offered through the Child Nutrition Program funded by the CARES Act in fiscal year 2022. Overall, total General Fund expenditures increased \$1.041 billion as the state responded to a growing economy and an increase in public demand for government services through the COVID-19 pandemic recovery. During the 2024 General Session, the state continued to concentrate on the post COVID-19 economic environment. Current and other liabilities decreased 4.71 percent, primarily due to a decrease of \$261.210 million in unearned revenue, resulting from the State spending COVID-19 related revenue received in prior periods. Total General Fund's federal contracts and grants decreased \$272.740 million as a result of a reduction in DWS expenses from the winding down of pandemic-era programs. Expenditures increased by \$723.686 million driven by the State's response to economic growth and increased demand for services during the COVID-19 recovery. Notable increases included \$538.300 million in Health and Human Services, mainly due to a \$427 million rise in Medicaid costs and \$55 million for Correctional Health Services; Natural Resources, expenditures rose by \$120.870 million, driven by an \$83 million increase in American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and a \$15 million rise in capital improvements for state parks. During the 2025 General Session, the State continued its transition away from pandemic-era funding. Current and other liabilities decreased as unearned revenue declined by \$184.015 million, primarily due to the State spending COVID-19-related revenue received in prior periods. Accounts receivable in the Income Tax Fund decreased by \$141.625 million, reflecting the continued reduction in COVID-19 funding. Federal contracts and grants decreased by \$59.796 million, largely attributable to a \$135.000 million reduction resulting from the conclusion of COVID-19-related child nutrition programs.

For additional information see, ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Management's Discussion and Analysis

Budgetary Procedures

Budgetary Procedures Act. The Budgetary Procedures Act, Title 63J, Chapter 1, of the *Utah Code* (the “Budget Act”) establishes the process whereby the Governor’s budget is prepared and prescribes the information to be included.

The Governor is required to submit a budget to the Legislature each year, including a plan of proposed changes to appropriations and estimated revenue for the next fiscal year.

The total appropriations requested for expenditures authorized by the budget must not exceed the estimated revenue from taxes, fees and all other sources for the next fiscal year.

The Budget Act applies to all moneys appropriated by the Legislature. No appropriation or any surplus of any appropriation may be diverted from the department, agency, institution or division for which it was appropriated. Appropriated moneys generally may not be transferred from one item of appropriation to any other item of appropriation without legislative approval.

Unexpended Balances. Except for certain funds detailed in the Budget Act or funds that may be exempted by the annual appropriations act, the Director of the Division of Finance must, at the end of each fiscal year, close out all balances to the proper fund or account.

Budgetary Controls. The Director of the Division of Finance is required to exercise accounting control over all State departments, institutions and agencies other than the Legislature and legislative committees. The Director of the Division of Finance must require the head of each department to submit, not later than May 15, a budget (work program) for the next fiscal year that does not exceed legislative appropriations or other estimated funding.

State Funds And Accounting

The Division of Finance maintains its accounting records in accordance with State law and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Funds are accounted for and reported in the following categories: governmental funds; proprietary funds; and fiduciary funds. Governmental funds include the General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, debt service funds, and permanent funds. Proprietary funds include enterprise and internal service funds. Fiduciary funds include pension or other employee benefit trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. Fund reporting in the financial statements for governmental funds focuses on major funds as defined by GAAP and promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The State reports the following major governmental funds: the General Fund, the Income Tax Fund, the Transportation Fund, the Transportation Investment Fund and the Trust Lands Fund. The State's nonmajor governmental funds include other special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and debt service funds. The nonmajor special revenue funds account for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes. Examples include tobacco settlement moneys, environmental activities, crime victim reparations and rural development programs. For further information on State funds and accounting, including a description of each of the major governmental funds, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

State Tax System

The State's tax revenues are derived primarily from sales and use taxes, individual income taxes, motor fuel taxes, corporate franchise (business income) taxes, and numerous smaller sources, including excise taxes on cable/satellite, insurance premiums, beer, cigarettes and tobacco, severance taxes, investment income, state liquor and wine store profits, and numerous court and business regulation fees. These fees and taxes are regulated by the Legislature. In addition to the State's tax system, counties, cities and towns have authority to levy and collect sales and use taxes and property taxes. School districts, some special service areas, and some local districts have the authority to levy and collect property taxes.

Individual Income Taxes. The State is one of 42 states that impose an individual income tax. Taxpayers' income for tax year 2024 is subject to a single rate of 4.55 percent of federal adjusted gross income. A tax credit based on federal deductions and a Utah personal exemption is available but phases out depending upon the taxpayer's income and filing status. For additional information regarding certain Fiscal Years income tax revenues see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Statistical Section – Schedule B–1, Revenue Base; Schedule B–3, Revenue Payers–Personal Income Tax; and Schedule B–4, Personal Income Tax Rates.

Business Taxes. A multi-state company's tax liability is determined by apportionment of federal taxable income by its payroll, property and sales values in the State compared to elsewhere. There are various types of apportionment that corporations are either legally bound to, or may choose, depending on industry type. During the State's 2025 General Session, the Legislature enacted H.B. 106, which reduced the corporate income tax rate from 4.55 percent to 4.50 percent, subject to exceptions and credits with a minimum tax of \$100.

Sales and Use Tax. In general, State sales taxes are imposed based on retail sales or use of tangible personal property, admissions, meals, utility services, general services on tangible personal property, hotel and motel accommodations, and certain other items. Use tax also applies to goods shipped to the State for use, storage, or other consumption, goods purchased outside of the State for use, storage, or other consumption in the State, and services subject to tax but performed outside the State for use, storage, or other consumption in the State. The State sales and use tax rate on grocery items is 3.00 percent (when including the 1.25 percent local option), residential fuels rate is \$0.385 per gallon (effective January 1, 2025) and the general sales tax rate is 4.85 percent.

The State requires its largest sales taxpayers (with annual liabilities of more than \$50,000) to pay on a monthly basis. All others remit the sales tax collected on a quarterly or annual basis. Monthly sales taxpayers receive a 1.31 percent discount on State and local sales taxes collected. This requirement has served to reduce the volatility of the State's cash flows, with over 90 percent of sales and use taxes now remitted on a monthly basis. For additional information regarding sales tax information, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Statistical Section – Schedule B–1, Revenue Base; and Schedule B–2, Revenue Payers by Industry–Taxable Sales, Services and Use Tax Purchases.

Additional Taxes and Fees. The State collects a number of additional significant taxes and fees, including, but not limited to: an unemployment compensation tax, which is used to finance benefits paid to unemployed workers; a workers' compensation insurance premium tax, which is used to pay workers' compensation benefits; and various highway users' taxes, which are used for highway and road related purposes. Other taxes and fees collected by the State include excise taxes on cable/satellite, insurance premiums, severance taxes, a cigarette and tobacco tax, an environmental surcharge, a waste tire fee, and fish and game license fees. Other State revenue sources include profits from state liquor and wine stores, court and license fees and other fees collected by colleges, universities and State departments. For additional information regarding tax collection results and forecasts for Fiscal Years 2025 and 2026 tax collections, see State Revenues and Collections.

Contingent Liabilities and Tax Credits

The State has made commitments and has incurred contingent liabilities and commitments, including tax credits, cash rebates, grants and other obligations. Certain of these could require significant payments by the State. For an in depth discussion, see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 15. Tax Abatements and Note 16. Litigation, Contingencies, and Commitments.

Federal Funding Cuts

Pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (the “BCA”), cuts to federal programs necessary to reduce federal spending to levels specified in the BCA (known as “sequestration”) were ordered in federal fiscal years ending September 30, 2013, through 2021 and were subsequently extended through September 30, 2030. These reductions include cuts to the subsidy payments to be made to issuers of Build America Bonds (“BABs”) and various other federal expenditures.

The State does not anticipate any reductions in subsidy payments or other federal grants related to its general obligation or lease revenue bonds, as it does not hold any bond series eligible for such subsidies.

Investment Of Funds

Investment of Operating Funds; The State Money Management Act. The State Money Management Act, Title 51, Chapter 7, of the *Utah Code* (the “MM Act”) governs the investment of all public funds held by public treasurers in the State. The State is currently complying with all of the provisions of the MM Act for all State operating funds.

The Utah Public Treasurers’ Investment Fund. A significant portion of State funds are invested in the Utah Public Treasurers’ Investment Fund (“PTIF”). The PTIF is a local government investment fund established in 1981 and managed by the State Treasurer. The PTIF invests to ensure safety of principal, liquidity and a competitive rate of return. All moneys transferred to the PTIF are promptly invested in securities authorized by the MM Act. Safekeeping and audit controls for all investments owned by the PTIF must comply with the MM Act. See ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 3. Deposits and Investments, and Note 4. Investment Pool.

State Revenues and Collections

The State receives revenues from three principal sources: taxes, including sales and use, individual income, business, motor and special fuel, and other miscellaneous taxes; federal grants-in-aid; and miscellaneous charges and receipts, including licenses, permits and fees, profits from state liquor stores, the State’s share of mineral royalties, bonuses on federal land, and other miscellaneous revenues. The following financial summaries have been extracted from the State’s ACFR.

	State Revenues ¹									
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (<i>dollars in thousands</i>)									
	2025	% ²	2024	% ²	2023	% ²	2022	% ²	2021	% ²
Taxes	\$ 13,575,412	55.8	\$ 12,878,344	55.4	\$ 13,010,005	56.2	\$ 13,088,081	57.8	\$ 10,708,868	56.3
Federal contracts and grants	7,042,475	29.0	6,859,413	29.5	7,273,641	31.4	7,366,055	32.5	6,223,486	32.7
All other misc. revenues	3,687,302	15.2	3,497,561	15.1	2,880,663	12.4	2,186,836	9.7	2,092,887	11.0
Total all funds	<u>\$ 24,305,189</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,318</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 23,164,309</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 22,640,972</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$ 19,025,241</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(1) Includes all governmental fund types except Trust Lands.

(2) Percentage of total Governmental Fund Revenue.

Source: Office of State Treasurer

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The following summary tables which have been prepared by the State Treasurer's Office have been extracted from the State's audited ACFR, but the summaries themselves have not been audited. Those prepared by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst have not have been independently audited.

Revenues by Source
All Governmental Fund Types ¹
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 *(in thousands)*

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Taxes:					
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 4,666,974	\$ 4,527,203	\$ 4,417,953	\$ 4,201,118	\$ 3,569,706
Individual Income Tax	6,685,439	6,243,189	6,510,385	6,814,382	5,451,297
Corporate Tax	952,294	902,927	894,682	960,035	687,791
Motor and Special Fuels Tax	680,383	639,781	608,170	577,407	560,763
Other Taxes	590,322	565,244	578,815	535,139	439,311
Total Taxes	13,575,412	12,878,344	13,010,005	13,088,081	10,708,868
Other Revenues:					
Federal Contracts and Grants ²	7,042,475	6,859,413	7,273,641	7,366,055	6,223,486
Charges for Services/Royalties	1,726,507	1,550,803	1,280,498	1,161,139	1,070,764
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	339,807	299,816	262,371	246,782	237,702
Federal Mineral Lease	88,631	84,283	137,559	75,616	49,039
Investment Income	703,822	748,434	492,119	(59,331)	88,567
Miscellaneous and Other	828,535	814,225	708,116	762,630	646,815
Total Other Revenues	10,729,777	10,356,974	10,154,304	9,552,891	8,316,373
Total Revenues	\$ 24,305,189	\$ 23,235,318	\$ 23,164,309	\$ 22,640,972	\$ 19,025,241

(1) Includes all governmental fund types, except Trust Lands.

(2) In fiscal year 2025, federal contracts and grants increased primarily in the General Fund due to four key factors: \$107.4 million in Public Safety for FEMA COVID-19 and disaster recovery reimbursements and water infrastructure projects; \$26.8 million in Health and Human Services for rising Medicaid costs; \$12.1 million in Environmental Quality for Utah Lake preservation and other federal grants; and \$13.4 million in Natural Resources for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, watershed restoration, and ARPA funding for secondary water metering. In fiscal year 2024, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease of \$272.740 million as a result of Department of Workforce Services (DWS) expenses from the winding down of pandemic-era programs and a decrease of \$141.488 million due to a decrease in COVID-19 related grants and federal expenditures. In fiscal year 2023, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease in one time federal funding from ARPA of 2021 of \$332.774 million received in fiscal year 2022 and an increase of \$217 million in COVID-19 funding to different state programs. In fiscal year 2022, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and COVID-19 relief funding from American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021. The major contributors of this increase are the General Fund with an increase of \$827.773 million or 16.17 percent and the Income Tax Fund increased of \$337.286 million or 53.03 percent. In fiscal year 2021, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and homeless programs and COVID-19 relief funding from the CARES Act, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Sources: Office of State Treasurer

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The following table represents revenue collections for the last five fiscal years. The table also provides estimates, on a cash basis, of revenue collections for fiscal years 2026 and 2027.

Fiscal Year Revenue Collections

	Nominal Revenue (dollars in millions)							Annual Percentage Change					
	2027 (f)	2026 (r)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2026-27	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
Sales and use tax	\$3,306.0	\$3,205.9	\$3,412.5	\$3,315.6	\$3,262.8	\$3,098.5	\$ 2,625.3	3.1	(6.1)	2.9	1.6	5.3	18.0
Earmarked sales and use tax	1,694.3	1,644.3	1,264.5	1,226.1	1,194.7	1,088.3	929.3	3.0	30.0	3.1	2.6	9.8	17.1
Total sales and use tax	5,000.3 ¹	4,850.2	4,677.0	4,541.6	4,457.5	4,186.8	3,554.6	3.1	3.7	3.0	1.9	6.5	17.8
Cable/satellite excise tax	17.4	18.3	19.9	20.6	24.0	27.6	26.7	(4.9)	(7.9)	(3.4)	(14.2)	(13.1)	3.4
Liquor profits	96.0	97.4	100.5	113.3	136.3	134.7	123.7	(1.5)	(3.1)	(11.4)	(16.8)	1.2	8.9
Insurance premiums	262.5	250.0	235.5	212.1	192.1	179.8	157.4	5.0	6.2	11.0	10.4	6.9	14.2
Beer, cigarette and tobacco	67.6	72.0	78.3	87.7	93.9	99.5	103.1	(6.1)	(8.1)	(10.7)	(6.6)	(5.7)	(3.5)
Oil and gas severance tax	31.8	29.3	34.9	33.9	53.1	40.3	11.4	8.7	(16.0)	2.8	(36.1)	31.7	252.9
Metal severance tax	10.5	10.5	11.5	6.2	6.6	8.6	10.0	0.5	(9.3)	84.8	(5.5)	(23.6)	(13.9)
Investment income	90.2	136.8	193.5	288.0	225.2	22.9	10.3	(34.0)	(29.3)	(32.8)	27.9	882.0	123.3
General Fund (other)	140.3	135.8	119.7	115.1	109.9	113.3	109.7	3.3	13.4	4.1	4.7	(3.0)	3.3
Property and energy credit	(8.8)	(8.4)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(6.5)	(5.8)	(6.0)	4.9	5.2	14.9	6.5	12.0	(2.2)
Total General Fund	4,013.4 ¹	3,947.4	4,198.2 ¹	4,185.6	4,097.3	3,719.4	3,171.6	1.7	(6.0)	0.3	2.2	10.2	17.3
Total General Fund and earmarks	5,707.7 ¹	5,591.7	5,462.7 ¹	5,411.6	5,292.1	4,807.7	4,100.9	2.1	2.4	0.9	2.3	10.1	17.2
Individual income tax	7,026.0	6,705.7	6,607.4	6,214.5	6,432.1	6,771.9	6,110.5	4.8	1.5	6.3	(3.4)	(5.0)	10.8
Corporate taxes	717.5	640.2	948.5	883.4	869.9	937.0	742.7	12.1	(32.5)	7.4	1.6	(7.2)	26.2
Mineral production withholding	52.6	52.5	52.3	57.0	64.8	40.2	16.2	0.2	0.3	(8.2)	(12.2)	61.1	149.1
Income Tax Fund (other)	92.0	95.1	138.8	120.4	42.9	55.8	26.3	(3.3)	(31.4)	15.3	180.5	(23.1)	111.9
Total Income Tax Fund	7,888.1	7,493.5	7,747.0	7,275.3	7,409.8	7,805.0	6,895.7	5.3	(3.3)	6.5	(1.8)	(5.1)	13.2
Total General Fund and Income Tax Fund	11,901.5	11,440.9	11,945.2	11,460.8	11,507.2	11,524.4	10,067.3	4.0	(4.2)	4.2	(0.4)	(0.1)	14.5
Total General Fund and Income Tax Fund and earmarks	13,595.8	13,085.3	13,209.6	12,686.9	12,701.9	12,612.7	10,996.6	3.9	(0.9)	4.1	(0.1)	0.7	14.7
Motor fuel tax	479.5	496.9	480.1	446.0	422.8	399.3	379.5	(3.5)	3.5	7.6	5.5	5.9	5.2
Special fuel tax	203.5	210.3	206.2	196.9	182.0	173.9	172.0	(3.2)	2.0	4.7	8.2	4.7	1.1
Other	224.1	217.1	213.2	187.8	148.5	121.4	114.5	3.2	1.8	13.6	26.4	22.3	6.0
Total Transportation Fund	907.1	924.3	899.5	830.7	753.4	694.6	665.9	(1.9)	2.8	8.3	10.3	8.5	4.3
Mineral lease payments	83.4	82.5	91.0	87.1	140.8	77.8	50.5	1.1	(9.3)	4.5	(38.2)	81.0	54.2
Totals	12,892.0	12,447.7	12,935.6	12,378.6	12,401.4	12,296.8	10,783.8	3.6	(3.8)	4.5	(0.2)	0.9	14.0
Totals and earmarks	14,586.3	14,092.1	14,200.1	13,604.7	13,596.1	13,385.1	11,713.1	3.5	(0.8)	4.4	0.1	1.6	14.3

(f) forecast; (r) revised

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

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The following table summarizes revenues, expenditures and fund balances for the General Fund as reported in the State's audited financial statements by fiscal year. This information has been extracted from the State's audited financials statements for the last five fiscal years, however, the summaries have not been audited.

Revenues, Expenditures, and Fund Balances – General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (*dollars in thousands*)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:					
Federal Contracts and Grants ¹	\$ 5,721,061	\$ 5,557,294	\$ 5,830,034	\$ 5,945,597	\$ 5,117,824
Sales and Use Tax	3,554,097	3,458,181	3,377,229	3,207,116	2,711,382
Charges for Services	832,166	739,151	632,535	607,031	552,524
Other Taxes	483,073	468,117	463,726	446,509	385,635
Miscellaneous and Other	424,367	497,845	486,627	496,536	430,007
Federal Mineral Lease	88,631	84,283	137,559	75,616	49,039
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,254	28,048	25,119	24,367	25,635
Investment Income	270,301	376,965	286,414	(4,304)	27,415
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 11,404,950</u>	<u>\$ 11,209,884</u>	<u>\$ 11,239,243</u>	<u>\$ 10,798,468</u>	<u>\$ 9,299,461</u>
% change over previous year	1.7%	(0.3)%	4.1%	16.1%	27.0%
Expenditures	<u>\$ 12,924,757</u>	<u>\$ 12,493,247</u>	<u>\$ 11,769,561</u>	<u>\$ 10,729,051</u>	<u>\$ 9,647,977</u>
% change over previous year	3.5%	6.1%	9.7%	11.2%	19.4%
Fund Balance: ²					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans	\$ 40,499	\$ 30,442	\$ 18,150	\$ 5,703	\$ 6,272
Prepaid Items ³	77,388	17,925	163,936	38,683	209,933
Inventories ⁴	11,118	23,067	43,581	48,212	43,823
Restricted	180,015	286,445	363,660	117,384	85,032
Committed	2,546,245	2,381,591	1,835,230	1,692,944	1,181,796
Assigned	379,335	663,230	1,451,406	1,359,364	607,794
Unassigned	22,577	—	69,264	130,243	109,774
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,257,177</u>	<u>\$ 3,402,700</u>	<u>\$ 3,945,227</u>	<u>\$ 3,392,533</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,424</u>
% change over previous year	(4.3)%	(13.8)%	16.3%	51.2%	54.4%

- (1) In fiscal year 2025, federal contracts and grants increased primarily in the General Fund due to four key factors: \$107.4 million in Public Safety for FEMA COVID-19 and disaster recovery reimbursements and water infrastructure projects; \$26.8 million in Health and Human Services for rising Medicaid costs; \$12.1 million in Environmental Quality for Utah Lake preservation and other federal grants; and \$13.4 million in Natural Resources for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, watershed restoration, and ARPA funding for secondary water metering. In fiscal year 2024, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease of \$272.740 million as a result of DWS expenses from the winding down of pandemic-era programs. In fiscal year 2023, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease in one time federal funding from ARPA of 2021 of \$332.774 million received in fiscal year 2022 and an increase of \$217 million in COVID-19 funding to different state programs. In fiscal year 2022, federal contracts and grants increased \$827.773 million or 16.7 percent primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and COVID-19 relief funding from the American Rescue Act (ARPA) of 2021. In fiscal year 2021, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and homeless programs and COVID-19 relief funding from the CARES Act, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (2) The Fund Balance is derived from revenues, expenditures, transfers, and other financing sources and uses, which are not presented in this table, and the beginning fund balance from the prior fiscal year.
- (3) In fiscal year 2025, prepaid items increased primarily due to a \$57.571 million increase in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed. In fiscal year 2024, prepaid items decreased primarily due to a \$138 million decrease in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed. In fiscal year 2023, prepaid items increased primarily due to a \$140.790 million increase in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed. In fiscal year 2022 prepaid items decreased due to the decline in special relief funding. Prepaid Items increased in fiscal year 2021 by \$26.859 million related to advance payment of COVID-19 funds for software costs for distance learning.
- (4) Inventories increased in fiscal year 2021 by \$16.259 million related to the purchase of personal protective equipment in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

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Fund Balances

The following tables summarize the combined changes in fund balances and the fund balances for all governmental fund types reported in the State's audited financial statements by fiscal year. The information was extracted from the State's audited financial statements for the fiscal years 2021 through 2025, however the following summaries have not been audited.

Fund Balances – All Governmental Fund Types ¹

As of June 30 (in thousands)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
General	\$ 3,257,177	\$ 3,402,700	\$ 3,945,227	\$ 3,392,533	\$ 2,244,424
Special Revenue:					
Income Tax	2,556,381	2,879,539	3,763,665	3,698,729	2,435,735
Transportation	954,897	993,917	706,596	586,906	503,487
State Endowment	506,706	427,944	376,772	304,860	314,574
Rural Development	35,644	38,454	31,340	26,163	22,249
Utah Capital Investment Corp ²	34,619	39,570	—	—	—
Medicaid Expansion	341,064	324,062	297,978	197,844	158,920
Environmental Reclamation	42,519	55,569	53,384	53,523	47,678
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	234,199	306,169	209,866	134,239	94,528
Consumer Education ³	—	—	—	—	5,277
Crime Victim Reparation ³	—	—	—	—	8,112
Universal Telephone Services ⁴	—	5,061	12,178	15,848	16,812
Higher Education Student Success Endowment	333,571	307,491	—	—	—
Capital Projects:					
Transportation Investment	5,230,792	4,071,693	2,860,148	1,714,449	688,839
General Government	1,063,639	1,239,753	1,043,593	643,538	616,363
State Building Ownership Authority	1,982	1,945	1,989	1,989	5,148
Debt Service:					
General Government ⁵	149,616	190,358	230,099	20,675	20,333
State Building Ownership Authority	8,300	8,356	8,738	8,560	5,951
Total	<u>\$ 14,751,106</u>	<u>\$ 14,292,581</u>	<u>\$ 13,541,573</u>	<u>\$ 10,799,856</u>	<u>\$ 7,188,430</u>

- (1) Includes all governmental fund types, except Trust Lands. Fund balances as reported above have not been restated for any prior year adjustments.
- (2) Beginning fiscal year 2024, the Utah Capital Investment Corp (previously Utah Fund of Funds) is classified as a special revenue fund, whereas in the previous year, it was reported in the General Fund.
- (3) Beginning fiscal year 2022, Consumer Education and Crime Victim Reparation were aggregated within Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund Balance.
- (4) During fiscal year 2025, the State reclassified the Universal Telephone Services Fund, previously reported as a separate nonmajor special revenue fund, into the Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund column.
- (5) In fiscal year 2023, debt service fund balance increased due to additional appropriations for debt payoff purposes which did not come to fruition due to limitations in the ability to pay off the debt early. In the 2022 General Session HB002 appropriated \$310 million and HB003 cut appropriations by \$100 million for a net change of \$210 million.

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

Summary of Changes in Fund Balance – All Governmental Fund Types ¹

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (dollars in thousands)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues	\$ 24,305,189	\$ 23,235,318	\$ 23,164,309	\$ 22,640,972	\$ 19,025,241
% change over previous year	4.60%	0.31%	2.30%	19.00%	22.30%
Expenditures	(24,008,747)	(22,565,119)	(20,626,142)	(19,259,089)	(18,017,106)
% change over previous year	6.40%	9.40%	7.10%	6.90%	15.20%
Net other financing sources (uses) ²	174,986	(286,929)	140,420	181,894	269,956
Adjustment to beginning fund balance ³	(12,903)	367,739	63,130	47,649	1,513
Net change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 458,525</u>	<u>\$ 751,009</u>	<u>\$ 2,741,717</u>	<u>\$ 3,611,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,279,604</u>

- (1) Includes all governmental fund types, except Trust Lands.
- (2) Includes sale of capital assets, bond proceeds, net of any refunding issues, plus financing provided from capital leasing and net fund transfers. In addition, beginning balances are not reflected in this table.
- (3) In fiscal year 2025, the Environmental Reclamation Fund recorded a prior-period adjustment after the Department of Environmental Quality received a late invoice totaling \$12.903 million for contract expenses related to work performed in a prior period. In fiscal year 2024, the State made the following adjustments to the beginning fund balances: \$31.680 million to the General Fund, \$0.596 million to the Transportation Investment Fund, and \$335.463 million to Nonmajor Governmental Funds. The latter includes a \$282.570 million adjustment due to the Utah Board of Higher Education's change in reporting entity, as Senate Bill 146 from the 2023 General Session revoked the Board's authority to operate as a separate legal entity, effective July 1, 2023; a \$52.665 million adjustment resulting from the State's decision to report the main fund of the Capital Investment Corporation as a nonmajor special revenue fund, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, paragraph 54; and a \$228 thousand adjustment following a review of remaining balances in the debt service fund related to the 2010A Water Bonds. In fiscal year 2023, the State added a new blended component unit that resulted in an

increase in the beginning fund balance of \$63.710 million. The State also made a prior period adjustment related to the closing of the 2010C water bonds that resulted in a decrease of \$580 thousand. The fiscal year 2022 evaluation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (GASB 84) resulted in the recognition of \$47.357 million of funding maintained in the State controlled escrow accounts to the General Fund and a miscellaneous adjustment for non-major governmental funds of \$292 thousand for a total of \$47.649 million. During fiscal year 2021 GASB 84's implementation resulted in the restatement of beginning net position General Fund of \$367 thousand and Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund of \$1.146 million.

Sources: Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance and the 2025 ACFR

Expenditures and Appropriations

The following table summarizes expenditures by function for all government fund types as reported in the State's audited financial statements by fiscal year. This information has been extracted from the State's audited financials statements for the last five fiscal years, however, the summaries have not been audited.

Expenditures by Function – All Governmental Fund Types ¹
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 (*in thousands*)

Function	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Public Education	\$ 6,332,099	\$ 6,118,349	\$ 5,577,981	\$ 5,249,375	\$ 4,829,615
Environmental Quality ²	97,914	81,980	83,608	4,771,546	4,048,719
Transportation	1,710,022	1,420,977	1,238,165	1,131,668	1,206,786
Higher Education (Colleges and Universities)	1,802,593	1,817,311	1,517,586	1,319,456	1,267,376
Employment and Family Services	1,206,279	1,251,901	1,567,466	1,385,699	1,067,848
Health and Human Services ²	6,998,640	6,700,697	6,158,813	1,107,034	1,023,128
Debt Service	495,522	419,786	454,036	464,627	440,050
Capital Outlay	1,749,692	1,377,974	925,911	1,117,262	1,394,526
General Government	1,200,464	1,219,076	1,184,952	1,091,477	1,197,643
Public Safety	655,896	527,380	516,054	458,918	363,518
Corrections	495,565	441,627	430,889	377,325	341,174
Natural Resources	576,865	530,598	398,983	297,321	274,500
Courts	222,040	220,607	198,450	176,715	162,466
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	235,708	208,713	164,679	136,921	149,968
Higher Education – State Administration	139,441	148,389	133,320	114,235	182,070
Cultural and Community Engagement ³	90,007	79,754	75,249	59,510	67,719
Total Expenditures	<u>\$24,008,747</u>	<u>\$22,565,119</u>	<u>\$20,626,142</u>	<u>\$19,259,089</u>	<u>\$18,017,106</u>

(1) Includes all governmental fund types, except Trust Lands.

(2) In fiscal year 2023, Legislative action reorganized the Department of Health, previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line, and the Department of Human Services consolidating them into one department and renaming them as the Department of Health and Human Services.

(3) In fiscal year 2022, Legislative action renamed the Department of Heritage and Arts to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations; Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

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The following table represents legislative appropriations for fiscal years 2025 and 2026, extracted from the *Budget of the State of Utah and Related Appropriations*, a report produced annually by the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.

All Appropriations - Fiscal Years 2025 and 2026
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2025				Fiscal Year 2026	
	Appropriated	Supplemental	Revised	Percent Change	Appropriated	Percent Change
Sources of Finance						
Beginning Balance	\$ 9,420,248	\$ 6,360,716	\$ 15,780,964	67.50	\$ 13,361,321	(15.30)
Federal Funds	8,298,247	96,620	8,394,866	1.20	8,423,872	0.30
Federal Funds – CARES Act	9,180	(9,180)		(100.00)		
Federal Funds – ARPA		37,166	37,166			(100.00)
Income Tax Fund	2,369,139		2,369,139		2,439,842	3.00
Income Tax Fund, One-time	949,382	(115,497)	833,885	(12.20)	160,211	(80.80)
Income Tax Fund, Restricted					102,588	
Internal Service Funds	1,500	6,694	8,194	446.30		(100.00)
General Fund	4,101,291		4,101,291		3,914,042	(4.60)
General Fund, One-time	414,879	(77,576)	337,303	(18.70)	122,677	(63.60)
Dedicated Credits	3,316,778	65,485	3,382,264	2.00	3,415,156	1.00
Other Financing Sources	1,021,737	(153,650)	868,087	(15.00)	1,228,382	41.50
Capital Project Funds	164,753	25,525	190,278	15.50	130,233	(31.60)
Transfers	1,134,088	(83,366)	1,050,722	(7.40)	1,054,758	0.40
Transportation Fund	865,614		865,614		996,917	15.20
Transportation Fund, One-time	85,486	(22,870)	62,616	(26.80)	6,421	(89.70)
Other Trust and Agency Funds	436,431	(3,086)	433,345	(0.70)	433,414	—
General Fund Restricted	768,771	123,110	891,882	16.00	869,294	(2.50)
Enterprise Funds	234,470	85,716	320,185	36.60	238,810	(25.40)
Education Special Revenue	1,127,687	(31,000)	1,096,687	(2.70)	1,134,868	3.50
Local Education Revenue	1,704,008		1,704,008		1,825,376	7.10
Special Revenue	288,477	70,399	358,876	24.40	504,938	40.70
Restricted Revenue		127,637	127,637		129,137	1.20
Federal Mineral Lease	62,220	(2,392)	59,828	(3.80)	59,843	—
Transportation Special Revenue	70,513	3,247	73,759	4.60	75,020	1.70
Transportation Investment Fund	1,808,401	500,177	2,308,578	27.70	2,242,328	(2.90)
Uniform School Fund	5,093,771		5,093,771		5,162,660	1.40
Uniform School Fund, One-time	17,400	(95,691)	(78,291)	(549.90)	39,213	(150.10)
Pass-through	2,554	400	2,954	15.70	2,958	0.10
Private Purpose Trust Funds	5,424	449	5,873	8.30	10,559	79.80
Agency Funds					6,850	
Closing Balance	(7,504,039)	(5,810,186)	(13,314,225)	77.40	(11,635,055)	(12.60)
Total	<u>\$ 36,268,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,845</u>	<u>\$ 37,367,252</u>	3.00	<u>\$ 36,456,629</u>	(2.40)
Appropriation Categories						
Operating and Capital Budgets	\$ 29,369,568	\$ 551,547	\$ 29,921,116	1.90	\$ 30,845,694	3.10
Capital Project Funds	4,110,817	335,025	4,445,842	8.10	2,594,387	(41.60)
Enterprise/Loan Funds	587,853	255,891	843,743	43.50	686,533	(18.60)
Internal Service Funds	557,839	26,805	584,644	4.80	582,706	(0.30)
Fiduciary Funds	232,877	(350)	232,527	(0.20)	235,196	1.10
Transfers to Restricted Funds/Accounts	1,408,561	(125,559)	1,283,002	(8.90)	1,512,114	17.90
Transfers to Unrestricted Funds	893	55,486	56,378	6216.20		(100.00)
Total	<u>\$ 36,268,407</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,845</u>	<u>\$ 37,367,252</u>	3.00	<u>\$ 36,456,629</u>	(2.40)

Source: Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, *Budget of the State of Utah and Related Appropriations*

Statutory Spending Limitations

Under the State Appropriations and Tax Limitation Act the State has statutory appropriation limits. The appropriations limit adjusts annually pursuant to a statutory formula based on population and inflation. The definition of appropriations includes unrestricted capital and operating appropriations from unrestricted General Fund and Income Tax Fund sources. Spending for public education in addition to spending for transportation is exempt from the limitation.

Capital Expenditure Authorizations

The following table presents historical data on capital expenditures in the year authorized from all sources, excluding bond proceeds and other available funds. Included in these figures are capital outlay expenses and authorizations for the construction of new buildings and the improvement of existing buildings. These figures also include expenditures for the construction of buildings for higher education, water development or storage projects, flood control projects, the construction or improvement of roads and related transportation projects, State and some local recreation projects and local projects in energy-impacted areas funded with community impact moneys. These figures exclude debt service.

Capital Expenditure Authorizations
(in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Forecast	\$4,343.7	\$3,384.7	\$3,860.1	\$3,400.1	\$3,726.8
Revised	—	\$4,006.7	\$4,086.2	\$3,869.2	\$3,780.7

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Budget Reserve Accounts

The State maintains a General Fund Budget Reserve Account and an Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account. State law requires that 25 percent of any General Fund revenue surplus be deposited in the General Fund Budget Reserve Account not to exceed 9 percent of the General Fund appropriations for the fiscal year and 25 percent of any Income Tax Fund revenue surplus be deposited in the Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account not to exceed 11 percent of the Income Tax Fund appropriations for the fiscal year, in each case up to the statutory limit. Unless such reserve funds are drawn upon for their respective purposes, annual mandatory surplus transfers will be limited to the lesser of 25 percent of the applicable surplus or the amount necessary to reach the statutory limit of 9 percent for the General Fund and 11 percent for the Income Tax Fund. Subject to the automatic transfer limits specified above, an additional 25 percent of a revenue surplus may be allocated if funds have been drawn upon and not repaid.

The State has also established a Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization Account. If at the end of a fiscal year, there is a General Fund revenue surplus and Medicaid growth remains below specified levels, State law requires that a portion of any General Fund revenue surplus be transferred from the General Fund to the Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization Account. This transfer is before, and consequently reduces, the annual mandatory yearend surplus transfer to the General Fund Budget Reserve Account.

The State has also created a Public Education Economic Stabilization Restricted Account to set aside funds to manage public education enrollment growth. In addition, the State maintains budget reserves for natural disasters through the Wildland Fire Suppression and Disaster Recovery accounts.

Pursuant to a statutory change under Section 67-4-19 of the Utah Code, the State Treasurer is authorized to invest up to 10 percent of the balances in designated budget reserve accounts in gold. As of December 31, 2025, the State held approximately \$156.621 million (cost \$109.764 million) in physical gold bars, which are stored in a secure vault in Utah. See ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 3. Deposits and Investments – B. Primary Government Investments.

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Balances in the Budget Reverse Accounts are shown below:

Budget Reserve Accounts		
At December 31, 2025		
<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>		
Account Type	Cash	Gold
General Fund Budget Reserve	\$ 343,499	\$ 35,401
Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve	828,125	91,989
Public Education Economic Stabilization Restricted Account	21,391	—
Medicaid Growth Reduction & Budget Stabilization Account	132,366	21,803
Wildland Fire Suppression and State Disaster Recovery Restricted Accounts	187,515	7,428
Total Budget Reserve Accounts	<u>\$ 1,512,896</u>	<u>\$ 156,621</u>

Source: Office of State Treasurer

State Employee Workforce and Public Retirement Systems

State Employee Workforce. The State is among the largest employers in the State employing 22,560 people (full-time equivalents) in Fiscal Year 2025. For a 10-year history of the State's employment numbers see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Statistical Section – Schedule E-1, Full-time Equivalent State Employees by Function.

Public Retirement Systems. All full-time employees of the State are members of the Utah Retirement Systems ("URS") and the State participates in various contribution systems and pension plans provided by URS. URS has separate accounting systems and prepares a separate financial report covering all retirement systems and deferred compensation plans it administers. The pension plans administered by URS, and reported by URS in their 2024 calendar year ACFR, are reported as pension trust funds in the State's 2025 ACFR. See ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements. Copies of URS's ACFR for Calendar Year 2024 may be found at <https://www.urs.org/general/publications>.

For fiscal year 2025, the State reported the following liability and related transactions equal to its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability of URS (measured as of December 31, 2024) \$736.777 thousand in net pension assets, \$565.906 million in deferred outflows of resources, \$810.372 million in net pension liability and \$2.439 million in deferred inflows of resources for the primary government. For Fiscal Year 2025, the State contributed approximately \$338.595 million to URS, which was 100 percent of its contractually and statutorily required contributions.

Investment Returns. The following table displays the investment returns for the previous 10 Calendar Years (dollars in thousands).

	Total Investment Portfolio Fair Value	Smoothed Expected Rate of Return ¹	Fair Value Rate of Return ²	Actuarial Assumed Interest Rate ³	Money Weighted Rate of Return ⁴
2024	\$48,146,000	7.51%	7.51%	6.85%	7.59%
2023	42,465,000	8.50	9.44	6.85	9.76
2022	42,425,000	7.91	(5.04)	6.85	(5.23)
2021	45,538,000	11.52	17.46	6.85	17.28
2020	39,308,000	9.58	12.96	6.95	12.64
2019	35,612,000	7.08	14.45	6.95	13.80
2018	31,376,000	5.99	(0.22)	6.95	(0.38)
2017	32,125,000	8.32	13.57	6.95	13.38
2016	29,017,000	8.06	8.79	7.20	8.73
2015	27,086,000	7.84	1.92	7.50	2.02

(1) Smoothed Expected Rate of Return consists of investment income in excess or shortfall of the expected actuarial assumed interest rate on fair value smoothed over a 5-year period with 20 percent of a year's excess or shortfall being recognized each year beginning with the current year.

(2) Fair Value Rate of Return consists of cash income plus gains and losses due to changes in fair value, whether realized or unrealized (before deduction of investment fees). (For 2024, 7.34 percent net of fees.)

(3) Actuarial Assumed Interest Rate is the assumed rate of return on the fair value of assets, and is used in establishing retirement contribution rates and in determining current benefit reserve requirements.

(4) Money Weighted Rate of Return is calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of investment expenses.

Source: URS December 31, 2024 ACFR

Funding Ratios. The funding progress for all retirement funds in URS with funding ratios for the last 10 Calendar Years is shown in the following schedule (dollars in billions).

	Actuarial Value of Assets	Accrued Actuarial Liability	Funding Ratios
2024	\$48.6	\$51.1	95%
2023	45.8	48.0	95
2022	42.8	44.8	96
2021	40.2	42.8	94
2020	36.6	40.4	91
2019	34.0	38.4	89
2018	32.2	36.7	88
2017	30.9	35.3	88
2016	28.9	33.2	87
2015	27.1	31.2	87

Source: URS December 31, 2024 ACFR

As of December 31, 2024, URS pension plans' fiduciary net position as a percent of the total pension liability is 93.9 percent. For a detailed discussion regarding retirement benefits and contributions, information regarding the Fiduciary Net Position, the Total Pension Liability, and the Net Pension Liability or Asset of the URS systems providing benefits to employees of the State see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 17. Pension Plans.

Other Postemployment Benefits

The State administers the State Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plan ("State Employee OPEB Plan") through the State Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund. A separate Elected Official Other Postemployment Benefit Plan ("Elected Official OPEB Plan") is provided for governors and legislators, and is administered through the Elected Official Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund. Both trust funds are irrevocable and legally protected from creditors. Both plans are single-employer defined benefit healthcare plans and are closed plans available to only employees and elected officials that meet certain eligibility criteria.

For fiscal year 2025, the State reported a collective \$5.022 million in deferred outflows of resources, \$19.040 million in deferred inflows of resources and \$79.836 million in net OPEB assets for both Plans. For the State Employee OPEB Plan and the Elected Official OPEB Plan the fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability was 141.61 percent and 153.77 percent, respectively.

The State Legislature is contributing amounts to each OPEB trust fund that, at a minimum, is sufficient to fully fund the Actuarially Determined Contribution ("ADC"), an actuarially determined amount. For fiscal year 2025, the State contributed \$16.452 million to the State Employee OPEB Plan and \$1.249 million to the Elected Official OPEB Plan, which were \$28.427 million and \$797 thousand more than the ADC, respectively.

For additional detailed discussion of the State's postemployment benefits see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 18. Other Postemployment Benefits.

Risk Management and Insurance; Cybersecurity

Property Insurance. The State is a member of a risk pool where the State self-insures portions of certain property and liability claims and purchases commercial insurance for claims above the self-insured retention amounts. This is done through the Administrative Services Risk Management Fund. The fund is maintained via premiums charged to its members—State agencies, institutions of higher education, Utah school districts and charter schools.

Beginning in fiscal year 2024, the State's liability coverage is structured with a self-insurance retention of \$1 million per occurrence. The State of Utah General Liability Captive Insurance Company provides an additional \$10 million aggregate limit in excess of the Fund's coverage, and a commercial excess liability insurance provides a further \$10 million aggregate coverage in addition to the coverage provided by the Fund and the Captive.

Property is covered up to \$525 million for earthquakes and \$1 billion for all other perils, subject to the Fund's \$15 million self-insured retention, insured through a captive and the excess property policies through a variety of carriers.

For the past 10 years, Risk's property exposure did not exceed the \$3.5 million retention plus any additional deductibles. For liability, the exposure was up to \$2 million per year.

As of June 30, 2025, the Administrative Services Risk Management Fund contained approximately \$96.283 million in reserve available to pay for claims incurred. For the financial statements of the risk management fund see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Supplementary Information – Internal Service Funds – Risk Management. Also see ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements – Note 16. Litigation, Contingencies and Commitments; and Note 19. Risk Management and Insurance.

Earthquake Insurance. The Utah Division of Risk Management (the “DRM”) annually procures excess property insurance with earthquake coverage for its Covered Members. The State’s property insurance is \$525 million for earthquake and \$1 billion for all other perils. Beginning fiscal year 2023, the State’s per occurrence deductible for earthquakes is 2 percent of the value of each damage structure subject to a minimum of \$5 million and a maximum of \$25 million. DRM procured a parametric earthquake policy from a private insurance company with limits of \$50 million and \$25 million respectively; these policies overlap and cover up to \$75 million in the event of an earthquake. Payments under the parametric policy are based upon the severity and location of an earthquake, irrespective of actual property damage. As a result of a 2020 earthquake in the Salt Lake County, Utah area, the private insurance company tendered DRM the sum of \$963,750 which was applied against the \$1 million self-insurance retention, or deductible under the excess property policy.

Cybersecurity. Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the State’s systems technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage by cybersecurity incidents or cyberattacks, the State invests in multiple forms of cybersecurity and operational safeguards including: (i) an \$9.4 million annual budget for security operations and compliance; (ii) a Utah Cyber Task Force comprised of the State’s technology services agency, department of public safety, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Homeland Security. These entities work collaboratively to monitor and respond to incidents 24/7; (iii) a Chief Information Security Officer reporting directly to the State’s Chief Information Officer; (iv) a security team of 20 employees; (v) a self-assessment every two years in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security using National Institute of Standards and Technology standards; (vi) compliance audits regularly performed by the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, homeland security, and the Social Security Administration; and (vii) a Cyber Center that provides a central location for multiple agencies to share intelligence and tactics, and respond to events in a coordinated fashion. In addition, the State carries commercial liability insurance policy regarding cybersecurity.

To further strengthen data protection, beginning in fiscal year 2026, the Utah Office of Data Privacy was established as a separate unit within the Department of Government Operations. The office now operates with a \$1.7 million ongoing budget and a team of seven employees.

Property Tax Matters

Ad Valorem Levy. Though authorized to do so under Part 9 of the Property Tax Act (defined below), the State does not presently levy ad valorem property taxes and has not done so since 1974. *However, if the State does not have sufficient moneys available to pay principal and interest on its general obligation bonds from sources other than ad valorem taxes, the State Tax Commission would be required to levy ad valorem property taxes on all taxable property in the State to cover the shortfall.*

Property Tax Act. The State Constitution and Title 59, Chapter 2, of the *Utah Code* (the “Property Tax Act”) provide that all taxable property is assessed and taxed at a uniform and equal rate on the basis of 100 percent of its “fair market value” as of January 1 of each year, unless otherwise provided by law. Section 3(2)(a)(iv) of Article XIII of the State Constitution provides that the Legislature may exempt from property tax up to 45 percent of the “fair market value” of residential property. The Legislature has enacted legislation that reduces the “fair market value” of primary residential property by 45 percent. No more than one acre of land per residential unit may qualify for the residential exemption. The residential exemption is limited to one acre of land per residential unit or to one primary residence per household, except that an owner of multiple residential properties may exempt his or her primary resident and each residential property that is the primary residence of a tenant.

The following tables reflect the effect of the current 45 percent reduction from Fair Market Value for assessment of ad valorem property tax. The tables on the following page also shows the Centrally–Assessed Property compared with the Locally–Assessed Property.

Taxable Value Compared with Fair Market Value of All Taxable Property in the State
(dollars in thousands)

Tax Year	Taxable Value ¹	% Change over Prior Year	Fair Market Value	% Change over Prior Year
2024	\$ 575,728,549	7.1%	\$ 827,569,507	6.7%
2023	\$ 537,573,835	9.8%	\$ 775,430,196	8.6%
2022	\$ 489,511,659	29.2%	\$ 714,152,036	31.1%
2021	\$ 378,913,850	11.3%	\$ 544,941,047	12.4%
2020	\$ 340,575,858	7.9%	\$ 484,739,862	11.2%

(1) Includes all state-wide redevelopment agencies valuations. Does not include Uniform Fees (as defined below) or semi-conductor manufacturing equipment.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division

Uniform Fees. An annual statewide uniform fee is levied on certain tangible personal property in lieu of the ad valorem tax. Subject to certain exemptions, the current uniform fee on motor vehicles that weigh 12,001 pounds or more, recreational vehicles and all other tangible personal property required to be registered with the State is equal to 1.5 percent of the market value. Motor vehicles weighing 12,000 pounds or less are subject to an “age based” fee that is due each time the vehicle is registered. Such fees range from \$5 to \$150. Various other fees are levied against other types of tangible personal property. The revenues collected from the various uniform fees are distributed by the county of each taxing entity in which the property is located in the same proportion in which revenue collected from ad valorem real property tax is distributed.

Historical Summaries of Taxable Values of Property (*dollars in thousands*)

	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	Taxable Value	% of Total	Taxable Value	% of Total	Taxable Value	% of Total	Taxable Value	% of Total	Taxable Value	% of Total
<i>Set by State Tax Commission (Centrally Assessed)</i>										
Natural Resources	\$ 12,403,636	2.2 %	\$ 11,070,228	2.1 %	\$ 9,407,777	1.9 %	\$ 9,062,078	2.4 %	\$ 8,408,505	2.5 %
Utilities	14,635,469	2.5	14,409,981	2.7	20,243,198	4.2	18,136,855	4.8	18,479,465	5.4
Total Centrally Assessed	27,039,105	4.7	25,480,209	4.8	29,650,975	6.1	27,198,933	7.2	26,887,970	7.9
<i>Set by County Assessor (Locally Assessed)</i>										
Real Property:										
Primary Residential	307,805,615	53.5	290,713,330	54.1	274,560,462	56.1	202,922,129	53.5	176,200,448	51.7
Commercial	122,317,100	21.2	111,823,349	20.8	95,100,467	19.4	79,863,422	21.1	74,931,533	22.0
Other Real	86,087,570	15.0	80,889,740	15.0	67,025,586	13.7	47,981,886	12.7	42,610,740	12.5
Total Real Property	516,210,285	89.7	483,426,419	89.9	436,686,515	89.2	330,767,437	87.3	293,742,721	86.2
Personal Property:										
Total Personal Property	32,479,160	5.6	28,667,207	5.3	23,174,169	4.7	20,947,480	5.5	19,945,167	5.9
Total Locally Assessed	548,689,445	95.3	512,093,626	95.2	459,860,684	93.9	351,714,917	92.8	313,687,888	92.1
Total Taxable Value	\$ 575,728,550	100.0%	\$ 537,573,835	100.0%	\$ 489,511,659	100.0%	\$ 378,913,850	100.0%	\$ 340,575,858	100.0%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission, Property Tax Division

Financial Summaries

The following summaries were extracted from the State’s audited financial statements for the fiscal years 2021 through 2025. The summaries themselves have not been audited. The financial information in the summaries is presented on a fund statement basis and not on a government-wide statement basis.

Five-year historical summaries have been prepared for the Combined Balance Sheets—All Governmental Fund Types Only; Summary of Revenues and Expenditures; Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance—General Fund; and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance—Major Special Revenue Funds and Major Capital Projects Funds.

The five-year summary of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance—Major Special Revenue Funds and Major Capital Projects Funds has been included to show the State’s sources of revenue for and expenditures on public education and transportation.

Combined Balance Sheet—All Governmental Fund Types Only ¹

As of June 30 (*in thousands*)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Assets:					
Cash and Investments ²	\$ 350,480	\$ 143,840	\$ 312,298	\$ 401,300	\$ 4,868,178
Pooled Cash and Investments ³	13,016,180	12,927,009	12,580,448	10,291,633	—
Investments ⁴	1,017,033	590,813	293,848	280,449	2,556,089
Receivables:					
Accrued Taxes, net ⁶	1,779,703	1,712,729	1,807,618	2,230,925	1,856,947
Accounts, net	1,520,317	1,738,429	1,432,981	1,317,742	906,400
Capital Lease Payments, net ⁷	—	—	—	—	58,455
Notes/Mortgages, net ⁷	60,814	68,492	75,815	73,791	17,584
Accrued Interest	1,547	1,555	2,588	4,848	87
Prepaid Items ⁸	81,380	21,241	164,936	39,485	210,502
Interfund Loans Receivable	61,766	50,560	33,354	17,403	20,523
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments ⁵	42,703	35,668	32,277	28,632	—
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents ¹⁰	103,864	101,738	121,342	—	—
Due From Other Funds	78,456	160,622	142,939	130,682	91,261
Due From Component Units	174,233	98,055	75,396	123,640	55,412
Inventories	32,610	43,041	58,121	63,008	56,881
Other Assets	16,515	17,120	17,129	17,120	16,620
Total Assets	\$ 18,337,601	\$ 17,710,912	\$ 17,151,090	\$ 15,020,658	\$ 10,714,939
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 2,144,087	\$ 1,908,545	\$ 1,721,938	\$ 1,601,913	\$ 1,428,961
Unearned Revenue ⁹	441,593	622,303	861,815	1,107,589	1,110,167
Deposits	83,812	81,620	77,700	68,601	35,291
Interfund Loans Payable ¹¹	7,000	—	—	—	—
Due To Other Funds	130,858	128,976	143,908	163,573	88,850
Due To Other Governments	511	496	468	448	434
Due To Component Units	44,172	353	2,378	161	178
Total Liabilities	2,852,033	2,742,293	2,808,207	2,942,285	2,663,881
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue	734,462	676,038	801,310	1,278,517	862,628
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	734,462	676,038	801,310	1,278,517	862,628
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	40,499	30,442	18,150	5,703	6,272
Prepaid Items ⁸	81,380	21,241	164,936	39,485	210,502
Inventories	32,610	43,041	58,121	63,008	56,881
Restricted	3,838,345	4,423,384	4,938,831	4,447,520	3,458,239
Committed	9,134,778	7,671,382	5,546,475	4,033,649	2,437,499
Assigned	1,600,917	2,103,091	2,745,796	2,080,248	909,263
Unassigned	22,577	—	69,264	130,243	109,774
Total Fund Balances	14,751,106	14,292,581	13,541,573	10,799,856	7,188,430
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	\$ 18,337,601	\$ 17,710,912	\$ 17,151,090	\$ 15,020,658	\$ 10,714,939

(1) Includes all governmental fund types except Trust Lands.

(2) Beginning fiscal year 2022, Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of overnight bank balances. Prior to fiscal year 2022, Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of overnight bank balances and the portion of the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund balances that were categorized as Cash and Cash Equivalents.

(3) Beginning fiscal year 2022, Pooled Cash and Investments represents balances in the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund. Prior to fiscal year 2022, the balances in the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund were reported as a portion of Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments on the balance sheet.

(4) Beginning in fiscal year 2025, investments increased primarily due to gold purchases made with reserve funds, including increases of \$53.143 million in the General Fund and \$68.392 million in the Income Tax Fund. Investments also rose by \$10.684 million in the Transportation Investment Fund. In addition, nonmajor governmental funds experienced a significant increase of \$294.001 million, principally from the State Endowment and the Higher Education Student Success Endowment Fund. Beginning fiscal year 2024 the Higher Education Student Success Endowment was recategorized as a nonmajor special revenue fund, prior to fiscal year 2024 was reported as private purpose type fund. Beginning fiscal year 2022, Investments consists primarily of long term investments reported in the State Endowment Fund – Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund. Prior fiscal year 2022 Investments included long term investments and a portion of the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund balance that were categorized as Investments.

(5) As a result of evaluating funds for compliance with GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, the State determined that various State agencies had State controlled escrow account cash balances that were not recorded in the State's general ledger. These escrow accounts represent funds set aside for awarded grant and loans for unspent construction project costs.

(6) In Fiscal year 2022, Accrued Taxes increased due receivables for taxpayer-assessed taxes where the exchange occurred in the period ending June 30, or prior.

(7) Due to GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, beginning in fiscal year 2022 amounts previously reported as capital leases payments net are now reported as a part of notes/mortgages net.

(8) In fiscal year 2025, prepaid items increased primarily by \$57.571 million in the General Fund due to the timing of Medicaid provider payment disbursements. In fiscal year 2024, Prepaid Items decreased primarily due to a \$138 million decrease in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed. In fiscal year 2023, Prepaid Items increased primarily due to a \$140.790 million increase in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed. In fiscal year 2022, Prepaid Items decreased primarily due to a \$154.241 million decrease

related to the timing of Medical Provider Payments being disbursed. Prepaid Items increased in fiscal year 2021 by \$26.859 million related to advance payment of COVID-19 funds for software costs for distance learning.

- (9) In fiscal year 2025, unearned revenue decreased by \$222.454 million as remaining balances of COVID-19 federal relief funding were expended. In fiscal year 2024, Unearned Revenue decreased primarily due to State spending \$261.210 million in COVID-19 related revenue received in prior periods. In fiscal year 2023, Unearned Revenue decreased primarily due to State spending \$220.779 million in COVID-19 related revenue received in prior periods. For fiscal year 2021 the increase was due to American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding received, but not spent with a collective unearned revenue amount of \$188.991 million which is offset slightly by other decreases overall.
- (10) Beginning fiscal year 2023, portions of the balances previously recorded in Cash and Cash Equivalents were reclassified as Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents for specific purposes due to constraints that are imposed by law through constitutional provision or are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments.
- (11) In fiscal year 2025, the Department of Technology Services (DTS) ISF loaned \$7 million to the General Fund to finance the Human Capital Management (HCM) project.

Source: Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

The following table summarizes the State's revenues and expenditures for the last five fiscal years:

Summary of Revenues and Expenditures ¹
 Analysis of Operations – General Fund, Major Special Revenue Funds and Major Capital Project Fund
(dollars in thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended									
	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	
	Amounts	% Change From Prior Year	Amounts	% Change From Prior Year	Amounts	% Change From Prior Year	Amounts	% Change From Prior Year	Amounts	% Change From Prior Year
Revenues:										
Federal Contracts and Grants ²	\$6,923,216	2.1 %	\$6,783,573	(6.0)%	\$7,214,537	(1.1)%	\$7,295,923	18.2 %	\$6,172,978	34.3 %
Individual and Corporate Income Taxes	7,637,733	6.9 %	7,146,116	(3.5)%	7,405,067	(4.8)%	7,774,417	26.6 %	6,139,088	18.9 %
Sales and Use Tax	4,497,808	3.0 %	4,367,040	2.3 %	4,268,796	5.1 %	4,061,879	17.7 %	3,452,294	16.8 %
Other Taxes	545,630	3.1 %	529,197	2.3 %	517,239	3.8 %	498,206	16.5 %	427,700	4.8 %
Motor and Special Fuels Tax	680,383	6.3 %	639,781	5.2 %	608,170	5.3 %	577,407	3.0 %	560,763	12.5 %
Other Revenues	2,667,452	2.3 %	2,608,508	17.8 %	2,214,559	32.4 %	1,672,333	8.7 %	1,538,109	5.1 %
Total Revenues	<u>\$22,952,222</u>	4.0 %	<u>\$22,074,215</u>	(0.7)%	<u>\$22,228,368</u>	1.6 %	<u>\$21,880,165</u>	19.6 %	<u>\$18,290,932</u>	21.2 %
Total Expenditures	<u>\$21,968,573</u>	5.1 %	<u>\$20,898,048</u>	8.9 %	<u>\$19,182,218</u>	7.7 %	<u>\$17,811,528</u>	8.2 %	<u>\$16,460,754</u>	13.9 %

- (1) Includes revenues and expenditures for the General Fund, the Major Special Revenue Funds (Income Tax Fund and Transportation Fund) and the Major Capital Project Fund (Transportation Investment Fund).
- (2) In fiscal year 2025, federal contracts and grants increased primarily in the General Fund due to four key factors: \$107.4 million in Public Safety for FEMA COVID-19 and disaster recovery reimbursements and water infrastructure projects; \$26.8 million in Health and Human Services for rising Medicaid costs; \$12.1 million in Environmental Quality for Utah Lake preservation and other federal grants; and \$13.4 million in Natural Resources for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, watershed restoration, and ARPA funding for secondary water metering. In fiscal year 2024, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease of \$272.740 million as a result of DWS expenses from the winding down of pandemic-era programs and a decrease of \$141.488 million due to a decrease in COVID-19 related grants and federal expenditures. In fiscal year 2023, federal grants decreased primarily due a decrease in one time federal funding from American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA 2021) of \$332.774 million received in fiscal year 2022 and an increase of \$217 million in COVID-19 funding to different state programs. In fiscal year 2022, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and COVID-19 relief funding from ARPA 2021. The major contributors of this increase are the General Fund with an increase of \$827.773 million or 16.17 percent and the Income Tax Fund increased of \$337.286 million or 53.03 percent. In fiscal year 2021, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and homeless programs and COVID-19 relief funding from the CARES Act, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Sources: Office of State Treasurer; Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Fund Type - General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(dollars in thousands)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:					
Taxes:					
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 3,554,097	\$ 3,458,181	\$ 3,377,229	\$ 3,207,116	\$ 2,711,382
Other Taxes	483,073	468,117	463,726	446,509	385,635
Total Taxes	<u>4,037,170</u>	<u>3,926,298</u>	<u>3,840,955</u>	<u>3,653,625</u>	<u>3,097,017</u>
Other Revenues:					
Federal Contracts and Grants ¹	5,721,061	5,557,294	5,830,034	5,945,597	5,117,824
Charges for Services/Royalties	832,166	739,151	632,535	607,031	552,524
Miscellaneous and Other	424,367	497,845	486,627	496,536	430,007
Federal Mineral Lease	88,631	84,283	137,559	75,616	49,039
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,254	28,048	25,119	24,367	25,635
Investment Income ²	270,301	376,965	286,414	(4,304)	27,415
Total Revenues	<u>11,404,950</u>	<u>11,209,884</u>	<u>11,239,243</u>	<u>10,798,468</u>	<u>9,299,461</u>
Expenditures:					
Environmental Quality ³	93,385	79,222	77,454	4,766,967	4,043,152
Higher Education-Colleges and Universities	1,741,397	1,761,881	1,478,339	1,274,218	1,221,898
Employment and Family Services	1,188,794	1,246,725	1,559,233	1,379,278	1,057,614
Health and Human Services ³	6,989,076	6,686,617	6,148,317	1,092,554	1,013,956
General Government	673,251	723,800	721,791	697,259	851,602
Corrections	489,695	431,368	420,654	358,339	330,760
Public Safety	586,767	462,768	459,988	405,790	320,785
Natural Resources	549,470	504,023	383,153	294,380	271,596
Courts	219,354	216,665	190,730	170,465	159,020
Capital Outlay	—	—	—	3,342	—
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	192,712	173,961	137,843	115,282	129,151
Public Education	—	31	—	—	—
Higher Education-State Administration	138,352	147,522	133,320	114,235	182,070
Cultural and Community Engagement ⁴	62,504	58,664	58,739	56,942	66,373
Total Expenditures	<u>12,924,757</u>	<u>12,493,247</u>	<u>11,769,561</u>	<u>10,729,051</u>	<u>9,647,977</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,519,807)</u>	<u>(1,283,363)</u>	<u>(530,318)</u>	<u>69,417</u>	<u>(348,516)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	2,841,199	2,998,546	2,890,303	2,560,643	1,907,321
Transfers Out	(1,609,020)	(2,326,067)	(1,877,332)	(1,532,650)	(768,776)
Issuance of Lease Obligations	29,530	36,678	6,329	3,342	—
Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	2	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,261,709</u>	<u>709,157</u>	<u>1,019,302</u>	<u>1,031,335</u>	<u>1,138,545</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(258,098)</u>	<u>(574,206)</u>	<u>488,984</u>	<u>1,100,752</u>	<u>790,029</u>
Beginning Fund Balances	3,402,700	3,945,226	3,392,533	2,244,424	1,454,028
Adjustments to Beginning Fund Balances ⁵	112,575	31,680	63,710	47,357	367
Beginning Fund Balances As Adjusted	<u>3,515,275</u>	<u>3,976,906</u>	<u>3,456,243</u>	<u>2,291,781</u>	<u>1,454,395</u>
Ending Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,257,177</u>	<u>\$ 3,402,700</u>	<u>\$ 3,945,227</u>	<u>\$ 3,392,533</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,424</u>

- (1) In fiscal year 2025, federal contracts and grants increased primarily in the General Fund due to four key factors: \$107.4 million in Public Safety for FEMA COVID-19 and disaster recovery reimbursements and water infrastructure projects; \$26.8 million in Health and Human Services for rising Medicaid costs; \$12.1 million in Environmental Quality for Utah Lake preservation and other federal grants; and \$13.4 million in Natural Resources for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, watershed restoration, and ARPA funding for secondary water metering. In fiscal year 2024, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease of \$272.740 million as a result of DWS expenses from the winding down of pandemic-era programs. In fiscal year 2023, federal contracts and grants decreased primarily due a decrease in one time federal funding from ARPA of 2021 of \$332.774 million received in fiscal year 2022 and an increase of \$217 million in COVID-19 funding to different state programs. In fiscal year 2022, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and COVID-19 relief funding from American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 with an increase of \$827.773 million or 16.17 percent. In fiscal year 2021, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for Medicaid and homeless programs and COVID-19 relief funding from the CARES Act, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (2) In fiscal year 2025, unrestricted cash and investments, including pooled cash and investments, decreased in line with the overall reduction in fund balance, as expenditures exceeded available resources. In fiscal years 2023 and 2024, investment income increased due to higher interest rates. In fiscal year 2022, investment income was negative as a result of the decrease of the fair market value of the investments that exceeded investment earnings.
- (3) In fiscal year 2023, Legislative action reorganized the Department of Health, previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line, and the Department of Human Services consolidating them into one department and renaming them as the Department of Health and Human Services.
- (4) In fiscal year 2022, Legislative action renamed the Department of Heritage and Arts to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement
- (5) Beginning fiscal year 2025 reference the ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF UTAH FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 – Notes to the Financial Statements - Note 2 - Accounting Changes, Error Corrections and Other Information - Schedule of Corrections of Errors and Changes in Reporting Entity. Effective fiscal year 2023, the legislature changed the composition and purpose of the Utah Fund of Funds (UFOF) for its eventual dissolution, resulting in the Utah Capital Investment Corporation (UCIC) becoming a blended component unit of the State reported as part of the General Fund. The addition of this blended component unit resulted in an increase in the beginning fund balance of \$63.710 million for the General Fund. The fiscal year 2022, re-evaluation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (GASB 84), resulted in the recognition of \$47.357 million of funding maintained in the State controlled escrow accounts to the General Fund. During fiscal year 2021, GASB 84's implementation resulted in the restatement of beginning net position General Fund of \$367 thousand.

Source: Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; and the 2025 ACFR

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Fund Type – Major Special Revenue Funds and Major Capital Projects Funds ¹
For Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(dollars in thousands)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues					
Taxes:					
Individual Income Tax	\$ 6,685,439	\$ 6,243,189	\$ 6,510,385	\$ 6,814,382	\$ 5,451,297
Sales and Use Tax	943,711	908,859	891,567	854,763	740,912
Motor and Special Fuels Tax	680,383	639,781	608,170	577,407	560,763
Corporate Tax	952,294	902,927	894,682	960,035	687,791
Other Taxes	62,557	61,080	53,513	51,697	42,065
Total Taxes	9,324,384	8,755,836	8,958,317	9,258,284	7,482,828
Other Revenues:					
Federal Contracts and Grants ²	1,202,155	1,226,279	1,384,503	1,350,326	1,055,154
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	308,553	271,768	237,252	222,415	212,067
Charges for Services/Royalties	77,723	79,262	77,935	70,907	69,964
Liquor Sales Allocated for School Lunch	56,898	57,887	57,914	54,498	51,746
Miscellaneous and Other	258,730	190,683	110,564	139,693	109,015
Investment Income ³	318,829	282,616	162,640	(14,426)	10,697
Total Other Revenues	2,222,888	2,108,495	2,030,808	1,823,413	1,508,643
Total Revenues	11,547,272	10,864,331	10,989,125	11,081,697	8,991,471
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Public Education	6,329,860	6,117,563	5,577,745	5,248,996	4,829,288
Transportation	1,703,825	1,416,893	1,232,348	1,125,558	1,202,511
Capital Outlay	1,010,131	870,345	602,564	707,923	780,978
Total Expenditures	9,043,816	8,404,801	7,412,657	7,082,477	6,812,777
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,503,456	2,459,530	3,576,468	3,999,220	2,178,694
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	1,446,887	1,621,388	1,168,022	1,347,225	242,725
General Obligation Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—
Premium on Bonds Issued	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Capital Assets	37,552	16,974	24,489	27,877	18,644
Lease Proceeds	33	2,175	4,159	24	—
Transfers Out	(3,191,007)	(3,485,923)	(3,442,813)	(3,002,323)	(2,177,049)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,706,535)	(1,845,386)	(2,246,143)	(1,627,197)	(1,915,680)
Net Change in Fund Balances	796,921	614,144	1,330,325	2,372,023	263,014
Beginning Fund Balances	7,945,149	7,330,409	6,000,084	3,628,061	3,365,047
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 8,742,070	\$ 7,945,149	\$ 7,330,409	\$ 6,000,084	\$ 3,628,061

- (1) The major special revenue funds include the Income Tax Fund (which includes all the activity of the Uniform School Fund) and Transportation Fund. The major capital projects fund is the Transportation Investment Fund.
- (2) In fiscal year 2025, the Income Tax Fund decreased by \$59.796 million, primarily due to a \$135.0 million reduction associated with the conclusion of COVID-19–related child and nutrition programs. This decline was partially offset by an \$83.780 million increase in the accrual for estimated federal grants, resulting from the timing of Local Education Agency reimbursement claims. The Transportation Fund increased by \$35.672 million due to

increased activity on federally eligible projects. In fiscal year 2024, the Income Tax Fund saw a decrease of \$181.135 million in federal contracts and grants, primarily due to a reduction in COVID-19 related grants. In contrast, the Transportation Fund experienced an increase of \$22.911 million in federal contracts and grants, driven by the receipt of larger and more federal grants. In fiscal year 2023, the Income Tax Fund decreased its federal contracts and grants \$97.143 million as a result of the completion of the COVID-19 pandemic era free breakfast and lunch funded by the CARES Act. In fiscal year 2022, the Transportation Fund increased its federal contracts and grants by \$131.320 million as a result of the new Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funding which provided more federal highway funding to the states. In fiscal year 2022, federal contracts and grants increased primarily due to an increase in federal funding for COVID-19 relief funding.

- (3) In fiscal years 2023 through 2025, investment income increased due to higher interest rates and higher pooled cash and investment balances. In fiscal year 2022, investment income was negative as a result of the decrease of the fair market value of the investments that exceeded investment earnings.

Source: Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance.

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2025

STATE OF UTAH

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2025



State of Utah

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF UTAH

Spencer J. Cox	Governor
Deidre M. Henderson	Lt. Governor
Tina M. Cannon	State Auditor
Marlo M. Oaks	State Treasurer
Derek E. Brown	Attorney General
J. Stuart Adams	President of the Senate
Mike N. Schultz	Speaker of the House
Matthew B. Durrant	Chief Justice, Supreme Court

OTHER STATE OFFICIALS

Marvin L. Dodge	Executive Director, Department of Government Operations
Van H. Christensen, CPA	Director, Division of Finance
Sophia M. DiCaro	Executive Director, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Jonathan C. Ball	Director, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Kade R. Minchey, CIA, CFE	Auditor General, Office of the Legislative Auditor General
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Utah Department of
**Government
Operations**

**Division of Finance Accounting Standards
and Financial Reporting Section**

State of Utah
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
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State of Utah
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Government Operations

Division of Finance

MARVIN L. DODGE
Executive Director

VAN H. CHRISTENSEN, CPA
Division Director

December 22, 2025

To the Citizens, Governor,
and Members of the Legislature
of the State of Utah:

It is our pleasure to present the 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the State of Utah in accordance with Section 63A-3-204 of the *Utah Code*. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the State's management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data accurately presents the State's financial position and results of operations in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). We believe that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the State's financial activities are included.

Internal Control – The State's systems of internal control over assets recorded in the accounting system have been designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance of safeguarding assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and to ensure the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and that the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Independent Auditors – In compliance with state statute, an annual financial audit of the "State Reporting Entity" is completed each year by the Office of the State Auditor in conjunction with other independent audit firms. Their audits were conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The State Auditor's report and the opinion on the fair presentation of the Basic Financial Statements are included in the Financial Section of this report.

Single Audit – Federal regulations also require the State to undergo an annual "Single Audit" in conformance with the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Information related to the Single Audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings, and the State Auditor's report, is issued in a separate report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) – The discussion and analysis provides an overview and analysis of the State's Basic Financial Statements. This letter of transmittal is intended to complement the [MD&A](#) and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Structure – As shown in the [Organizational Chart](#), state government is divided into three separate branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The duties of each branch are outlined in the *Utah Constitution*, which can be amended only by vote of the Legislature and a majority vote of the State's citizens, and in the *Utah Code*, which can be amended by the Legislature or by citizen initiatives. State government provides various services to over 3,553,000 citizens. Services include building and maintaining roads; providing public safety, health, and environmental protection services to protect the general welfare of the State's citizens; helping adults, children, and families through difficult times such as abuse, divorce, illness, death, and unemployment; fostering an attractive business climate to encourage economic growth; and protecting public lands and natural

resources for conservation and recreational activities. The State also provides significant financial support to its higher education institutions, local governments, and school districts to help those entities meet the specific needs of their constituents.

The State Reporting Entity – The State Reporting Entity includes the *primary government* and its *discretely presented component units*. The *primary government* of the State of Utah includes all funds, departments, boards, and commissions that make up its legal entity. In addition to these *primary government* activities, this report includes information related to discretely presented component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Although such information is provided in this report, the [MD&A](#) and [Basic Financial Statements](#) focus on the primary government and its activities. Separately issued financial statements are available from the significant discretely presented component units and should be read to obtain a better understanding of their financial conditions. Additional information on all discretely presented component units can be found in [Note 1. A](#), to the financial statements.

Budgetary Process and Control – The *Utah Constitution* requires that budgeted expenditures not exceed estimated revenues and other sources of funding, including beginning fund balances. Annually, the Governor is required to submit a balanced budget for the governmental funds with an annual appropriated budget (General, Income Tax, Transportation, Transportation Investment, and Debt Service Funds), by function (e.g., health and human services), and activity (e.g., integrated health care services) to the Legislature. The Legislature authorizes expenditures by line item in the annual *Appropriations Acts*. Line item is the legal level of budgetary control. The Acts also identify the sources of funding for budgeted expenditures. In the event actual revenues are insufficient to cover budgeted expenditures, the Governor must order budget reductions or call a special session of the Legislature to address budget issues. Adjustments to the budget may also be made throughout the year for changes in departmental or fund revenues so that line items and funds will not end the fiscal year in a deficit position. For additional information on the budgetary process and control, see the [Required Supplementary Information](#) and related notes.

INFORMATION USEFUL IN ASSESSING A GOVERNMENT’S ECONOMIC CONDITION

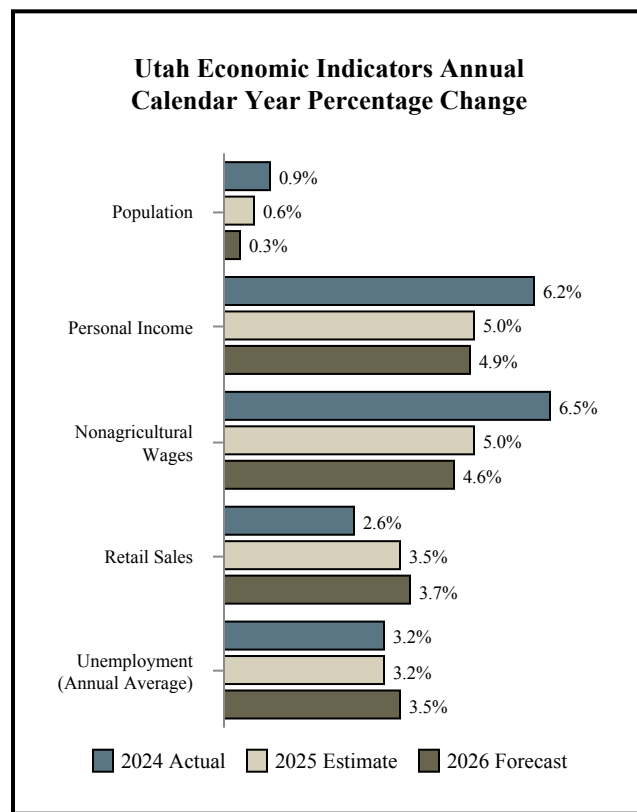
Local Economy – Utah’s economy has continued to outperform the national average. During fiscal year 2025, the state added an additional 33,600 new jobs. The State’s economy experienced moderate growth, successfully transitioning from the high-growth phase immediately following the pandemic. While overall performance is strong, challenges persist primarily in areas such as inflation, housing affordability, and water conservation.

Utah’s unemployment rate averaged 3.2 percent in calendar year 2024, and is expected to remain the same at an average of 3.2 percent in 2025, and increase slightly to 3.5 percent in 2026. In 2024, personal income increased by 6.2 percent and nonagricultural wages increased by 6.5 percent. In 2025, personal income is expected to increase by 5.0 percent and nonagricultural wages are expected to increase by 5.0 percent. Taxable retail sales increased by 2.6 percent in 2024 and is expected to increase by 3.5 percent in 2025.

Total construction value was \$12.2 billion in 2024, a (1.3) percent decrease from the prior year. In 2025, total construction value is expected to increase to \$12.8 billion, a 4.5 percent increase due to a recovering housing market. Residential construction was \$6.2 billion in 2024, a (7.7) percent decrease from the prior year. Residential permit value is expected to increase 9.9 percent to \$6.8 billion in 2025. Nonresidential construction was \$2.6 billion in 2024, a (20.1) percent decrease from the prior year. Nonresidential construction is expected to increase 46.1 percent to \$3.8 billion in 2025.

In 2025, Utah’s population is estimated at 3,553,000, which is an increase of 1.4 percent over the prior year.

Utah had positive net migration of approximately 36,400 people in 2024 and is expected to grow by 22,000 in 2025. Utah has had positive net migration for the past 30 years and this trend is expected to continue in the coming years.



Source: State of Utah Revenue Assumptions Working Group, Moody’s Economy.com, and IHS Markit.

Industries – At the end of fiscal year 2025, Utah added an additional 33,600 jobs. Utah’s unemployment rate continues to be among the lowest in the nation. Utah’s nonagricultural employment opportunities are expected to increase by 1.4 percent in 2025 with the resilient economy, which is below the Utah average yearly rate of 3.0 percent (1950 through June 2025). In 2026, nonagricultural employment opportunities are expected to increase by 1.1 percent. All industrial sectors, except Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, as well as Other Services, contributed to job growth in Utah’s employment base. Education and Health Services saw the largest growth, adding 20,000 jobs primarily in Educational Services. The results for August 2024 to August 2025 are presented in the following table:

Jobs by Industry of Utah’s Labor Force (expressed in thousands)					Components of Labor Force
	Number of Jobs				
	August (p) 2025	August (r) 2024	Numerical Change	Percentage Change	August (p) 2025
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	311.20	314.20	(3.00)	(0.95)%	17.54 %
Professional and Business	251.30	249.70	1.60	0.64 %	14.17 %
Education and Health Services	257.00	237.00	20.00	8.44 %	14.49 %
Government (Local/Federal)	178.70	175.80	2.90	1.65 %	10.07 %
Leisure and Hospitality	182.60	178.40	4.20	2.35 %	10.29 %
Manufacturing	153.70	153.40	0.30	0.20 %	8.66 %
Construction	143.80	142.60	1.20	0.84 %	8.11 %
Financial Activities	101.30	99.60	1.70	1.71 %	5.71 %
Government (State/Higher Ed.)	95.20	90.10	5.10	5.66 %	5.37 %
Other Services	45.60	46.90	(1.30)	(2.77)%	2.57 %
Information	42.00	41.10	0.90	2.19 %	2.37 %
Natural Resources and Mining	11.60	11.60	—	0.00 %	0.65 %
Total	1,774.00	1,740.40	33.60	1.93 %	100.00 %

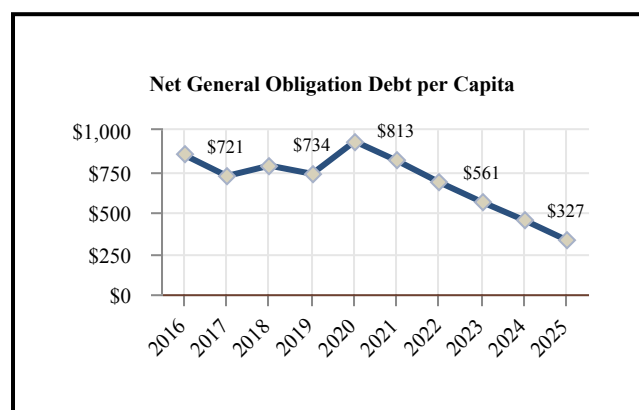
Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2025.

(p) = preliminary (r) = revised

Outlook – Utah’s economy continues to demonstrate resilience driven by diverse industries and sound fiscal policies. With low unemployment and ongoing population growth, the state is well-positioned for sustainable growth despite national economic challenges. Key priorities include fostering innovation, supporting education, and addressing housing and water resource issues to ensure long-term prosperity. Utah’s labor market continues to show job gains and a low unemployment rate.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND POLICIES

General Obligation Debt Administration – The State employs a conservative approach to long-term debt management, using a combination of bonding and pay-as-you-go funding to meet infrastructure needs. Utah issues general obligation debt only for essential capital projects and adheres to aggressive repayment schedules—ten years for facilities and fifteen years for highway projects. Reflecting this disciplined approach, the State has not issued new general obligation debt since fiscal year 2020. As of June 30, 2025, the State’s general obligation debt per capita was \$327. More information about the State’s long-term debt is found in [Note 10](#) to the Basic Financial Statements.



Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts – Economists and budget analysts from the Executive and Legislative branches of government work with experts from the private sector and academia to develop the consensus revenue forecast used for establishing the State’s annual budget. The final 2025 consensus revenue forecast projected an increase of 1.22 percent in fiscal year 2025 from 2024 actual revenue for the General and Income Tax Funds combined. For fiscal year 2026, a 16.18 percent decrease is projected. The long-term average revenue growth rate, adjusted for inflation, was approximately 3.6 percent for fiscal periods 1971 through 2024. See the Budgetary Highlights – General Fund in the [MD&A](#) for a comparison of budgeted to actual results for fiscal year 2025.

Budget Stabilization – In accordance with Sections 63J-1-312 and 313 of the *Utah Code*, the State maintains the General Fund Budget Reserve Account in the General Fund (the “Rainy Day Fund”) and an Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account in the Income Tax Fund (the “Income Tax Reserve”). State law requires 25 percent of any revenue surplus in the General Fund to be deposited in the Rainy Day Fund after any required Medicaid growth savings transfer is made (see Medicaid Sustainability section below) and 25 percent of any revenue surplus in the Income Tax Fund to be deposited in the Income Tax Reserve, in each case up to a statutory limit. State law limits the totals of the Rainy Day Fund and Income Tax Reserve based on the amount of appropriations from the General Fund and Income Tax Fund, respectively, for the fiscal year in which the surplus occurred. There was a revenue surplus in both the General Fund and Income Tax Fund in fiscal year 2025 and funds were transferred to the Rainy Day Fund and Income Tax Reserve totalling \$3.5 million and \$45.8 million, respectively. No disbursements were made from either reserve during the year.

In accordance with Section 53-2a-603 of the *Utah Code*, the State also maintains the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account within the General Fund to fund costs associated with disaster response, recovery, and mitigation following a state-declared disaster or emergency, or to match federal disaster relief funds. After calculating the General Fund revenue surplus, and after required deposits to other reserve accounts a transfer of \$3.1 million was made to the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account. Net disbursements of \$10.8 million were made from this account during the year for Emergency Management. For additional information on the State’s stabilization accounts see [Note 12.B](#).

Medicaid Sustainability – The State employs long-term strategies to moderate Medicaid expenditure growth, including the use of managed care organizations and other risk-based delivery models for most Medicaid populations. State statute provides that when General Fund revenues exceed estimates and these delivery models generate measurable growth savings, a portion of those savings is deposited into the Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization Account. These savings may be used in years when Medicaid program growth is projected to exceed 8 percent. No transfer related to Medicaid growth savings was made from the General Fund in fiscal year 2025. In addition to transfers triggered by Medicaid growth savings, the Budget Stabilization Account also includes balances originating from a Medicaid-related fund transferred into the account under prior statutory provisions. During fiscal year 2025, \$32.600 million of these previously transferred amounts was used to support Medicaid services. No disbursements were made from the account related to Medicaid growth. For additional information on the State’s budget stabilization accounts see [Note 12.B](#).

Public Education Growth – Projections indicate that student enrollment will continue to decline over the next decade. Although projected enrollment growth is expected to decline, public education remains a top priority for the Governor and the Legislature.

Federal Funding – In an effort to prepare for potential future reductions in federal funding, Section 63J-5-302 of the *Utah Code* requires qualifying agencies to prepare a federal funds contingency plan that identifies both short-term and long-term risks of federal funding reductions, outlines strategies to address these risks, and designates personnel responsible for implementing these strategies. Agencies are required to update their contingency plans at least every two years or when submitting federal funding requests exceeding \$10.0 million.

Additionally, the Legislature created the Federalism Commission in Section 63C-4a-302 of the *Utah Code*. One aspect of the Commission’s responsibilities is to study and make recommendations on federal funding issues. The Commission is tasked with considering the financial stability of the federal government, the risk that the State will experience a reduction in the amount or value of federal funds, and methods to avoid or minimize the risk. Utah law requires economists and budget analysts from the Executive and Legislative branches of government to consider expected changes in federal funding when preparing the annual revenue volatility report and, if appropriate, recommend changes to amounts or limits of reserve funds. Section 63J-1-205 of the *Utah Code* requires the analysts to evaluate current and long-term trends relating to federal funds receipts and taxes, and prepare a three-year cycle of analysis on revenue volatility and budget matters.

In addition, all federal funds for state agencies must go through the annual appropriations process. In order to gain tighter control over federal grants that span several years, the Legislature also requires multiyear grants to go through an approval and summary requirements process, including approval in the annual *Appropriations Acts*.

Spending Limitation – The State has a statutory appropriations limit. The appropriations limit adjusts annually pursuant to a statutory formula based on population and inflation. Section 63J-3-103 of the *Utah Code* states the definition of appropriations includes only appropriations from General Fund and Income Tax Fund sources (i.e., spending for public education and for transportation is exempt from the limitation). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State was \$354.8 million below the appropriations limitation.

Adequate Funding for Ongoing Programs – The Legislature works to ensure all programs have adequate ongoing funding. Coming into the 2025 General Session of the Legislature, before accounting for growth in either costs or revenues, Utah had a temporal surplus of \$7.5 million (i.e., ongoing projected revenue exceeded ongoing commitments by this amount). A temporal balance is a short-term measure of structural balance, comparing current year revenue to current budget year commitments to determine whether ongoing revenue equals or exceeds ongoing appropriations. However, most of the temporal surplus was associated with budgeted reserves. At the end of the 2025 General Session, Utah’s budget had a \$19.0 million temporal surplus—most of which was associated with budgeted reserves.

Operating/Capital Expenditure Accountability – Section 63J-1-205 of the *Utah Code* requires an annual revenue volatility report, with the purpose of managing volatility with rainy day deposit mechanisms and treating windfalls as one-time revenue. Section 36-12-13 of the *Utah Code* adds an in-depth budget review to the regular budget process. It also provides that the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst shall prepare, before each annual general session of the Legislature, a summary showing the current status of the State’s debt, long-term liabilities, contingent liabilities, General Fund borrowing, reserves, fund and nonlapsing balances, and cash-funded capital investments, as compared to the prior nine fiscal years. In addition, the Legislative Fiscal Analyst also maintains a “fiscal health dashboard” website where legislators and citizens can quickly and easily check Utah’s fiscal health. The website can be found at le.utah.gov/lfa/fiscalhealth.

Information Security, Data Governance, and System Modernization – The State continues to strengthen cybersecurity, data governance, and financial system modernization to ensure that financial reporting processes remain secure, efficient, and resilient. These efforts support the reliability of statewide financial operations and align with national best practices for safeguarding public resources.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The General Fund and Income Tax Fund consensus revenue forecast adopted during the 2025 General Session projected \$11.6 billion for fiscal year 2025 and \$12.0 billion for fiscal year 2026. The projected fiscal year 2026 revenue growth provided \$451.0 million of ongoing revenue growth available for new appropriations or tax cuts during the 2025 General Session.

During the 2025 General Session, the legislature reduced the income tax rate from 4.55 percent to 4.50 percent, expanded child and Social Security tax credits, created a new tax credit for employer-provided childcare, and updated tax provisions related to financial institutions, resulting in \$143.0 million of ongoing income tax cuts. The legislature amended sales tax earmarks to move \$330.0 million of transportation funding from the General Fund to the Transportation Investment Fund, starting in fiscal year 2026. After accounting for the impact of tax cuts and earmark changes, the legislature enacted General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School Fund budgets that totaled \$12.7 billion in fiscal year 2025 and \$11.8 billion in fiscal year 2026. That includes \$11.6 billion of ongoing funding in fiscal year 2025 and \$11.5 billion of ongoing funding in fiscal year 2026. The 0.4 percent decrease in ongoing appropriations is primarily due to the earmark change and would have been a 2.4 percent increase without the earmark change.

Fiscal year 2026 ongoing funding for K-12 education increased by \$141.0 million compared to fiscal year 2025. Key ongoing investments for K-12 education included \$178.6 million for a 4.0 percent increase in the weighted pupil unit and \$47.4 million for educator salary increases. Additionally, a \$85.6 million ongoing increase was provided for post-secondary education.

During the 2025 General Session, the legislature appropriated \$58 million of new General Fund and Income Tax Fund for building projects. In addition, \$99.0 million of new higher education building projects were approved from the higher education and technical college capital project funds. The legislature also approved \$145.0 million of one-time transfers into the rainy day accounts for fiscal year 2026.

The State also made significant investments in state employee compensation. During the 2025 General Session, \$79.0 million of ongoing General Fund and Income Tax Fund increases were funded for state and higher education employee compensation and benefits, including funding for a 2.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) and target compensation adjustments for the Attorney General’s Office, State Auditor’s Office, Natural Resources Law Enforcement, and the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. Additionally, \$11.5 million was appropriated for one-time pay-for-performance and discretionary bonuses.

Actual fiscal year 2025 revenue collections came in \$344.0 million (3.0 percent) above the forecast adopted after the 2024 General Session, primarily due to higher than anticipated income tax collections. After yearend, accounting adjustments and statutory transfers to rainy day and other accounts, the state will have \$270.0 million of one-time surplus funding available to appropriate during the 2026 General Session. At the end of fiscal year 2025, the state had a combined \$1.2 billion balance in its General Fund and Income Tax Fund rainy day accounts.

Precious Metals Investment Authorization – During fiscal year 2025, the Legislature approved a new investment policy allowing a portion of certain reserve and restricted accounts to invest a portion of their assets in physical precious metals. The statute limits the holdings to no more than 10.0 percent of the total funds in any authorized account, ensuring the change remains a prudent diversification measure rather than a large-scale reallocation of reserves. This strategy reflects an intention to diversify reserve assets and provide an additional hedge against inflation and long-term currency risks. Additional information about these investments is presented in [Note 3 B](#).

Tax Abatements – The State uses targeted tax abatement programs as part of its economic development strategy. These incentives are performance-based, granted only after businesses meet requirements such as creating jobs, investing in facilities, or generating new state revenues. This approach protects public resources while ensuring that incentives provide measurable benefits. In fiscal year 2025, tax abatements totaled approximately \$59.0 million. While this represents a modest share of overall State revenues, these programs are designed to generate a positive return by attracting and growing businesses, strengthening rural communities, and promoting Utah as a destination for commerce, culture, and tourism. The long-term benefits include more diverse employment opportunities, stronger local economies, and broader tax revenues to support education and public services.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded the *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* to the State of Utah for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This was the fortieth consecutive year the State has achieved this prestigious award.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate. We are committed to this effort, and we intend to maintain a highly qualified and professional staff to make this certification possible.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated service of the Financial Information Systems team in maintaining our financial software, as well as, the entire staff of the Division of Finance, Department of Government Operations. We also express our gratitude to the budget and accounting officers throughout state government and the Office of the State Auditor for their assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Van Christensen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Van H. Christensen, CPA
Division of Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
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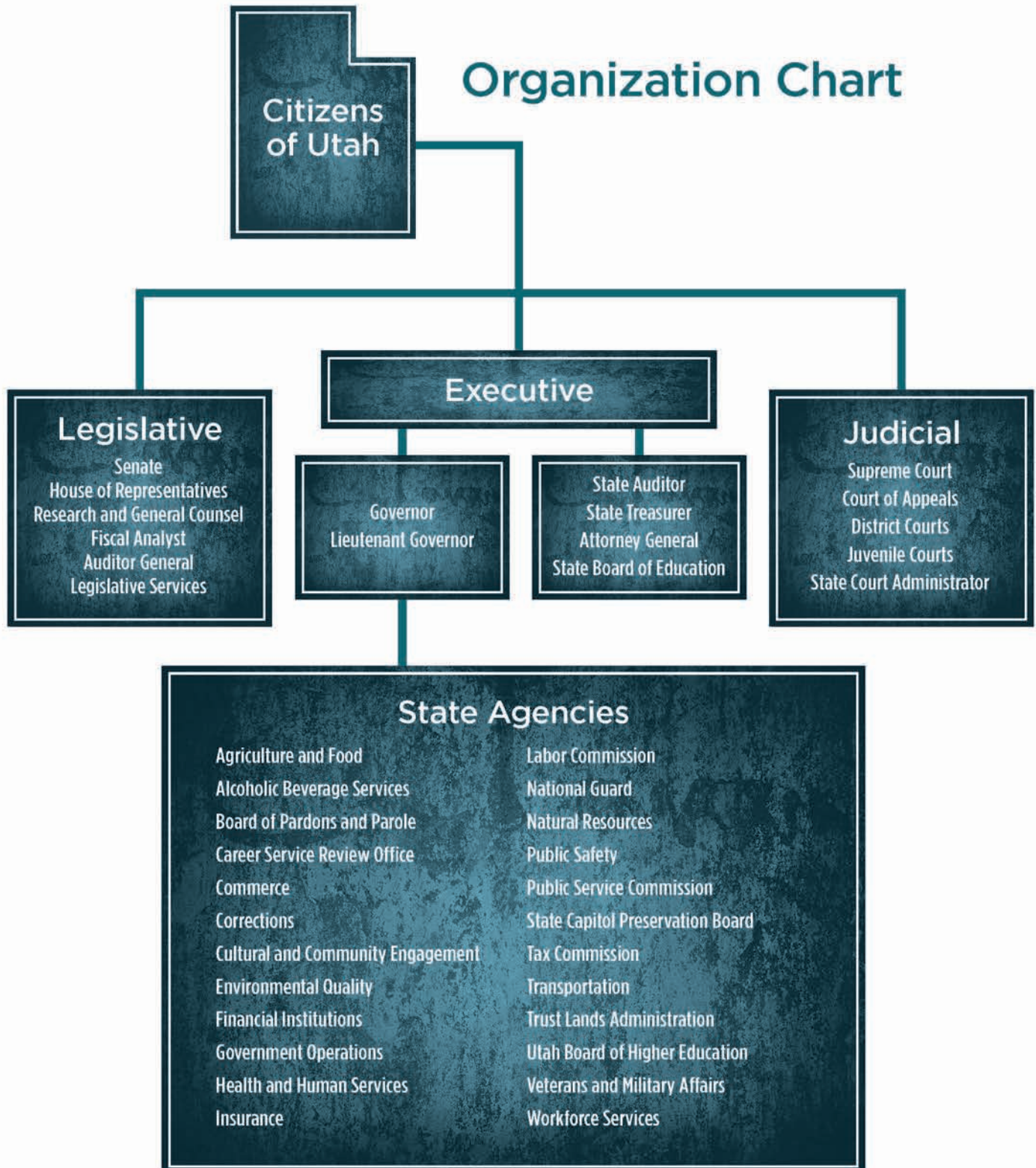
State of Utah

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2024

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



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FINANCIAL SECTION





TINA M. CANNON
UTAH STATE AUDITOR

Independent Auditor's Report

To Members of the Utah State Legislature

and

The Honorable Spencer J. Cox

Governor, State of Utah

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Utah (State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State, as of June 30, 2025, 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.

The following components of the State's basic financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for these entities, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors:

- School and Institutional Trust Funds Office, a division of the Trust Lands Permanent Fund (Permanent Fund), which represents 97 percent of the assets, 98 percent of Permanent Fund's fund balance, and 83 percent of the revenues.
- Public Employees Health Program, Utah Transit Authority, the University of Utah's Hospitals and Clinics and component units, and Utah State University's Space Dynamics Laboratory, discrete component units or divisions of discrete component units, which collectively represent 38 percent of the assets, 29 percent of the net

position, and 53 percent of the revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units.

- Utah Retirement Systems and Utah Education Savings Plan dba my529, fiduciary component units, which represent 79 percent of the assets, 79 percent of the fund balance/net position, and 31 percent of the revenues/additions of the aggregate remaining fund information.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinions are 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's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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'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, and Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Information about Budgetary Reporting, and Information about the State's Pension Plans, Other Postemployment Benefit Plans, and Infrastructure Assets, comprising the Required Supplementary Information 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 the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules, as listed in the table of contents, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules 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 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2025 on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

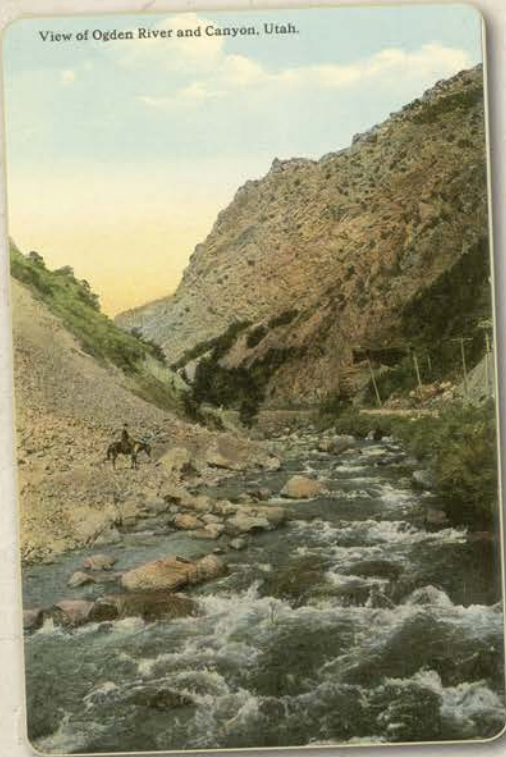
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Office of the State Auditor".

Office of the Utah State Auditor
Salt Lake City, Utah
December 22, 2025

MD&A

MANAGEMENT'S
DISCUSSION
AND ANALYSIS

View of Ogden River and Canyon, Utah.



Old Mormon Trail, On Line of
Emigration Canyon Ry.



The Great Augusta Bridge



INTRODUCTION

The following discussion and analysis provides an overview of the State of Utah's financial performance and condition for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Please read this in conjunction with the [Letter of Transmittal](#) located in the Introductory Section of this report along with the State's [Basic Financial Statements](#) that follow this section. When comparing current-year results to the prior year, note that certain fiscal year 2024 amounts presented here have been adjusted to reflect revisions as described in [Note 2](#).

HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide

- Total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$49.285 billion (reported as net position). Of this amount, \$13.023 billion (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations, while \$36.262 billion is restricted for specific uses or invested in capital assets.
- The State's total net position increased \$2.849 billion or 6.13 percent over the prior year. Net position of governmental activities increased \$2.585 billion or 6.17 percent. Net position of business-type activities increased \$263.367 million or 5.79 percent.

Fund Level

- The governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18.875 billion, an increase of \$869.087 million in comparison to the prior year. Approximately 57.00 percent, or \$10.758 billion of the ending fund balance is considered unrestricted (i.e., committed, assigned, or unassigned) and is available for spending either at the government's discretion or upon legislative approval.
- The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a \$22.577 million revenue surplus. This surplus is after statutory transfers of \$3.540 million to the General Fund Budget Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund), \$4.000 million to the Wildland-urban Interface Prevention, Preparedness, and Mitigation Fund, \$3.150 million to the Disaster Recovery Fund, \$165 thousand to the Local Government Emergency Response Loan Fund, and \$3.309 million to the Industrial Assistance Fund.
- The Income Tax Fund ended the fiscal year with a \$247.499 million surplus after a statutory transfer of \$45.797 million to the Income Tax Budget Reserve Fund and \$36.235 million to the State Sovereignty Fund.
- The State's stabilization accounts, the General Fund Budget Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund), Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account, Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account, and Disaster Recovery Restricted Account ended the fiscal year with balances of \$333.824 million, \$187.898 million, \$904.035 million, and \$68.109 million respectively.
- Sales tax revenues in the governmental funds increased \$139.771 million or 3.09 percent, compared to \$109.250 million or 2.47 percent increase from the prior year. Total tax revenues increased \$110.872 million or 2.82 percent in the General Fund and increased \$492.798 million or 6.86 percent in the Income Tax Fund.

Long-term Debt

- The State's long-term bonded debt decreased by a net \$395.206 million or 21.96 percent. General obligation bonds for the primary government decreased \$392 million or 25.23 percent, while revenue bonds for the primary government decreased \$3 million or 1.22 percent.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This report includes the State's Basic Financial Statements, Required Supplementary Information, and Supplementary Information. The Basic Financial Statements include three components: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Statements – Reporting the State as a Whole

The [Statement of Net Position](#) and the [Statement of Activities](#) together comprise the *government-wide financial statements*. These statements provide a broad overview of the State's finances as a whole with a long-term focus and are prepared using the *full-accrual* basis of accounting, similar to private-sector companies. This means all revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of when cash is received or spent, and all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level. The government-wide statements report the State's *net position*—the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, compared to liabilities and deferred inflows of resources—and how it has changed from the prior year. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the State's overall financial condition is improving or deteriorating. In evaluating the State's overall condition,

additional non-financial factors should be considered such as the State's economic outlook, changes in its demographics, and the condition of its capital assets and infrastructure. The government-wide statements report three activities:

- *Governmental Activities* – Most of the State's basic services fall under this activity including education, transportation, public safety, courts, corrections, and health and human services. Taxes and federal grants are the major funding sources for these programs.
- *Business-type Activities* – The State operates certain activities much like private-sector companies by charging fees to customers to cover all or most of the costs of providing the goods and services. Unemployment compensation, water loan programs, and liquor sales are examples of business-type activities.
- *Component Units* – A number of entities are legally separate from the State, yet the State remains financially accountable for them. Colleges and Universities, Utah Transit Authority, Utah Communications Authority, and State Fair Park Authority are examples of discretely presented component units.

Fund Financial Statements – Reporting the State's Most Significant Funds

The [Governmental Fund Financial Statements](#) provide detailed information about individual major funds, not the State as a whole. A fund is a group of related accounts that the State uses to keep track of specific resources that are segregated for a specific purpose. Some funds are required by law to exist, while others are established internally to maintain control over a particular activity. All of the State's funds are divided into three types, each of which uses a different accounting approach:

- *Governmental Funds* – Most of the State's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds and are essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide statements. Governmental funds use the *modified accrual* basis of accounting, which measures the flow of current financial resources that can be converted to cash and the balances left at yearend that are available for future spending. This *short-term* view of the State's financial position helps determine whether the State has sufficient resources to cover expenditures for its basic services in the near future.
- *Proprietary Funds* – Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds and account for state activities that are operated much like private-sector companies. Like the government-wide statements, proprietary fund statements are presented using the *full-accrual* basis of accounting. Activities whose customers are mostly outside of state government (e.g., water loans to local governments) are accounted for in *enterprise funds* and are the same functions reported as *business-type activities*. Thus, the *enterprise fund* financial statements reinforce the information reported for *business-type* activities in the government-wide statements, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows. Activities whose customers are mostly other state entities (e.g., motor pool) are accounted for in *internal service funds*. The internal service fund activities are consolidated with the governmental activities in the government-wide statements because those services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type activities.
- *Fiduciary Funds* – Fiduciary funds account for assets that, because of trust relationships, can be used only for trust beneficiaries. The State is responsible for ensuring these assets are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds use the *full-accrual* basis of accounting, but are *not* included in the government-wide statements because their assets are not available to finance the State's own programs.

Reconciliation between Government-wide and Fund Statements

The financial statements include [reconciliation schedules](#) that explain the differences between the amounts reported for *governmental activities* on the government-wide statements (i.e., full accrual basis of accounting, long-term focus) with amounts reported on the *governmental* fund statements (i.e., modified accrual basis of accounting, short-term focus). The following are some of the major differences between the two statements:

- Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements, but are not reported on the governmental fund statements.
- Capital outlay expenses result in capital assets on the government-wide statements, but are reported as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Bond proceeds result in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are other financing sources on the governmental fund statements.
- Certain tax revenues that are earned but not yet available are reported as revenue on the government-wide statements, but are deferred inflows of resources (unavailable revenue) on the governmental fund statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The [Notes to the Financial Statements](#) provide additional information and schedules that are essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes apply to both the government-wide financial statements and the governmental fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Following the Basic Financial Statements are budgetary comparison schedules for major funds with legally adopted budgets. In addition, [RSI](#) includes up to ten years of information on the State's pension plans, including schedules on the changes in the net pension liability and employer contributions for all systems with up to ten years of information. RSI also includes schedules for the State's defined benefit Other Postemployment Benefit Plans and condition assessment data related to infrastructure. RSI further supports the information in the basic financial statements.

Supplementary Information

[Supplementary Information](#) includes combining statements for the State's nonmajor governmental, nonmajor enterprise, internal service funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units. This section also includes schedules that compare budgeted expenditures to actual results at the legal level of control, which is generally the line item level of the *Appropriations Acts*.

Statistical Section

The [Statistical Section](#) provides up to ten years of financial, economic, and demographic information.

Adjustments to Beginning Net Position and Other Significant Changes

As discussed in [Note 2](#), several updates were made to improve how the State reports its financial activity. The most significant change was the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, which required the State to recognize a liability for Program III sick leave benefits that historically were recorded only when used. Applying this standard reduced beginning net position by \$185.111 million for governmental activities and \$3.975 millions for business-type activities.

The State also updated the way certain programs and funds are organized and presented, to better reflect how they operate today. The Business Impact Loan Fund was separated into its own enterprise fund, reducing the beginning net position of the Community Impact Loan Fund by \$25.114 million. Six smaller special revenue funds that are primarily supported by General Fund appropriations were reclassified into the General Fund, shifting \$139.191 million into that category. Two newly created organizations, Nucleus Institute and the Utah Fairpark Area Investment and Restoration District, were also added to the financial statements as discretely presented component units, with the Nucleus Institute contributing \$14.963 million to beginning net position.

In addition, several agencies corrected how certain activities had previously been reported. Updates included reclassifying activity in the First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, increasing beginning net position of the Housing Loan Programs fund by \$27.525 million; adjusting inventory and revenue balances in the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services, decreasing the fund's beginning net position by 9.750 million; and reassigning \$26.616 million of grant-funded construction activity to the proper fund. A review of construction and software projects resulted in a net decrease of \$37.430 million to beginning net position. Additionally, a late invoice required \$12.903 million to be applied to a prior period in the Environmental Reclamation Fund.

See [Note 2](#) for addition information and other changes.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE**Net Position**

The largest component of the State's net position at 51.62 percent, is investments in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, intangible assets, roads, and other infrastructure) less the outstanding debt issued to finance those assets. These types of assets are not available for future spending, nor can they be readily liquidated to pay off their related liabilities. Resources needed to repay capital-related debt must be provided from other sources.

Restricted net position comprises 21.96 percent of total net position and is subject to constitutional, legal, or external constraints on use. Net position that is restricted by the *Utah Constitution* includes individual income and corporate income taxes that can be used only for public and higher education costs, proceeds from fees, taxes, charges related to motor vehicles that can be used only for transportation expenses, and earnings received from investment of the permanent State School Fund.

The remaining balance, unrestricted net position, may be used to meet the State's ongoing obligations, though certain laws and

internally imposed commitments or assignments of resources further limit the purposes for which much of the overall net position may be used.

State of Utah
Net Position as of June 30
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage Change
	2025	2024 ¹	2025	2024 ¹	2025	2024 ¹	2024–2025
Current and Other Assets	\$ 22,877,867	\$ 21,605,305	\$ 5,093,929	\$ 4,819,336	\$ 27,971,796	\$ 26,424,641	5.85%
Capital Assets	26,904,758	25,458,773	172,063	156,863	27,076,821	25,615,636	5.70%
Total Assets	49,782,625	47,064,078	5,265,992	4,976,199	55,048,617	52,040,277	5.78%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	553,391	523,195	11,794	11,142	565,185	534,337	5.77%
Current and Other Liabilities	2,912,374	2,753,806	90,706	64,220	3,003,080	2,818,026	6.57%
Long-term Liabilities	2,915,370	2,914,473	377,318	376,808	3,292,688	3,291,281	0.04%
Total Liabilities	5,827,744	5,668,279	468,024	441,028	6,295,768	6,109,307	3.05%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	32,478	28,395	447	365	32,925	28,760	14.48%
Net Position:							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,360,399	23,494,813	79,021	62,228	25,439,420	23,557,041	7.99%
Restricted	8,646,163	8,540,802	2,176,721	2,086,655	10,822,884	10,627,457	1.84%
Unrestricted	10,469,232	9,854,984	2,553,573	2,397,065	13,022,805	12,252,049	6.29%
Total Net Position	\$ 44,475,794	\$ 41,890,599	\$ 4,809,315	\$ 4,545,948	\$ 49,285,109	\$ 46,436,547	6.13%
Percent change in total							
Net Position from prior year	6.17%		5.79%		6.13%		

¹ Figures for June 30, 2024 have been restated to include adjustments to beginning net position related to accounting corrections. See [Note 2](#).

Current and other assets increased \$1.547 billion or 5.85 percent. This growth reflects two main factors: **(1)** higher levels of cash and investments, including pooled cash and investments, in governmental funds, and **(2)** substantial expansion in the State's loan programs within business-type activities as follows:

- Current and other assets in governmental activities increased \$1.273 billion or 5.89 percent. The increase in governmental assets was driven primarily by growth in long-term investment balances and higher yearend cash and receivables. Trust Lands Permanent Fund investments increased \$359.200 million, reflecting strong financial performance during the year. The Transportation Investment Fund increased \$1.159 billion due to higher dedicated transportation revenues, timing of bond-funded project expenditures, and investment earnings retained in the fund for future construction needs. In addition to these major changes, governmental activities experienced increases in receivables tied to higher tax collections as well as investment gains in several restricted funds and new investments in gold. These increases were partially offset by the continued spend-down of prior year federal awards, resulting in lower unearned revenue and corresponding reductions in related cash balances.
- Current and other assets in business-type activities increased \$274.593 million or 5.70 percent. Growth in business-type assets was primarily the result of expanding state loan programs. Loans receivable increased \$380.327 million or 22.59 percent as lending activity accelerated across several programs, including the Local Government Funds, Water Loan Programs, Housing Loan Programs, and the Community Impact Loan Fund. The increase in loans receivable was funded largely through cash resources, including loan repayments and existing cash balances. As loans were disbursed, total cash also decreased by \$182.926 million. In addition, internal balances increased by \$82.318 million reflecting higher amounts due to business-type activities from other State funds as a result of interfund activity associated with program operations. These internal balances represent receivables rather than cash and contributed to the overall increase in total assets.

Current and other liabilities increased \$185.054 million or 6.57 percent as follows:

- Current and other liabilities in governmental activities increased \$158.568 million or 5.76 percent. This is primarily due to the following changes: **(1)** an increase of \$300.813 million in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The majority of this increase was due to employee salary and benefit compensation, Medicaid program provider rate adjustments and other cost settlement accruals, various transportation and water-related infrastructure projects, capital building projects, and the overall timing of various vendor payments; and **(2)** a decrease of \$184.015 million in unearned revenue mainly resulting from the State spending COVID-19 related revenue received in prior periods.

- Current and other liabilities in business-type activities increased by \$26.486 million or 41.24 percent from the prior year. This change was primarily due a \$13.507 million increase in unearned revenue related to federal funds held in Water Loan Program escrow accounts at yearend pending distribution for authorized project expenditures. Other changes included an increase of \$7.419 million in deposits for the Local Government Funds, which resulted from a loan overpayment that will be applied or refunded in the following years, and an overall increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$7.878 million due to various factors such as funds due back to the federal government and equipment pending payment.

Long-term liabilities decreased slightly, or \$1.407 million (0.04 percent) based on the amounts reported in each year. However, to understand the true year-over-year change, it is important to note that the fiscal year 2025 total includes a \$185.111 million increase recorded this year to implement GASB Statement No. 101, which required adding a new liability for certain sick leave benefits and adjusting beginning balances accordingly. The remaining year-over-year movement reflects the combined effects of scheduled bond repayments of \$500.862 million, the issuance of \$105.657 million in new lease revenue bonds, and an increase of \$116.221 million in net pension liability.

The State's total net position increased \$2.849 billion or 6.13 percent in fiscal year 2025, compared to a \$3.082 billion increase, or 7.10 percent, in the prior year. Although the growth in net position was slightly lower than last year, it continues to reflect a stable economic environment and the State's ongoing, proactive management of its financial resources. The change in net position is comprised of the following:

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets* – Total net investment in capital assets increased by \$1.882 billion or 7.99 percent as the State continues to construct infrastructure projects and repay associated debt.
- *Restricted Net Position* – Total restricted net position increased \$195.427 million or 1.84 percent over the prior year adjusted net position as follows:

Restricted Net Position of Governmental Activities increased \$105.361 million or 1.23 percent:

- Public Education restricted net position increased overall, with expendable balances rising \$83.695 million (1.87 percent) and nonexpendable balances rising \$107.187 million (4.86 percent), primarily due to favorable market conditions, which resulted in high-performing investments.
- Transportation restricted net position decreased \$108.606 million or 14.12 percent. The decline reflects the use of restricted resources for ongoing transportation construction projects during the year. Although dedicated sales and use tax revenues and investment earnings remained strong, expenditures on major capital and infrastructure projects outpaced current-year additions to restricted balances.
- Unemployment Compensation and Insurance Programs restricted net position increased \$104.452 million or 564.48 percent. For governmental activities, this restricted net position category is composed entirely of the State's Risk Management Internal Service Fund. The increase is primarily due to an increase of \$111.911 million in legislative transfers made to capitalize new captive insurance programs for public education and higher education. These transfers significantly strengthened the restricted reserves available to cover future claims.
- Restricted Expendable Net Position for Other Purposes decreased \$158.976 million or 19.98 percent. A significant portion of this decrease is attributable to a fiscal year 2025 reclassification of \$100.000 million related to a previously restricted reserve that had been set aside for future statewide capital initiatives. The remaining decrease reflects normal spending of restricted resources across multiple governmental programs, including the use of prior-year restricted federal and statutorily dedicated funds for their intended purposes.

Restricted Net Position of Business-type Activities increased \$90.066 million or 4.32 percent. This increase was driven primarily by growth across several key enterprise funds. The Unemployment Compensation Fund's restricted balance increased \$40.592 million, as employer taxes and investment income exceeded benefit payments during the year. The Employers' Reinsurance Fund increased \$13.100 million reflecting higher fee collections and strong investment income. The Petroleum Storage Tank Fund increased \$9.697 million the result of assessment revenues and investment earnings exceeding claims activity. In addition, the Business Impact Loan Fund reported a \$12.421 million increase from the receipt of the second tranche of federal funding for the Utah Small Business Credit Initiative program.

- *Unrestricted Net Position – Governmental Activities* – Total unrestricted net position in governmental activities increased \$614.248 million or 6.23 percent. This increase reflects the overall growth in governmental revenues during fiscal year 2025 primarily due to higher state tax collections.

- *Unrestricted Net Position - Business-type Activities* – Total unrestricted net position in business-type activities increased \$156.508 million or 6.53 percent. This was mainly due to a \$114.616 million increase in Water Loan Programs as program revenues, dedicated sales tax, investment income, transfers in, and federal funding exceeded grant awards and transfers out. The increase was also driven by a \$33.671 million increase in Housing Loan Programs, which was composed of higher loan activity and investment earnings along with a \$27.353 million prior period adjustment made to correctly reclassify First Time Homebuyer Program funds as loans rather than grant expenses.

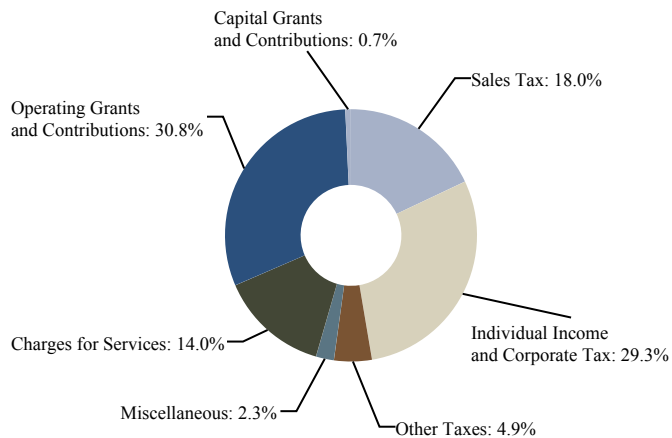
Changes in Net Position

The following table and charts summarize the State's total revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for fiscal year 2025:

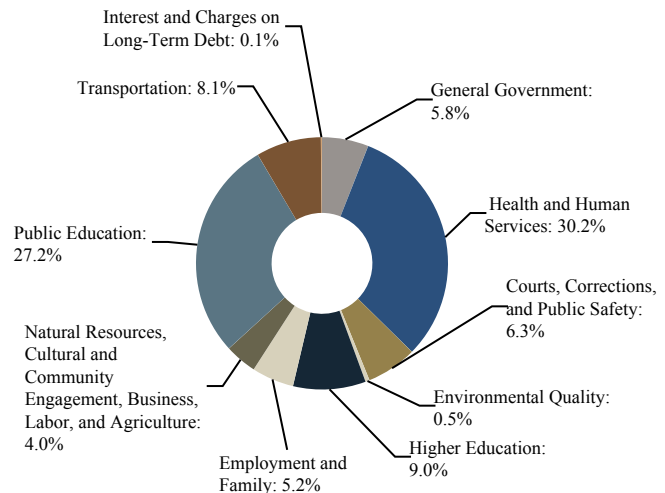
State of Utah Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 <i>(dollars expressed in thousands)</i>							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage Change
	2025	2024¹	2025	2024¹	2025	2024¹	2024–2025
Revenues							
General Revenues:							
Taxes	\$13,639,047	\$12,691,762	\$ 60,030	\$ 57,187	\$13,699,077	\$12,748,949	7.45 %
Other General Revenues	530,459	693,525	75,665	130,971	606,124	824,496	(26.49)%
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	2,761,436	2,454,958	921,911	909,451	3,683,347	3,364,409	9.48 %
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,961,520	7,720,490	111,764	28,542	8,073,284	7,749,032	4.18 %
Capital Grants and Contributions	190,070	141,509	400	—	190,470	141,509	34.60 %
Total Revenues	25,082,532	23,702,244	1,169,770	1,126,151	26,252,302	24,828,395	5.73 %
Expenses							
General Government	1,336,640	1,347,062	—	—	1,336,640	1,347,062	(0.77)%
Health and Human Services	7,020,061	6,717,669	—	—	7,020,061	6,717,669	4.50 %
Corrections	533,639	486,305	—	—	533,639	486,305	9.73 %
Public Safety	681,030	515,164	—	—	681,030	515,164	32.20 %
Courts	240,436	204,699	—	—	240,436	204,699	17.46 %
Environmental Quality	115,096	90,163	—	—	115,096	90,163	27.65 %
Higher Education	2,089,120	2,097,529	—	—	2,089,120	2,097,529	(0.40)%
Employment and Family Services	1,209,479	1,242,916	—	—	1,209,479	1,242,916	(2.69)%
Natural Resources	588,236	514,109	—	—	588,236	514,109	14.42 %
Cultural and Community Engagement	90,657	89,760	—	—	90,657	89,760	1.00 %
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	238,642	203,409	—	—	238,642	203,409	17.32 %
Public Education	6,322,135	6,106,473	—	—	6,322,135	6,106,473	3.53 %
Transportation	1,871,741	1,694,279	—	—	1,871,741	1,694,279	10.47 %
Interest and Charges on Long-term Debt	31,253	43,027	—	—	31,253	43,027	(27.36)%
Student Assistance Programs	—	—	—	1,267	—	1,267	(100.00)%
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	332,229	296,011	332,229	296,011	12.24 %
Water Loan Programs	—	—	57,849	44,664	57,849	44,664	29.52 %
Community and Economic Loan Programs	—	—	19,162	48,457	19,162	48,457	(60.46)%
Liquor Retail Sales	—	—	384,403	377,684	384,403	377,684	1.78 %
Other Business-type Activities	—	—	59,346	29,301	59,346	29,301	102.54 %
Total Expenses	22,368,165	21,352,564	852,989	797,384	23,221,154	22,149,948	4.84 %
Excess (Deficit) Before Transfers	2,714,367	2,349,680	316,781	328,767	3,031,148	2,678,447	
Transfers	55,939	(358,027)	(49,439)	358,027	6,500	—	
Change in Net Position	2,770,306	1,991,653	267,342	686,794	3,037,648	2,678,447	
Net Position – Beginning	41,940,932	39,567,936	4,529,661	3,863,277	46,470,593	43,431,213	
Adjustment to Beginning Net position	(235,444)	331,010	12,312	(4,123)	(223,132)	326,887	
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	41,705,488	39,898,946	4,541,973	3,859,154	46,247,461	43,758,100	
Net Position – Ending	\$44,475,794	\$41,890,599	\$ 4,809,315	\$ 4,545,948	\$49,285,109	\$46,436,547	6.13 %

¹ Figures for June 30, 2024 have been restated to include fiscal year 2025 adjustments to beginning net position related accounting corrections. See [Note 2](#).

State of Utah Total Revenues FY 2025



State of Utah Total Expenses FY 2025



In fiscal year 2025, the State's overall revenue mix shifted modestly, reflecting Utah's continued economic strength and the further wind-down of pandemic-related federal funding. State taxes accounted for 52.18 percent of its revenues, up from 51.35 percent in the prior year. This increase is primarily the result of higher sales and income tax collections supported by strong consumer spending, steady employment growth, and rising business activity across the State. Grants and contributions represented 31.48 percent of total revenue, slightly lower than the 31.78 percent reported in fiscal year 2024, as federal pandemic recovery programs continued to expire and one-time federal support declined. Charges for services and miscellaneous revenues comprised 16.34 percent of total revenues in fiscal year 2025, a slight decrease from 16.87 percent in the prior year. This category includes a wide range of revenue sources, such as licenses and permits, park admissions, court fees, and alcoholic beverage sales. The proportionate decline reflects the comparatively stronger growth in state tax revenues rather than a reduction in service-based collections, which remained stable across most programs. Overall, the fiscal year 2025 revenue distribution demonstrates a continued transition from elevated federal assistance during the pandemic period back toward the State's traditional revenue base, with broad economic activity strengthening Utah's primary tax sources.

Governmental Activities

The State's total governmental revenues from all sources increased \$1.380 billion or 5.82 percent. Operating grants and contributions decreased \$241.030 million reflecting the continued wind-down of one-time federal pandemic-related programs and a return to more typical federal funding levels across education, health, and public safety programs. Tax revenues increased \$0.947 billion driven by strong underlying economic performance, including higher wages, population growth, and steady consumer spending. Charges for services increased \$306.478 million, with growth across transportation-related fees, permitting activity, and other service-based programs.

Changes in governmental activities' expenses at the government-wide level should be interpreted in conjunction with the analysis of the governmental funds, which provides the most meaningful explanation of what changed during the year and why. The government-wide statements include the effects of long-term items—such as pension-related expenses, depreciation, and capital asset activity—that are not reported in the governmental funds due to differences in measurement focus. As a result, certain changes in expenses at the government-wide level may not appear in the fund statements. See [Note 17](#) for information on pension-related items and [Note 8](#) for capital asset activity.

The following table shows to what extent program revenues covered program expenses. Program revenues, such as charges for services and operating and capital grants, funded \$10.913 billion or 48.79 percent of the State's total governmental program expenses of \$22.368 billion in fiscal year 2025. The remaining \$11.455 billion or 51.21 percent, was financed by general revenues, including state taxes. This distribution is consistent with the State's responsibility for education, transportation, public safety, and health services, which are only partially funded through program-specific revenues. For further discussion of changes, see the section entitled "[Financial Analysis of the State's Governmental Funds](#)."

State of Utah
Net Cost of Governmental Activities
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Program Expenses	Less Program Revenues	Net Program (Expenses)/Revenues		Program Revenues as a Percentage of Program Expenses	
	2025	2025	2025	2024 ¹	2025	2024 ¹
General Government	\$ 1,336,640	\$ 1,201,008	\$ (135,632)	\$ (303,586)	89.85 %	78.45 %
Health and Human Services	7,020,061	5,191,736	(1,828,325)	(1,655,263)	73.96 %	75.43 %
Corrections	533,639	4,154	(529,485)	(463,274)	0.78 %	0.87 %
Public Safety	681,030	390,589	(290,441)	(235,471)	57.35 %	55.45 %
Courts	240,436	68,840	(171,596)	(138,751)	28.63 %	33.13 %
Environmental Quality	115,096	63,418	(51,678)	(31,621)	55.10 %	50.62 %
Higher Education	2,089,120	51,379	(2,037,741)	(2,063,187)	2.46 %	1.64 %
Employment and Family Services	1,209,479	965,782	(243,697)	(219,522)	79.85 %	82.40 %
Natural Resources	588,236	374,115	(214,121)	(200,940)	63.60 %	60.30 %
Cultural and Community Engagement	90,657	26,968	(63,689)	(66,652)	29.75 %	25.74 %
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	238,642	201,173	(37,469)	(33,622)	84.30 %	83.47 %
Public Education	6,322,135	1,150,220	(5,171,915)	(4,946,205)	18.19 %	18.99 %
Transportation	1,871,741	1,223,644	(648,097)	(584,153)	65.37 %	63.05 %
Interest and Charges on Long-term Debt	31,253	—	(31,253)	(43,027)	0.00 %	0.00 %
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 22,368,165	\$ 10,913,026	\$ (11,455,139)	\$ (10,985,274)	48.79 %	48.32 %

¹ Figures for June 30, 2024 have been restated to include adjustments to beginning net position related accounting corrections. See [Note 2](#).

Business-type Activities

Most of the State's business-type activities are designed to pay for themselves through the fees they charge, such as unemployment insurance contributions, liquor sales, and interest on state loans. A few programs—the Water Loan Programs, the Employers' Reinsurance Fund, and the Agriculture Loan Fund—also receive a small portion of dedicated sales tax revenues as required by state law. Although unemployment contributions are called "taxes," accounting rules treat them as fees for coverage rather than as tax revenue. Because of this, the only tax revenues reported for business-type activities are the dedicated sales taxes received by these three programs.

Business-type activities experienced notable shifts in the composition of revenues in fiscal year 2025. Other general revenues declined from \$130.971 million to \$75.665 million, a decrease of \$55.306 million (42.23 percent). This decline does not reflect reduced activity within the State's enterprise programs but instead results from a change in how certain revenues are classified. Investment income earned by business-type programs—including interest on loans and federal trust balances—was reclassified from general unrestricted investment income to program revenue under reporting guidance. As a result, charges for services increased from \$909.451 million to \$921.911 million, an increase of \$12.460 million (1.37 percent) and operating grants and contributions increased from \$28.542 million to \$111.764 million, an increase of \$83.222 million (291.58 percent) with \$41.043 million of the grants and contributions increase representing growth from federal resources supporting water infrastructure financing and small business lending. Expenses increased by \$55.605 million or 6.97 percent. Changes in business-type expenses at the government-wide level generally mirror those reported in the State's proprietary funds, reflecting higher unemployment benefit payments, increased operating costs for Alcoholic Beverage Services, and expanded grant activity supported by new federal resources.

Changes in the State's business-type activities in the government-wide statements should be viewed together with the analysis of the State's proprietary funds, which provides the clearest explanation of what changed during the year. The government-wide statements combine all business-type programs into a single presentation, while the proprietary fund statements show results by individual program or fund. Because of this difference in presentation, the government-wide view does not offer the same level of detail. Readers looking for explanations of year-over-year changes should refer to "[Financial Analysis of the State's Proprietary Funds](#)," where those program-level results are discussed more fully.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Fund Balances

At June 30, 2025, the State's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18.875 billion. Of this amount:

- \$2.676 billion or 14.18 percent is nonspendable due to its form or legal constraints.
- \$5.441 billion or 28.83 percent is restricted for specific programs by either external constraints, constitutional

provisions, or contractual obligations. This includes revenue for public education, motor vehicle operations on public highways, mineral lease revenues, and earnings from the Trust Lands Permanent Fund.

- \$9.135 billion or 48.40 percent has been committed to specific purposes, requiring legislative approval for any other use.
- \$1.601 billion or 8.48 percent is assigned for specific purposes, as expressed by legislative intent.

State of Utah
Governmental Fund Balances as of June 30
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	General Fund	Income Tax Fund	Transportation Fund	Transportation Investment Fund	Trust Lands Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable	\$ 129,005	\$ 581	\$ 24,479	\$ —	\$ 2,521,342	\$ 424	\$ 2,675,831
Restricted	180,015	2,532,784	695,368	—	1,602,674	430,178	5,441,019
Committed	2,546,245	23,016	235,050	5,230,792	—	1,099,675	9,134,778
Assigned	379,335	—	—	—	—	1,221,582	1,600,917
Unassigned	22,577	—	—	—	—	—	22,577
Total	\$ 3,257,177	\$ 2,556,381	\$ 954,897	\$ 5,230,792	\$ 4,124,016	\$ 2,751,859	\$ 18,875,122
Percent change from prior year ..	(3.52)%	(11.22)%	(3.93)%	28.47 %	10.67 %	(6.98)%	4.83 %

General Fund

Budgetary Highlights

The Legislature adopted the initial fiscal year 2025 budget during the 2024 General Session (January to March 2024). The original consensus revenue estimates for the General Fund budget at the start of fiscal year 2025, excluding department-specific revenue sources such as federal grants and departmental collections, and miscellaneous transfers, were 0.12 percent lower than the final fiscal year 2024 budget. The decrease was primarily due to lower interest rates reducing investment income. Budgeted expenditures were 9.10 percent lower than the final fiscal year 2024 budget. The Governor and Legislature were able to balance the original fiscal year 2025 budget using revenue growth, prior year reserves, and fund balances.

Adjustments to the original budget were made during the 2024 General and Third Special Sessions, as well as the 2025 General Session. Final general revenue estimates decreased \$27.881 million from the original consensus estimates adopted during the 2024 General Session due to projected decreases in investment income and liquor profit revenue estimates. Base budget resources allowed the Legislature to set aside \$113.002 million for fiscal year 2026 appropriations. In the end, taxes and other general revenues ended the year \$16.086 million above final budgeted amounts. Final budgets of department-specific revenue sources decreased in total from original budgets primarily due to a decrease in Federal Contracts and Grants. Final budgets for departmental-specific revenue sources and related expenditures are revised based on actual collections. The difference between final budgeted and actual expenditures is primarily due to nonlapsing and unspent restricted funds that will be carried forward into the next year. However, \$10.974 million of unspent budgeted funds were lapsed back to the General Fund by various state agencies.

Financial Highlights

The General Fund's total fund balance decreased \$118.907 million or 3.52 percent in fiscal year 2025 (after fiscal year 2024 adjustments). The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a \$22.577 million unassigned balance. In the prior year, the General Fund ended the year with a zero dollar unassigned fund balance.

Specific changes in the General Fund balance include the following:

- Nonspendable fund balance increased \$57.571 million or 80.59 percent primarily due to an increase in prepaid items related to the timing of Medicaid Provider Payments being disbursed.
- Restricted and committed fund balances were affected by a reclassification of funds set aside for future statewide capital initiatives. A total of \$100 million previously reported as restricted was reclassified to committed. In addition, \$139.19 million of special revenue funds were reclassified to the General Fund and reported as committed. These increases were partially offset by agency expenditures during the year. Overall, committed fund balance increased \$191.270 million or 8.12 percent, while restricted fund balance decreased \$106.430 million or 37.16 percent
- Assigned fund balance decreased \$283.895 million or 42.80 percent. The decrease was due to a \$213.150 million reduction in the amount allocated by the Legislature for next year's budget.

The General Fund's unrestricted cash and investments, including pooled cash and investments, decreased \$147.896 million (4.27 percent), consistent with the overall reduction in fund balance as expenditures outpaced available resources. Investments

increased \$53.143 million as a result of a statutory change per Section 67-4-19 of the *Utah Code* permitting the State Treasurer to invest up to 10.00 percent of the balances in designated budget reserve accounts in gold. Amounts due from other funds decreased \$87.140 million (92.33 percent), reflecting the elimination of a long-standing receivable from the Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund after legislative action provided resources to resolve its operating cash deficit. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities overall increased by \$219.727 million, due to the increase in Medicaid program accrued expenditures due to provider rate adjustments and other cost settlement accruals, which were offset by a decrease related to several large water conservancy project grants to local special service districts, cities, and counties within the State that did not occur due to timing of the payables as compared to prior years. Unearned revenue decreased \$222.454 million as remaining balances from COVID-19 federal relief funding were spent down.

Total tax revenues in the General Fund increased \$110.872 million or 2.82 percent, the largest of which was sales and use tax increasing \$95.916 million or 2.77 percent. This growth reflects a healthy labor market and growth in personal income.

Total General Fund non-related tax revenues increased slightly by \$78.136 million or 1.07 percent. Significant revenue changes were observed in the following areas:

- Federal contracts and grants increased \$163.767 million or 2.95 percent. This increase was driven by four main factors: *(1)* \$107.423 million increase in Department of Public Safety emergency expenditures primarily due to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reimbursements for COVID-19 and natural disaster recovery, and funding for water line infrastructure projects; *(2)* \$26.756 million increase in Department of Health and Human Services expenditures due to rising Medicaid costs; *(3)* \$12.097 million increase in Department of Environmental Quality expenditures related to Utah Lake Preservation and other federal project grants; and *(4)* \$13.378 million increase in Department of Natural Resources expenditures due to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, watershed restoration projects, and American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 expenditures for secondary water metering.
- Charges for services/royalties increased \$93.015 million or 12.58 percent primarily due to *(1)* a \$72.037 million increase in Medicaid seed revenue driven by a higher state share resulting from a decrease in the federal share; *(2)* \$3.495 million rise in fish and game licenses due to higher non-resident hunting fees; and *(3)* a \$3.648 million increase in conservation project labor driven by demand for firefighter services.
- Investment income decreased \$112.676 million or 29.42 percent due to the decrease in General Fund interest-generating balances and a decline in the average Public Treasurer's Investment Pool's rates.
- Miscellaneous and other revenue decreased \$73.524 million or 14.77 percent primarily due to *(1)* a \$17.624 million decrease in opioid settlement collections, which is in line with settlement payment schedules, and *(2)* a \$43.138 million decrease in the accrual for Medicaid pharmacy rebates not yet invoiced due to issues stemming from the 2023 implementation of the new Medicaid provider claims system. During the year, a system correction was made allowing a number of uninvoiced rebates to be invoiced and collected.

Overall, total General Fund expenditures increased \$410.044 million or 3.28 percent as the State responded to a growing economy and an increase in the public's demand for government services. Significant changes in expenditures occurred in the following areas:

- *Public Safety* – Total expenditures increased by \$129.986 million or 28.46 percent as a result of: *(1)* \$109.500 million in Emergency Management for FEMA and infrastructure grants; *(2)* a \$9.300 million increase for the first year of EMS operations managed by DPS; and *(3)* \$6.800 million personnel costs related to pay increases and the hiring of additional troopers.
- *Employment and Family Services* – Total expenditures decreased \$57.157 million or 4.59 percent due to the conclusion of COVID-19 pandemic Supplemental Child Care Funds under the American Rescue Plan Act and Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act.
- *Health and Human Services* – Total expenditures increased \$306.189 million or 4.58 percent as a result of an increase in Medicaid managed health plan rates.

The increase in overall expenditures can also be attributed to a 2.50 percent salary increase for most state employees, rising health insurance costs, and other payroll-related adjustments, collectively resulting in a total net impact of \$101.300 million.

Income Tax Fund

The fund balance in the Income Tax Fund decreased overall by \$323.158 million or 11.22 percent from the prior year. The Income Tax Fund, including the Uniform School Fund, ended the year with a \$247.499 million surplus after a \$29.200 million property tax recapture and transfers of \$45.797 million to the Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account and \$36.235 million to the State Sovereignty Fund. In the event of a revenue surplus in the Income Tax Fund, state law requires that

25 percent of the surplus be transferred to the Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account, a budget stabilization account as explained in [Note 12.B](#). State law further requires an additional 25 percent be transferred to repay prior year transfers out of the account, but limits these transfers to 11 percent of Income Tax Fund appropriations. If the limit off 11 percent is reached within the first 25 percent transfer, any remaining money that exceeds the cap will be transferred to the State Sovereignty Fund. The Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account and the State Sovereignty Fund ended the year with a balance of \$904.035 million and \$36.235 million, respectively.

The Income Tax Fund's cash and investments, including pooled cash and investments, decreased \$319.458 million (14.20 percent), reflecting higher appropriations to and transfers out to support public and higher education programs. Investments increased \$68.392 million (100 percent) as a result of a statutory change per Section 67-4-19 of the *Utah Code* permitting the State Treasurer to invest up to 10 percent of the balances in designated budget reserve accounts in gold. Accounts receivable decreased \$141.625 million (45.39 percent), driven by continued decreases in COVID-19 funding, improved collection timing, and the collection in 2025 of a \$29.284 million one-time, prior-year property tax recapture receivable. Accrued taxes receivable increased \$105.968 million (10.34 percent) as income tax withholding and final payments grew during the year. Deferred inflows of resources (unavailable revenue) increased \$61.321 million (17.79 percent), primarily due to higher projected one-time final individual income tax payments due in April 2026. This increase reflects recent federal tax law changes under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025 as incorporated into the Tax Commissions' tax accrual forecast models.

Overall, total revenues in the Income Tax Fund increased \$457.584 million or 5.65 percent as explained below:

- Individual income tax increased \$442.250 million or 7.08 percent. This growth reflects strong wage gains and continued employment expansion across the State, along with higher levels of investment income resulting from favorable stock market performance during the tax year.
- Corporate Taxes increased \$49.367 million or 5.47 percent due to growth in corporate profits throughout calendar year 2024.
- Federal grants and contacts decreased \$59.796 million or 8.60 percent primarily due to a \$135.000 million reduction from the conclusion of COVID-19 related child and nutrition programs funded by the American Rescue Plan Act and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act. This decline was partially offset by an \$83.780 million increase in the accrual for estimated federal grant funds, resulting from the timing of Local Education Agency reimbursement claims.
- Miscellaneous and other revenue increased \$21.616 million or 23.71 percent. This increase was primarily driven by a \$15.000 million rise in unclaimed property revenue transfers to the Uniform School Fund. In addition, the State Board of Education received \$6.600 million returned by local education agencies, consisting of unused special education carryforward balances and repayments of costs identified as unallowable through fiscal monitoring. Because these amounts related to expenditures from prior fiscal years, the refunds were recognized as miscellaneous revenue rather than as reductions to current-year expenditures.

Overall, expenditures increased \$212.297 million or 3.47 percent in the Income Tax Fund. The increase in expenses were primarily due to: **(1)** Weighted pupil unit value and special education enrollment growth of \$84.152 million; **(2)** First full year of operations of the Utah fits all Scholarship program of \$68.274 million; **(3)** expansion of funding and full day kindergarten participants of \$59.887 million.

Net other financing uses decreased \$315.681 million or 11.03 percent. The change primary reflects a \$310.280 million decrease in transfers out, the majority of which relates to decreases in transfers to the the General Fund for higher education, but also included a \$101.161 million transfer to the Risk Management Fund to capitalize a new captive insurance program for public and higher education. Additionally, transfers in from the Trust Lands Permanent Fund for the School Land Program increased \$5.401 million due to profitable investment returns.

Transportation Fund

The total fund balance in the Transportation Fund decreased \$39.020 million or 3.93 percent from the prior year. Expenditures within the Transportation Fund increased \$243.182 million or 17.16 percent due to ramping up of major projects for the Utah Transit Authority's FrontRunner commuter rail double tracking project and other highway reconstruction and maintenance projects. Overall, transportation revenues increased \$109.080 million or 6.96 percent. This large increase includes the following significant increases in revenue as compared to the prior year:

- Federal contracts and grants increased by \$35.672 million or 6.71 percent as a result of doing more work on federally eligible projects
- Motor and special fuels tax increased \$40.602 million or 6.35 percent due to an increase in fuel tax collections and a

increase in fuel tax from 34.5 cents per gallon to 38.5 cents per gallon.

- Licenses, permits, and fees increased \$33.049 million or 20.07 percent primarily due to an increase in total registration fees resulting from consumer price index (CPI) adjustments.

Net other financing uses decreased \$192.239 million or 140.87 percent. This decrease was driven largely by a decline in transfers in, reflecting a return to more typical appropriation levels. In fiscal year 2024, the Legislative provided extra funding for various highway and rail construction projects, including efforts to preserve right-of-way and mitigate environmental impacts in the project areas.

Authorized federal funding for highway construction remains relatively stable from year to year. However, the spending of state and federal revenue may vary from year to year since it reflects the timing of highway construction projects. These projects may span fiscal years and are impacted by a variety of circumstances such as environmental studies or supply chain issues. In addition, the Department of Transportation has discretion on allocating federal funds among projects, which impacts the amount of federal revenue reported in the Transportation Fund.

Transportation Investment Fund

The total fund balance in the Transportation Investment Fund increased \$1.159 billion or 28.47 percent from the prior year. Pooled cash and investments increased by \$1.150 billion (28.90 percent), consistent with the net increase in fund balance as revenues, investment earnings, and transfers in exceeded expenditures. Overall, revenues increased \$116.277 million or 9.68 percent. Investment income increased \$34.170 million or 18.63 percent primarily due to increased pooled cash and investment balances. Sales and use tax revenues increased by \$34.601 million or 3.81 percent due to growth in the economy. Miscellaneous revenue increased by \$45.000 million or 569.62 percent due to the return of transit-capital development funds originally transferred to the Utah Transit Authority in fiscal year 2022 as UDOT assumed responsibility for a related project. Expenditures increased \$183.536 million or 21.09 percent from the prior year due to increased spending on highway projects and timing of completion of capital projects. Major projects contributing to the increase include the Mountain View Corridor (2100 North to Porter Rockwell Road), the revised Bangerter Highway interchanges, and widening improvements on I-15 highway at the 1800 North and 5600 South interchanges. Net other financing sources increased \$15.409 million or 1.75 percent, primarily due to an increase in appropriated transfers in when compared to the prior year for the Transportation Investment Fund Capacity Program.

Trust Lands Permanent Fund

The fund balance of the Trust Lands Permanent Fund increased \$397.659 million or 10.67 percent, from the prior year reflecting exceptionally strong investment performance. Investment income rose \$34.259 million (9.43 percent) to \$397.508 million, consistent with improved market conditions and a return to expected long-term performance across the portfolio. The portfolio earned a total return of 10.85 percent, outperforming both its benchmark and long-term objectives, with particularly strong performance in public and private equity, real assets, and income strategies. Revenues from charges for services and royalties increased \$5.449 million, or 7.67 percent, driven largely by the timing and volume of oil, gas, and surface lease revenues. The Fund also reported higher land sale revenues, an increase of \$7.712 million or 13.50 percent due to the sale of a 763-acre parcel to the Utah Inland Port Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) for \$7.700 million. These combined gains contributed to a \$267.772 million or 20.06 percent increase in the Permanent Fund's restricted fund balance, and an increase in nonspendable fund balance of \$129.887 million or 5.43 percent.

The *Utah Constitution* allows all investment earnings of the Trust Lands Permanent Fund to be distributed to beneficiaries, limited to annual distributions not to exceed 4.00 percent of the fund, which is based on a calculation described in Section 53C-3-102 of the *Utah Code*. Expenditures and transfers out increased \$3.823 million or 2.78 percent primarily due to an increase in the amount available for distribution to beneficiaries based on the statutory formula. Overall, revenues exceeded expenditures by \$444.115 million, reflecting both strong investment performance and higher revenues. This performance supported distributions of nearly \$118 million to beneficiaries in fiscal year 2025, including \$111 million to the School Fund to support K–12 education statewide. After distributions and other financing uses, total fund balance grew to \$4.124 billion at yearend.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Unemployment Compensation Fund

The State's average unemployment rate for the fiscal year 2025 held steady at an estimated 3.20 percent, matching the rate of the prior year. Investment income increased by \$7.858 million or 24.43 percent due to an overall increase in cash balances and interest rates in the Funds's holdings in the U.S. Department of Treasury, Bureau of Public Debt Unemployment Trust Fund. Benefit expenses increased \$34.768 million or 11.75 percent due to increases in the average weekly benefit amounts and number of weeks compensated. Although operating income decreased from the prior year, the fund generated \$38.571 million

in nonoperating revenues, which more than offset the increase in benefit payments. As a result, the Unemployment Compensation Fund's net position increased \$40.592 million (3.15 percent) to \$1.331 billion, all of which is restricted for use within the fund by state and federal law.

Employers' Reinsurance Fund

The net position of the Employers' Reinsurance Fund increased \$13.100 million or 48.55 percent. Fees and Assessments increased \$1.909 million or 76.24 percent as strengthened compliance efforts and the work of a dedicated collections team improved recovery of employer assessments. Investment income increased by \$3.517 million or 41.90 percent due to a strong portfolio performance. Overall, revenues and investment earnings grew faster than claim and administrative costs, which remained relatively stable. As a result, net position grew to \$40.085 million, all of which is restricted for program purposes within the fund.

Water Loan Programs

Net position increased \$119.563 million or 8.09 percent as program revenues, dedicated sales tax, investment income, transfers in, and federal funding exceeded grant awards and transfers out. Federal funding increased significantly, rising \$20.455 million (96 percent) as the State received additional capitalization grants under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and American Rescue Plan Act (federal COVID-19 relief) to support drinking water and wastewater projects. Together, dedicated sales tax revenues (\$56.389 million), investment income (\$34.451 million), federal grants (\$41.694 million), and transfers in (\$52.800 million) provided substantial new capital to expand the programs' lending capacity. These inflows enabled the programs to expand lending activities during the year, resulting in a \$92.252 million (10 percent) increase in loans receivable as new loans were issued to support water infrastructure projects across the state. Grant expenses increased \$12.292 million (28 percent) to \$56.308 million, consistent with higher federal capitalization grant activity and related program requirements. Of the total net position of \$1.598 billion, \$597.533 million is restricted for use within the Water Loan Programs by federal grant requirements.

Community Impact Loan Fund

The net position of the Community Impact Loan Fund increased \$21.614 million or 2.70 percent from the prior year as investment income and other revenues exceeded transfers out. This growth occurred despite the significant structural change resulting from the transfer of a portion of the fund to the new Business Impact Loan Program (a new nonmajor enterprise fund), which reduced beginning net position by \$25.114 million and shifted related cash, investments, restricted balances, revenues, expenses, and pension/OPEB items out of the fund. Lending activity remained strong during the year, with new loans issued resulting in a \$66.369 million increase in noncurrent loans receivable. Investment income totaled \$22.872 million, a \$7.074 million decrease (23.62 percent) from the prior year due to lower pooled cash and investment balances and a decrease in the pool investment rates. As a result of the reorganization, all remaining net position of \$821.756 million is now unrestricted, as the portions previously classified as restricted were transferred to the new Business Impact Loan Program.

Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund

The net position of the Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund increased by \$9.448 million in fiscal year 2025. Sales revenues for the Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund decreased slightly in fiscal year 2025, falling from \$493.645 million to \$486.942 million, a reduction of 1.36 percent. This decrease is consistent with national trends showing softer retail alcohol sales. Operating expenses increased from \$374.021 million to \$381.980 million, or 2.13 percent, driven by higher product costs, wage and benefit increases, and the cost of operating and expanding the State's retail liquor system. The Department generated operating income of \$111.457 million, and \$100.465 million of net profit was transferred to the General Fund. Consistent with recent statutory changes in Section 32B-2-301(6) of the *Utah Code*, the profit transfer is limited to the portion of net profit that is supported by available cash after meeting operational needs, rather than the full accrual-basis operating income.

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The State's capital assets increased by a net \$1.461 billion during the year. The significant changes consisted of a \$1.177 billion net increase in construction in progress and a \$101.728 million net increase in infrastructure (i.e., state roads and bridges). Significant projects include the following:

- Completion of the new I-215 Southbound off-ramp and frontage road between 4100 South and 4700 South.
- Capacity improvement of Pleasant Grove City Interchange.
- Completion of Springville City Interchange.

Several buildings financed by the State are actually owned by the colleges and universities, which are discretely presented component units of the State. Therefore, while the capital assets are on the discretely presented component unit's financial statements, any outstanding debt issued by the State to finance the construction of those assets is reported as a liability of the State's governmental activities. This in turn reduces unrestricted net position. As of June 30, 2025, the State had \$52.170 million of outstanding debt related to capital assets of discretely presented component units.

At June 30, 2025, the State had commitments in capital projects funds of \$868.937 million for building projects and \$966.731 million for highway construction and improvement projects. The State also had commitments of \$753.835 million for road construction and other contract commitments in the Transportation Fund. Funding for the commitments will come from existing resources in these funds and from future appropriations and bond proceeds.

The State has adopted an allowable alternative to reporting depreciation for state roads and bridges (infrastructure assets) maintained by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT). Under this alternative method, referred to as the "modified approach," UDOT must maintain an asset management system and demonstrate that the infrastructure is being preserved at or above established condition levels. Infrastructure assets accounted for under the modified approach are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

The State's established condition level for state roads is to maintain a certain percentage of mileage at a "fair or better" condition. The overall system has a target of 80 percent rated as "fair or better". The most recent condition assessment completed in 2024 indicated that 96.12 percent of roads were in "fair or better" condition. These results reflect maintaining roads above target percentages and are consistent with calendar year 2023, when 95.51 percent of roads were assessed as "fair or better" condition.

The State's established condition level for bridges is to maintain 40 percent with a rating of "good" and no more than 10 percent of bridges with a "poor" rating. The most recent condition assessment using the Bridge Health Index (BHI) rating completed in fiscal year 2025 indicated that 42.30 percent and 4.70 percent of bridges were in "good" and "poor" condition, respectively. These results reflect bridge maintenance that was relatively consistent with that of fiscal year 2024, when 44.50 percent of the bridges assessed were assessed in "good" and 4.20 percent assessed were in "poor" condition.

During fiscal year 2025, the State spent \$596.325 million and \$105.234 million to maintain and preserve roads and bridges, respectively. These combined amounts were 0.12 percent above the estimated amounts of \$595.632 million and \$105.112 million needed to maintain these roads and bridges at established condition levels, respectively.

More information about capital assets is included in [Note 8](#) and more detailed information on the State's modified approach for reporting infrastructure is presented in the [Required Supplementary Information – Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach](#).

Long-term Debt

The *Utah Constitution* allows the State to contract debts not exceeding 1.50 percent of the value of the total taxable property of the State (i.e., constitutional debt limit). The Legislature authorizes general obligation indebtedness within this limit. The *State Appropriation and Tax Limitation Act* (i.e., statutory debt limit) further limits the outstanding general obligation debt of the State to not exceed 45 percent of the maximum allowable state budget appropriation limit. As of June 30, 2025, the general obligation indebtedness of the State was \$11.480 billion below the constitutional debt limit and \$2.259 billion below the statutory debt limit.

Revenue bonds of the State Building Ownership Authority (a blended component unit) are not backed by the general taxing authority of the State, but are payable from revenue provided through appropriations of the Legislature or other operating revenues.

State of Utah Net Outstanding Bonded Debt as of June 30 (dollars expressed in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Percentage Change
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2024 to 2025
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,554	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,554	(25.23)%
Revenue Bonds:							
State Building Ownership Authority	126	137	116	108	242	245	(1.22)%
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,691	\$ 116	\$ 108	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,799	(21.96)%

Total general obligation bonds payable net of premiums and discounts decreased \$392 million. Revenue bonds payable net of premiums and discounts decreased \$3 million for an overall net decrease of \$395 million during the fiscal year. During fiscal year 2025, the State Building Ownership Authority issued \$97.155 million in Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2024, utilizing \$15.145 million for new-money purposes to finance the construction of two Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services liquor stores and the remaining \$82.010 million for a current refunding of outstanding Series 2009C, 2009E, 2011, and 2015 bonds. [Note 10](#) contains more information about the State's outstanding debt.

The State's active management of its resources has helped the State maintain its triple-A rating on general obligation bonds from all three national rating agencies, and double-A rating on lease revenue bonds from two national rating agencies from which ratings were sought. These ratings are the best available and save millions of dollars in interest costs each year because the State is able to obtain very favorable interest rates on new debt.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Original general revenue estimates of the General Fund for fiscal year 2026 are 1.63 percent higher than actual fiscal year 2025 revenues. Original revenue estimates of the Income Tax Fund for fiscal year 2026 are 0.06 percent higher than actual fiscal year 2025 revenues. The Legislature balanced the 2026 budget using projected revenue growth, prior year reserves, and fund balances.

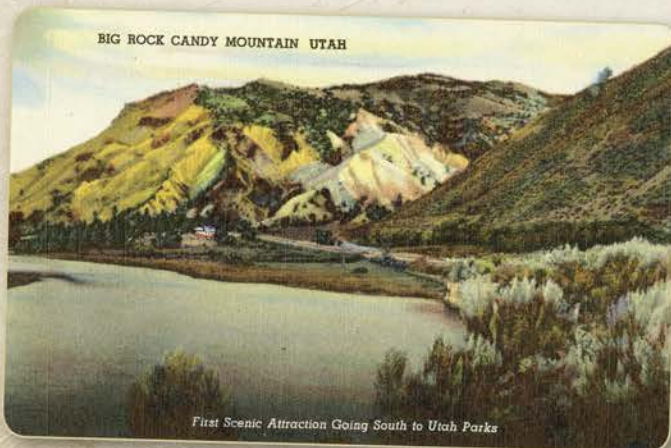
Preliminary data for fiscal year 2026 show tax revenues to be in line with estimates. The State's overall unemployment rate is expected to be 3.20 percent in 2025, which is equal to the average 2024 rate of 3.20 percent. Taxable retail sales are expected to increase 3.50 percent in 2025 and increase 3.70 percent in 2026. Personal income is expected to increase 5.00 percent in 2025, and 4.90 percent in 2026. Because these indicators are measured on a calendar year basis, the impact on the State budget will not be fully realized until well into fiscal year 2026. The Governor and Legislature will review the fiscal year 2026 budget again during the upcoming 2026 General Session and take action as necessary to ensure a balanced budget.

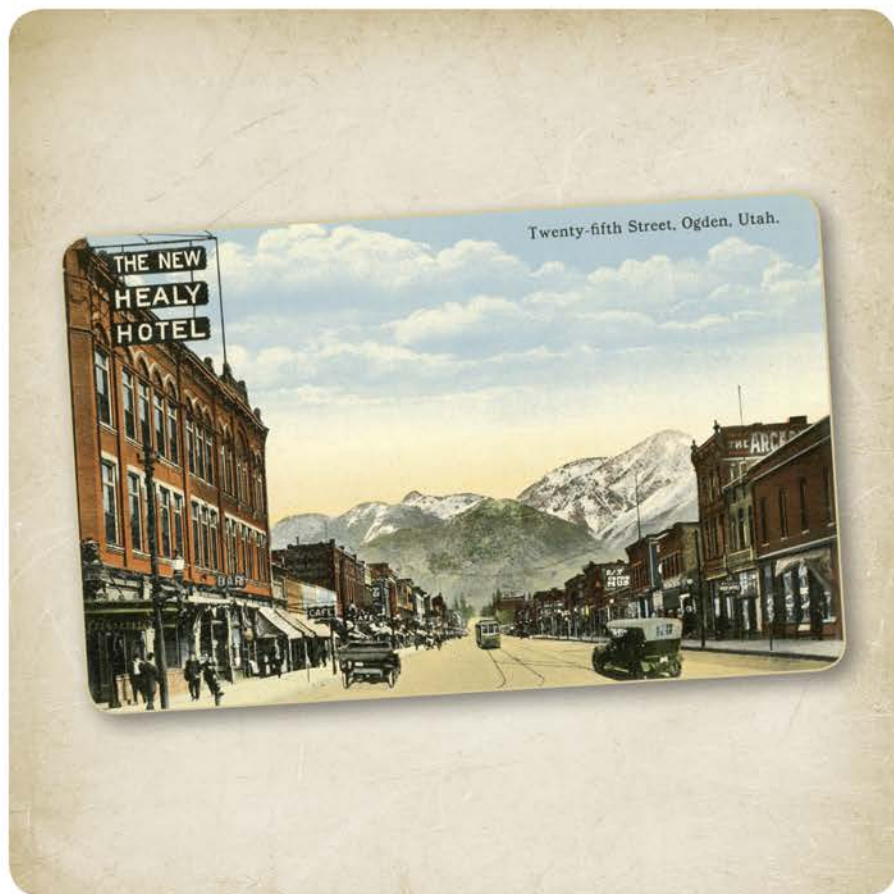
CONTACTING THE STATE'S DIVISION OF FINANCE

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Department of Government Operations: Division of Finance, Financial Reporting Section at P.O. Box 141031, Salt Lake City, UT, 84114, phone (801) 957-7780 or by email at financesupport@utah.gov. You may also visit our website at finance.utah.gov.

The preceding discussion and analysis focuses on the State's primary government operations. With the exception of a few nonmajor discretely presented component units, the State's discretely presented component unit units each issue separate audited financial statements that include their respective management's discussion and analysis. Discretely presented component unit unit statements may be obtained from their respective administrative offices or from the Office of the State Auditor, Utah State Capitol Complex, East Office Building, Suite E310, Salt Lake City, UT 84114. You may also visit their website at auditor.utah.gov.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





Statement of Net Position
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 382,331	\$ 1,291,560	\$ 1,673,891	\$ 1,341,771
Pooled Cash and Investments	13,312,098	1,083,033	14,395,131	—
Investments	5,058,816	177,387	5,236,203	7,042,976
Taxes Receivable, net	1,779,703	7,231	1,786,934	—
Accounts and Interest Receivable, net	1,701,429	153,466	1,854,895	1,595,795
Amounts Due From:				
Component Units	174,421	—	174,421	—
Primary Government	—	—	—	47,794
Prepaid Items	93,937	356	94,293	130,736
Inventories	36,586	48,505	85,091	252,085
Internal Balances	(24,040)	24,040	—	—
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	104,377	57,235	161,612	1,469,062
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	42,703	185,530	228,233	—
Restricted Investments	—	—	—	1,811,479
Restricted Receivables	—	—	—	85,639
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivable, net	60,814	2,064,071	2,124,885	192,945
Other Assets	75,668	—	75,668	92,745
Net Pension Asset	737	—	737	120,123
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	78,287	1,515	79,802	1,039
Capital Assets:				
Land and Other Non-depreciable Assets	2,675,003	41,839	2,716,842	1,124,248
Infrastructure	18,524,408	—	18,524,408	—
Construction in Progress	2,682,537	18,776	2,701,313	1,519,656
Buildings, Equipment, and Other Depreciable Assets	5,424,765	182,959	5,607,724	18,522,208
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(2,401,955)	(71,511)	(2,473,466)	(8,742,701)
Total Capital Assets	26,904,758	172,063	27,076,821	12,423,411
Total Assets	49,782,625	5,265,992	55,048,617	26,607,600
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	553,391	11,794	565,185	268,952
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,293,052	50,313	2,343,365	948,454
Amounts Due to:				
Component Units	44,436	75	44,511	—
Primary Government	—	—	—	140,952
Other Governments	511	—	511	—
Securities Lending	48,973	—	48,973	6,285
Unearned Revenue	441,590	19,512	461,102	268,129
Deposits	83,812	20,806	104,618	371,219
Long-term Liabilities:				
Due Within One Year	546,037	60,820	606,857	808,211
Due in More Than One Year	2,369,333	316,498	2,685,831	6,868,154
Total Liabilities	5,827,744	468,024	6,295,768	9,411,404
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	32,478	447	32,925	201,185
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	25,360,399	79,021	25,439,420	7,906,143
Restricted for:				
Transportation	660,728	—	660,728	—
Public Education – Expendable	4,565,039	—	4,565,039	—
Public Education – Nonexpendable	2,311,537	—	2,311,537	—
Higher Education – Expendable	63,096	—	63,096	1,590,774
Higher Education – Nonexpendable	145,283	—	145,283	1,649,662
Capital Projects	1,982	—	1,982	—
Unemployment Compensation and Insurance Programs	122,956	1,388,778	1,511,734	488,396
Loan Programs	—	786,428	786,428	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	78,287	1,515	79,802	1,039
Pension Benefits	737	—	737	120,123
Transit Services	—	—	—	99,157
Other Purposes – Expendable	636,670	—	636,670	399,821
Other Purposes – Nonexpendable	59,848	—	59,848	—
Unrestricted	10,469,232	2,553,573	13,022,805	5,008,848
Total Net Position	\$ 44,475,794	\$ 4,809,315	\$ 49,285,109	\$ 17,263,963

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Activities
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025		Program Revenues		
Activities	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental:				
General Government	\$ 1,336,640	\$ 887,155	\$ 307,536	\$ 6,317
Health and Human Services	7,020,061	841,398	4,350,338	—
Corrections	533,639	2,941	1,213	—
Public Safety	681,030	83,162	307,427	—
Courts	240,436	66,674	2,166	—
Environmental Quality	115,096	19,512	43,906	—
Higher Education	2,089,120	—	40,497	10,882
Employment and Family Services	1,209,479	9,639	956,143	—
Natural Resources	588,236	173,711	200,404	—
Cultural and Community Engagement	90,657	3,472	23,496	—
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	238,642	161,382	39,791	—
Public Education	6,322,135	94,899	1,055,321	—
Transportation	1,871,741	417,491	633,282	172,871
Interest and Other Charges on Long-term Debt	31,253	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	22,368,165	2,761,436	7,961,520	190,070
Business-type:				
Unemployment Compensation	332,229	333,276	40,021	—
Water Loan Programs	57,849	11,472	42,275	400
Community and Economic Loan Programs	19,162	15,800	29,407	—
Liquor Retail Sales	384,403	493,437	61	—
Other Business-type Activities	59,346	67,926	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	852,989	921,911	111,764	400
Total Primary Government	\$ 23,221,154	\$ 3,683,347	\$ 8,073,284	\$ 190,470
Component Units:				
Public Employees Health Program	\$ 1,147,632	\$ 1,142,227	\$ 45,252	\$ —
University of Utah	8,680,121	7,332,613	1,534,231	167,844
Utah State University	1,235,815	289,572	692,067	48,748
Utah Transit Authority	711,717	533,774	83,656	40,517
Nonmajor Colleges and Universities	1,881,518	593,891	489,549	120,348
Nonmajor Component Units	383,110	42,301	48,991	30,838
Total Component Units	\$ 14,039,913	\$ 9,934,378	\$ 2,893,746	\$ 408,295

Continues

Statement of Activities
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Continued

Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary Government:				
Governmental:				
General Government	\$ (135,632)	\$ —	\$ (135,632)	\$ —
Health and Human Services	(1,828,325)	—	(1,828,325)	—
Corrections	(529,485)	—	(529,485)	—
Public Safety	(290,441)	—	(290,441)	—
Courts	(171,596)	—	(171,596)	—
Environmental Quality	(51,678)	—	(51,678)	—
Higher Education	(2,037,741)	—	(2,037,741)	—
Employment and Family Services	(243,697)	—	(243,697)	—
Natural Resources	(214,121)	—	(214,121)	—
Cultural and Community Engagement	(63,689)	—	(63,689)	—
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	(37,469)	—	(37,469)	—
Public Education	(5,171,915)	—	(5,171,915)	—
Transportation	(648,097)	—	(648,097)	—
Interest and Other Charges on Long-term Debt	(31,253)	—	(31,253)	—
Total Governmental Activities	(11,455,139)	0	(11,455,139)	0
Business-type:				
Unemployment Compensation	—	41,068	41,068	—
Water Loan Programs	—	(3,702)	(3,702)	—
Community and Economic Loan Programs	—	26,045	26,045	—
Liquor Retail Sales	—	109,095	109,095	—
Other Business-type Activities	—	8,580	8,580	—
Total Business-type Activities	0	181,086	181,086	0
Total Primary Government	(11,455,139)	181,086	(11,274,053)	0
Component Units:				
Public Employees Health Program	—	—	—	39,847
University of Utah	—	—	—	354,567
Utah State University	—	—	—	(205,428)
Utah Transit Authority	—	—	—	(53,770)
Nonmajor Colleges and Universities	—	—	—	(677,730)
Nonmajor Component Units	—	—	—	(260,980)
Total Component Units	0	0	0	(803,494)
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property Tax	—	—	—	51,170
Sales and Use Tax	4,669,594	56,914	4,726,508	2,116
Individual Income Tax Imposed for Education	6,746,678	—	6,746,678	—
Corporate Tax Imposed for Education	952,378	—	952,378	—
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes Imposed for Transportation	680,331	—	680,331	—
Other Taxes	590,066	3,116	593,182	—
Total Taxes	13,639,047	60,030	13,699,077	53,286
Unrestricted Investment Income (Loss)	272,421	75,665	348,086	—
State Funding for Colleges and Universities	—	—	—	1,726,819
State Funding for Other Component Units	—	—	—	98,793
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	102,393	—	102,393	—
Miscellaneous	155,645	—	155,645	—
Permanent Endowments Contributions	—	—	—	64,808
Transfers—Internal Activities	55,939	(49,439)	6,500	—
Total General Revenues, Contributions, Other and Transfers	14,225,445	86,256	14,311,701	1,943,706
Change in Net Position	2,770,306	267,342	3,037,648	1,140,212
Net Position – Beginning	41,940,932	4,529,661	46,470,593	16,204,170
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	(235,444)	12,312	(223,132)	(80,419)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	41,705,488	4,541,973	46,247,461	16,123,751
Net Position – Ending	\$ 44,475,794	\$ 4,809,315	\$ 49,285,109	\$ 17,263,963

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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General Fund

The General Fund is the State's primary operating fund, supporting the broad range of governmental activities that serve Utah residents. It accounts for all financial resources not restricted or dedicated to specific purposes and provides the foundation for essential public services such as government operations, health and human services, and public safety.

Income Tax Fund

The Income Tax Fund accounts for individual and corporate income taxes dedicated to supporting public and higher education in Utah. In accordance with state constitutional and statutory provisions, this fund also includes specific revenues and expenditures related to public elementary and secondary education, ensuring that income tax resources directly benefit Utah's students and schools.

Transportation Fund

The Transportation Fund finances the construction, maintenance, and operation of Utah's highway system. Supported primarily by dedicated highway user taxes, motor vehicle fees, and federal funds, the Transportation Fund enables the State to build and maintain a safe, efficient, and well-connected transportation network that supports economic growth and mobility.

Transportation Investment Fund

The Transportation Investment Fund is a capital projects fund used to account for revenues and expenditures associated with constructing and reconstructing major state and federal highway projects. The fund supports the Transportation Investment Capacity program, advancing long-term infrastructure improvements across Utah. Funding sources include highway general obligation bonds, federal transportation funds, vehicle registration fees, sales and use taxes, and legislative appropriations.

Trust Lands Fund

The Trust Lands Fund is a permanent fund established to manage and invest the proceeds of lands granted to Utah by the federal *Enabling Act*. The fund's principal is held in perpetuity, while investment earnings are distributed primarily to support public education throughout the State. The fund represents Utah's enduring commitment to preserving and growing trust resources for future generations.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented in more detail by fund type within [Supplementary Information – Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules](#).

State of Utah

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects Fund	Permanent Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Income Tax	Transportation	Transportation Investment	Trust Lands		
ASSETS							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 326,449	\$ 11,040	\$ 443	\$ —	\$ 31,852	\$ 12,548	\$ 382,332
Pooled Cash and Investments	2,987,353	1,919,719	1,108,355	5,130,058	18,844	1,870,695	13,035,024
Investments	59,982	68,392	—	10,684	4,041,783	877,975	5,058,816
Receivables:							
Accounts, net	1,112,897	170,366	108,677	—	167,961	128,377	1,688,278
Accrued Interest	—	42	—	—	810	1,505	2,357
Accrued Taxes, net	457,043	1,130,701	79,383	95,039	—	17,537	1,779,703
Notes/Mortgages, net	229	8,415	—	—	—	52,170	60,814
Due From Other Funds	7,236	37,056	479	—	9,504	33,685	87,960
Due From Component Units	85,426	—	—	—	—	88,807	174,233
Prepaid Items	77,388	581	2,987	—	486	424	81,866
Inventories	11,118	—	21,492	—	—	—	32,610
Interfund Loans Receivable	61,766	—	—	—	—	—	61,766
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	21,717	—	6,026	—	—	76,121	103,864
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	42,703	42,703
Other Assets	16,515	—	—	—	59,153	—	75,668
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,225,119</u>	<u>\$ 3,346,312</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,842</u>	<u>\$ 5,235,781</u>	<u>\$ 4,330,393</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,547</u>	<u>\$ 22,667,994</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities ..	\$ 1,171,825	\$ 382,270	\$ 345,835	\$ —	\$ 109,063	\$ 244,157	\$ 2,253,150
Deposits	40,599	—	—	—	—	43,213	83,812
Due To Other Funds	65,959	906	7,514	—	28,078	56,479	158,936
Due To Component Units	44,172	—	—	—	264	—	44,436
Due To Other Governments	511	—	—	—	—	—	511
Interfund Loans Payable	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	7,000
Securities Lending	—	—	—	—	48,973	—	48,973
Unearned Revenue	367,106	760	19,058	—	—	54,669	441,593
Total Liabilities	<u>1,697,172</u>	<u>383,936</u>	<u>372,407</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>186,378</u>	<u>398,518</u>	<u>3,038,411</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable Revenue	270,770	405,995	538	4,989	19,999	52,170	754,461
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>270,770</u>	<u>405,995</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>4,989</u>	<u>19,999</u>	<u>52,170</u>	<u>754,461</u>
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	40,499	—	—	—	—	—	40,499
Prepaid Items	77,388	581	2,987	—	486	424	81,866
Inventories	11,118	—	21,492	—	—	—	32,610
Permanent Fund Principal	—	—	—	—	2,520,856	—	2,520,856
Restricted	180,015	2,532,784	695,368	—	1,602,674	430,178	5,441,019
Committed	2,546,245	23,016	235,050	5,230,792	—	1,099,675	9,134,778
Assigned	379,335	—	—	—	—	1,221,582	1,600,917
Unassigned	22,577	—	—	—	—	—	22,577
Total Fund Balances	<u>3,257,177</u>	<u>2,556,381</u>	<u>954,897</u>	<u>5,230,792</u>	<u>4,124,016</u>	<u>2,751,859</u>	<u>18,875,122</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,225,119</u>	<u>\$ 3,346,312</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,842</u>	<u>\$ 5,235,781</u>	<u>\$ 4,330,393</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,547</u>	<u>\$ 22,667,994</u>

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
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$	18,875,122
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The total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds: (See Note 8)

Land and Related Non-depreciable Assets	\$	2,675,003
Infrastructure, Non-depreciable		18,524,408
Construction in Progress		2,682,537
Buildings, Equipment, and Other Depreciable Assets		5,166,592
Accumulated Depreciation		(2,261,029)
		26,787,511

Deferred inflows of resources are not reported in the governmental funds:

Revenues are not available soon enough after yearend to pay for the current period's expenditures	742,983	
Related to Pensions	(2,268)	
Related to Other Postemployment Benefits	(17,072)	723,643

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, technology services, and fleet operations to individual governmental funds. The assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.

237,040

Deferred outflows of resources are not reported in the governmental funds:

Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	3,971	
Related to Pensions	496,641	
Related to OPEB	4,529	505,141

Other assets not available in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:

Other Postemployment Benefit Asset, net	72,462	
Net Pension Asset	737	73,199

Long-term liabilities and related accrued interest are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds: (See Note 10)

General Obligation and Revenue Bonds Payable	(1,225,529)	
Unamortized Bond Premiums	(62,761)	
Accrued Interest on Bonds Payable	(585)	
Pollution Remediation Obligation	(21,122)	
Settlement Obligation	(176)	
Claims Liability	(19,589)	
Compensated Absences	(476,571)	
Notes Payable	(8,549)	
Lease Liability	(192,162)	
Software Subscriptions	(8,765)	
Net Pension Liability	(710,053)	(2,725,862)

Total Net Position – Governmental Activities	\$	44,475,794
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The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

State of Utah

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects Fund	Permanent Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Income Tax	Transportation	Transportation Investment	Trust Lands		
REVENUES							
Taxes:							
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 3,554,097	\$ 300	\$ 270	\$ 943,141	\$ —	\$ 169,166	\$ 4,666,974
Individual Income Tax	—	6,685,439	—	—	—	—	6,685,439
Corporate Tax	—	952,294	—	—	—	—	952,294
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes	—	—	680,383	—	—	—	680,383
Other Taxes	483,073	43,460	18,959	138	—	44,692	590,322
Total Taxes	4,037,170	7,681,493	699,612	943,279	0	213,858	13,575,412
Other Revenues:							
Federal Contracts and Grants	5,721,061	635,236	566,919	—	—	119,259	7,042,475
Charges for Services/Royalties	832,166	497	77,226	—	76,536	816,618	1,803,043
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	31,254	7,580	197,693	103,280	—	—	339,807
Federal Mineral Lease	88,631	—	—	—	—	—	88,631
Investment Income (Loss)	270,301	58,861	42,340	217,628	397,508	114,692	1,101,330
Miscellaneous Other:							
Liquor Sales Allocated for School Lunch	—	56,898	—	—	—	—	56,898
Miscellaneous and Other	424,367	112,795	93,035	52,900	—	88,540	771,637
Total Revenues	11,404,950	8,553,360	1,676,825	1,317,087	474,044	1,352,967	24,779,233
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	673,251	—	—	—	23,266	527,213	1,223,730
Health and Human Services	6,989,076	—	—	—	—	9,564	6,998,640
Corrections	489,695	—	—	—	—	5,870	495,565
Public Safety	586,767	—	—	—	—	69,129	655,896
Courts	219,354	—	—	—	—	2,686	222,040
Environmental Quality	93,385	—	—	—	—	4,529	97,914
Higher Education – State Administration	138,352	—	—	—	—	1,089	139,441
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	1,741,397	—	—	—	6,663	61,196	1,809,256
Employment and Family Services	1,188,794	—	—	—	—	17,485	1,206,279
Natural Resources	549,470	—	—	—	—	27,395	576,865
Cultural and Community Engagement	62,504	—	—	—	—	27,503	90,007
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	192,712	—	—	—	—	42,996	235,708
Public Education	—	6,329,860	—	—	—	2,239	6,332,099
Transportation	—	—	1,660,075	43,750	—	6,197	1,710,022
Capital Outlay	—	—	—	1,010,131	—	739,561	1,749,692
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	—	—	—	—	—	439,059	439,059
Interest and Other Charges	—	—	—	—	—	56,463	56,463
Total Expenditures	12,924,757	6,329,860	1,660,075	1,053,881	29,929	2,040,174	24,038,676
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,519,807)	2,223,500	16,750	263,206	444,115	(687,207)	740,557
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Issuance of Debt – Refunding Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	57,778	57,778
Issuance of Debt – Premium on Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	4,698	4,698
Issuance of Debt – Lease Obligations	29,530	—	33	—	—	—	29,563
Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	37,552	—	64,841	—	102,393
Transfers In	2,841,199	129,428	60,310	1,257,149	17	972,167	5,260,270
Transfers Out	(1,609,020)	(2,676,086)	(153,665)	(361,256)	(111,314)	(414,831)	(5,326,172)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,261,709	(2,546,658)	(55,770)	895,893	(46,456)	619,812	128,530
Net Change in Fund Balances	(258,098)	(323,158)	(39,020)	1,159,099	397,659	(67,395)	869,087
Fund Balances – Beginning	3,402,700	2,879,539	993,917	4,071,693	3,726,357	2,944,732	18,018,938
Adjustment to Beginning Fund Balances	112,575	—	—	—	—	(125,478)	(12,903)
Fund Balances – Beginning As Adjusted	3,515,275	2,879,539	993,917	4,071,693	3,726,357	2,819,254	18,006,035
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 3,257,177	\$ 2,556,381	\$ 954,897	\$ 5,230,792	\$ 4,124,016	\$ 2,751,859	\$ 18,875,122

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

State of Utah

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net Change in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$	869,087
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities is 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 expense. The primary government also constructs buildings for discretely presented component units. When the buildings are completed, they are “transferred” to the respective discretely presented component unit and reported as expenses in its Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays of \$1.813 billion exceeded depreciation and amortization expense of \$(197.559) million and buildings “transferred” to discretely presented component units of \$(140.423) million in the current period. (See Note 8)		1,475,318
In the Statement of Activities only the gain/loss on the sale of assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sales increase financial resources. Thus the change in net position differs from the change in governmental fund balance by the cost of the assets sold.		(38,875)
Net effect of revenues reported on the accrual basis in the Statement of Activities that are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds, as they are unavailable and do not provide current financial resources.		60,825
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance, technology services, and fleet operations to individual governmental funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		121,518
Bond proceeds, note proceeds, leases and software subscription payables provide current financial resources to governmental funds by issuing debt which increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayments of bond and lease principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but reduce liabilities in the Statement of Net Position: (See Note 10)		
Bond Issued	\$	(57,778)
Premiums on Bonds Issued		(4,698)
Lease Additions		(20,341)
Software Subscription Additions		(1,541)
Amount Deferred on Refundings		3,429
Payment of Bond Principal		439,059
Note Payments		3,742
Lease Payments		17,959
Software Subscription Payments		3,496
		<u>383,327</u>
Expenditures are recognized in the governmental funds when paid or due for: items not normally paid with available financial resources; and interest on long-term debt unless certain conditions are met. However, the Statement of Activities is presented on the accrual basis and expenses are reported when incurred, regardless of when financial resources are available or expenditures are paid or due. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following balances:		
Pollution Remediation Outlays		(16,710)
Settlement Obligations		378
Compensated Absences Expense		(46,038)
Accrued Interest on Bonds Payable		139
Amortization of Bond Premiums		26,384
Amortization of Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt		(2,360)
Claims Liability Expense		(19,589)
Other Postemployment Benefits Expense		26,375
Pension Expense		(69,473)
		<u>(100,894)</u>
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities	\$	2,770,306

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Unemployment Compensation Fund

The Unemployment Compensation Fund provides temporary financial assistance to eligible individuals who have lost employment. Benefits are funded through employer contributions, reimbursements, and federal grants. The program supports Utah's workforce by providing economic stability for families and communities during periods of job transition.

Water Loan Programs

The Water Loan Programs provide low-interest financing to local governments, water districts, and other public entities to improve and expand water storage and delivery systems. Capital for these programs originated from General Fund appropriations and proceeds of general obligation bonds repaid with general tax revenues. These programs help ensure sustainable development and conservation of Utah's critical water resources.

Community Impact Loan Fund

The Community Impact Loan Fund provides loans to local governments to mitigate the social, economic, and public infrastructure impacts associated with the development of Utah's natural resources. Working capital for the fund is derived primarily from federal mineral lease revenues transferred from the General Fund.

Employers' Reinsurance Fund

The Employers' Reinsurance Fund provides compensation to individuals who sustained industrial injuries or occupational diseases on or before June 30, 1994, after the expiration of workers' compensation benefits. Revenues are generated through assessments on insurance premiums and court-ordered penalties. The fund's net position is held in trust for the benefit of injured workers and may be used solely for that purpose, ensuring long-term protection for affected individuals.

Alcoholic Beverage Services

The Alcoholic Beverage Services Commission was established to conduct, license, and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages. Funding is provided through the sale of products. The net profit from the fund is transferred to the State's General Fund and is used for general government purposes.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Nonmajor enterprise funds are presented in more detail within [Supplementary Information – Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules](#).

Governmental Activities – Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds account for the operations of state agencies that provide goods and services to other state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. These funds support efficiency and consistency in statewide operations by centralizing services such as fleet management, information technology, and risk management. These funds are presented in more detail within [Supplementary Information – Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules](#).

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

								Governmental Activities
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Water Loan Programs	Community Impact Loan Fund	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS								
Current Assets:								
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	\$ 1,286,202	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,565	\$ 2,793	\$1,291,560	\$ —
Pooled Cash and Investments	716	535,174	255,177	16,275	49,141	226,550	1,083,033	277,074
Receivables:								
Accounts, net	104,255	2,299	—	—	1,048	15,064	122,666	10,626
Accrued Interest	—	7,515	6,226	—	—	5,260	19,001	—
Accrued Taxes, net	—	6,692	—	539	—	—	7,231	—
Notes/Loans/Mortgages, net	—	54,001	32,973	—	—	37,672	124,646	—
Due From Other Funds	—	148	—	—	51,363	212	51,723	48,816
Due From Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188
Interfund Loans Receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	—	356	356	5,833
Inventories	—	—	—	—	46,164	2,341	48,505	3,976
Total Current Assets	1,391,173	605,829	294,376	16,814	150,281	290,248	2,748,721	347,513
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	49,026	4,021	—	—	4,188	57,235	513
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	32,602	49,784	—	—	103,144	185,530	—
Accounts Receivables	6,061	—	—	1,970	1,506	—	9,537	—
Investments	—	—	—	177,056	—	331	177,387	—
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,238
Accrued Interest Receivable	—	577	40	—	—	1,645	2,262	—
Notes/Loans/Mortgages Receivables, net	—	942,834	476,459	—	—	520,132	1,939,425	—
Interfund Loans Receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	—	—	—	895	620	1,515	5,825
Capital Assets:								
Land	—	684	—	—	40,858	297	41,839	—
Infrastructure-depreciating	—	—	—	—	126	—	126	—
Buildings and Improvements	—	738	—	—	145,134	20,702	166,574	4,991
Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—	—	6,692	6,551	13,243	239,430
Software	—	—	—	—	1,950	1,066	3,016	13,752
Construction in Progress	—	—	—	—	18,776	—	18,776	—
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	—	(109)	—	—	(64,483)	(6,919)	(71,511)	(140,926)
Total Capital Assets	0	1,313	0	0	149,053	21,697	172,063	117,247
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,061	1,026,352	530,304	179,026	151,454	651,757	2,544,954	135,823
Total Assets	1,397,234	1,632,181	824,680	195,840	301,735	942,005	5,293,675	483,336
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	666	—	666	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	—	—	—	—	6,170	4,857	11,027	47,860
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	—	—	—	60	41	101	390
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	0	0	0	0	6,896	4,898	11,794	48,250

Continues

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

								Govern- mental Activities
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Water Loan Programs	Community Impact Loan Fund	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
<i>Continued</i>								
LIABILITIES								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	20,309	11,740	1,308	608	9,644	6,704	50,313	38,000
Deposits	10	9,113	1,616	—	—	10,067	20,806	—
Due To Other Funds	13,903	38	—	31	3,538	10,173	27,683	3,029
Due To Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	75	75	—
Interfund Loans Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,268
Unearned Revenue	272	13,507	—	—	1,519	4,214	19,512	—
Policy Claims and Uninsured Liabilities	31,608	—	—	14,422	—	2,545	48,575	42,117
Compensated Absences	—	—	—	—	583	473	1,056	4,630
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—	9,660	—	9,660	—
Lease Liability	—	—	—	—	683	603	1,286	241
Subscription Software Liability	—	—	—	—	169	74	243	1,102
Total Current Liabilities	66,102	34,398	2,924	15,061	25,796	34,928	179,209	110,387
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Interfund Loans Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,498
Policy Claims and Uninsured Liabilities	—	—	—	140,694	—	22,512	163,206	54,166
Compensated Absences	—	—	—	—	1,349	1,732	3,081	15,016
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—	106,099	—	106,099	—
Lease Liability	—	—	—	—	13,668	13,525	27,193	411
Software Subscription Liability	—	—	—	—	551	40	591	828
Arbitrage Liability	—	—	—	—	2,417	—	2,417	—
Net Pension Liability	—	—	—	—	6,858	7,053	13,911	71,582
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	0	0	0	140,694	130,942	44,862	316,498	182,501
Total Liabilities	66,102	34,398	2,924	155,755	156,738	79,790	495,707	292,888
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	—	—	—	29	13	42	102
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	—	—	—	239	166	405	1,556
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	0	0	0	268	179	447	1,658
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	1,313	—	—	70,253	7,455	79,021	114,666
Restricted for:								
Unemployment Compensation and Insurance Programs	1,331,132	—	—	40,085	—	17,561	1,388,778	122,956
Loan Programs	—	597,533	—	—	—	188,895	786,428	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	895	620	1,515	5,825
Unrestricted (Deficit)	—	998,937	821,756	—	80,477	652,403	2,553,573	(6,407)
Total Net Position	\$ 1,331,132	\$1,597,783	\$ 821,756	\$ 40,085	\$ 151,625	\$ 866,934	\$4,809,315	\$ 237,040

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

								Governmental Activities
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Water Loan Programs	Community Impact Loan Fund	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES								
Sales and Charges for Services/ Premiums	\$ 332,740	\$ 382	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 486,942	\$ 50,909	\$ 870,973	\$ 518,140
Fees and Assessments	536	178	—	4,413	4,187	12,680	21,994	—
Interest on Notes/Mortgages	—	—	—	—	62	4,056	4,118	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	2,246	10	2,256	295
Total Operating Revenues	<u>333,276</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>493,437</u>	<u>67,655</u>	<u>899,341</u>	<u>518,435</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Administration	—	—	—	311	45,902	25,901	72,114	236,163
Purchases, Materials, and Services for Resale	—	—	—	—	296,827	8,604	305,431	116,250
Grants	—	56,308	—	—	—	15,818	72,126	—
Rentals and Leases	—	—	—	—	125	464	589	1,806
Maintenance	—	1	—	—	10,230	882	11,113	24,837
Depreciation/Amortization	—	34	—	—	5,331	1,128	6,493	23,275
Benefit Claims and Unemployment Compensation	330,779	—	—	5,208	—	(2,798)	333,189	54,576
Supplies and Other Miscellaneous	—	1,506	—	1,231	23,565	21,367	47,669	74,350
Total Operating Expenses	<u>330,779</u>	<u>57,849</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,750</u>	<u>381,980</u>	<u>71,366</u>	<u>848,724</u>	<u>531,257</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>2,497</u>	<u>(57,289)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,337)</u>	<u>111,457</u>	<u>(3,711)</u>	<u>50,617</u>	<u>(12,822)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)								
Investment Income	40,021	34,451	22,872	11,910	8,485	20,517	138,256	12,168
Federal Contracts and Grants	(1,450)	41,694	—	—	61	28,649	68,954	—
Disposal of Capital Assets	—	400	—	—	(1)	(14)	385	1,413
Tax Revenues	—	56,389	—	3,116	—	525	60,030	—
Interest Expense	—	—	—	—	(2,422)	(378)	(2,800)	(57)
Refunds Paid to Federal Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,209)
Other Revenues (Expenses)	—	581	758	—	—	—	1,339	83
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>38,571</u>	<u>133,515</u>	<u>23,630</u>	<u>15,026</u>	<u>6,123</u>	<u>49,299</u>	<u>266,164</u>	<u>12,398</u>
Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	41,068	76,226	23,630	12,689	117,580	45,588	316,781	(424)
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101
Transfers In	—	52,800	—	506	—	24,418	77,724	124,791
Transfers Out	(476)	(9,463)	(2,016)	(95)	(108,132)	(6,981)	(127,163)	(2,950)
Change in Net Position	<u>40,592</u>	<u>119,563</u>	<u>21,614</u>	<u>13,100</u>	<u>9,448</u>	<u>63,025</u>	<u>267,342</u>	<u>121,518</u>
Net Position – Beginning	1,290,540	1,477,952	826,701	26,985	153,813	753,670	4,529,661	134,251
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	268	(26,559)	—	(11,636)	50,239	12,312	(18,729)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	<u>1,290,540</u>	<u>1,478,220</u>	<u>800,142</u>	<u>26,985</u>	<u>142,177</u>	<u>803,909</u>	<u>4,541,973</u>	<u>115,522</u>
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 1,331,132</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,783</u>	<u>\$ 821,756</u>	<u>\$ 40,085</u>	<u>\$ 151,625</u>	<u>\$ 866,934</u>	<u>\$ 4,809,315</u>	<u>\$ 237,040</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

								Governmental Activities
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Water Loan Programs	Community Impact Loan Fund	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts from Customers/Loan Interest/ Fees/Premiums	\$ 341,628	\$ 518	\$ 2,137	\$ 4,093	\$ 550,289	\$ 28,537	\$ 927,202	\$ 100,479
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	—	—	—	11,668	11,668	—
Receipts from State Departments and Component Unit Customers	—	—	—	—	—	38,937	38,937	494,852
Payments to Suppliers/Claims/Grants	(327,045)	(51,049)	—	(15,064)	(321,243)	(42,958)	(757,359)	(281,638)
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	—	—	—	—	(67,387)	(67,387)	—
Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	—	—	—	(311)	(49,423)	(25,179)	(74,913)	(230,618)
Payments to State Suppliers and Grants	—	(510)	—	(382)	(11,801)	(6,535)	(19,228)	(49,068)
Payments of Sales Tax and School Lunch Collections	—	—	—	—	(55,135)	—	(55,135)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	14,583	(51,041)	2,137	(11,664)	112,687	(62,917)	3,785	34,007
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Borrowings Under Interfund Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,338
Repayments Under Interfund Loans	—	—	—	—	(73,623)	—	(73,623)	—
Payments of Bonds, Notes, Deposits, and Refunds	(1,458)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,458)	—
Federal Contracts and Grants and Other Revenues	8	54,890	758	—	63	31,712	87,431	(1,126)
Restricted Sales Tax	—	55,458	—	3,320	—	525	59,303	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	52,800	—	506	—	24,418	77,724	122,911
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(476)	(9,463)	(2,016)	(95)	(108,132)	(6,981)	(127,163)	(2,950)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(1,926)	153,685	(1,258)	3,731	(181,692)	49,674	22,214	124,173
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Borrowings Under Interfund Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,307
Repayments Under Interfund Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(440)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	—	1,216	—	—	—	1	1,217	1,413
Principal Paid on Debt and Contract Maturities	—	—	—	—	(10,993)	—	(10,993)	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—	(18,940)	(2,062)	(21,002)	(32,878)
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases	—	—	—	—	(1,466)	(378)	(1,844)	(56)
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,981
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	0	1,216	0	0	(31,399)	(2,439)	(32,622)	(23,673)

Continues

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

								Governmental Activities
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Water Loan Programs	Community Impact Loan Fund	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
<i>Continued</i>								
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Proceeds from the Sale and Maturity of Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,989	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,989	\$ —
Receipts of Interest and Dividends	40,021	23,508	14,897	9,212	8,484	20,030	116,152	12,168
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	51,997	31,829	—	—	9,073	92,899	—
Receipts of Interest from Loans	—	10,596	5,451	—	—	2,187	18,234	—
Payments to Purchase Investments	—	—	—	(39,858)	—	(7)	(39,865)	—
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	(143,962)	(100,040)	—	—	(151,710)	(395,712)	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	40,021	(57,861)	(47,863)	1,343	8,484	(120,427)	(176,303)	12,168
Net Cash Provided (Used) – All Activities	52,678	45,999	(46,984)	(6,590)	(91,920)	(136,109)	(182,926)	146,675
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	1,234,240	570,803	381,399	22,865	143,626	447,351	2,800,284	130,912
Adjustment to Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	(25,433)	—	—	25,433	—	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning As Adjusted	1,234,240	570,803	355,966	22,865	143,626	472,784	2,800,284	130,912
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	<u>\$ 1,286,918</u>	<u>\$ 616,802</u>	<u>\$ 308,982</u>	<u>\$ 16,275</u>	<u>\$ 51,706</u>	<u>\$ 336,675</u>	<u>\$ 2,617,358</u>	<u>\$ 277,587</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 2,497	\$ (57,289)	\$ —	\$ (2,337)	\$ 111,457	\$ (3,711)	\$ 50,617	\$ (12,822)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:								
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	—	34	—	—	5,331	1,128	6,493	23,275
Pension and OPEB Expense Accruals	—	—	—	—	401	528	929	4,243
Miscellaneous Gains, Losses, and Other Items	—	—	—	—	4,759	—	4,759	(60)
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Accounts Receivable/Due From Other Funds	8,599	247	—	—	1,720	(3,565)	7,001	(5,520)
Notes/Accrued Interest Receivables	—	—	—	(320)	—	(55,967)	(56,287)	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—	(12,350)	(2)	(12,352)	(93)
Prepaid Items/Deferred Charges	—	—	—	—	242	(142)	100	5,158
Accrued Liabilities/Due to Other Funds	3,977	5,967	2,137	215	1,127	5,186	18,609	1,235
Unearned Revenue/Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	(1,112)	(1,112)	(3,305)
Policy Claims Liabilities	(490)	—	—	(9,222)	—	(5,261)	(14,973)	21,896
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 14,583</u>	<u>\$ (51,041)</u>	<u>\$ 2,137</u>	<u>\$ (11,664)</u>	<u>\$ 112,687</u>	<u>\$ (62,918)</u>	<u>\$ 3,784</u>	<u>\$ 34,007</u>
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	\$ —	\$ 332	\$ 164	\$ 2,698	\$ 55	\$ (53)	\$ 3,196	\$ 208
Increase (Decrease) of Lease and SBITA Liabilities	—	—	—	—	(234)	871	637	1,072
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 332</u>	<u>\$ 164</u>	<u>\$ 2,698</u>	<u>\$ (179)</u>	<u>\$ 818</u>	<u>\$ 3,833</u>	<u>\$ 1,280</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.



Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

These funds account for the pension and benefit programs that safeguard the retirement security and well-being of Utah's public employees. The Utah Retirement Systems administers the State's defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, while the State also manages Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds and other employee benefit plans that provide health and related postemployment benefits. Together, these programs reflect the State's long-term commitment to fiscal stewardship and to providing sustainable retirement and health benefits for its workforce.

Private Purpose Trust Funds

Private Purpose Trust Funds are used to account for trust arrangements under which both principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. These trusts serve specific beneficiaries rather than the general public, and the State administers them in accordance with the terms of each trust agreement to ensure proper management and accountability.

Custodial Funds

External Investment Pool

The External Investment Pool accounts for the investments of external participants in the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund. This fund provides a secure and efficient vehicle for local governments and public entities to invest idle cash, earning competitive returns while maintaining liquidity and safeguarding public resources.

Other Custodial Funds

Other Custodial Funds account for assets the State holds as an agent on behalf of other governmental units, organizations, or individuals. These funds ensure transparent and responsible stewardship of resources that are collected, managed, and distributed for the benefit of parties outside the State's own programs.

Individual funds are presented in more detail by fund type within [Supplementary Information – Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules](#).

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	
			External Investment Pool	Other Custodial Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,620,766	\$ 3,422	\$ 2,397,518	\$ 3,874
Pooled Cash and Investments	68,119	17,945	—	574,050
Receivables:				
Accounts	237	376	4,433	26,658
Contributions	75,459	—	—	—
Investments	474,128	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	—	70,292	111,041	—
Leases	—	192	—	—
Loans	—	36	—	—
Due From Other Funds	—	142	—	1,175
Prepaid Items	—	49	—	53
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	391
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	784
Investments:				
Debt Securities	10,348,665	7,140,604	15,680,378	—
Equity Investments	23,419,466	20,246,379	—	—
Absolute Return	7,202,735	—	—	—
Private Equity	5,717,766	8,446	—	—
Real Assets	9,488,756	—	—	—
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	1,526,527	—	—	—
Other Directional Strategies	65,524	21,664	—	—
Relative Value Strategies	65,187	14,099	—	—
Portfolio Hedges	—	450	—	—
Global Fixed Income	—	4,149	—	—
Public Equity	—	34,713	—	—
Total Investments	<u>57,834,626</u>	<u>27,470,504</u>	<u>15,680,378</u>	<u>0</u>
Other Assets	—	97	—	81,965
Net Pension Asset	—	445	—	—
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	32	—	—
Capital Assets:				
Land	1,780	712	—	—
Infrastructure	—	236	—	—
Buildings and Improvements	28,716	12,588	—	—
Machinery and Equipment	6,903	2,284	—	—
Intangible Assets	38,153	3,482	—	269
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(44,273)	(9,403)	—	(91)
Total Capital Assets	<u>31,279</u>	<u>9,899</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>178</u>
Total Assets	<u>61,104,614</u>	<u>27,573,431</u>	<u>18,193,370</u>	<u>689,128</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	—	677	—	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	2	—	—
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Continues

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds External Investment Pool	Other Custodial Funds
<i>Continued</i>				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	487,676	2,454	423,273	9,263
Securities Lending Liability	1,526,527	—	—	—
Subscription Software Liability	—	593	—	178
Disbursements in Excess of Cash Balance	42,219	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	—	784
Due To Other Funds	—	83	—	85
Due To Other Governments	—	—	—	254,794
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	325
Leave/Postemployment Benefits	25,364	—	—	—
Policy Claims Liabilities/Insurance Reserves	6,764	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	67	—	—
Real Estate Liabilities	120,000	—	—	—
Net Pension Liability	—	301	—	—
Total Liabilities	<u>2,208,550</u>	<u>3,498</u>	<u>423,273</u>	<u>265,429</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	—	192	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	4	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	9	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET POSITION				
Restricted for:				
Pension Benefits	47,980,115	445	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	270,620	32	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	136,938	—	—	—
Defined Contribution	10,508,391	—	—	—
Pool Participants	—	—	17,770,097	—
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	27,569,930	—	423,699
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 58,896,064</u>	<u>\$ 27,570,407</u>	<u>\$ 17,770,097</u>	<u>\$ 423,699</u>

Participant Account Balance: Net Position Valuation Factor

1.00198542

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Other Custodial Funds
			External Investment Pool	
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Member	\$ 743,705	\$ 2,013,983	\$ —	\$ 26,551
Employer	1,714,673	—	—	—
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	18,850	—	—	—
Total Contributions	<u>2,477,228</u>	<u>2,013,983</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,551</u>
Pool Participant Deposits	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,668,928</u>	<u>—</u>
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	3,612,360	2,281,892	10,783	454
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	1,107,821	651,341	828,567	16,069
Total Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	<u>4,720,181</u>	<u>2,933,233</u>	<u>839,350</u>	<u>16,523</u>
Less Investment Expenses	<u>(161,394)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,251)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	<u>4,558,787</u>	<u>2,933,233</u>	<u>838,099</u>	<u>16,523</u>
Income from Security Lending Activity	5,208	—	—	—
Less Security Lending Expenses	<u>(602)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Income from Security Lending Activity	<u>4,606</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Investment Income (Loss)	<u>4,563,393</u>	<u>2,933,233</u>	<u>838,099</u>	<u>16,523</u>
Transfers from Affiliated Systems	16,800	—	—	—
Other Additions:				
Escheats	—	—	—	99,971
Royalties and Rents	—	3,576	—	—
Fees, Assessments, and Revenues	—	591	—	53,387
Collections for Individuals and Other Organizations	—	—	—	307,382
Tax and Fee Collections for Other Governments	—	—	—	3,021,137
Federal Grants	—	—	—	85,938
Miscellaneous	—	56	—	—
Total Other	<u>0</u>	<u>4,223</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,567,815</u>
Total Additions	<u>7,057,421</u>	<u>4,951,439</u>	<u>20,507,027</u>	<u>3,610,889</u>

Continues

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	
			External Investment Pool	Other Custodial Funds
<i>Continued</i>				
DEDUCTIONS				
Pension Benefits	2,347,243	—	—	—
Retiree Healthcare Benefits	28,727	—	—	—
Member Distributions	—	—	—	25,923
Refunds/Plan Distributions	645,895	—	—	—
Earnings Distribution	—	—	827,316	—
Pool Participant Withdrawals	—	—	18,181,853	—
Transfers To Affiliated Systems	16,800	—	—	—
Trust Operating Expenses	—	1,193	—	560
Distributions and Benefit Payments	—	1,571,698	—	42,950
Payment of Taxes and Fees to Other Governments	—	—	—	3,021,446
Distributions to Individuals and Other Organizations	—	—	—	372,128
Pass Through of Federal Grants	—	—	—	85,928
Administrative and General Expenses	25,554	20,624	—	3,986
Total Deductions	<u>3,064,219</u>	<u>1,593,515</u>	<u>19,009,169</u>	<u>3,552,921</u>
Change in Net Position Restricted for:				
Pension Benefits	2,677,460	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	6,352	—	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	18,838	—	—	—
Defined Contributions	1,290,552	—	—	—
Pool Participants	—	—	1,497,858	—
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	3,357,924	—	57,968
Net Position – Beginning	54,902,862	24,211,965	—	16,637,970
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	518	16,272,239	(16,272,239)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	<u>54,902,862</u>	<u>24,212,483</u>	<u>16,272,239</u>	<u>365,731</u>
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 58,896,064</u>	<u>\$ 27,570,407</u>	<u>\$ 17,770,097</u>	<u>\$ 423,699</u>

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Public Employees Health Program

The Public Employees Health Program (PEHP) administers comprehensive medical, dental, life, and disability insurance benefits for Utah’s public employees. Established to promote affordability and wellness through self-funded risk pools, PEHP serves state agencies, local governments, and other participating public entities across Utah. In addition to managing benefits, PEHP provides claims administration, wellness initiatives, and cost-containment programs designed to ensure quality care and long-term sustainability. Through its focus on health, service, and fiscal stewardship, PEHP supports the well-being of Utah’s public workforce and their families.

University of Utah

The University of Utah serves as the State’s flagship institution of higher education and a top-tier research university, nationally recognized for innovation, academic excellence, and community impact. The University is supported by a diverse combination of state appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private contributions. Its mission encompasses instruction, advanced research, health care, and public service across a broad range of disciplines. The University’s operations also include several legally separate but blended component units: the University of Utah Research Foundation, ARUP Laboratories, Inc., University of Utah Health Insurance Plans, Community Nursing Services, and the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Endowment for Medical School Excellence. Collectively, these entities extend the University’s reach in biomedical research, health innovation, and clinical services—strengthening its role as a leader in education, discovery, and community well-being.

Utah State University

Utah State University (USU), the State’s land-grant university, provides statewide access to education, research, and public service through its main campus in Logan and a network of regional campuses and extension offices. Funded by state appropriations, tuition, federal research grants, and private support, USU advances the State of Utah’s economic and agricultural development through applied research, innovation, and outreach. The University’s operations include several legally separate but blended component units: the Utah State University Space Dynamics Laboratory, Utah State University Foundation, and Hansen Scholars Support Foundation. These organizations expand USU’s capacity in research, philanthropy, and student opportunity—most notably through the Space Dynamics Laboratory, a University Affiliated Research Center that supports national science, defense, and space missions. Together, they reflect USU’s enduring commitment to discovery, learning, and service to the people of Utah.

Utah Transit Authority

The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) is an independent public corporation that provides safe, efficient, and sustainable public transportation along Utah’s Wasatch Front and into portions of Juab County. UTA’s integrated system includes commuter rail, light rail, and bus services, as well as paratransit, vanpool, and rideshare programs that connect communities across the region. Through strategic planning, environmental stewardship, and innovation in mobility solutions, UTA enhances accessibility, supports economic growth, and improves the quality of life for Utah residents.

Nonmajor Component Units

Nonmajor component units are presented in more detail within [Supplementary Information – Combining Statements and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules](#).

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025	Public Employees Health Program	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total Component Units
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 220,445	\$ 417,113	\$ 128,543	\$ 123,809	\$ 451,861	\$ 1,341,771
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	39,250	10,492	49,742
Investments	30,853	773,701	61,176	213,028	210,069	1,288,827
Receivables:						
Accounts, net	74,193	953,717	131,909	94,747	81,800	1,336,366
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges, net	—	20,368	675	45	10,497	31,585
Accrued Interest	3,352	28,748	—	—	1,852	33,952
Due From Primary Government	—	—	6,167	20,654	20,973	47,794
Prepaid Items	—	51,500	7,390	7,962	63,884	130,736
Inventories	—	182,153	10,009	46,218	13,705	252,085
Other Assets	—	44,474	—	—	425	44,899
Total Current Assets	328,843	2,471,774	345,869	545,713	865,558	4,557,757
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	955,966	34,934	128,364	300,056	1,419,320
Investments	421,016	3,779,910	668,281	—	884,942	5,754,149
Restricted Investments	—	966,002	340,851	—	504,626	1,811,479
Accounts Receivables, net	—	2,634	42,546	—	180,297	225,477
Restricted Receivables, net	—	67,606	1,004	17,029	—	85,639
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivables, net	—	105,826	20,786	2,064	32,684	161,360
Net Pension Asset	—	64,708	19,686	—	35,729	120,123
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	—	—	—	1,039	1,039
Other Assets	—	5,159	86	31,897	10,704	47,846
Capital Assets (net of Accumulated Depreciation)	34,531	5,241,563	1,284,346	2,903,733	2,959,238	12,423,411
Total Noncurrent Assets	455,547	11,189,374	2,412,520	3,083,087	4,909,315	22,049,843
Total Assets	784,390	13,661,148	2,758,389	3,628,800	5,774,873	26,607,600
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	3,007	5,692	97,138	462	106,299
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	—	46,285	16,060	27,206	55,215	144,766
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	39	39
Deferred Outflows Related to Excess Consideration	—	17,848	—	—	—	17,848
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	0	67,140	21,752	124,344	55,716	268,952

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025	Public Employees Health Program	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total Component Units
<i>Continued</i>						
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	29,827	632,364	76,387	77,098	104,224	919,900
Securities Lending Liability	6,285	—	—	—	—	6,285
Deposits	—	333,636	43	—	3,991	337,670
Due To Primary Government	—	95,539	23,376	—	22,037	140,952
Unearned Revenue	4,392	81,420	43,263	50,402	85,833	265,310
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	139,713	424,957	70,331	103,973	69,237	808,211
Total Current Liabilities	180,217	1,567,916	213,400	231,473	285,322	2,478,328
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Accrued Liabilities	16,624	—	3,641	5,944	2,345	28,554
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	2,819	2,819
Deposits	—	23,868	9,589	92	—	33,549
Net Pension Liability	—	6,336	1,496	133,378	40,150	181,360
Long-term Liabilities	85,774	2,344,214	436,084	2,184,331	1,636,391	6,686,794
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	102,398	2,374,418	450,810	2,323,745	1,681,705	6,933,076
Total Liabilities	282,615	3,942,334	664,210	2,555,218	1,967,027	9,411,404
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Inflows Relating to Beneficial Interests	—	—	5,220	—	15,745	20,965
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	3,646	—	23,300	206	27,152
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	192	69	325	703	1,289
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	158	158
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	—	102,898	16,596	2,134	29,993	151,621
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	106,736	21,885	25,759	46,805	201,185
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,379	3,713,234	895,912	775,526	2,508,092	7,906,143
Restricted for:						
Nonexpendable:						
Higher Education	—	1,016,800	228,184	—	404,678	1,649,662
Expendable:						
Higher Education	—	824,282	454,430	—	312,062	1,590,774
Insurance Plan	488,396	—	—	—	—	488,396
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	1,039	1,039
Pension Benefits	—	64,708	19,686	—	35,729	120,123
Transit Services	—	—	—	99,157	—	99,157
Other	—	230,654	—	—	169,167	399,821
Unrestricted	—	3,829,540	495,834	297,484	385,990	5,008,848
Total Net Position	\$ 501,775	\$ 9,679,218	\$ 2,094,046	\$ 1,172,167	\$ 3,816,757	\$17,263,963

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

State of Utah

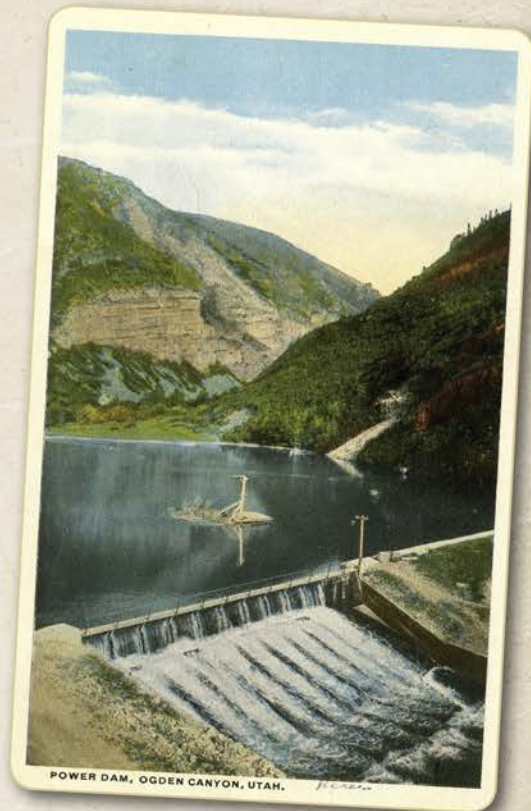
Combining Statement of Activities Component Units (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Public Employees Health Program	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total Component Units
Expenses	\$ 1,147,632	\$8,680,121	\$ 1,235,815	\$ 711,717	\$ 2,264,628	\$ 14,039,913
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
Tuition and Fees	—	633,093	265,865	—	741,684	1,640,642
Scholarship Allowances	—	(117,246)	(120,418)	—	(286,277)	(523,941)
Sales, Services, and Other Revenues (net of University of Utah patient services allowance of \$76,960)	1,142,227	6,816,766	144,125	533,774	180,785	8,817,677
Operating Grants and Contributions	45,252	1,534,231	692,067	83,656	538,540	2,893,746
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	167,844	48,748	39,912	144,994	401,498
Total Program Revenues	1,187,479	9,034,688	1,030,387	657,342	1,319,726	13,229,622
Net (Expenses) Revenues	39,847	354,567	(205,428)	(54,375)	(944,902)	(810,291)
General Revenues:						
Property Tax	—	—	—	—	51,170	51,170
Sales Tax	—	—	—	—	2,116	2,116
State Appropriations	—	525,479	345,962	—	954,171	1,825,612
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	—	605	6,192	6,797
Permanent Endowments Contributions	—	40,929	11,333	—	12,546	64,808
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Other	0	566,408	357,295	605	1,026,195	1,950,503
Change in Net Position	39,847	920,975	151,867	(53,770)	81,293	1,140,212
Net Position – Beginning	461,928	8,736,603	1,997,018	1,227,163	3,781,458	16,204,170
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	21,640	(54,839)	(1,226)	(45,994)	(80,419)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	461,928	8,758,243	1,942,179	1,225,937	3,735,464	16,123,751
Net Position – Ending	\$ 501,775	\$9,679,218	\$ 2,094,046	\$ 1,172,167	\$ 3,816,757	\$ 17,263,963

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the State of Utah conform in all material respects with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Utah's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, boards, and commissions that make up its legal entity. The State's component units are legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable.

Generally, the State as the primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's board and it can either (1) impose its will on the organization, or (2) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship. If the primary government does not control the board, it may be financially accountable if the organization is fiscally dependent on the State.

Except where noted below, the State's discretely presented component units issue their own separately audited financial statements as special-purpose governments engaged only in business-type activities. Component unit financial statements can be obtained from their respective administrative offices or from the Office of the State Auditor, Utah State Capitol Complex, East Office Building, Suite E310, Salt Lake City, UT 84114, or online at auditor.utah.gov.

Entities such as the local school districts, charter schools, and other local authorities of various kinds that may only partially meet the criteria for inclusion in this report have not been included. The State's support of the public education system is reported in the Income Tax Fund (special revenue fund).

Blended Component Units

Blended component units are legally separate but either exist solely to provide services exclusively to the State, their debt is expected to be paid using primary government resources, or the State is the sole corporate member of a not-for-profit entity. Because of this close relationship, they are blended with and reported as though they are a part of the primary government.

Utah State Building Ownership Authority (blended with the primary government's debt service and capital projects funds) was created by the Legislature as a body politic and corporate for the sole purpose of financing, owning, leasing, and operating facilities to meet the needs of state government. In addition, any debt is paid entirely with resources of the State. The Board is comprised of three members: the Governor or designee, the State Treasurer, and the Executive Director of the Department of Government Operations. Separate financial statements are not required or issued for the Authority.

SOU Captive Insurance, LLC, was created under the Captive Insurance Companies Act in Title 31A, Chapter 37, of the *Utah Code*, to directly issue public entity liability and auto liability policies for the State. The Department of Government Operations,

Division of Risk Management, is the sole member of the LLC. The LLC is reported as part of the Risk Management Internal Service Fund.

The Utah Fund of Funds (UFOF) was created in fiscal year 2003 by the legislature as a limited liability company to mobilize private investments and enhance the venture capital culture and infrastructure within the State. Effective fiscal year 2023, the legislature changed the composition and purpose of UFOF for its eventual dissolution. The Utah Capital Investment Corporation (UCIC), an independent quasi-public nonprofit corporation, is the sole member and manager of UFOF. The UCIC's board of directors comprises the State Treasurer and two individuals designated by the State Treasurer. The UFOF is required to hold and manage its remaining investments until, in the best interest of the state, the remaining funds are disbursed to the Utah Capital Investment Restricted Account. UCIC is reported as a nonmajor special revenue fund.

The Heritage and Arts Foundation, Inc., a legally separate nonprofit corporation, was established under Section 9-1-209 of the *Utah Code* to support the programs and mission of the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement, primarily through fundraising, public-private partnerships, and administration of contributions. The Foundation is blended into the State's financial statements because it is governed by employees of the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement, and because its operations are solely to support the Department. Accordingly, the Foundation's financial activity is reported in a nonmajor miscellaneous special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not required or issued for the nonprofit.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are organizations that are legally separate and do not exist to provide services exclusively to the primary government. Financial information for discretely presented component units is segregated on the financial statements and the notes to emphasize that they are legally separate from the State.

Except for the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (USDB), the discretely presented component units have boards that are controlled by the primary government through the appointment of a majority of the board members. The State has been determined to be financially accountable for each organization because it can impose its will on each organization. The USDB is included in the reporting entity because it is fiscally dependent on the State.

The State also has fiscal accountability through the ability to approve and modify the budgets of the Utah System of Higher Education Institutions, the Utah Communications Authority, the Public Employees Health Program, the State Fair Park Authority, USDB, the Utah Inland Port Authority, the Point of the Mountain State Land Authority, the Utah Lake Authority and Utah Water Ways.

The determination that a discretely presented component unit is "major" is based on the nature and significance of its relationship to the primary government.

The State's major discretely presented component units are:

Public Employees Health Program – This Program provides employee medical and other insurance services predominantly for agencies of the State. It also provides claims processing and insurance services for local governments and other public entities

within Utah. The Program is administered by the Utah State Retirement Board.

University of Utah – As a leading public research university, the University of Utah’s mission includes fostering student success, generating new knowledge, and serving both local and global communities. The university is funded primarily by state appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private support, and its operations include functions in instruction, research, and public service. The University of Utah’s blended component units include the University of Utah Research Foundation, ARUP Laboratories, Inc., the University of Utah Health Insurance Plans, Community Nursing Services, and the George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Endowment for Medical School Excellence.

Utah State University – Utah State University is a land-grant, research institution that emphasizes transformative learning, discovery, and engagement in service to the state. It is funded through state appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private support, and engages in teaching, research, extension, and outreach. Its blended component units include the Utah State University Space Dynamics Laboratory, the Utah State University Foundation, and the Hansen Scholars Support Foundation.

Utah Transit Authority – This Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to provide a public mass transportation system for Utah communities along the Wasatch Front and for a small portion of Juab County. The Authority’s operations include commuter rail service, light rail service, bus service, paratransit service for the transit disabled, rideshare and van pool programs system wide.

The State’s nonmajor discretely presented component units are:

Utah Communications Authority – This Authority was established by the Utah State Legislature to provide public safety communication services and facilities on a regional or statewide basis for the benefit and use of all state and local governmental agencies.

Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind – The Schools provide specialized education and support services to Utah students who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind, or visually impaired. Their programs focus on academic instruction, life skills, and accessibility resources to ensure students can achieve their full potential. Separate financial statements are not issued, nor are they required.

Military Installation Development Authority – This Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation established by the Legislature to facilitate the development and improvement of project areas located on or near military installations throughout the state. The Authority has the ability to issue bonds, collect tax increment and regulatory fees, approve land use, and provide services within designated project areas. In addition, MIDA has five Public Infrastructure Districts (PIDs) that operate as discretely presented component units of the Authority. These include the MIDA Mountain Village PID, MIDA Golf & Equestrian Center PID, MIDA Jordanelle Marina Recreation Area PID, MIDA Mountain Veterans Program PID, and MIDA Cormont PID. These districts were created to finance and manage public infrastructure improvements within their respective project areas and have authority to issue bonds and levy property taxes and fees to fund those improvements.

Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority – This Authority is an independent state agency whose primary purpose is to promote tourism, education, and the restoration of historic railroad equipment through the operation of a scenic railroad in and around the Heber Valley.

State Fair Park Authority – The State Fair Park Authority is a public corporation created under Utah law that manages, promotes, and controls the annual State Fair and other expositions held on Fair Park property. It also oversees the Fair Park’s facilities, coordinates events, and supports related economic and community development activities.

Utah Lake Authority – This Authority was created by the Utah Legislature to work in concert with applicable federal, state, and local government entities, property owners, owners of water rights, private parties, and stakeholders to encourage, facilitate, and implement the management of Utah Lake. The Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation. Separate financial statements are not issued, nor are they required.

Point of the Mountain State Land Authority (dba The Point) – This Authority was created by the Utah Legislature to facilitate and oversee the development of nearly 700 acres at the Draper site where the Utah State Prison once stood. The Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation. Operations are funded through state appropriations.

Nucleus Institute – The Nucleus Institute is established under Section 53B-37-102 of the *Utah Code* as an independent, nonprofit, quasi-public corporation to promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and the commercialization of technology developed in Utah. The Institute qualifies as a component unit because the Commissioner of Higher Education, acting on behalf of the Utah Board of Higher Education (UBHE), appoints a controlling majority of its governing board and executive leadership. UBHE approves its operating budget, and the Institute operates under statutory oversight demonstrating both financial accountability and the State’s ability to impose its will. Within the Institute, the Utah Innovation Fund—created under Section 53B-37-301 of the *Utah Code*—is organized as a limited liability company for which the Institute is the sole member and manager, and is therefore reported as a blended component unit of the Institute. The Fund provides early-stage investment capital to Utah businesses that develop or commercialize innovative technologies, including those originating at state institutions of higher education, thereby supporting statewide economic growth and innovation. The Institute is not required to issue separate financial statements; however, the Utah Innovation Fund issues its own independently audited financial statements.

Utah Inland Port Authority – This Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to facilitate the development of the authority jurisdictional land to maximize the long-term economic and other benefits for the State. The Authority also includes the Crossroads Public Infrastructure District, a legally separate, blended component unit, created by the Authority for the purpose of financing and operating infrastructure costs.

Utah Water Ways Partnership – Utah Water Ways Partnership (UWWP) was created as a nonprofit, statewide partnership to facilitate coordination of efforts to optimize the use of water and encourage residents of the State to make changes to optimize the use of water and care for the State’s water supply. UWWP is

funded primarily through state appropriations. Separate financial statements are not issued, nor are they required.

Utah Fairpark Area Investment and Restoration District – This Authority was established to spearhead the revitalization of the Utah Fairpark area. It has the ability to levy specific taxes and utilize enhanced property tax revenues to fund investment and restoration projects, including the potential development of a qualified stadium. Although both entities operate within the same Fairpark area, the State Fair Park Authority is responsible for managing and operating the fairgrounds and events, while the Utah Fairpark Area Investment and Restoration District focuses on redevelopment, infrastructure, and financing activities to revitalize the surrounding area.

Other Utah System of Higher Education Institutions – Weber State University, Southern Utah University, Salt Lake Community College, Utah Valley University, Utah Tech University, Snow College, Bridgerland Technical College, Davis Technical College, Dixie Technical College, Mountainland Technical College, Ogden-Weber Technical College, Southwest Technical College, Tooele Technical College, and Uintah Basin Technical College. These colleges and universities are funded primarily through state appropriations, tuition, federal grants, and private donations and grants.

Utah Charter School Finance Authority – This Authority was created to provide an efficient and cost-effective method of issuing conduit debt on behalf of charter schools to acquire or construct charter school facilities. The debt is the responsibility of the charter schools and neither the State nor any political subdivision of the State is obligated for repayment of the debt. Accordingly, this debt is not included as part of the State's reporting entity. Due to the nature of its operations as a conduit debt issuer, the Authority does not conduct financial activities or hold balances of its own and therefore had no financial activity during the year ended June 30, 2025. As a result, it is not presented in the accompanying financial statements. Separate financial statements are not issued, nor are they required. Information about the Authority and the Charter School Credit Enhancement Program it administers is disclosed in [Note 16.B.6, Contingencies](#).

Fiduciary Component Units

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) – URS administers pension funds for various public employee retirement systems and plans of the State and its political subdivisions. URS is an independent state agency subject to legislative and executive department budgetary examination and comment. The Utah State Retirement Board, a seven-member board, is established by statute to administer the systems and plans, and to serve as investment trustees of the funds. Six members are appointed by the State with the advice and consent of the Senate, while the State Treasurer serves as the seventh member. Because of the State's trustee responsibilities for these systems and plans, GAAP requires them to be reported as pension trust funds of the primary government rather than discretely presented component units.

Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust, dba my529 (Private Purpose Trust Fund) – This trust is a non-profit, self-supporting entity that was created as a means to encourage investment in a public trust to pay for future higher education costs. The Utah Education Savings Board of Trustees are appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Utah State Board of Higher Education. Because of the State's trustee responsibilities for this plan, GAAP

requires it to be reported as a private purpose trust fund of the primary government rather than a discretely presented component unit.

In accordance with GAAP, fiduciary funds and discretely presented component units that are fiduciary in nature are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

Related Organization (Excluded from Financial Statements)

Utah Housing Corporation (UHC) – UHC is a statutorily created public corporation. UHC issues bonds to provide capital for housing and home mortgages, especially for low and moderate-income families. Although the Governor appoints eight of the nine members of the governing board, and the ninth member is the State Treasurer, the State does not have the ability to impose its will on UHC since board members can only be removed for cause. UHC does not provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The Statement of Net Position presents the reporting entity's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is restricted when there are constraints either externally imposed or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given activity or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific activity. The State does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other activities. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given activity; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular activity. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. For governmental and proprietary fund financial statements, the emphasis is on major individual governmental and enterprise funds, with each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Internal service funds are also aggregated and reported in a separate column on the proprietary fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the related liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Nonexchange transactions in which the State receives value without directly giving equal value in exchange include taxes, grants, and donations. Tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year in which the related sales, wages, or activities being taxed occur. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the State generally considers taxes and other revenues to be available if the revenues are collected within 45 days after yearend. An exception to this policy is federal grant revenues, which generally are considered to be available if collection is expected within 12 months after yearend.

Expenditures are generally recorded when the related liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, expenditures for principal and interest on long-term debt are recorded when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for payment of interest to be made early in the following year. Also, expenditures and related liabilities for compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only to the extent they have matured (i.e., come due for payment).

Major Governmental Funds – The State reports the following major governmental funds:

- **General Fund.** This fund is the principal operating fund of the State. It accounts for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.
- **Income Tax Fund.** This special revenue fund accounts for all corporate taxes, income taxes, and revenues from taxes on intangible property that support public and higher education. Specific revenues that support public elementary and secondary schools in the State are also reported in the Income Tax Fund.
- **Transportation Fund.** This special revenue fund accounts for dedicated highway user taxes, fees, and federal funds associated with the construction, maintenance, and repair of state highways and local roads.
- **Transportation Investment Fund.** This capital projects fund accounts for vehicle registration fees, sales and use taxes, bond proceeds, and federal funds used in the construction and reconstruction of specific highway projects. Projects designated for the Transportation Investment Capacity program are accounted for in this fund.
- **Trust Lands Fund.** This is a permanent fund that accounts for investment earnings, land grants, and the sale of lands received from the federal *Enabling Act*. The principal in the fund is perpetual, with the earnings used primarily to support public education. The Utah Constitution allows all

investment earnings of the permanent fund to be distributed, limited to five percent of the fund (calculation described in statute). The Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) and the School and Institutional Trust Fund Office (SITFO) manage the assets of the Trust. SITFO issues separate audited statements for the investments they manage.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds – The State's nonmajor governmental funds include special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and debt service funds:

- **Special revenue funds** account for specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed for particular purposes. Examples include tobacco settlement proceeds, environmental reclamation activities, rural development programs, Medicaid expansion funding, and higher education endowments. Special revenue funds also include certain blended component units, such as the Utah Capital Investment Corporation.
- **Capital projects funds** account for resources used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of major capital facilities, other than those financed by the Transportation Investment Fund, proprietary funds, or assets held in trust.
- **Debt service funds** accumulate resources for the payment of principal and interest on general long-term obligations. These include debt issued for general governmental purposes and lease revenue bonds of the State Building Ownership Authority.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

The financial statements of the proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the government-wide financial statements described previously. Proprietary funds include both enterprise and internal service fund types. Enterprise funds report the activities for which fees are charged to external users for goods or services. Internal service funds account for goods and services provided primarily to other agencies or funds of the State rather than to the general public.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing or delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition, such as subsidies and investment earnings, are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Major Enterprise Funds – The State reports the following major enterprise funds in its proprietary fund statements:

- **Unemployment Compensation Fund.** This fund pays claims for unemployment to eligible recipients.
- **Water Loan Programs.** These programs provide loans to local governments, water districts, and other entities for the purpose of upgrading water storage facilities and other related structures.
- **Community Impact Loan Fund.** This fund provides loans to local governments to alleviate the social, economic, and public financial impacts resulting from the development of the State's natural resources.
- **Employers' Reinsurance Fund.** This fund primarily provides compensation to individuals injured from industrial accidents or occupational diseases occurring on or before June 30, 1994, where the injury is of a permanent nature and

workers' compensation benefits have expired. Revenues come from assessments on insurance premiums.

- **Alcoholic Beverage Services.** This fund consists of the activities of the state liquor stores administered through the Alcoholic Beverage Services Commission which conducts, licenses and regulates the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds – The State's nonmajor enterprise funds account for a variety of business-type activities intended to recover costs through user charges, loan repayments, or dedicated revenue sources. These funds include revolving loan programs for housing, agriculture, energy efficiency, local government infrastructure, and small business lending through the Business Impact Loan Fund. Other enterprise funds provide goods or services directly to the public, such as Utah Correctional Industries, or manage resources on behalf of beneficiaries, such as the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. Additional funds support specialized regulatory, promotional, or remediation activities, including the Utah Dairy Commission, Medical Cannabis Fund, Utah Energy Research Fund, and Petroleum Storage Tank Fund.

Internal Service Funds – The State reports internal service funds in the proprietary funds statements to account for centralized support services provided primarily to other state agencies. These funds include:

- **Technology, general, and fleet services**, such as data processing, communication, purchasing, travel, printing, mailing, surplus property, and vehicle fleet operations.
- **Risk management and property management services**, including insurance coverage, loss prevention, facility operations, and energy efficiency programs. The Risk Management fund also encompasses SOU Captive Insurance, LLC, a blended component unit created under the Utah Captive Insurance Companies Act to issue liability policies on behalf of the State.
- **Human resource and legal services**, including payroll, personnel administration, and attorney general legal services for state agencies.

In the government-wide financial statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

The fiduciary funds account for assets held by the State in a trustee or custodial capacity for others that cannot be used to support the State's own programs. The fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The following fiduciary fund types are reported:

- **Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds.** These funds account for the plan assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, and changes in net position of: (1) defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans administered by Utah Retirement Systems; (2) the Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds, defined benefit other postemployment health care plans administered by the State for state employees and elected officials; and (3) Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund used to separately account and report assets dedicated for employee benefits other than postemployment healthcare benefits that are administered through the Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds.

- **Private Purpose Trust Funds** – These funds account for resources held in trust for the benefit of individuals or organizations outside the State. The principal and income of each trust may be used only for purposes specified in the trust agreement or statute. Current private purpose trusts include the Utah Navajo Trust Fund, which supports the health, education, and general welfare of Navajo residents of San Juan County; the Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (my529), which provides tax-advantaged savings for education expenses; and the Local Public Safety and Firefighter Surviving Spouse Trust, which provides health benefits to surviving spouses and dependents of qualifying employees who suffer a line-of-duty death.
- **Custodial Funds.** These funds account for resources the State holds as an agent for individuals, organizations, or other governments outside the State's reporting entity. They include the external portion of the Public Treasurers' Investment Fund, which accounts for investments of local governments and other external participants. They also include unclaimed property, which records property escheated to the State and related claims, with residual proceeds deposited in the Income Tax Fund to support public education. In addition, custodial funds are used to report various tax, fine, and fee collections on behalf of county and local governments, state and local agencies through the state courts, and other external parties. Finally, they include miscellaneous custodial accounts made up of small funds established to track specific receipts and disbursements.

Discretely Presented Component Unit Financial Statements

The combining discretely presented component unit financial statements are presented to provide information on each of the major discretely presented component units included in the discretely presented component unit's column of the government-wide statements. The discretely presented component unit financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The information is presented to be consistent with the government-wide statements and is less detailed than the presentation in each discretely presented component unit's separately issued financial statements.

D. Fiscal Yearends

All funds and component units are reported using fiscal years which end on June 30, except for the following entities which have fiscal years ending December 31:

- The defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans (fiduciary funds) administered by Utah Retirement Systems.
- The Public Employees Health Program (major discretely presented component unit).
- The Utah Transit Authority (major discretely presented component unit).
- The State Fair Park Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit).
- The Utah Dairy Commission (nonmajor enterprise fund).
- The Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit).
- The University of Utah Health Insurance Plans and Community Nursing Services (blended component units of the University of Utah, a major discretely presented component unit).

- The Utah Capital Investment Corporation (nonmajor special revenue fund) and its blended component unit, the Utah Fund of Funds.
- The Nucleus Institute (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) and its blended component unit, the Utah Innovation Fund.

Timing differences may occur between the recognition of transfers or other inter-entity transactions by the State and its blended component units with fiscal years ending December 31. These timing differences are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when significant.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balances

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date.

Pooled Cash and Investments

All cash deposited with the State Treasurer by state entities, including surplus cash balances of State funds, are maintained in the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF) and reported as "Pooled Cash and Investments". The State Treasurer invests the deposited cash, including the cash float, in short-term securities and other investments that are readily convertible to cash without prior notice or penalty. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the State considers Pooled Cash and Investments to be cash equivalents.

All interest revenue is allocated to the General Fund unless state law or trust agreements require allocations of interest to other funds. For funds authorized to receive interest earnings, interest is allocated based on cash balances in the pool. The operations and investments of the PTIF are described in [Note 4](#).

Investments

Investments (including cash equivalents) are under the control of the State Treasurer or other administrative bodies as determined by law. In certain instances, investments may be restricted by law or other legal instruments. Investments are presented at fair value. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income. The fair value measurement of investments is based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: 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. Also, certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. The Trust Lands Fund (permanent fund) invests in both open and closed-end real estate funds that issue quarterly account statements and the fair value of the investments is based upon the Fund's ownership interest in partners' capital.

The State's Unemployment Compensation Fund (major enterprise fund) monies are required by the Social Security Act to be invested in the U.S. Department of Treasury, Bureau of Public Debt Unemployment Trust Fund (BPDUTF), which is not registered with the United States Securities and Exchange

Commission (SEC). The fair value of the position in the BPDUTF is the same as the value of the BPDUTF shares.

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) had five types of derivative instruments at yearend: futures, currency forwards, options, swaps, and Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts. Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges to minimize credit risk. Currency forwards hedge the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on foreign currency denominated portfolio holdings. Options represent or give buyers the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) an asset at a preset price over a specified period. Inflation, overnight indexed and interest rate swap agreements are entered in an attempt to manage their exposure to inflation, credit and interest rate risk. Interest rate and inflation risk represents the exposure to fair value losses arising from future changes in prevailing market interest rates. Credit risk is an investor's risk of loss arising from a borrower who does not make payments as promised. Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts are available to members in the Utah Retirement Systems Defined Contribution Plans.

See [Note 3](#) for additional information about derivative instruments.

Receivables

Accounts receivables in governmental and business-type activities consist mainly of amounts due from the Federal Government, customers, and others. Receivables from the Federal Government are reasonably assured; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established.

Notes/mortgages receivables in governmental and business-type activities are primarily long-term loans for local governments and agricultural development, and home mortgages. The interest rates on the loans vary but are generally lower than market rates and, in some cases, are non-interest-bearing.

Notes receivables as reported in the governmental activities, are financed purchase arrangements between the State Building Ownership Authority (blended component unit) and certain Colleges and Universities (discretely presented component units). The notes receivable are reported net and represents the sum of the future principal payments to be received, less any executor costs and any unearned interest revenue. Receivables from the discretely presented component unit are reasonably assured; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established.

Accrued taxes include receivables for taxpayer-assessed taxes where the underlying exchange has occurred in the period ending June 30, or prior and is presented net of applicable estimated refunds and allowances.

[Note 5](#) provides a disaggregation of governmental and business-type receivables, including a breakout of current/noncurrent balances and established allowances.

Inventories, Prepaid Items, and Other Assets

Proprietary funds' and discretely presented component units' inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost evaluation methods include first-in-first-out (FIFO), last-in-first-out (LIFO), average cost, weighted average, weighted moving average, and retail inventory method.

Governmental fund consumable items are recorded as expenditures when purchased except for General Fund state park

merchandise inventory, General Fund personal protective equipment inventory, and Transportation Fund road material inventories which are recorded as expenditures when consumed. General Fund state park merchandise inventories held for resale are valued at lower of cost or market. General Fund personal protective equipment inventory and Transportation Fund inventories used in road construction are valued using average cost and a weighted average cost, respectively.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items 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.

Other Assets, as reported on the Statement of Net Position, governmental activities column, include assets of the Trust Lands Fund (permanent fund) acquired under the *1894 Utah Enabling Act* that are not considered investments. This category also includes surety deposits held by the State Treasurer in custody for private entities under statutory requirements. These assets consist primarily of U.S. Treasury securities held for safekeeping and do not represent investments of the State.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include land and related assets, buildings, equipment, intangible assets (software), lease assets and subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs), and infrastructure (roads, bridges, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items). They are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns, or in the component units column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Capital assets of proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are also recorded in their respective fund statements. Capital assets, with the exception of infrastructure and internally generated software (funded with nonfederal resources), are defined by the State as assets, which cost \$5 thousand or more when acquired and have an estimated useful life greater than one year. Infrastructure assets are capitalized if the cost is over \$1 million. Internally generated software, funded with nonfederal resources, is capitalized if the cost is over \$500 thousand. Purchased or constructed capital assets are recorded at cost or at an estimated historical cost where historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are reported at acquisition value as of their acquisition date. Capital assets purchased by governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements.

Buildings, equipment, and other assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Years
Equipment/Software	3-15
Aircraft and Heavy Equipment	5-30
Buildings and Improvements	30-40
Land Improvements	5-20
Infrastructure	15-80

Lease assets and SBITAs are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying assets or lease term/subscription arrangement term, respectively. Amortization is calculated using either the effective interest method or the straight-line method.

As provided by GASB standards, the State has elected to use the “modified approach” to account for infrastructure assets (i.e.,

roads and bridges) maintained by the State’s Department of Transportation. This includes infrastructure acquired prior to fiscal year 1981. Under this approach, depreciation expense is not recorded and only improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency of an infrastructure asset are capitalized. Using this approach requires the State to: (1) maintain an inventory of the assets and perform periodic condition assessments; (2) estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level set by the State; and (3) document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above the condition level set by the State. Other infrastructure, which is primarily maintained by the Department of Natural Resources, is capitalized and depreciated.

Most works of art and historical treasures of the primary government are not capitalized or depreciated. These assets are held for public exhibition, education, or research rather than financial gain. These assets are also protected, unencumbered, preserved, and subject to policies requiring the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other collection items. The State’s assets of this nature include the State Fine Art Collection, photographs, prints, paintings, historical documents and artifacts, monuments, statues, and paleontological and archaeological collections. See [Note 8](#) for additional information about capital assets.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net assets by the government that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred outflows of resources are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns, or in the component units column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. See [Note 11](#) for a disaggregation of deferred outflows. Deferred outflows of resources of governmental funds, proprietary funds, and discretely presented component units are reported in detail in their respective fund statements.

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities include the liability for employee payrolls and liabilities accruing over time where demand for payment is due shortly after fiscal yearend. See [Note 6](#) for additional information about accrued liabilities.

Unearned Revenue

In the government-wide statements, governmental fund statements, proprietary fund statements, and fiduciary fund statements, unearned revenue is recorded when cash or other assets are received prior to being earned.

Policy Claims Liabilities

Policy claims liabilities are for insurance claims incurred prior to the reporting date and are based on actuarial estimates; however, policy claims liabilities for Unemployment Insurance are for claims filed as of the reporting date. A substantial portion of policy claims liabilities is long-term in nature. Therefore, claims liabilities are reported as long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. See [Note 10](#) for additional information about policy claims liabilities.

Long-term Debt

Long-term liabilities such as the net pension liability (NPL), net OPEB liability (NOL), compensated absences expected to be paid directly from proprietary funds, revenue bonds, leases payable, claims, contracts, and notes payable that are related to and intended to be paid from proprietary funds or discretely presented

component units are included in the accounts of those funds. All other long-term obligations—including compensated absences such as Program I and II sick leave that are paid through trust funds—along with pollution remediation obligations, general obligation bonds, and lease revenue bonds (and any remaining NPL, NOL, and leases payable not allocated to proprietary funds or discretely presented component units), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method or straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

In the governmental fund financial statements, long-term debt is recognized when due or expected to be financed from current expendable available financial resources. Amortization of bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

The *Tax Reform Act of 1986* requires governmental entities issuing tax-exempt bonds to refund to the U.S. Treasury interest earnings on bond proceeds in excess of the yield on those bonds. Governmental entities must comply with arbitrage rebate requirements in order for their bonds to maintain tax-exempt status. Entities are required to remit arbitrage rebate payments for non-purpose interest to the federal government at least once every five years over the life of the bonds. Some State of Utah bonds may be exempt from the rebate requirements if they meet certain statutory exceptions per the regulations.

The change in arbitrage liability is treated as an expense in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the proprietary fund financial statements when the liability is recognized. The change in arbitrage liability is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund financial statements when the payment is due. Other arbitrage liabilities are immaterial.

Compensated Absences

For most employees, vacation leave is accrued at a rate of four hours every two weeks for the first five years of employment, and grows to a rate of seven hours every two weeks after 20 years of employment. There is no requirement to use vacation leave, but a maximum of 320 hours may be carried forward at the beginning of each calendar year. The State established the State Employees' Annual Leave Trust Fund (other employee benefit trust funds) where any unused vacation leave is paid to employees upon termination. The ongoing termination payments from the Trust Fund are provided by charges to agency budgets as benefits are earned. Vacation leave taken as time off is paid from current budgets when used.

Most employees earn sick leave at a rate of four hours for each two-week period, with no limit to the amount that can be accumulated. Unlike vacation leave, sick leave is not automatically paid out at separation. Under GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, a liability is recognized only when **(a)** the sick leave accumulates and **(b)** it is more likely than not to be used for time off or settled in some form of payment. Accordingly, the State records a liability for sick leave balances expected to be used, as well as for balances eligible to be

converted into cash or noncash benefits (such as contributions to a 401(k), a Health Reimbursement Arrangement, or participation in the State Employee OPEB Plan). The amount accrued is based on historical usage patterns and conversion provisions under State policy.

The State's sick leave programs differ depending on when leave was earned:

- **Leave earned prior to January 4, 2014 (Program I):** Employees had the option under certain circumstances to "convert" sick leave at separation. Employees may use converted sick leave in place of vacation leave. At retirement, employees receive 25 percent of the value of all unused accumulated sick leave (earned prior to January 4, 2014) as a mandatory employer contribution into a 401(k) account. Each day of sick leave earned prior to January 1, 2006, may be used to participate in the State Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB Plan), to purchase health and life insurance coverage, or to purchase Medicare supplemental insurance. See Note 18 for additional information about the OPEB Plan.
- **Leave earned on or after January 1, 2006, but before January 4, 2014 (Program II):** Remaining sick leave is converted to a value (based on the higher of the employee's rate of pay at retirement or the average pay rate of retirees in the previous year) and placed in a Health Reimbursement Arrangement administered by the Public Employees Health Plan. Any payouts or conversions of sick leave upon retirement (401(k) contributions, Health Reimbursement Arrangement deposits, or OPEB participation) are paid from the Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund, which is financed by charges to agency budgets.
- **Leave earned on or after January 4, 2014 (Program III):** This leave is available for use during employment, but it is not paid out at separation and does not convert at retirement. The State records a liability for such sick leave only to the extent it is more likely than not to be used.

Proprietary funds, the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, and the private-purpose trust funds of the primary government also participate in the Annual Leave Trust Fund and the Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund. For benefits paid from these trusts – including annual leave and sick leave earned under Programs I and II – participating entities have no liability once their required contributions have been made.

Compensatory time for overtime work may be earned up to a maximum of 80 hours. Any overtime exceeding 80 hours is paid when earned. In addition, compensatory time is subject to a use-or-lose policy; hours not used within the required timeframe are generally forfeited and do not carry forward. As such, the State records a liability only for those hours expected to be used or paid.

In the government-wide financial statements and in proprietary fund financial statements, compensated absences (including vacation, converted sick leave, and sick leave that is more likely than not to be used or settled in cash or noncash form) are recognized as liabilities when earned. In the governmental fund financial statements, however, expenditures for compensated absences are recognized only when payments are made, such as when leave is taken or when employees receive termination or retirement benefits.

Vacation earnings, sick leave earnings, and termination policies vary among discretely presented component units and from the primary government's policies, but they generally follow similar recognition approaches, with vacation leave recognized as earned and sick leave recognized to the extent it is more likely than not to be used or settled.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Utah Retirement Systems (URS) Pension Plan and additions to/deductions from URS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by URS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The primary government's proportionate share of pension amounts were further allocated to proprietary funds (business-type activities) based on the amount of employer contributions paid by each proprietary fund. Pension investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and expenses, information about the fiduciary net positions of the State Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plan and the Elected Official OPEB Plan (Plans), and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net positions have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. For this purpose, the Plans recognize benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The Plans' proportionate share of OPEB amounts were further allocated to proprietary funds (business-type activities) based on the amount of employer contributions paid by each proprietary fund. OPEB investments for the Plans are reported at fair value.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period, and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns or in the discretely presented component units column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. See [Note 11](#) for a disaggregation of deferred inflows. Deferred inflows of resources of governmental funds, proprietary funds, and discretely presented component units are reported in detail in their respective fund statements.

Net Position/Fund Balances

The difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources is "Net Position" on the government-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements and "Fund Balance" on the governmental fund financial statements.

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, or unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned). Restricted balances represent those portions of fund balance where constraints placed on the resources are either externally imposed or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed fund balance represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Legislature, such as dedicated revenues or legislation. Assigned fund balance is constrained by the

Legislature's intent to be used for specific purposes, by directive of the Executive Appropriations Committee of the Legislature or in some cases by legislation. See [Note 12](#) for additional information about fund balances.

The State maintains four stabilization accounts: (1) the General Fund Budget Reserve Account in the General Fund (the "Rainy Day Fund") reported as committed fund balance; (2) the Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization Restricted Account in the General Fund ("the Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account") reported as committed fund balance; (3) the Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account in the Income Tax Fund (the "Income Tax Reserve") reported as restricted fund balance and (4) Disaster Recovery Restricted Account within the General Fund reported as committed fund balance. The resources of these accounts may only be expended when specific non-routine budget shortfalls occur and upon appropriation by the Legislature.

Statutorily, the State established a minimum fund balance policy for the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account and the Local Government Emergency Response Loan Fund. Both these funds may issue loans for specific emergencies as long as a minimum fund balance is maintained in the funds. See [Note 12](#) for additional information about the stabilization accounts and funds with a statutory minimum fund balance requirement.

F. Restricted and Unrestricted Resources

When an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the State's general policy to use restricted resources first. When expenditures/expenses are incurred for purposes for which unrestricted resources (i.e., committed, assigned, or unassigned) are available, and amounts in any of these unrestricted classifications could be used, it is the State's general policy to spend committed resources first. However, the State has some programs that are funded by appropriations from both unrestricted resources and resources required by law to be deposited in a specific subfund for a specific purpose (which may include restricted resources and unrestricted-committed resources). In those instances, it is the State's policy to expend those resources proportionally based on the amounts appropriated from each source.

Grants

Federal grants and assistance awards made on the basis of entitlement periods are recorded as revenues when entitlement occurs. All federal reimbursement-type grants are recorded as revenues when the related allowable expenditures are incurred and all applicable eligibility requirements are met.

Federal grants include nonmonetary transactions for food and vaccine commodities. Commodity revenues and expenditures are valued at their federally reported value. Commodity inventories at yearend are immaterial. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State reported revenues and expenditures of \$34.531 million and \$35.722 million for commodities in the General Fund, and the Income Tax Fund (special revenue fund), respectively.

Investment Income

Investment income includes interest, dividends, realized gains and other earnings, and the change in fair value of investments. Negative investment income is reported where the decrease in the fair value of investments due to market conditions exceeded the other components of investment income.

In accordance with state law, interest and dividend income from the State Endowment Fund (nonmajor governmental fund) is

assigned to and reported directly in the General Fund. A portion of the applicable income in the General Fund is transferred into the State Endowment Fund to increase the principal in the fund as required by state law. The State Endowment Fund generated \$6.247 million of interest and dividend income, of which \$4.707 million was reported in the General Fund and \$1.540 million was reported in the State Endowment Fund.

G. Interfund Transactions

Government-wide Financial Statements

Interfund Activity – In general, eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activity, including internal service fund-type activity. However, interfund services, provided and used between different functional categories, have not been eliminated to avoid distorting the direct costs and program revenues of the applicable functions. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities are reported at the net amount.

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Interfund Activity – Interfund transactions for goods sold or services rendered for a price approximating their external exchange value, and employee benefit contributions are accounted for as revenues and expenditures/expenses in the funds involved.

Transfers are used to report flows of cash (or other assets) between funds without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. The State's transfers are based on legislative appropriations or other legal authority. Transfers are presented in [Note 14](#).

NOTE 2. ACCOUNTING CHANGES, CORRECTIONS OF ERRORS, AND OTHER INFORMATION

Implementation of New Governmental Accounting Standards

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State adopted the following new accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- **GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.** See additional discussion below.
- **GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*.** This statement had no effect on the State's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, establishes recognition and measurement guidance for all forms of compensated absences, including vacation, sick leave, and other leave, and requires governments to recognize a liability for leave when (a) the absence is attributable to services already rendered, (b) rights to the leave accumulate, and (c) it is more likely than not that the leave will be used or otherwise settled. As a result of implementing this standard, the State now records a liability for Program III sick leave benefits that historically were recognized only when used. The liability reflects sick leave earned that is more likely than not to be used. This implementation decreased the beginning net position of governmental activities by \$185.111 million and of business-type activities by \$3.975 millions. See the table below for additional fund-level impacts.

Changes within the Financial Reporting Entity

During the fiscal year 2025, the State reclassified the Business Impact Loan Fund activities from the Community Impact Loan Fund (major enterprise fund) to a separate nonmajor enterprise fund to better reflect the program's distinct federal reporting and compliance requirements. This reclassification resulted in a decrease of \$25.114 million to the beginning net position of the Community Impact Loan Fund. The effects of this reclassification are reflected in the table below.

Effective for fiscal year 2025, the State reclassified six nonmajor miscellaneous special revenue funds totalling \$139.191 million as General Funds. This change was made following an evaluation of revenue sources, which determined that the overwhelming majority of the funding for each fund comes from General Fund appropriations rather than specific restricted or committed revenues, as required for special revenue fund classification under GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

During fiscal year 2025, the State reclassified the Universal Telephone Services Fund, previously reported as a separate nonmajor special revenue fund, into the Miscellaneous Special Revenue Funds column. The reclassification was made to better align fund presentation with the nature and level of activity. The change resulted in a \$5.061 million addition to beginning fund balance within the Miscellaneous Special Revenue Funds.

During fiscal year 2025, the State added the Nucleus Institute as a new discretely presented component unit following its reorganization under the Nucleus Institute Act. House Bill 530, enacted during the 2025 General Session and effective May 1, 2025, restructured the former Utah Innovation Lab as the Nucleus Institute. The Institute operates as an independent, nonprofit, quasi-public corporation under Section 53B-37-102 of the *Utah Code*, with the Utah Board of Higher Education exercising financial accountability and oversight through board appointments and budget approval. This increased nonmajor component unit net position by \$14.963 million.

During the 2024 General Session, the Legislature created the Utah Fairpark Area Investment and Restoration District as a legally separate nonprofit entity, effective fiscal year 2025, to build a stadium, and levy additional taxes in the surrounding area. The District meets the requirement for inclusion as a discretely presented component unit since the State can impose its will on the District, as the District's Board of Directors is composed of five members, of which four are State officials or appointees. This had no impact on beginning net position.

Corrections of Errors in Previously Issued Financial Statements

A prior period adjustment was recorded to correct the accounting treatment of activity related to the First-Time Homebuyer Assistance Program, administered by the Utah Housing Corporation, a related organization, which began in the prior year. Amounts previously reported as grant expenses were reclassified as loans receivable to reflect the State's continuing ownership and control of the program funds and the repayment obligations of participating homebuyers. This correction resulted in an increase in beginning net position of \$27.525 million in the Housing Loan Programs enterprise fund, a major fund.

During fiscal year 2025, the Department of Alcoholic Beverage

Services (DABS) identified two prior-year errors affecting amounts previously transferred to the General Fund. First, DABS determined that inventory had been overstated, resulting in a \$9.312 million overstatement of fiscal year 2024 ending inventory. Second, DABS identified an error in the reporting of liquor returns from licensees and retail stores from prior years, resulting in a \$438 thousand adjustment. Together, these corrections reduced beginning net position by \$9.750 million to properly reflect inventory and liquor return balances.

During fiscal year 2025, the Division of Facilities Construction and Management (DFCM) determined that grant expenditures funded by the Olympic and Paralympic Venues Grant Fund (a general fund) had been previously recorded in the Capital Projects Fund. A prior period adjustment of \$26.616 million was made to reclassify these expenditures to Olympic and Paralympic Venues Grant Fund to properly align grant activity with its funding source.

During fiscal year 2025, management continued its review of the State's loan system, which identified several reporting inaccuracies. Specifically, the corrections addressed misstatements of loan and interest receivables, errors in interest deferrals and calculations of loan payment term changes. The effects of these corrections are shown in the table below.

During fiscal year 2025, the State Division of Facilities and Construction Management (DFCM), Utah National Guard (UNG), and Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) reviewed their Construction in Progress (CIP) listings and identified projects that should have been expensed or capitalized in prior years. This review resulted in adjustments to CIP, including a \$23.783 million increase for DFCM projects, decreases of \$147 thousand for UNG projects, and a decrease of

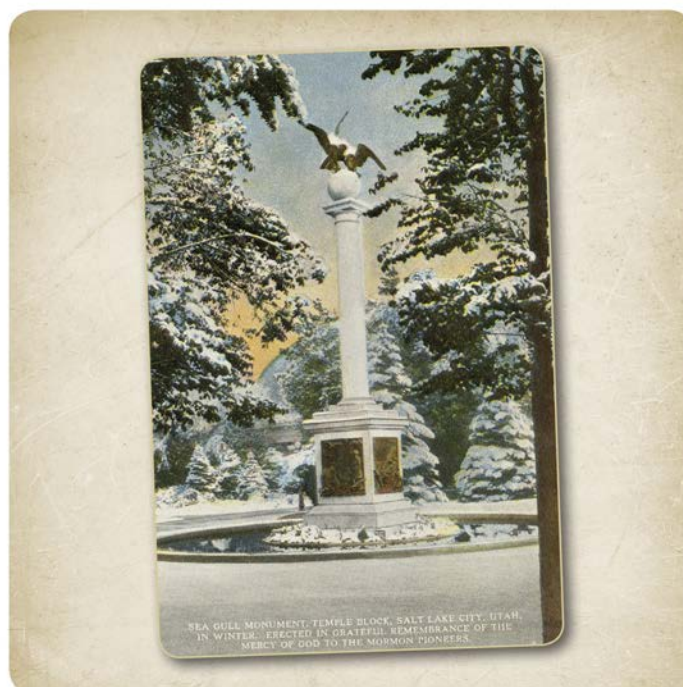
\$42.692 million for UDOT projects. In addition, management reduced the beginning balance of intangible software assets by \$18.374 million to remove amounts that had been previously over-reported. These adjustments resulted in a net decrease of \$37.430 million to beginning net position, as reflected in the table below.

The Environmental Reclamation Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, recorded a prior period adjustment after the Department of Environmental Quality received a late invoice for \$12.903 million in contract expenses related to work performed in a prior period. The invoice was delayed while the required supporting documentation was obtained and reviewed. Because the underlying services were completed during the prior contract period, the expense was recognized in that earlier fiscal year through this adjustment.

The beginning fund balance for the Utah Navajo Trust Fund (private purpose trust fund) was restated to reflect adjustments totaling \$583 thousand. Of this amount, \$197 thousand related to revenue that had been recorded in the prior year but should have been recognized in the current year due to a delay in recording. The remaining \$386 thousand represents the capitalization of construction costs that had previously been reported as expenses.

In prior years, the external portion of the Public Treasurer's Investment Pool (PTIF) was presented only within the combining custodial funds statements. For fiscal year 2025, this presentation was corrected to include a separate external investment pool fund column within the basic fiduciary fund financial statements, in accordance with GASB Standards. This correction had no effect on total fiduciary net position or the change in fiduciary net position.

(Notes continue on next page.)



Schedule of Corrections of Errors and Changes in Reporting Entity

(expressed in thousands)

	June 30, 2024 As Previously Stated	GASB 101	Changes Within Reporting Entity	Corrections of Errors						June 30, 2024 As Restated	
				Homebuyer Program	Olympic Grants	Delayed Contract Payments	Capital Assets Corrections	Loans	Other		
Government Wide:											
Governmental Activities	\$41,940,932	(185,111)	—	—	—	(12,903)	(37,430)	—	—	\$41,705,488	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 4,529,661	(3,975)	—	27,525	—	—	—	(1,488)	(9,750)	\$ 4,541,973	
Component Units	\$16,204,170	(4,561)	14,963	—	—	—	(47,340)	—	(43,481)	\$16,123,751	
Governmental Funds:											
General Fund	\$ 3,402,700	—	139,191	—	(26,616)	—	—	—	—	\$ 3,515,275	
Nonmajor Funds	2,944,732	—	(139,191)	—	26,616	(12,903)	—	—	—	\$ 2,819,254	
Proprietary Funds:											
Water Loan Programs ..	\$ 1,477,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	—	\$ 1,478,220	
Community Impact Loan Fund	\$ 826,701	—	(25,114)	—	—	—	—	(1,445)	—	\$ 800,142	
Alcohol Beverage Services Fund	\$ 153,813	(1,886)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,750)	\$ 142,177	
Nonmajor Funds	\$ 753,670	(2,089)	25,114	27,525	—	—	—	(311)	—	\$ 803,909	
Internal Service funds ..	\$ 134,251	(18,729)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 115,522	
Fiduciary Funds:											
Private Purpose Trusts ..	\$24,211,965	(65)	—	—	—	—	386	—	197	\$24,212,483	
Component Units:											
University of Utah	\$ 8,736,603	—	—	—	—	—	5,990	—	15,650	\$ 8,758,243	
Utah State University ..	\$ 1,997,018	(1,509)	—	—	—	—	(53,330)	—	—	\$ 1,942,179	
Utah Transit Authority ..	\$ 1,227,163	(1,226)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 1,225,937	
Nonmajor	\$ 3,781,458	(1,826)	14,963	—	—	—	—	—	(59,131)	\$ 3,735,464	

Other Changes**Discretely Presented Component Units**

Several discretely presented component units implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, during fiscal year 2025. The implementation resulted in the recognition of additional liabilities for compensated absences and corresponding decreases to beginning net position, as reflected in the table above, contributing to the overall reduction of \$4.561 million in beginning net position reported for component units.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the University of Utah (major discretely presented component unit) corrected an error related to capitalized construction in progress, increasing beginning net position by \$5.990 million. Additionally, the university recorded a \$15.650 million increase to beginning net position to correct revenue recognition related to the prior year.

During fiscal year 2025, Utah State University (major discretely presented component unit) implemented a change in accounting principle related to the treatment of library digital assets and digital subscriptions to align with GASB Statements. Under the new approach, library digital assets are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives, while library digital subscriptions are expensed in the period of use or capitalized as subscription assets. The change was applied retroactively and resulted in a \$53.330 million decrease to beginning net position.

During fiscal year 2025, the State obtained updated financial information for the Military Installation Development Authority (a discretely presented component unit), that reported the Authority's audited balances as of June 30, 2024. This

information provided a more accurate basis for determining the Authority's prior-year financial position. Accordingly, beginning net position was decreased by \$58.742 million to reflect these updated balances. Additionally, during fiscal year 2025, the Authority determined that \$1.500 million in reimbursable administrative funds and a \$500 thousand contribution, were both attributable to the prior year, which resulted in an increase to beginning net position of \$2.000 million.

Snow College (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) recognized modifications to investments resulting in a decrease to beginning net position of \$1.539 million.

Utah Tech University (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) recognized a decrease in beginning net position of \$850 thousand to correct an error related to the reevaluation of a pledge that had been recognized in fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits and investments for the primary government and its discretely presented component units are governed by the State's Money Management Act (MMA) (Title 51, Chapter 7 of the *Utah Code*) and rules of the State Money Management Council. However, certain funds are exempt from the provisions of the MMA, including:

- Trust Lands (permanent fund)
- State Endowment (nonmajor special revenue fund)
- Higher Education Success Endowment (nonmajor special revenue fund)
- Utah Navajo Trust (private purpose trust)

- Employers' Reinsurance Fund (major enterprise fund)
- Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (private purpose trust)
- Pension Trust Funds (fiduciary funds)
- Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds (fiduciary funds)
- Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds (fiduciary funds)
- Radioactive Waste Perpetual Care Fund (general fund)
- Utah State Developmental Center Fund (nonmajor special revenue fund)
- Utah Capital Investment Corporation (blended component unit reported as nonmajor special revenue fund)
- Utah Retirement Systems (fiduciary funds)
- Portions of funds invested by the State Treasurer in precious metals, from the following funds:
 - Disaster Recovery Restricted Account (general fund)
 - General Fund Budget Reserve (general fund)
 - Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve (income tax fund)
 - The Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization (general fund)
- Public Employees Health Program (major discretely presented component unit)
- Colleges' and Universities' endowment funds

Except for the funds of Utah State Retirement and the Utah Educational Savings Plan, the funds described above remain subject to two key requirements of the MMA: **(1)** treasurers must invest public funds in accordance with the "prudent investor rule" established in the Uniform Prudent Investor Act and **(2)** investment decisions must be made solely to maximize the risk-adjusted return on the investments.

The MMA defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments and the conditions for making investment transactions. Public treasurers conduct investment transactions through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities. The Utah State Treasurer is exempt from the requirement to conduct investment transactions through a certified dealer.

The MMA authorizes investments in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; obligations, other than mortgage derivative instruments, issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (U.S. Agencies), such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae); bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed-rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the MMA; the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund; and negotiable brokered certificates of deposit and reciprocal deposits subject to rules of the State Money Management Council.

The Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (UESP) (private purpose trust) is permitted to invest in federally insured depository institutions; the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (PTIF); stable value products, including guaranteed investment contracts, guaranteed interest contracts, and guaranteed insurance contracts; mutual funds, securities, or other investments registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; any investments that would meet the standards of

the Utah Uniform Prudent Investor Act and are determined by the Plan's Board to be appropriate.

The Pension Trust Funds (fiduciary funds) administered by Utah Retirement Systems (URS) are governed by a seven-member Utah State Retirement Board (Board). The Board has statutory authority to pool pension assets in the Utah Retirement Investment Fund. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the pension plan.

The Utah Capital Investment Corporation's (a blended component unit reported as a nonmajor special revenue fund) investment activity is limited to venture capital and private equity funds and is governed by the Utah Venture Capital Enhancement Act (Title 63N, Chapter 6 of the *Utah Code*). In 2022, the Legislature directed UCIC to cease making new investments and to wind down its portfolio.

The Trust Lands Fund (a permanent fund) is governed by a five-member School and Institutional Trust Fund Board of Trustees (SITFO Board) under the School and Institutional Trust Fund Management Act (Title 53D, Chapter 1, Part 6 of the *Utah Code*). The Board has statutory authority to establish policies and investment philosophy for the management of the permanent fund assets consistent with the enabling act, the Utah Constitution, and other applicable state law. In accordance with statute, trust fund money and assets must be managed and invested in good faith and with the care of a prudent professional, with the objective of optimizing returns and increasing the long-term value of the permanent fund.

A. Primary Government Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the State's deposits may not be recovered. The MMA requires that deposits be in a qualified depository. It also defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government and that has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements of the MMA and adhering to the rules of the State Money Management Council.

Deposits with qualified depository institutions in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limits are uninsured and uncollateralized. Deposits are neither collateralized nor are they required to be by State statute. The deposits for the primary government at June 30, 2025, were \$614.073 million. Of this amount, \$571.957 million were exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized.

B. Primary Government Investments (Excluding URS, UESP, and Trust Lands, presented separately)

The primary government's investments at June 30, 2025, are presented below except those of the Pension Trust Funds administered by URS (fiduciary funds), the Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (private purpose trust), and the Trust Lands (permanent fund). Investments of these funds are presented separately in Note [3.C](#), [3.D](#), and [3.E](#), respectively, consistent with their separately issued financial statements. Investments presented below are presented at fair value and by investment type with debt securities presented by maturity.

Fair Value Measurements

The State 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. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The following table presents the recurring fair value measurements at June 30, 2025, for the primary government, excluding URS, UESP, and Trust Lands, presented separately:

Primary Government
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
At June 30, 2025
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Level 1	Level 2
<u>Investments by Fair Value Level</u>			
Debt Securities			
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 8,237,722	\$ 8,237,722	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	23,318,889	23,318,889	—
Corporate Debt	1,424,710	—	1,424,710
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s	30,362	—	30,362
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,702,607	1,702,607	—
Commercial Paper	890,562	890,562	—
Bond Mutual Funds	—	—	—
Stable Value Funds	—	—	—
Total Debt Securities	<u>35,604,852</u>	<u>34,149,780</u>	<u>1,455,072</u>
Equity Securities			
Domestic Equity	53,205	53,205	—
International Equity	19,241	19,241	—
Equity Securities	—	—	—
Mutual Fund Equities	2,677	2,677	—
Total Equity Securities	<u>75,123</u>	<u>75,123</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	<u>35,679,975</u>	<u>\$ 34,224,903</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,072</u>
<u>Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)</u>			
Real Assets	10,751		
Private Equity	87,846		
Public Equity	345,484		
Global Fixed Income	41,306		
Other Directional Strategies	314,356		
Relative Value Strategies	238,477		
Portfolio Hedges	4,484		
Venture Capital	18,324		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>1,061,028</u>		
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	<u>\$ 36,741,003</u>		

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Other debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approach:

- Corporate Bonds and non-government backed C.M.O.s are valued using quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active.

Mutual funds classified in Level 1 are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund company.

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

The description of underlying holdings and valuation methodologies for investments measured at the NAV, detailed above, are described further as follows:

- **Real Assets:** Consists of one (1) investment in a limited partnership that invests in US commercial real estate and one (1) strategy focused on publicly listed real assets. These strategies focus on owning liquid securities such as listed infrastructure, real estate, natural resources, and commodities to provide exposure to tangible assets and inflation protection. The fair value of the investment in this type has been

determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

- **Public Equity – US Equity:** Consists of one (1) investment in which passive S&P 500 exposure is obtained through futures and one (1) investment with an active value-oriented strategy. The futures structure is used in place of traditional equity funds primarily for liquidity management purposes. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Public Equity – International Equity:** Consists of four (4) equity fund investments that focus on developed markets outside of the U.S. These exposures are intended to diversify the total equity portfolio with non-U.S. securities, while remaining focused on lower risk, relatively mature markets. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Public Equity – Global Equity:** Consists of six (6) investments, with five being in hedge funds and one being in a traditional Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) structure. The equity exposures obtained through the hedge funds are obtained through total return swaps, while the UCITS strategy invests in individual public equity securities. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Public Equity – Emerging Markets Equity:** Consists of two (2) equity fund investments that focus on emerging markets outside of the U.S. These exposures are intended to diversify the total equity portfolio with non-U.S. securities and focus on inefficient markets with higher alpha potential. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Global Fixed Income – Regulated Debt:** Consists of one (1) investment focused on residential mortgage-backed securities, in addition to one (1) fund investment and one (1) co-investment for an investment grade private debt strategy that invests in the credits of companies registered under the Investment Company Act as either closed end funds (CEFs) or business development companies (BDCs). The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Other Directional Strategies – Directional:** Consists of three (3) equity long/short strategies, one (1) credit long/short strategy, two (2) directional credit strategies, and one (1) macro fund-of-fund investment. These investments, or their underlying investments, are all hedge funds, and they are intended to provide equity-like returns over the long-term with lower risk. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

- **Other Directional Strategies – Trend-Following:** Consists of one (1) investment in a hedge fund that combines a variety of trend-following strategies. The strategy is expected to perform well when prices move in a linear fashion, rather than exhibiting mean reversion. It is diversified across a large number of markets and investment horizons. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Other Directional Strategies – Reinsurance:** Consists of one (1) investment in a hedge fund that focuses on reinsurance and related insurance strategies. These positions earn income and make ad hoc payments to primary insurers or other market participants, often when they face losses above predetermined thresholds due to natural disasters. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Relative Value Strategies – RV Macro/Multi-strategy:** Consists of two (2) multi-strategy hedge funds as well as one (1) hedge fund strategy that trades European securities across capital structures with an event focus and credit bias. Each investment is typically expected to perform better when market volatility increases. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Relative Value Strategies – Arbitrage:** Consists of one (1) fixed income relative value hedge fund strategy and one (1) volatility arbitrage hedge fund strategy. These investments are diversifying versus equity investments and typically exhibit low levels of volatility. The fixed income strategy primarily trades offsetting long and short positions in the most liquid sovereign debt markets, while the volatility strategy primarily trades offsetting positions in options tied to large U.S. firms' shares based on differences in implied volatilities. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Relative Value Strategies – Equity Market:** Consists of one (1) hedge fund investment in a quantitative strategy that focuses primarily on equities. It invests in a market neutral fashion, where short positions offset the systematic risk exposures of long positions. This is intended to result in a relatively consistent return profile. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Portfolio Hedge:** Consists of one (1) investment in a fund of one structure that serves as a tail hedge for the overall portfolio. This investment focuses on purchasing protection against significant, sharp equity market drawdowns primarily through put options and related derivatives. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Private Equity – Early/Late-Stage Venture Capital:** Consists of six (6) investments in venture capital limited partnerships, one (1) secondaries investment focused on venture, one (1) co-investment, and one (1) hybrid investment in a listed closed

end fund that contains both venture capital and public equity investments. These strategies seek to invest in early-stage companies or companies that are early in their growth phases; they are generally riskier but offer more upside than investments in public companies. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

- **Private Equity – Real Assets:** Consists of three (3) investments in private equity limited partnerships, and one (1) co-investment. These strategies focus on industries with physical assets such as oil & gas, multi-family housing, and infrastructure, which offer diversification and opportunities for value-add. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Private Equity – Leveraged Buyout:** Consists of private limited partnership that seek to control and improve private businesses, including three (3) leveraged buyout investments and two (2) secondaries investments. Secondaries are viewed

as a buyout alternative and are being utilized as a preferred way to provide liquidity and obtain buyout exposure while the portfolio is early in its life. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

- **Private Equity – Growth Equity:** Consists of private limited partnership that seek to support and drive value creation in profitable, growing businesses, including three (3) growth equity investments. Growth Equity strategies target quickly growing private businesses that offer upside potential above public market alternatives. The fair value of the investment in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the fund's investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.
- **Utah Capital Investment Corporation (blended component unit) private equity and venture capital investments reported at NAV:** These take the form of limited partnerships with no redemption rights, and are valued based on the partnerships' audited financial statements.

The following funds have investments measured at the net asset value:

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)
At June 30, 2025
(expressed in thousands)

Fund	Totals	Real Assets	Public Equity	Global Fixed Income	Other Directional Strategies	Relative Value Strategies	Portfolio Hedges	Private Equity	Venture Capital
State Endowment Fund	\$ 425,273	\$ 4,944	\$ 174,699	\$ 20,891	\$ 109,029	\$ 70,916	\$ 2,268	\$ 42,526	\$ —
Post-Retirement Benefits Trusts	\$ 136,519	5,807	—	—	65,525	65,187	—	—	—
Employers' Reinsurance Fund ..	\$ 66,233	—	—	—	33,216	33,017	—	—	—
Utah Navajo Trust Fund	\$ 83,522	—	34,713	4,149	21,664	14,099	451	8,446	—
Higher Education Student Success Fund	\$ 286,502	—	119,076	14,234	74,315	48,356	1,545	28,976	—
General Fund	\$ 8,791	—	3,654	437	2,280	1,484	47	889	—
Miscellaneous Special Revenue Funds	\$ 32,102	—	13,342	1,595	8,327	5,418	173	3,247	—
Utah Capital Investment Corporation	\$ 22,086	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,762	18,324
Totals	\$ 1,061,028	\$ 10,751	\$ 345,484	\$ 41,306	\$ 314,356	\$ 238,477	\$ 4,484	\$ 87,846	\$ 18,324

(Notes continue on next page.)

The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency (if currently eligible), and the redemption notice period for the alternative investments measured at NAV:

**Primary Government
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)**

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Global Fixed Income				
Regulated Debt	\$ 41,306	\$ —	Semi-Annual to Illiquid	90 Days
Total Global Fixed Income	41,306	0		
Public Equity				
U.S. Equity	31,606	—	Daily	
International Equity	68,806	—	Daily to Quarterly	1 - 60 Days
Global Equity	229,115	—	Bi-Weekly to Quarterly	10-60 Days
Emerging Markets Equity	15,957	—	Daily	
Total Public Equity	345,484	0		
Other Directional Strategies				
Directional	213,570	—	Quarterly to Semi-Annual	21 - 120 Days
Trend-Following	31,598	—	Monthly	14 Days
Reinsurance	69,188	—	Semi-Annual	90 Days
Total Other Directional Strategies	314,356	0		
Relative Value Strategies				
RV Macro/Multi-Strategy	137,617	—	Monthly to Quarterly	45 - 90 Days
Arbitrage	57,014	—	Monthly	26 - 30 Days
Equity Market	43,846	—	Monthly	30 Days
Total Relative Value Strategies	238,477	0		
Private Equity				
Early/Late-Stage Venture Capital	31,147	25,865	Daily to Illiquid	
Private Real Assets	18,468	10,927	Illiquid	
Leveraged Buyout	34,469	45,279	Illiquid	
Growth Equity	—	11,046	Illiquid	
Private Investment Funds	3,762	—	None	N/A
Total Private Equity	87,846	93,117		
Real Assets				
Real Assets	10,751	—	Illiquid	
Total Real Assets	10,751	0		
Portfolio Hedges				
Portfolio Hedge	4,484	—	Monthly	90 Days
Total Portfolio Hedges	4,484	0		
Venture Capital				
Venture Capital	18,324	1,460	None	N/A
Total Venture Capital	18,324	1,460		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 1,061,028</u>	<u>\$ 94,577</u>		

(Notes continue on next page.)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The following table presents the debt investments and maturities at June 30, 2025, for the primary government (excluding URS, UESP, and Trust Lands, presented separately):

Primary Government Debt Investments at Fair Value At June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)					
Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)			
		Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Debt Securities					
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 8,237,722	\$ 7,972,023	\$ 186,619	\$ 79,080	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	23,318,889	23,318,889	—	—	—
Corporate Debt	1,424,710	1,424,710	—	—	—
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s	30,362	—	—	6,980	23,382
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,702,607	1,702,607	—	—	—
Commercial Paper	890,562	890,562	—	—	—
Total	35,604,852	\$ 35,308,791	\$ 186,619	\$ 86,060	\$ 23,382
Discretely Presented Component Units					
Investment in Primary Government's Investment Pool	(1,578,572)				
Total Debt Investments	\$ 34,026,280				

The primary government's policy for managing interest rate risk is to comply with the Money Management Act, as applicable. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed-rate negotiable deposits, and fixed-rate corporate obligations to 270 days – 15 months or less. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in obligations of the United States Treasury; obligations issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises; and bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State to five years. In addition, variable-rate negotiable deposits and variable-rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding three years.

The majority of the primary government's corporate debt securities are variable-rate securities, which adjust periodically to the prevailing market interest rates. Because these securities frequently reprice, interest rate risk is substantially reduced at each periodic reset date. In the table above, variable-rate securities are presented according to the length of time until the next reset date rather than the stated maturity.

Strategic Investment Mix for Long-Term Funds

To support stability and growth, significant funds with a long-term investment perspective have the following mix of investments:

Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds Mix of Investments At June 30, 2025 <i>(dollars expressed in thousands)</i>		
Investment Type	Amount	Percent of Total
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 202,878	55.43 %
Bond Mutual Funds	1,708	0.46 %
Real Assets	5,807	1.59 %
Other Directional Strategies ..	65,525	17.90 %
Relative Value Strategies	65,187	17.81 %
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment fund	24,922	6.81 %
Total Investments	<u>\$ 366,027</u>	

(Notes continue on next page.)

**State Endowment Fund
Mix of Investments
At June 30, 2025**

(dollars expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Amount	Percent of Total
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 1,002	0.20 %
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s	15,356	3.03 %
Money Market Mutual Funds	9,728	1.92 %
International Equity	9,730	1.92 %
Domestic Equity	26,904	5.30 %
Mutual Funds - Equity	1,354	0.27 %
Real Estate	4,944	0.97 %
Public Equity	174,699	34.45 %
Private Equity	42,526	8.39 %
Global Fixed Income	20,891	4.12 %
Other Directional Strategies	109,029	21.50 %
Relative Value Strategies	70,916	13.98 %
Portfolio Hedges	2,268	0.45 %
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment fund	17,745	3.50 %
Total Investments	\$ 507,092	

**Employers' Reinsurance Fund
Mix of Investments
At June 30, 2025**

(dollars expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Amount	Percent of Total
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 110,424	57.21 %
Money Market Mutual Funds	400	0.20 %
Other Directional Strategies	33,216	17.21 %
Relative Value Strategies	33,017	17.11 %
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment fund	15,957	8.27 %
Total Investments	\$ 193,014	

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The primary government follows the Money Management Act, as applicable, as previously discussed as its policy for reducing exposure to investment credit risk.

As of June 30, 2025, the primary government's rated debt investments—excluding URS, UESP, and Trust Lands, which are

presented separately—were rated by Standard and Poor's and/or an equivalent nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's scale. For funds subject to the Money Management Act, securities rated below "A" were permissible at purchase because they met the Act's investment criteria.

**Primary Government
Debt Investments Quality Ratings
At June 30, 2025**

(expressed in thousands)

Debt Investments	Fair Value	Quality Ratings								Not Rated
		AA	A	BBB	BB	CCC	CC	AAAm ¹	A-1 ²	
U.S. Agencies	\$ 23,318,889	\$23,218,901	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 99,988	\$ —
Corporate Debt	1,424,710	369,813	855,067	199,830	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s	30,362	—	—	304	292	7,892	157	—	—	21,717
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,702,607	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,687,836	—	14,771
Commercial Paper	890,562	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890,562	—
Subtotal	27,367,130	\$23,588,714	\$ 855,067	\$ 200,134	\$ 292	\$ 7,892	\$ 157	\$1,687,836	\$ 990,550	\$ 36,488
U.S. Treasuries	8,237,722									
Total Debt Investments	\$ 35,604,852									

¹ S&P Global rating for money market mutual funds.

² Short term credit rating given by S&P Global.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the State will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The primary government does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

The primary government's investments at June 30, 2025, with the exception of URS and Trust Lands, presented separately, were held by the State or in the State's name by the State's custodial banks.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

As applicable, the primary government's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the State Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the State Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to be between 5 and 10 percent depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio. Such limitations do not apply to securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies.

The percentages shown below are calculated based on investments subject to concentration limits and therefore exclude U.S. Treasury securities. The primary government had the following debt securities investments at June 30, 2025, with more than 5 percent of the total investments in a single issuer:

- Federal Home Loan Bank, \$17.397 billion or 61.03 percent
- Federal Farm Credit Bank, \$5.922 billion or 20.78 percent

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The State's funds subject to the Money Management Act (MMA) do not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. The State's investments include international equity funds; however, those investments are denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, for investments not subject to the MMA, the State holds certain private-equity investments denominated in foreign currencies. As of June 30, 2025, the State maintained investments in three private-equity funds denominated in euros (EUR). These investments are exposed to foreign currency risk due to potential fluctuations in the EUR/USD exchange rate. The fair value of the euro-denominated private-equity investments was approximately \$5.200 million at June 30, 2025, translated into U.S. dollars using the prevailing spot exchange rate at fiscal yearend. Other than these investments, the State does not hold investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Derivative Financial Instruments - Futures

Futures represent a financial contract obligating the buyer to purchase an asset or the seller to sell an asset, such as a physical commodity or a financial instrument, at a predetermined future date and price. Futures contracts are valued at their last reported sales price as of measurement date.

Primary Government

(excluding URS, UESP, and Trust Lands, presented separately)

Derivative Financial Instruments

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Risk Type	Gross Notional Value	Assets Fair Value	Earning (Losses)
Index Futures.....	\$ 67,541	\$ 2,389	\$ 5,817
Currency Futures.....	22,044	46	572
Total.....	<u>\$ 89,585</u>	<u>\$ 2,435</u>	<u>\$ 6,389</u>

accounts in precious metals. At June 30, 2025, the State held approximately \$118.260 million in physical gold bars, which are stored in a secured vault in Utah. These investments are reported at fair value, which is determined using quoted market prices for gold as of the reporting date (Level 1 inputs). Precious metals are not debt or equity securities and therefore do not bear credit risk, custodial credit risk, or interest rate risk. However, they are subject to market value volatility due to fluctuations in the price of gold. The following table summarizes the funds with authorized holdings in gold and their respective balances as of June 30, 2025:

Investments in Precious Metals**Gold**

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Amount
State Disaster Recovery Restricted Fund.....	\$ 5,984
General Fund Budget Reserve.....	26,320
Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve.....	68,392
Medicaid Growth Reduction & Budget Stabilization Fund.....	17,564
Total Investments in Gold.....	<u>\$ 118,260</u>

(Notes continue on next page.)

Investments in Precious Metals

As authorized by Section 67-4-19(2) of the *Utah Code*, the State Treasurer has invested a portion of certain reserve and restricted

C. Primary Government Investments – Utah Retirement Systems**Investments**

The Utah Retirement Systems' and Plans' (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) investments by type are presented below:

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Investments at Fair Value
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Defined Benefit	Defined Contribution	Total All Systems and Plans
Short-term Securities Pools	\$ 2,581,936	\$ —	\$ 2,581,936
Debt Securities	6,118,085	2,831,746	8,949,831
Equity Securities	15,983,355	7,216,215	23,199,570
Absolute Return	7,202,735	—	7,202,735
Private Equity	5,717,766	—	5,717,766
Real Assets	9,127,904	355,044	9,482,948
Investments Held by Broker-dealers under Securities Lending Program:			
Equity Securities	219,896	—	219,896
Debt Securities	1,194,248	—	1,194,248
Total	48,145,925	10,403,005	58,548,930
Securities Lending Collateral Pool	1,526,525,924	—	1,526,525,924
Total Investments	<u>\$1,574,671,849</u>	<u>\$10,403,005</u>	<u>\$1,585,074,854</u>

URS values these investments in good faith at URS's pro-rata interest in the net assets of these investments based upon audited financial statements or other information provided to URS by the underlying investment managers. The estimated fair value of these investments may differ significantly from values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Fair Value Measurements

URS categorizes the 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 and give the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements), as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.
- Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which significant inputs are unobservable.

Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. URS's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair

value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Debt and debt derivative securities classified in Level 2 and Level 3 are valued using either a bid evaluation or a matrix pricing technique. Bid evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Index linked debt securities are valued by multiplying the external market price feed by the applicable day's Index Ratio. Level 2 debt securities have non-proprietary information that was readily available to market participants, from multiple independent sources which are known to be actively involved in the market. Level 3 debt securities use proprietary information or single source pricing. Equity and equity derivative securities classified in Level 2 are securities whose values are derived daily from associated traded securities. Equity securities classified in Level 3 are valued with last trade data having limited trading volume.

Real assets classified in Level 3 are real estate investment generally valued using the income approach by internal manager reviews or independent external appraisers. URS's policy is to obtain an external appraisal a minimum of every three years for properties or portfolios where URS has some degree of control or discretion. In practice, some investments are appraised annually. Appraisals are performed by an independent appraiser with preference for Member Appraisal Institute (MAI) designated appraisers.

The appraisals are performed using generally accepted valuation approaches applicable to the property type. The valuation method for investments measured at the NAV per share (or its equivalent) is presented in the tables below. Synthetic guaranteed investment

contracts that are fully benefit-responsive are measured at contract value and do not participate in fair value changes.

The following table shows the fair value leveling of the investments for URS:

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Defined Benefit			Defined Contribution			
		Fair Value Measures Using			Fair Value Measures Using			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by Fair Value Level								
Short-term Securities	\$ 2,581,640	\$ 2,049,781	\$ 531,859	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Absolute Return	752,996	183,255	—	569,741	—	—	—	—
Debt Securities								
Asset-backed Securities.....	306,374	—	249,759	56,615	52,738	—	51,679	1,059
Commercial Mortgage-backed.....	163,393	—	162,339	1,054	1,060	—	1,060	—
Corporate Bonds.....	1,470,786	—	1,470,786	—	383,147	—	383,147	—
Funds – Other Fixed Income.....	355	—	—	355	81,808	—	81,808	—
Government Agencies.....	116,044	—	116,044	—	38,770	—	38,770	—
Government Bonds.....	2,012,102	—	2,011,559	543	547,296	—	546,698	598
Government Mortgage-backed Securities.....	1,416,932	—	1,386,081	30,851	552,179	—	507,133	45,046
Index-linked Government Bonds.....	1,775,094	—	1,775,094	—	151,195	—	151,195	—
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s.....	47,231	—	46,013	1,218	2,744	—	2,445	299
Total Debt Securities.....	7,308,311	0	7,217,675	90,636	1,810,937	0	1,763,935	47,002
Equity Investments								
Consumer Goods.....	2,919,832	2,919,494	6	332	746,471	746,471	—	—
Energy.....	446,630	446,235	—	395	95,526	95,526	—	—
Equity Other.....	569	13	—	556	402,539	402,539	—	—
Financials.....	2,178,820	2,178,424	—	396	517,916	517,916	—	—
Health Care.....	1,528,995	1,528,136	—	859	391,397	391,397	—	—
Industrials.....	2,022,067	2,021,873	12	182	311,638	311,638	—	—
Information Technology.....	3,061,864	3,061,780	—	84	1,329,558	1,329,558	—	—
Materials.....	423,250	422,824	4	422	64,005	63,980	25	—
Real Estate Investment Trusts.....	456,767	456,618	42	107	69,597	69,597	—	—
Telecommunication Services.....	1,019,836	1,019,464	—	372	463,747	463,747	—	—
Utilities.....	267,033	266,947	—	86	64,810	64,810	—	—
Total Equity Investments.....	14,325,663	14,321,808	64	3,791	4,457,204	4,457,179	25	0
Real Assets								
Real Estate.....	4,689,381	—	—	4,689,381	—	—	—	—
Total Real Assets.....	4,689,381	0	0	4,689,381	0	0	0	0
Total Investments by Fair Value Level.....	\$ 29,657,991	\$16,554,844	\$ 7,749,598	\$ 5,353,549	\$ 6,268,141	\$ 4,457,179	\$ 1,763,960	\$ 47,002

Continues

(Notes continue on next page.)

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Defined Benefit			Defined Contribution			
		Fair Value Measures Using			Fair Value Measures Using			
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Continued</i>								
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)								
Equity Investments								
Co-mingled Equity Fund	\$ 1,877,588				\$ 2,759,011			
Absolute Return								
Directional	1,347,247				—			
Equity Long/Short	723,853				—			
Event Driven	1,482,651				—			
Multistrategy	28,589				—			
Relative Value	1,770,609				—			
Plus	1,096,790				—			
Total Absolute Return Measured at the NAV ..	6,449,739				0			
Private Equity – Private Equity Partnerships	5,717,766				0			
Real Assets								
Co-mingled Real Estate Fund	—				355,044			
Agriculture	340,217				—			
Energy	1,687,896				—			
Esoteric	77,375				—			
Minerals	466,193				—			
Infrastructure	320,159				—			
Real Estate	1,178,126				—			
Royalty	45,348				—			
Timber	323,209				—			
Total Real Assets Measured at the NAV	4,438,523				355,044			
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	18,483,616				3,114,055			
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 48,141,607				\$ 9,382,196			
Synthetic Guaranteed Investments Contracts Measured at Contract Value	\$ 0				\$ 1,018,823			
Investment Derivative Instruments								
Short-term Securities – Options	\$ 296	\$ 200	\$ 96	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Debt Securities								
Swaptions	\$ (2,845)	\$ —	\$ (2,845)	\$ —	\$ (84)		\$ (84)	\$ —
Swaps	6,867	—	6,867	—	2,070		2,070	—
Total Debt Security Derivative	4,022	0	4,022	0	1,986	0	1,986	0
Invested Securities Lending Collateral								
Short-Term Securities	\$ 63,378	\$ 51,141	\$ 12,237	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Debt Securities	145,245	40,507	53,591	51,147	—	—	—	—
Equity Investments	1,316,903	1,316,797	—	106	—	—	—	—
Total Invested Securities Lending Collateral	\$ 1,525,526	\$ 1,408,445	\$ 65,828	\$ 51,253	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

(Notes continue on next page.)

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency (if currently eligible), and the redemption notice period for the alternative investments measured at NAV:

Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV) — Defined Benefit At December 31, 2024 (expressed in thousands)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Equity Investments				
Co-mingled Equity fund	\$ 1,877,588	\$ —	Daily	None
Total Equity Investments	1,877,588	0		
Absolute Return				
Directional	1,347,247	—	Monthly, quarterly	3–60 days
Equity Long/Short	723,853	—	Monthly, quarterly, annually	30–60 days
Event Driven	1,482,651	48,152	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually, bi-annually	45–120 days
Multistrategy	28,589	—	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually	45–90 days
Relative Value	1,770,609	—	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually	N/A
Plus	1,096,790	648,050	N/A	30-90 days, N/A
Total Absolute Return	6,449,739	696,202		
Private Equity – Partnerships	5,717,766	2,195,797	Not eligible	N/A
Real Assets				
Agriculture	340,217	4,228	Not eligible	N/A
Energy	1,687,896	301,995	Not eligible	N/A
Esoteric	77,375	31,850	Not eligible	N/A
Event Driven	—	77,588	Not eligible	N/A
Minerals	466,193	11,622	Not eligible	N/A
Infrastructure	320,159	124,830	Not eligible	N/A
Real Estate *	1,178,126	963,355	Not eligible	N/A
Royalty	45,348	—	Not eligible	N/A
Timber *	323,209	16,919	Not eligible	N/A
Total Real Assets	4,438,523	1,532,387		
Total Investments Measured at the NAV ..	<u>\$ 18,483,616</u>	<u>\$ 4,424,386</u>		

* See redemption descriptions for these investments under Real Estate and Timber Funds.

Defined Benefit**1. Commingled Equity Funds and Commingled Small Cap Fund.**

This type consists of four institutional investment funds that invest in international equities, three funds that invest in domestic equities diversified across all sectors and one fund that invests in U.S. small cap equities. The fair values of the investments in these types have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments.

2. Absolute Return Funds. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. *Directional funds* include investments in eight funds that attempt to generate returns by identifying momentum or trends across a variety of markets. One fund is in the process of redemptions totaling \$4 million over the next year. *Equity long/short funds* include investments in four funds which maintain some level of market exposure (either net long or net short); however the level of market exposure may vary through time. One fund, with a total amount of \$59.500 million, is in the process of redemptions over the next year. *Event driven funds* include investments in eleven funds with a focus on securities that may benefit from the occurrence of an extraordinary corporate transaction or event (e.g., restructurings, takeovers, mergers, spin-offs, bankruptcy). Two funds are in the process of redemption totaling \$12.500 million

over the next year. *Multi-strategy funds* include investments in three funds. These funds represent a mix of the other absolute return strategies. All three funds,, with a total amount of \$8.900 million, are in the process of redemption over the next 1 to 5 years. *Relative value funds* include investments in ten funds. These funds seek returns by capitalizing on the mispricing of related securities or financial instruments. There is one fund with total amount of \$32.500 million currently in the process of redemption over the next year. *Plus funds* include twenty-eight limited partnerships in a variety of private markets and esoteric strategies intended to diversify the Absolute Return Portfolio. These investments are considered illiquid and have an approximate life of 5 to 10 years. No other funds currently have redemption restrictions.

3. Private Equity Partnerships. This type includes investments in limited partnerships. Generally speaking, the types of partnership strategies included in this portfolio are buyouts, venture capital, growth equity, and special situations. These investments have an approximate life of 10 years and are considered illiquid. Redemptions are restricted over the life of the partnership. During the life of the partnerships distributions are received as underlying partnership investments are realized. The majority of the private equity partnership investments are

managed by two gatekeepers. Both gatekeepers manage discretionary accounts for URS. The gatekeepers and internal managers are required to manage the private equity portfolio in accordance with guidelines established by URS. The Systems have no plans to liquidate the total portfolio. As of December 31, 2024, it is probable that all the investments in this type will be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Systems ownership interest in partners' capital.

4. Energy, Mineral, Infrastructure, Esoteric, and Royalty Funds. Investments in *Energy* consist of forty-six private equity partnerships which invest primarily in oil and gas related investments. *Mineral funds* include eleven private equity partnerships which invest in mineral mining equity securities, commodities and other mining investments. *Infrastructure* includes three private equity partnerships and nine direct investments which invest primarily in renewable energy and telecommunications infrastructure. *Esoteric funds* consist of four private equity partnerships that invest in agriculture, food production and technology. *Royalty funds* include two private equity partnerships which invest primarily in drug royalties. These investments have an approximate life of 10 years and are considered illiquid. Redemption restrictions are in place over the life of the partnership. During the life of the partnerships distributions are received as underlying partnership investments are realized. As of December 31, 2024, it is probable that all the investments in this type will be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent)

of the Systems' ownership interest in partners' capital. The fair values of these investments have been determined using estimates provided by the underlying partnerships using recent observable transactions information for similar investments.

5. Real Estate, Timber, and Agriculture Funds. *Real Estate* type includes ninety-two investments which are invested primarily in apartments, industrial, office, specialty, and retail properties in the United States. *Timber* includes three funds which invest in timber related resources. *Agriculture* includes fourteen investments which operate in the production, processing, and distribution of high value foods. Investments in these types can never be redeemed with the funds. Instead, the nature of these investments are that distributions from each investment will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. Because it is probable that any individual investment will be sold, the fair value of each individual investment has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Systems' ownership interest in partners' capital.

Defined Contribution

Commingled Funds. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. The commingled real estate fund is comprised of institutional quality commercial real estate across a broad range of real estate asset types. The other funds invest in securities indicative of their name.

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV) — Defined Contribution
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if currently eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Equity Securities				
Co-mingled Large Cap Equity Fund.....	\$ 2,759,011	\$ —	Daily	None
Total Equity Securities	2,759,011	0		
Real Assets				
Co-mingled Real Estate Equity Fund	355,044	—	Quarterly	N/A
Total Real Asset	355,044	0		
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	<u>\$ 3,114,055</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>		

Interest Rate Risk

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) manages its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates by complying with the following policy:

- For domestic debt securities managers, an individual debt securities investment manager's portfolio will have an effective duration between 75 and 125 percent of the effective duration of the appropriate index.
- The international debt securities investment managers will maintain an effective duration of their portfolio between 80 and 120 percent of the appropriate index.
- The global debt securities investment managers will maintain an effective duration of their portfolio between 75 and 125 percent of the appropriate index.

- The global debt inflation-linked debt securities investment managers will maintain an effective duration of their portfolio between 80 and 120 percent of the appropriate index.

Duration is a measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price.

URS compares an investment's effective duration against the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index for domestic debt securities, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (USD hedged) for global debt securities, and the Bloomberg World Government Inflation-Linked Bond Index (USD hedged) for inflation-linked debt securities. The index duration range as of

December 31, 2024, was 4.56 to 7.60 percent for domestic debt securities, 4.94 to 8.23 percent for global debt securities, and 6.89 to 10.33 percent for inflation-linked debt securities.

URS compares an investment's effective duration against the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index for domestic debt securities, the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-US Bond Index (USD hedged) for international debt securities, and the Bloomberg Global Inflation-Linked Bond Index 1-10 Year

(USD hedged) for inflation-linked debt securities. The index duration range as of December 31, 2024, was 4.56 to 7.60 percent for domestic debt securities, 5.76 to 8.64 percent for international debt securities, and 3.69 to 5.53 percent for inflation-linked debt securities.

As of December 31, 2024, no individual debt securities investment manager's portfolio was outside of the policy guidelines.

As of December 31, 2024, the following table shows the investments by debt securities investments by investment type, amount, and the effective weighted duration:

Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) Debt Securities Investments At December 31, 2024 (dollars expressed in thousands)					
Investment	Defined Benefit Plans		Defined Contribution Plans		Total All Systems and Plans
	Fair Value	Effective Weighted Duration	Fair Value	Effective Weighted Duration	
Asset-backed Securities	\$ 306,374	2.09	\$ 52,738	3.31	\$ 359,112
Commercial Mortgage-backed	163,393	1.92	1,060	1.58	164,453
Corporate Bonds	1,470,787	7.65	383,147	4.88	1,853,934
Fixed Income Other	4,377	0.79	83,794	—	88,171
Government Agencies	116,044	8.06	38,770	8.69	154,814
Government Bonds	2,012,102	9.00	547,296	10.26	2,559,398
Government Mortgage-backed Securities	1,416,932	7.03	552,179	5.13	1,969,111
Index Linked Bonds	1,775,094	8.59	151,194	3.67	1,926,288
Non-government Backed C.M.O.s	47,230	2.14	2,745	3.58	49,975
Total measured at fair value	7,312,333	6.50	1,812,923	5.52	9,125,256
Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts – measured at contract value	—		1,018,823		1,018,823
Total	\$ 7,312,333		\$ 2,831,746		\$ 10,144,079

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, URS will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. URS does not have an investment policy regarding custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2024, URS had \$556 thousand of cash and cash equivalents subject to custodial credit risk and \$570.693 million of other assets where exposure to custodial credit risk is not determined. The \$556 thousand in cash and cash equivalents subject to foreign custodial credit risk are in sub-custodian banks utilized by the Systems' global custodian, Northern Trust. The accounts are in the names of the Systems' and Plans'. Because it is in foreign banks, it is subject to custodial credit risk. URS does not have an investment policy regarding custodial credit risk for cash in sub-custodial bank accounts.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

URS expects investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios by sector and by issuer using the following guidelines:

- **AAA/Aaa Debt Securities** – No more than 5 percent of an investment manager's assets at market with a single issuer.
- **AA/Aa Debt Securities or higher** – No more than 4 percent of an investment manager's assets at market with a single issuer.

- **A/A Debt Securities or higher** – No more than 3 percent of an investment manager's assets at market with a single issuer.
- **BBB/Baa Debt Securities or higher** – No more than 2 percent of an investment manager's assets at market with a single issuer.
- **Debt Securities** – No individual holding will constitute more than 10 percent of the fair value of outstanding debt of a single issuer with the exception of the U.S. Government or its agencies, or collateralized mortgage obligations.

As of December 31, 2024, URS had no single issuer investments that exceeded the above guidelines.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

URS expects its domestic debt securities investment managers to maintain diversified portfolios by sector and by issuer using the following guidelines:

- U.S. Government and Agency Securities – no restriction.
- Total portfolio quality will maintain a minimum overall rating of "A".
- Securities with a quality rating of below BBB- are considered below investment grade. No more than 5 percent of an investment manager's assets can be below investment grade and no more than 1 percent of an investment manager's assets can be with a single below investment

grade issuer. No more than 15 percent of an investment manager's assets can be below investment grade.

- Upon approval, a domestic debt securities investment manager may invest up to 10 percent of the portfolio in non-U.S. dollar-denominated bonds.

The global debt securities investment managers may hold up to 25 percent of the fair value of their portfolios in securities rated below investment grade (below BBB-/Baa3). The remaining assets will have an investment grade rating. International debt securities investment managers may hold up to 20 percent of the fair value of their portfolios in securities rated below investment grade (below BBB-/Baa3). The remaining assets will have an investment grade rating.

URS's weighted quality rating average of the global debt securities, excluding pooled investments, as of December 31, 2024, was BBB+, and the fair value of below grade investments was \$54.482 million or 0.54 percent.

The notation N/R represents those securities that are not rated, and N/A represents those securities for which the rating disclosure requirements are not applicable such as obligations of the United States Government and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government.

The following table presents URS's credit risk ratings as of December 31, 2024:

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Credit Risk of Debt Securities at Fair Value
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Defined Benefit Plans										
Quality Rating	Fair Value	Asset-backed	Commercial Mortgage-backed	Corporate Bonds	Fixed Income Other	Government Agencies	Government Bonds	Government Mortgage-backed	Index-linked Bonds	Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s
AAA	\$ 580,265	\$275,287	\$ 123,681	\$ 428	\$ —	\$ 11,071	\$ 71,322	\$ —	\$ 96,770	\$ 1,706
AA+	101,943	—	—	5,290	—	77,877	18,767	—	—	9
AA	135,989	3,440	3,214	8,693	—	571	22,031	—	98,040	—
AA-	366,096	—	1,879	64,504	—	7,817	10,071	—	281,825	—
A+	62,130	—	—	34,704	—	—	3,903	—	23,523	—
A	212,793	6,941	—	203,742	—	208	1,340	—	—	562
A-	189,054	9,692	—	173,006	—	3,978	2,378	—	—	—
BBB+	354,557	1,104	571	328,827	—	3,141	4,805	—	15,967	142
BBB	399,470	—	—	369,563	—	2,626	27,212	—	—	69
BBB-	365,756	537	—	267,642	—	1,481	25,081	—	71,009	6
BB+	9,402	—	—	1,716	—	—	7,673	—	—	13
BB	4,035	—	—	4,009	—	—	—	—	—	26
BB-	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
B+	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	207	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
CCC	363	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
CCC-	238	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
D	104	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NR	1,918,865	8,791	34,048	8,663	4,377	7,274	252,704	1,159,461	399,233	44,314
Subtotal	<u>4,701,320</u>	<u>\$306,374</u>	<u>\$ 163,393</u>	<u>\$ 1,470,787</u>	<u>\$ 4,377</u>	<u>\$ 116,044</u>	<u>\$ 447,287</u>	<u>\$1,159,461</u>	<u>\$986,367</u>	<u>\$ 47,230</u>
N/A	<u>2,611,013</u>									
Total Debt Securities Investments	<u>\$7,312,333</u>									

(Notes continue on next page.)

Utah Retirement Systems
 (pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Credit Risk of Debt Securities at Fair Value
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Defined Contribution Plans

Quality Rating	Fair Value	Asset-backed	Commercial Mortgage-backed	Corporate Bonds	Fixed Income Other	Government Agencies	Government Bonds	Government Mortgage-backed	Index-linked Bonds	Non-Government Backed C.M.O.s
AAA	\$ 48,205	\$ 11,528	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 680	\$ 35,444	\$ —	\$ 268	\$ 285
AA+	36,237	19,015	—	—	—	8,299	8,923	—	—	—
AA	6,483	1,080	—	—	—	—	5,403	—	—	—
AA-	18,307	—	—	5,805	—	1,818	10,684	—	—	—
A	11,229	653	—	10,576	—	—	—	—	—	—
A-	51,004	3,106	—	40,757	—	867	6,274	—	—	—
BBB+	100,792	—	—	96,849	—	1,924	2,019	—	—	—
BBB	69,628	157	—	62,281	—	—	7,190	—	—	—
BBB-	150,349	—	—	124,936	—	24,411	1,002	—	—	—
BB+	23,691	—	—	17,649	—	—	6,042	—	—	—
BB	5,968	—	—	5,968	—	—	—	—	—	—
BB-	7,545	—	—	7,545	—	—	—	—	—	—
B+	2,876	—	—	2,876	—	—	—	—	—	—
NR	875,241	17,199	1,060	7,905	83,794	771	176,707	513,229	72,116	2,460
Subtotal	<u>1,407,555</u>	<u>\$ 52,738</u>	<u>\$ 1,060</u>	<u>\$ 383,147</u>	<u>\$ 83,794</u>	<u>\$ 38,770</u>	<u>\$ 259,688</u>	<u>\$ 513,229</u>	<u>\$ 72,384</u>	<u>\$ 2,745</u>
N/A	<u>405,368</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>287,607</u>	<u>38,951</u>	<u>78,810</u>	<u>—</u>
Total debt securities Investments	1,812,923									
Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts	<u>1,018,823</u>									
Total	<u>\$2,831,746</u>									

Foreign Currency Risk

URS expects the International Securities Investment Managers to maintain diversified portfolios by sector and by issuer using the following guidelines:

- International investment managers invest in fixed income instruments and equity instruments of corporations headquartered outside of the United States unless specifically authorized within the investment managers' contract.
- Domestic investment managers are allowed to invest in international corporations traded in American Depository Receipts (ADR).
- Portfolios should be adequately diversified to limit foreign currency and security risk.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates. URS's exposure to foreign currency risk is shown in the table below:

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Foreign Currency Risk
International Investment Securities at Fair Value
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Currency	Defined Benefit Plans							Defined Contribution Plans			Total All Systems and Plans
	Short-term	Debt	Equity	Absolute Return	Private Equity	Real Assets	Total	Debt	Equity	Total	
Australian dollar	\$ 2,124	\$ 53,099	\$ 167,399	\$ —	\$ 130	\$ —	\$ 222,752	\$ 22,605	\$ 81,335	\$ 103,940	\$ 326,692
Brazilian real	167	13,099	141,165	—	—	—	154,431	5,157	—	5,157	159,588
British pound sterling	(2,708)	464,176	697,021	52,114	51,698	—	1,262,301	64,557	1,622	66,179	1,328,480
Canadian dollar	(5,100)	40,850	424,988	—	—	—	460,738	(23,603)	137,594	113,991	574,729
Chilean peso	110	—	23,506	—	—	—	23,616	—	403	403	24,019
Chinese yuan renminbi	5	—	4,693	—	—	—	4,698	—	5,424	5,424	10,122
Colombian peso	108	9,331	1,301	51,735	—	—	62,475	4,767	58	4,825	67,300
Czech koruna	72	—	1,605	—	—	—	1,677	821	30	851	2,528
Danish krone	65	4,421	71,842	—	—	—	76,328	1,309	29,854	31,163	107,491
Egyptian pound	17	—	515	—	—	—	532	—	83	83	615
Euro	48,709	620,156	1,292,463	400,136	274,232	56,965	2,692,661	240,546	333,891	574,437	3,267,098
HK offshore Chinese yuan renminbi	418	—	19,155	—	—	—	19,573	—	—	—	19,573
Hong Kong dollar	2,417	—	470,480	—	—	—	472,897	—	20,935	20,935	493,832
Hungarian forint	104	1	37,780	—	—	—	37,885	294	60	354	38,239
Iceland krona	(45)	—	766	—	—	—	721	—	—	—	721
Indian rupee	376	—	211,648	—	—	—	212,024	—	15,838	15,838	227,862
Indonesian rupiah	338	2,902	24,491	—	—	—	27,731	2,358	1,038	3,396	31,127
Japanese yen	2,319	85,678	842,880	—	—	—	930,877	(432)	261,557	261,125	1,192,002
Kuwaiti dinar	147	—	8,023	—	—	—	8,170	—	631	631	8,801
Malaysian ringgit	455	4,394	19,998	—	—	—	24,847	3,435	1,666	5,101	29,948
Mexican peso	476	5,383	75,394	50,936	—	—	132,189	2,089	756	2,845	135,034
Moroccan dirham	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
New Israeli shekel	38	—	21,247	—	—	—	21,285	—	12,953	12,953	34,238
New Romanian leu	109	—	1,663	—	—	—	1,772	712	—	712	2,484
New Taiwan dollar	344	—	211,819	—	—	—	212,163	—	11,797	11,797	223,960
New Zealand dollar	70	45,945	7,514	—	—	—	53,529	15,251	2,703	17,954	71,483
Norwegian krone	39	—	13,632	—	—	—	13,671	—	7,964	7,964	21,635
Pakistani rupee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Peruvian nuevo sol	23	543	—	—	—	—	566	598	57	655	1,221
Philippine peso	104	—	52,457	—	—	—	52,561	—	390	390	52,951
Polish zloty	62	1,325	61,246	7,038	—	—	69,671	1,048	710	1,758	71,429
Qatar riyal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	380	380	380
Saudi riyal	384	—	44,401	—	—	—	44,785	—	2,230	2,230	47,015
Singapore dollar	347	1,958	32,265	—	—	—	34,570	1,475	18,437	19,912	54,482
South African rand	49	—	31,330	—	—	—	31,379	—	2,089	2,089	33,468
South Korean won	166	8,789	139,703	—	—	—	148,658	8,975	5,686	14,661	163,319
Swedish krona	3,405	10,204	77,627	—	—	—	91,236	1,670	42,197	43,867	135,103
Swiss franc	118	7,425	293,489	5,752	—	—	306,784	5,530	96,161	101,691	408,475
Thai baht	306	—	20,413	—	—	—	20,719	—	1,707	1,707	22,426
Turkish lira	214	—	10,689	—	—	—	10,903	—	1,241	1,241	12,144
United Arab Emirates dirham	40	—	19,380	—	—	—	19,420	—	623	623	20,043
United Kingdom Pound	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158,856	158,856	158,856
Total Securities Subject to Foreign Currency Risk	<u>\$ 56,408</u>	<u>\$ 1,379,679</u>	<u>\$ 5,575,988</u>	<u>\$ 567,711</u>	<u>\$ 326,060</u>	<u>\$ 56,965</u>	<u>\$7,962,811</u>	<u>\$ 359,162</u>	<u>\$1,258,958</u>	<u>\$ 1,618,120</u>	<u>\$9,580,931</u>

Securities Lending

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) participates in security lending programs as authorized by Board policy, whereby securities are transferred to an independent broker or dealer in exchange for collateral in the form of cash, government securities, equal to approximately 102 percent of the fair value of the domestic securities on loan and, 105 percent of the fair value of the international securities on loan, with a simultaneous agreements to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The custodial bank is the agent for the securities lending program. Securities under loan are maintained in the financial records, and corresponding liabilities are recorded for the fair value of the collateral received.

At December 31, 2024, there was no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the collateral exceeded the amount borrowed. The securities on loan at year end were \$1.410 billion which are comprised of \$220 million of equity investments and \$1.190 billion in debt securities. The collateral received for those securities on loan was \$1.529 billion. The collateral received from broker dealers was comprised of \$64 million in cash and short-term securities, \$145 million in debt securities, and \$1.320 billion in equity investments. Under the terms of the lending agreement, URS is indemnified against loss should the lending agent be unable to recover borrowed securities and distributions due to borrower insolvency or failure of the lending agent to properly evaluate the credit worthiness of the borrower. In addition, URS is indemnified against loss should the lending agent fail to demand adequate and appropriate collateral on a timely basis. All securities loaned can be terminated on demand by either URS or the borrower. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agent's short-term investment pool. The short-term investment pool guidelines specify that a minimum of 20 percent of the invested cash collateral is to be available each business day and the dollar weighted average maturity of holdings should not exceed 60 days. The relationship between the maturities of the short-term investment pool and the URS' loans is affected by the maturities of the securities loans made by other entities that use the agent's pool, which URS cannot determine. Because the securities lending collateral is in a pool maintained by the custodial bank, URS does not have the ability to pledge or sell the securities, and it is not necessary to report the total income and expenses of securities lending.

Derivative Instruments

The Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) invests in derivative instruments as authorized by Board policy. Derivative instruments are financial arrangements between two parties whose payments are based on, or "derived" from, the performance of some agreed-upon benchmark. All derivative instruments are considered investments. The fair value of all derivative instruments is reported in the Statements of Fiduciary Net Position–Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds. Within the investment asset class, swaptions are recorded in debt securities. By policy, portfolio liabilities associated with investments will be backed by cash equivalents or deliverable securities. URS does not have a

policy regarding master netting arrangements. At December 31, 2024, URS had five types of derivative instruments: futures, currency forwards, options, swaps, and Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts (SGIC).

Futures – represent commitments to purchase (asset) or sell (liability) securities at a future date and at a specified price. Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges (exchange traded) thereby minimizing URS' credit risk. The net change in the futures contracts value is settled daily in cash with the exchanges. Net gains or losses resulting from the daily settlements are included with trading account securities gains in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. At December 31, 2024, URS' investments had the following notional futures balances as shown in the following table:

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Futures — Notional Market Value
At December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

	Defined Benefit Plans	Defined Contribution Plans
Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Long.....	\$ —	\$ 1,595
Short.....	(157,544)	(3,121)
Equity		
Long.....	11,383	—
Short.....	(48,903)	—
Fixed Income		
Long.....	1,166,363	186,592
Short.....	(478,734)	(404,706)
Total Futures.....	<u>\$ 492,565</u>	<u>\$ (219,640)</u>

Currency Forwards – represent forward foreign exchange contracts that are entered into in order to hedge the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the foreign currency denominated portfolio holdings. A forward foreign exchange contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date at a negotiated forward rate. The gain or loss arising from the difference between the original contracts and the closing of such contracts is included in net realized gains or losses on foreign currency related transactions in the Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position–Pension. At December 31, 2024, URS investments included the following currency forwards balances as shown in the following table:

(Table on next page)

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Currency Forwards

December 31, 2024

(expressed in thousands)

Defined Benefit Plans					Defined Contribution Plans				
Currency	Notional Cost	Pending Foreign Exchange Purchases	Pending Foreign Exchange Sales	Fair Value	Currency	Notional Cost	Pending Foreign Exchange Purchases	Pending Foreign Exchange Sales	Fair Value
Australian dollar	\$ (57,192)	\$ 4,139	\$ (58,768)	\$ (54,629)	Australian dollar	\$ (18,631)	\$ 1,482	\$ (19,279)	\$ (17,797)
Brazilian real	(13,448)	1,424	(14,618)	(13,194)	Brazilian real	(5,052)	456	(5,414)	(4,958)
British pound sterling	(470,772)	28,958	(495,406)	(466,448)	British pound sterling	(66,785)	2,538	(68,729)	(66,191)
Canadian dollar	(51,419)	10,779	(60,912)	(50,133)	Canadian dollar	(22,660)	3,451	(25,792)	(22,341)
Colombian peso	(10,629)	—	(10,596)	(10,596)	Chilean peso	62	61	—	61
Czech koruna	(35)	1,750	(1,798)	(48)	Colombian peso	(4,889)	—	(4,897)	(4,897)
Danish krone	(4,636)	—	(4,542)	(4,542)	Czech koruna	(843)	644	(1,480)	(836)
Euro	(649,726)	58,014	(695,177)	(637,163)	Danish krone	(1,305)	—	(1,281)	(1,281)
HK offshore Chinese yuan renminbi	(374)	—	(369)	(369)	Euro	(179,781)	22,237	(198,719)	(176,482)
Hong Kong dollar	1,046	1,188	(141)	1,047	HK offshore Chinese yuan renminbi	(209)	—	(206)	(206)
Hungarian forint	597	1,712	(1,121)	591	Hungarian forint	(67)	412	(479)	(67)
Indonesian rupiah	(3,122)	—	(3,080)	(3,080)	Indonesian rupiah	(2,477)	—	(2,444)	(2,444)
Japanese yen	(85,014)	10,001	(90,882)	(80,881)	Japanese yen	(38,206)	3,663	(39,875)	(36,212)
Malaysian ringgit	(4,489)	—	(4,476)	(4,476)	Malaysian ringgit	(3,485)	—	(3,475)	(3,475)
Mexican peso	(5,172)	862	(5,915)	(5,053)	Mexican peso	(2,069)	70	(2,094)	(2,024)
New Zealand dollar	(56,239)	3,409	(56,885)	(53,476)	New Zealand dollar	(18,905)	1,171	(19,155)	(17,984)
Norwegian krone	9,111	8,915	(4)	8,911	New Romanian Leu	(722)	—	(711)	(711)
Peruvian nuevo sol	(514)	8,304	(8,902)	(598)	Norwegian krone	3,415	3,347	—	3,347
Polish zloty	(1,274)	1,456	(2,738)	(1,282)	Peruvian nuevo sol	(614)	2,724	(3,367)	(643)
Singapore dollar	(1,968)	—	(1,936)	(1,936)	Polish zloty	(1,103)	528	(1,628)	(1,100)
South African rand	(45)	—	(42)	(42)	Singapore dollar	(1,445)	—	(1,422)	(1,422)
South Korean won	(8,950)	1,712	(10,191)	(8,479)	South African rand	27	26	—	26
Swedish krona	(18,045)	10,033	(27,870)	(17,837)	South Korean won	(9,643)	395	(9,570)	(9,175)
Swiss franc	(19,268)	5,127	(23,868)	(18,741)	Swedish krona	(3,511)	3,569	(7,036)	(3,467)
Turkish Lira	(12)	—	(12)	(12)	Swiss franc	(10,203)	1,502	(11,437)	(9,935)
United States dollar	1,451,589	1,607,343	(155,756)	1,451,587	United States dollar	389,101	436,626	(47,524)	389,102
Total Forwards Subject to Foreign Currency Risk	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,126</u>	<u>\$ (1,736,005)</u>	<u>\$ 29,121</u>	Total Forwards Subject to Foreign Currency Risk	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 484,902</u>	<u>\$ (476,014)</u>	<u>\$ 8,888</u>

(Notes continue on next page.)

At December 31, 2024, URS investments had the following option balances as shown in the table below:

Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) Options At December 31, 2024 (expressed in thousands)			
	Defined Benefit Plans	Defined Contribution Plans	
Cash and Cash Equivalent:			
Call	\$ —	\$ 25	
Put	—	28	
Fixed Income:			
Call	220	—	
Put	76	—	
Swaptions:			
Call	(659)	(20)	
Put	(2,185)	(117)	
Total Options	<u>\$ (2,548)</u>	<u>\$ (84)</u>	

Options – represent or give buyers the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) an asset at a preset price over a specified period. The option's price is usually a small percentage of the underlying asset's value. As a writer of financial options, URS receives a premium at the outset of the agreement and bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option. As a purchaser of financial options, URS pays a premium at the outset of the agreement and the counterparty bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option.

Swaps – URS has entered into various inflation, overnight indexed and interest rate swap agreements in an attempt to manage their exposure to inflation, credit, and interest rate risk. Interest rate and inflation risk represents the exposure to fair value losses arising from the future changes in prevailing market interest rates. Credit risk is an investor's risk of loss arising from a borrower who does not make payments as promised. Swaps represent an agreement between two or more parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. In the most common type of interest rate swap arrangement, one party agrees to pay fixed interest payments on designated dates to a counterparty who, in turn, agrees to make return interest payments that float with some reference rate. All swap instruments contain collateral clauses.

Gains and losses on swaps are determined based on fair values and are recorded in the Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position-Pension. Swap fair values are determined by an independent third party. As of December 31, 2024, URS' investments had the swap market value balances as shown in the following table:

Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) Swaps At December 31, 2024 (expressed in thousands)			
	Fair Value		
	Defined Benefit Plans	Defined Contribution Plans	
Fixed Income Portfolio Swaps			
Interest Rate Swaps:			
Pay Fixed Receive Variable	\$ 4,757	\$ (62)	
Pay Variable Receive Fixed	—	2	
Retail Price Index:			
Pay Fixed Receive Variable	147	26	
Overnight Indexed Swaps:			
Pay Fixed Receive Variable	1,300	—	
Pay Variable Receive Fixed	—	(5)	
Other	663	2,109	
Total Swaps	<u>\$ 6,867</u>	<u>\$ 2,070</u>	

Derivative Credit Risk

Derivatives that are exchange traded are not subject to credit risk. No derivative instruments held are subject to custodial credit risk. The maximum loss that would be recognized as of December 31, 2024, if all counterparties fail to perform as contracted, was \$55.800 million. Derivative instrument credit risk at fair value is shown in the next table.

This maximum exposure is reduced \$11.300 million by liabilities, resulting in \$0 exposure to credit risk. Credit ratings for the wrap contracts associated with the Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts (SGICs) are noted in a subsequent table. As of December 31, 2024, the counterparties' credit ratings for currency forwards, options, and swaps are subject to credit risk.

Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) Credit Risk Derivative Instruments at Fair Value At December 31, 2024 (expressed in thousands)				
Quality Rating	Forwards	Options	Swaps	Total
AA-	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ 7,029	\$ 7,100
A+	30,797	(1,182)	(136)	29,479
A	5,545	(1,226)	89	4,408
A-	1,525	(443)	199	1,281
BBB-	70	—	—	70
NA	—	219	(777)	(558)
Total Subject to Credit Risk	<u>\$ 38,008</u>	<u>\$ (2,632)</u>	<u>\$ 6,404</u>	<u>\$ 41,780</u>

Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts

URS Defined Contribution Plans members are able to participate in SGICs. The SGICs are fully benefit responsive, which means that URS is prohibited from assigning and selling the contract or its proceeds to a third party without the consent of the issuer. Prospective interest crediting rate adjustments are provided to plan participants. The SGICs provide assurance that the probability of future rate adjustments resulting in an interest

crediting rate less than zero is remote. The underlying investments are high credit quality averaging A+ and therefore credit loss is remote. The terms of the SGICs require all plan participants to initiate transactions within the fund at contract value. The contract value is the fair value (cost plus accrued interest). The fair value of these contracts as of December 31, 2024, was \$102 thousand and the market value was \$98 thousand. Credit ratings for the wrap contracts associated with the SGICs are also noted below.

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts Underlying Investments

At December 31, 2024

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	1-3 Yr. Government/Credit Bond				Intermediate Government/Credit Bond				MetLife Separate Account				Total Underlying Investments	
	Fair Value	Market Value	Duration	Credit Rating	Fair Value	Market Value	Duration	Credit Rating	Fair Value	Market Value	Duration	Credit Rating	Fair Value	Market Value
Asset-backed Securities	\$ 52,387	\$ 50,133	1.31	AAA	\$ 61,434	\$ 58,790	0.83	AAA	\$ 16,621	\$ 15,906	1.17	AAA	\$ 130,442	\$ 124,829
Agencies	—	—	—	—	5,104	4,885	3.94	AAA	—	—	—	—	5,104	4,885
Corporates	126,557	121,113	1.88	A3	242,824	232,378	3.37	A3	58,890	56,357	4.76	BAA	428,271	409,848
Non Corporate	—	—	—	—	13,103	12,539	3.14	A1	1,420	1,359	7.45	A1	14,523	13,898
Government Mortgage-backed Securities	24,883	23,813	4.11	AAA	107,602	102,973	5.55	AAA	30,101	28,806	5.77	AAA	162,586	155,592
U.S. Treasuries	79,473	76,054	1.27	AAA	128,327	122,807	2.44	AAA	13,618	13,032	7.16	AAA	221,418	211,893
Commercial Mortgage-backed Securities	17,672	16,912	1.35	AAA	22,833	21,851	2.05	AAA	5,050	4,833	2.70	AAA	45,555	43,596
Cash	3,735	3,574	—	—	5,618	5,377	—	—	1,571	1,503	—	—	10,924	10,454
Total	<u>\$ 304,707</u>	<u>\$ 291,599</u>			<u>\$586,845</u>	<u>\$561,600</u>			<u>\$127,271</u>	<u>\$121,796</u>			<u>\$1,018,823</u>	<u>\$ 974,995</u>

Utah Retirement Systems
(pension trust and defined contribution plans)
Wrap Contracts

At December 31, 2024

(dollars expressed in thousands)

Contract Issuer	Book Value	Market Value	Rate	Duration	Quality Ratings
American General	\$ 101,881	\$ 97,499	3.56%	3.46	A+
Lincoln National Life	101,881	97,499	3.56%	3.46	A+
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	101,881	97,499	3.56%	3.46	AA+
MetLife	101,881	97,499	3.56%	3.46	AA-
Pacific Life	101,885	97,499	3.56%	3.46	AA-
Prudential	101,881	97,500	3.56%	3.46	AA-
Royal Bank of Canada	101,881	97,500	3.56%	3.46	AA-
RGA Reinsurance	101,880	97,500	3.56%	3.46	AA-
Transamerica	101,891	97,500	3.56%	3.46	AA-
State State Bank	101,881	97,500	3.56%	3.46	A+
Total	<u>\$ 1,018,823</u>	<u>\$ 974,995</u>			

D. Primary Government Investments – Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (dba my529)

As authorized under the investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors of the Plan, my529 may hold, deposit, and invest Program Fund, Administrative Fund, and Endowment Fund money in one or more of the following:

- Federally insured depository institutions.
- The Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (PTIF).
- Stable value products, including guaranteed investment contracts, guaranteed interest contracts, and guaranteed insurance contracts.
- Mutual funds, securities, or other investments registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Any investments that would meet the standards of the Utah Uniform Prudent Investor Act and are determined by the Board to be appropriate.

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease in investment assets and investment income. Additionally, my529 follows the fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles which recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

Investments of my529 are classified as follows:

- Investments in mutual funds are Level 1 and are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.
- Investments in PTIF are Level 2 and are valued using PTIF-calculated fair value factors applied to yearend balances in the funds.

Investments held by my529 as of June 30, 2025 are listed below:

FDIC-Insured Accounts

Funds in the FDIC-Insured accounts are held by my529 at two banks. Funds in the FDIC-Insured accounts are insured on a pass-through basis to each Account Owner at each bank up to \$250,000. The amount of FDIC insurance provided to an Account Owner is based on the total of **(1)** the value of an Account Owner's investment in the FDIC-Insured account at each bank plus **(2)** the value of other accounts held (if any) at each bank, as determined by the banks and by FDIC regulations. It is the Account Owner's responsibility to determine how investments in the FDIC-Insured accounts would be aggregated with other accounts held at the banks for purposes of FDIC insurance coverage.

Stable Value Funds

These assets are reported at contract value, cost, or amortized cost, as appropriate, and are therefore excluded from the fair value hierarchy. Investments in stable value funds are synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) that are fully benefit-responsive and are measured at contract value. A synthetic GIC includes a wrapper contract, which is an agreement for the wrap issuer, such as a bank or insurance company, to make payments to the Fund in certain circumstances. With synthetic GICs, the underlying investments are owned by the Fund and held in trust for Plan participants. The wrapper contract amortizes the realized and unrealized gains and losses on the underlying fixed income investments, typically over the duration of the investment, through adjustments to the future interest crediting rate. The issuer of the wrapper contract provides assurance that the adjustments to the interest crediting rate do not result in a future interest crediting rate that is less than zero. An interest crediting rate less than zero would result in a loss of principal or accrued interest. The key factors that influence future interest crediting rates for a wrapper contract include the level of market interest rates, the amount and timing of participant contributions, transfers and withdrawals into and out of the wrapper contract, the investment returns generated by the fixed income investments that back the wrapper contract and the duration of the underlying investments backing the wrapper contract.

Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust

(private-purpose trust fund)

Investments

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Not Applicable
Fixed Income				
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund	\$ 9,442	\$ —	\$ 9,442	\$ —
FDIC Insurance Savings Accounts	2,544,820	—	—	2,544,820
Stable Value Funds	1,455,711	—	—	1,455,711
Bond Mutual Funds	5,679,838	5,679,838	—	—
Equity				
Domestic Equity Mutual Funds	13,063,193	13,063,193	—	—
Global Equity Mutual Funds	450,108	450,108	—	—
International Equity Mutual Funds	4,180,711	4,180,711	—	—
Total Investments	<u>\$27,383,823</u>	<u>\$23,373,850</u>	<u>\$9,442</u>	<u>\$4,000,531</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In managing its exposure to fair-value loss arising from increasing interest rates, my529's policy is to comply with the Utah Uniform Prudent Investor Act. Mutual fund investments of my529 maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of less than 10 years. Investments in stable value funds maintain a duration between 1.5 and 5 years as prescribed in policy. Investments in PTIF maintain an adjusted weighted-average maturity of less than 90 days.

Credit Risk

The risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. In reducing its exposure to credit risk, my529's policy is to comply with the Utah Uniform Prudent Investor Act. As authorized under the investment policy adopted by the Board, my529 invests in open-ended mutual funds, stable value funds and the PTIF. Each of these funds follows its own investment policy for diversification and credit quality. At June 30, 2025, my529's investments in bond mutual funds, stable value funds and the PTIF were not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Foreign Currency Risk

The risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit. The international bond and equity mutual fund investments held by my529 are denominated in US currency; therefore, my529 does not have direct exposure to foreign currency risk.

E. Primary Government Investments – Trust Lands

Trust Lands' (permanent fund) investments by type are presented below:

Trust Lands (permanent fund) Investments at Fair Value June 30, 2025 <i>(expressed in thousands)</i>	
Investment Category	Fair Value (with accruals)
Growth.....	\$ 1,864,345
Real Assets.....	612,205
Income.....	1,038,617
Defensive.....	524,562
Total Investments.....	<u>\$ 4,039,729</u>

Trust Lands investment securities are stated at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between two market participants at the measurement date. Purchase and sale transactions are recorded on the trade date.

Fair Value Measurements

Trust Lands measure and record investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets.
- Level 2: Significant Other Observable Inputs.
- Level 3: Significant Unobservable Inputs.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Securities (cash, debt and equity securities, including registered investment companies/mutual funds with daily liquidity holding such securities) in the Investment Thematic categories classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Securities (debt and equity securities, including derivative securities and Trust Lands' proportionate share of securities held in commingled vehicles with regular liquidity which hold such securities) in the Investment Thematic categories classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches: Mid Evaluation, Bid Evaluation, and Theory (a theoretical price calculated by applying a standardized formula to derive a price from a related security).

Securities (debt and equity securities, including derivative securities and the Trust Lands' proportionate share of securities held in commingled vehicles with regular liquidity holding such securities) in the Investment Thematic categories classified in Level 3 are valued using the following approaches: Bid Evaluation and other pricing indications which may be unobservable or with limited volume. Bid Evaluations may include market quotations, yields, maturities, call features and ratings. Debt securities classified in Level 3 are valued and priced using proprietary information, single source pricing and/or may have nominal value. Equity securities classified in Level 3 are valued with last trade data having limited trading volume.

Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. Trust Lands has determined the fair value of these investments using the NAV per share of the investments (or its equivalent) as reported in current period audited statements of the manager, prior period audited statements of the manager adjusted for subsequent calls and distributions, current period unaudited statements or estimates provided by the underlying investments using recent observable transaction information for similar investments. The objectives and valuation approach for investments that are measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are more fully described below.

(Notes continue on next page.)

At June 30, 2025, Trust Lands had the following recurring fair value measurements:

Trust Lands (permanent fund) Investments Measured at Fair Value June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
<u>Investments by Fair Value Level</u>				
Growth				
Public Equity	\$ 790,081	\$ 790,104	\$ (139)	\$ 116
Private Equity	(1)	—	(1)	—
Total Growth	790,080	790,104	(140)	116
Real Assets				
Public Real Assets	157,127	154,229	2,898	—
Private Real Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Real Assets	157,127	154,229	2,898	0
Income				
Public Income	237,879	158,405	79,448	26
Private Income	1,063	—	(57)	1,120
Total Income	238,942	158,405	79,391	1,146
Defensive				
Duration	110,554	110,490	64	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents	168,096	118,162	49,934	—
Total Defensive	278,650	228,652	49,998	0
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	<u>\$ 1,464,799</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,390</u>	<u>\$ 132,147</u>	<u>\$ 1,262</u>
<u>Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)</u>				
Growth				
Public Equity	\$ 487,666			
Private Equity	586,600			
Real Assets				
Public Real Assets	69,490			
Private Real Assets	385,588			
Income				
Public Income	458,114			
Private Income	341,561			
Defensive				
Convexity	245,912			
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	2,574,931			
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	<u>\$ 4,039,730</u>			

(Notes continue on next page.)

Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)

The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency (if currently eligible), and the redemption notice period for the alternative investments measured at NAV:

Trust Lands (permanent fund) Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV) June 30, 2025 <i>(dollars expressed in thousands)</i>				
Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Growth				
Public Equity	\$ 487,666	\$ —	Daily-90 Days	1-90 Days
Private Equity	586,600	256,838	Limited	N/A
Total Growth	1,074,266	256,838		
Real Assets				
Public Real Assets	69,490	8,459	90 Days, Limited	90 Days, N/A
Private Real Estate	385,588	178,159	Limited	N/A
Total Real Assets	455,078	186,618		
Income				
Public Income	458,114	8,459	30-183 Days, Limited	15-180 Days, N/A
Private Income	341,561	211,230	Limited	N/A
Total Income	799,675	219,689		
Defensive				
Convexity	245,912	—	1-92 Days	1-45 Days
Total Defensive	245,912	0		
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 2,574,931</u>	<u>\$ 663,145</u>		

The description of underlying holdings and valuation methodologies for investments measured at the NAV, detailed above, are described further as follows:

Growth - Public Equity: Consists of eight (8) investments in hedge funds with equity investments, one (1) investment in units of a pooled investment fund, and one (1) investment in a venture capital partnership. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

Growth - Private Equity: Consists of ninety-two (92) investments in private equity limited partnerships. Generally speaking, the types of strategies included in this portfolio include venture capital, growth equity, opportunistic real estate equity, buyouts, secondaries and special situations. These investment commitments were made in 2016 onwards and have an approximate life in excess of 10 years and are considered illiquid. Redemptions are restricted over the life of the partnership. During the life of the partnership, distributions are received as underlying partnership investments are realized. The Trust Funds have no plans to liquidate the total portfolio. As of June 30, 2025, it is probable that all the investments in this type would be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of Trust Funds' ownership interest in partners' capital.

Real Assets - Public Real Assets: Consists of two (2) investments in a limited partnership. The fair value of the investments in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' investments ownership interest in partners' capital.

Real Assets - Private Real Assets: Consists of thirteen (13) investments in private real estate limited partnerships and thirty-six (36) investments in limited partnerships. Generally speaking, the types of strategies included in this portfolio include core, value added and opportunistic property interests. These investment commitments were made over a period ranging from 2008 onwards and have an approximate life in excess of 10 years and are therefore considered illiquid. Redemptions are restricted over the life of the partnership. During the life of the partnership, distributions are received as underlying partnership investments are realized. The Trust Funds have no plans to liquidate the total portfolio. As of June 30, 2025, it is probable that all the investments in this type would be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' ownership interest in partners' capital.

Income - Public Income: Consists of ten (10) investments in limited partnerships with underlying insurance linked securities investments and associated strategies and twenty-three (23) investments in pooled investment funds. The fair value of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' ownership interest in partners' capital.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Income - Private Income: Consists of forty-four (44) investments in limited partnerships. Generally speaking, the types of strategies included in this portfolio include securitized credit, asset backed/collateralized loan obligation, mezzanine debt and equity, distressed debt/special situations, co-investments and related investments. These investment commitments were made over a period ranging from 2016 onwards and have an approximate life, including lock-ups of three to nearly ten years and are therefore considered illiquid. The Trust Funds have no plans to liquidate the total portfolio. As of June 30, 2025, it is probable that all the investments in this type would be sold at an amount different from the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' ownership interest in partners' capital.

Defensive - Convexity: Consists of fourteen (14) investments in hedge funds with underlying investments in Commodity Trading Advisor/Convexity and associated investment strategies. The fair values of the investments in this type has been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) of the Trust Funds' investments held or ownership interest in partners' capital.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Trust Lands manages the exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates through prudent deployment, management, and oversight of investments with exposure to interest rate sensitivity. Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2025, Trust Lands' debt security investments (including the underlying portfolios of indirectly held investments, where available) had the following weighted average maturities:

Trust Lands
(permanent fund)
Debt Securities Investments
June 30, 2025
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Investment Category	Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Bank Loans	\$ 7,389	5
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	78	5
Corporate Bonds	67,495	4
Corporate Convertible Bonds	1,124	24
Funds – Corporate Bond	50,720	5
Funds – Other Fixed Income	66,472	4
Funds – Short Term Investments	113,772	1
Government Bonds	110,481	25
Other Fixed Income	615	—
Total Debt Securities Investments	<u>\$ 418,146</u>	9

As of June 30, 2025, Trust Lands held \$209.978 million in nineteen (19) investments with a fixed income (or related) investment emphasis for which weighted average maturity details were unavailable and not evaluated. These investments included Bank Loan investment funds with other assets held, and hedge fund strategies.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Trust Lands manages the exposure to fair value loss arising from credit risk through prudent deployment, management, and oversight of investments. Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for credit risk.

As of June 30, 2025, the fair value of Trust Lands' debt security investments with exposure to credit risk had the following credit quality ratings (S&P rating is primary, if not available or not rated by S&P, corresponding Moody's rating is substituted).

(Table on next page)

Trust Lands
(permanent fund)
Credit Risk of Debt Securities at Fair Value
June 30, 2025
(expressed in thousands)

Quality Rating	Total	AA	A	BBB	BB	B	CCC	D	NR
Bank Loans	\$ 7,389	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 998	\$ 4,369	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,022
Commercial Mortgage-Backed	78	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	67,495	152	128	5,350	23,030	30,065	7,273	38	1,459
Corporate Convertible Bonds	1,124	—	—	703	377	—	—	—	44
Funds – Corporate Bond	50,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,720
Funds – Short Term Investments	113,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,772
Funds – Other Fixed Income	66,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,472
Other Fixed Income	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	615
Subtotal	307,665	\$ 152	\$ 128	\$ 6,131	\$ 24,405	\$ 34,434	\$ 7,273	\$ 38	\$235,104
U.S. Treasuries	110,481								
Total Debt Securities	\$ 418,146								

* As of June 30, 2025, the Trust Funds held \$74.781 million in the Northern Trust Institutional Funds Treasury Portfolio - Premier Class, an AAAM rated money market fund.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, Trust Lands will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. Investments are registered investments or held by Trust Lands, or by Trust Land's agent in Trust Lands' name. The State Treasurer is the custodian of investments of Trust Lands, and the investments are held under a custodial safekeeping agreement with the Northern Trust Company.

As of June 30, 2025, the following investments, including accrued income/expense, have custodial credit risk:

- Cash and Cash Equivalents – The \$1.473 million frictional cash and cash equivalents subject to custodial credit risk are in foreign banks in the Trust Land's name. Because it is in foreign banks, it is subject to custodial credit risk. Trust Lands does not have an investment policy regarding custodial credit risk for frictional cash in foreign banks.
- Other Assets – The \$708.200 million other assets represent the investments, including accrued income/expense, that have custodial credit risk which has not been determined.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. Trust Lands manages exposure to fair value loss arising from concentrations of credit risk through prudent deployment, management, and oversight of investments. Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for concentrations of credit risk.

As of June 30, 2025, Trust Lands does not hold any credit positions exceeding 5 percent of the total portfolio.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. Trust Lands manages exposure to fair value loss arising from foreign currency risk through prudent deployment, management, and oversight of investments. The Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for foreign currency risk.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Trust Lands' exposure to foreign currency (inclusive of pending foreign exchange purchases and sales) as of June 30, 2025, is as follows:

Trust Lands (permanent fund) Foreign Currency Risk June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)					
Currency	Alternative Investments	Debt	Short-term	Equity	Total
Australian dollar	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 13,816	\$ 13,823
British pound sterling	5,735	146	(88)	12,820	18,613
Canadian dollar	—	—	868	2,744	3,612
Chinese yuan renminbi	—	—	188	5,874	6,062
Danish krone	—	—	75	5,266	5,341
Euro	121,047	395	338	50,906	172,686
HK offshore Chinese Yuan Renminbi	—	—	191	3,071	3,262
Hong Kong dollar	—	—	536	8,753	9,289
Japanese yen	—	—	288	16,403	16,691
New Israeli shekel	—	—	6	2,285	2,291
New Zealand dollar	—	—	3	1,145	1,148
Norwegian krone	—	—	7	2,763	2,770
Singapore dollar	—	—	21	7,866	7,887
Swedish krona	—	—	174	5,155	5,329
Swiss franc	—	—	262	11,144	11,406
Total Securities Subject to Foreign Currency Risk	<u>\$ 126,782</u>	<u>\$ 541</u>	<u>\$ 2,876</u>	<u>\$ 150,011</u>	<u>\$ 280,210</u>

Securities Lending

Trust Lands participates in a security lending program as authorized by its Board. Under this program, securities are transferred to an independent broker or dealer in exchange for collateral in the form of cash, U.S. government securities, and irrevocable bank letters of credit. Domestic securities are loaned at 102 percent of the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest. International securities are loaned at 105 percent of the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest. There are simultaneous agreements to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. For this state entity, its custodial bank is the agent for each of their securities lending programs. Trust Lands securities are classified as investments. For the state entity, a corresponding liability is recorded for the market value of the collateral received. For Trust Lands, under provision of GASB Statement No. 28, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Securities Lending Transactions*, collateral which cannot be pledged or sold is not recorded as investments nor is the related liability recorded in the financial statements. Pledged non-cash collateral was and \$62.348 million Trust Lands.

At yearend, Trust Lands had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the collateral exceeded the amount borrowed. The securities on loan at yearend were \$106.639 million. Collateral received for those securities on loan were \$111.322 million. Under the terms of the lending agreement, Trust Lands was indemnified against loss should the lending agent be unable to recover borrowed securities and distributions due to borrower insolvency or failure of the lending agent to properly evaluate the credit worthiness of the borrower. In addition, it is indemnified against loss should the lending agent fail to demand adequate and appropriate collateral on a timely basis. All securities loaned can be terminated on demand by either the state entity or the borrower. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agent's short-term investment pool. Trust Lands' average term of securities loans was approximately 54 days.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Trust Lands invests in derivative financial instruments through external investment managers retained by the Board and subject to investment management agreements and other policy requirements. Derivatives are financial arrangements between two parties whose payments are based on, or "derived" from, the performance of some agreed-upon benchmark. All derivatives are considered investments. The fair value of all derivative instruments is reported in the Statement of Net Position. Trust Lands does not have a formal policy for derivative financial instruments.

As of June 30, 2025, Trust Lands had the following exposure types classified within Derivative Financial Instruments: Equity Rights/Warrants, Currency Forwards, Swaps, and Futures, as shown in the table below.

Trust Lands (permanent fund) Derivative Financial Instruments June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)				
Risk Type	Gross Notional Value	Asset Fair Market Value	Liability Fair Market Value	Earnings (Losses)
Equity Rights/Warrants	\$ 99	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 224
Currency Forwards	520	—	(4)	(33)
Swaps	—	—	—	(18)
Futures	—	—	—	(7,613)
Total	<u>\$ 619</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ (7,440)</u>

Equity Rights are rights given to existing stockholders to purchase newly issued shares in proportion to their holdings at a specific date. Equity Warrants are certificates entitling the holder to acquire shares of stock at a certain price within a stated period. Warrants often are made part of the issuance of bonds or preferred or common stock. The balances of equity rights/warrants are included in the Statements of Changes in Net Position.

Currency forwards represent forward foreign exchange contracts that are entered into in order to hedge the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the foreign currency denominated portfolio holdings. A forward foreign exchange contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date at a negotiated forward rate. The gain or loss arising from the difference between the original contracts and the closing of such contracts is included in the net realized gains or losses on foreign currency related transactions in the Statements of Changes in Net Position.

Swaps represent an agreement between two or more parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. In the most common type of interest rate swap arrangement, one party agrees to pay fixed interest payments on designated dates to a counterparty, who in turn agrees to make return interest payments that float with some reference rate. Gains and losses on swaps are determined based on market values and are recorded in the Statements of Changes in Net Position. Swap market values are determined by an independent third party.

Futures represent a financial contract obligating the buyer to purchase an asset or the seller to sell an asset, such as a physical commodity or a financial instrument, at a predetermined future date and price. Futures contracts are valued at their last reported sales price as of measurement date and are included in the Statements of Changes in Net Position.

F. Discretely Presented Component Units

Most discretely presented component units separately issue a publicly available financial report that includes its financial statements and notes to financial statements. Related disclosures for the investments of discretely presented component units are available within those reports and may be obtained by directly contacting the component unit.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the discretely presented component units' deposits may not be recovered.

The discretely presented component units follow the Utah Money Management Act by making deposits only in qualified depository institutions or in foreign depository institutions in accordance with rules of the State Money Management Council. Deposits with qualified depository institutions in excess of FDIC insurance limits amount are uninsured and uncollateralized. Deposits are neither collateralized nor are they required to be by state statute.

The deposits for the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2025, were \$547.162 million. Of these, \$404.942 million were exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized and \$128.905 million in a repurchase agreement that was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the discretely presented component units' names.

Investments

The discretely presented component units follow the applicable investing criteria described above for the primary government, with the exception of the Public Employees Health Program, which is exempt from the Money Management Act. The Public Employees Health Program is administered by the Utah State Retirement Board (Board). Investments are in accordance with the "prudent investor rule."

College and university funds from gifts, private grants, and the corpus of funds functioning as endowments are invested according to the requirements of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) and Utah Board of Higher Education Management and Reporting of Institutional Investments (Rule 541), or separate endowment investment policies, which have been approved by their Board of Trustees and by the Utah Board of Higher Education. The UPMIFA and Rule 541 allow the colleges and universities to invest endowment funds (including gifts, devises, or bequests of property of any kind from any source) in any investments allowed by the Money Management Act or any of the following subject to satisfying certain criteria: mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission; investments sponsored by the Common Fund; any investment made in accordance with the donor's directions in a written instrument; investments in corporate stock listed on a major exchange (direct ownership); and any alternative investment funds that derive returns primarily from high yield and distressed debt (hedged or non-hedged), private capital (including venture capital and private equity), natural resources, and private real estate assets or absolute return and long/short hedge funds.

The discretely presented component units' investments at June 30, 2025, are presented on the next page. The investments are presented at fair value and by investment type with debt securities presented by maturity.

Fair Value Measurements

The State 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. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The following table presents the recurring fair value measurements at June 30, 2025, for the discretely presented component units:

Discretely Presented Component Units Debt Securities Investments Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value At June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)				
		Fair Value Measurements Using		
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by Fair Value Level				
Debt Securities				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 1,914,319	\$ 6,662	\$ 1,907,657	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	2,780,997	—	2,780,997	—
Government Mortgage-backed Securities	149,661	—	131,219	18,442
Corporate Debt / Commercial Paper	818,625	—	818,094	531
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	40,394	—	40,394	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	837,079	65,523	771,556	—
Municipal/Public Bonds	17,354	—	17,354	—
Asset-backed Securities	27,591	—	17,734	9,857
Bond Mutual Funds	326,327	19,101	270,866	36,360
Exchange Traded Products	9,878	3,742	6,136	—
Non-government-backed CMOs	109	—	—	109
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund	1,578,572	—	1,578,572	—
Total Debt Securities	8,500,906	95,028	8,340,579	65,299
Equity Securities				
Equity Securities	1,296,003	161,988	1,043,946	90,069
Total Equity Securities	1,296,003	161,988	1,043,946	90,069
Other Investments				
Real Estate	7,313	—	—	7,313
Total Other Investments	7,313	0	0	7,313
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	9,804,222	\$ 257,016	\$ 9,384,525	\$ 162,681
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Core Real Estate	1,100			
Credit Sensitive Fixed Income	118,067			
Diversifying Strategies	267,665			
Environment Sustainability	2,084			
Global Distressed	1			
Hedge Funds	183,469			
Other Real Assets	136,923			
Private Debt	1,577			
Private Equity	194,693			
Private Equity Core Real Estate	8,475			
Private Equity Natural Resources	10,190			
Private Equity Partnerships	40,951			
Private Equity Real Estate	29,975			
Private Infrastructure	26,603			
Private Real Estate	17,447			
Real Estate Opportunity	8,660			
Secondary Partners	5,458			
Venture Capital Funds	189,556			
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	1,242,894			
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	\$ 11,047,116			
Invested Securities Lending Collateral				
Debt Securities	\$ 8,284	\$ 6,285	\$ 1,999	\$ 0

Debt securities and equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The domestic equity securities in Level 1 are valued using prices provided by the fund company.

Securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches:

- U.S. Treasuries and U.S. Agencies are valued using quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active or using a matrix pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices.
- Corporate Debt, Commercial Paper, Municipal/Public Bonds, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, Exchange Trade Products, and Equity Securities are valued using quoted prices for similar securities in active markets.
- Money Market Mutual Funds, Bond Mutual Funds, and Domestic Equity Funds are valued using published fair value per share (unit) for each fund.
- Government Mortgage-backed securities and Asset-backed Securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique that values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices.
- Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Funds are valued using the application of the June 30, 2025, fair value factor, as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer, to the June 30, 2025 balance.

Debt Securities Lending Collateral classified in Level 2 are valued using market approaches that consider, as applicable, benchmark interest rates or foreign exchange rates.

Securities classified in Level 3 are valued using the following approaches:

- Government Mortgage-backed securities and Non-Government Backed Collateralized Mortgage Obligations are valued using discounted cash flow techniques.
- Bond Mutual Funds, Domestic Equity, and Equity Securities (namely common and preferred stocks) are valued manually using various sources such as issuer, investment manager, client, etc., or default price if price is not provided.
- Real Estate is valued using current real estate market values.

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

In order to mitigate market volatility and provide diversification to traditional investments, the State's colleges and universities, (discretely presented component units), have opted to invest portions of their portfolios in alternative assets, including private capital. Private capital partnerships utilize investments strategies that focus on managers who buy and sell privately owned companies. The fair values of these "alternative investments" are measured at the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as they generally do not have readily obtainable fair values and often take the form of limited partnerships. The NAV is based on the values provided by the partnerships as well as their audited financial statements. If June 30 statements are available, those values are used preferentially. However, some partnerships have fiscal years ending at other than June 30. If June 30 valuations are not available, the value is progressed from the most recently available valuation taking into account subsequent capital calls and distributions.

(Notes continue on next page.)



The following table presents the unfunded commitments, redemption frequency (if currently eligible), and the redemption notice period for the alternative investments measured at NAV:

**Discretely Presented Component Units Debt Securities
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)**

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Core Real Estate	\$ 1,100	\$ —	N/A	N/A
Credit Sensitive Fixed Income	118,067	6,477	Quarterly	90 Days
Diversifying Strategies	215,069	—	Daily, quarterly, annually	0 - 90 Days
Diversifying Strategies	52,596	—	Daily	N/A
Global Distressed	1	76	N/A	N/A
Hedge Funds	9,399	—	Daily, Monthly, 4Yr Rolling	1 - 60 Days
Hedge Funds	152,771	—	Monthly, quarterly	30 - 75 Days
Hedge Funds	21,299	564	Quarterly	100 Days
Other Real Assets	136,923	152,921	N/A	N/A
Private Debt	1,577	2,430	N/A	N/A
Private Equity	194,693	106,213	N/A	N/A
Private Equity Core Real Estate	8,475	—	Quarterly	90 Days
Private Equity Natural Resources	10,190	17,371	N/A	N/A
Private Equity Partnerships	40,951	21,010	N/A	N/A
Private Equity Real Estate	29,975	19,196	N/A	N/A
Private Infrastructure	26,603	4,062	N/A	N/A
Private Real Estate	17,447	69,566	N/A	N/A
Real Estate Opportunity	8,660	2,902	N/A	N/A
Secondary Partners	5,458	2,413	N/A	N/A
Venture Capital Funds	189,556	7,960	N/A	N/A
Environmental Sustainability	2,084	394	N/A	N/A
Total Investments Measured at NAV	<u>\$ 1,242,894</u>	<u>\$ 413,555</u>		

Interest Rate Risk

The following table presents the debt investments and maturities at June 30, 2025, for the discretely presented component units:

Discretely Presented Component Units

Debt Investments at Fair Value

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)				
		Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	More Than 20
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 1,914,319	\$ 535,248	\$ 511,963	\$ 29,942	\$ 837,166	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	2,780,997	369,922	895,098	1,504,009	10,928	1,040
Government Mortgage-backed Securities	149,661	—	463	2,534	10,738	135,926
Corporate Debt / Commercial Paper	818,625	167,703	532,941	45,817	72,164	—
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	40,394	12,004	28,390	—	—	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	837,079	837,079	—	—	—	—
Municipal/Public Bonds	17,354	1,902	8,085	1,552	5,815	—
Asset-backed Securities	27,591	9	3,871	195	17,539	5,977
Bond Mutual Funds	326,327	18,671	117,528	182,780	7,348	—
Exchange Traded Securities	9,878	521	1,092	2,432	5,833	—
Non-government-backed CMOs	109	—	—	—	109	—
Securities Lending Cash Collateral Pool	8,284	8,284	—	—	—	—
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund	1,578,572	1,578,572	—	—	—	—
Total Debt Investments	<u>\$ 8,509,190</u>	<u>\$ 3,529,915</u>	<u>\$ 2,099,431</u>	<u>\$ 1,769,261</u>	<u>\$ 967,640</u>	<u>\$ 142,943</u>

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

The discretely presented component units' policy in general for

managing interest rate risk is the same as described above for the primary government and endowment funds complying with the State's MMA or the UPMIFA and Rule 541, as applicable. For non-endowment funds, Section 51-7-11 of the MMA requires that

the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The MMA further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed-rate negotiable deposits, and fixed-rate corporate obligations to 270 days – 15 months or less. The MMA further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in obligations of the United States Treasury; obligations issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises; and bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State to 10 years for institutions of higher education. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding three years. For endowment funds, Rule 541 is more general, requiring only that investments be made as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the endowments and by exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution.

For the fixed income portfolio, the Public Employees Health Program's (PEHP) (major discretely presented component unit) policy to manage its exposure to fair value loss arising from interest rates is that the investment manager's portfolio will have an effective duration between 75 and 125 percent of the effective duration of the appropriate index.

Duration is a measure of a debt investment's exposure to fair value changes arising from changes in interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the investment's full price. PEHP compares the fixed income portfolio's effective duration against the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index. The allowable duration range was 3.35 to 5.59 percent as of December 31, 2024 and the portfolio was within the policy guidelines.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The discretely presented component units' policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's MMA, the UPMIFA, and Rule 541, as previously discussed. The discretely presented component units' debt investments as of June 30, 2025, were rated by Standard and Poor's and/or an equivalent nationally recognized statistical rating organization and the ratings are presented below using Standard and Poor's rating scale.

Discretely Presented Component Units Debt Investments Quality Ratings At June 30, 2025 (expressed in thousands)							
Debt Investments	Fair Value	Quality Ratings					
		AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB	Not Rated
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 80,453	\$ 28,795	\$ 41,639	\$ 10,019	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	2,780,499	55,892	585,143	2,559	2,997	—	2,133,908
Government Mortgage-backed Securities	149,661	—	—	—	—	—	149,661
Corporate Debt / Commercial Paper	818,625	7,783	31,730	566,077	204,682	1,573	6,780
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	40,394	—	2,005	4,915	3,191	—	30,283
Money Market Mutual Funds	837,079	98,548	—	—	—	—	738,531
Municipal/Public Bonds	17,354	8,737	6,331	2,286	—	—	—
Asset-backed Securities	27,591	4,067	17,539	—	—	—	5,985
Bond Mutual Funds	326,327	1,137	29	20	5	—	325,136
Exchange Traded Products	9,878	2,041	1,326	132	5,364	131	884
Non-government-backed CMOs	109	—	—	—	—	—	109
Securities Lending Cash Collateral Pool	8,284	—	—	—	—	—	8,284
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund	1,578,572	—	—	—	—	—	1,578,572
Subtotal	6,674,826	\$ 207,000	\$685,742	\$ 586,008	\$ 216,239	\$ 1,704	\$ 4,978,133
U.S. Treasuries	1,833,866						
U.S. Agencies	498						
Total Debt Securities	\$8,509,190						

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the discretely presented component units will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The discretely presented component units do not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

The various discretely presented component units' investments at June 30, 2025, were held by the discretely presented component unit or in the name of the discretely presented component unit by the discretely presented component unit's custodial bank or trustee, except the following, which were uninsured, were not registered in the name of the discretely presented component unit,

and were held by other entities, as listed below (expressed in thousands):

Counterparty

U.S. Treasuries	\$ 1,561,588
U.S. Agencies	\$ 2,583,848
Corporate Debt	\$ 528,075
Municipal/Public Bonds	\$ 13,856
Equity Securities	\$ 47,391

Counterparty's Trust Department or Agent

U.S. Treasuries	\$ 69,040
U.S. Agencies	\$ 70,681
Corporate Debt	\$ 140,325

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. Except for Public Employees Health Program (PEHP) (major discretely presented component unit), the discretely presented component units' policy for reducing this risk of loss is the same as described above for the primary government funds complying with the State's MMA or as applicable for endowments the UPMIFA, Rule 541, or separate endowment investment policies, which have been approved by their boards of trustees and by the Utah Board of Higher Education. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits non-endowment fund investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations between 5 and 10 percent depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio. For endowment funds, Rule 541 requires that a minimum of 25 percent of the overall endowment portfolio be invested in fixed income or cash equivalents. Also, the overall endowment portfolio cannot consist of more than 75 percent equity investments. Rule 541 also limits investments in alternative investment funds to between 0 and 30 percent based on the size of the endowment fund.

PEHP's policy limits the amount that may be invested in any one issuer to between 2 and 5 percent, depending on the credit rating of the security. If a security is downgraded, the manager has 30 days to sell enough of the security to comply with the single issuer guideline applicable to the new rating.

At the time of purchase, all issues shall be rated investment grade. If a security is downgraded to below investment grade, the Investment Manager shall place the securities in a "basket" of securities downgraded below investment grade. The downgraded securities shall remain in the "basket" until the Investment Manager decides to sell them or until the securities are upgraded to investment grade. At no time shall downgraded securities placed in the basket exceed 5 percent of total portfolio value unless the basket is full when a security is downgraded. If the basket is full when a security is downgraded, the Investment Manager has 30 days to sell securities from the basket in order to bring it back to the 5 percent threshold. At no time should more than 1 percent of an Investment Manager's assets at market be with a single below investment grade issuer.

The following discretely presented component units held more than 5 percent of total investments in a single issuer:

- The University of Utah held more than 5 percent of its total investments in the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. These investments represent 10.10 percent, 11.70 percent, and 6.50 percent, respectively of the university's total investments.
- Utah State University held more than 5 percent of total investments in securities of the Federal Farm Credit Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank. These investments represent 14.75 and 5.95 percent of the total investments.
- Utah Transit Authority looks to minimize credit risk and to diversify the investment with any one issuer. There are no corporate investments as of December 31, 2024. A concentration of credit risk to the portfolio does exist with the FFCB and FHLB investments, which represent 9.10 percent and 12.08 percent of the total investment, respectively.
- Salt Lake Community College as of June 30, 2025, the College held more than 5 percent of total investments in securities of Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit

Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. These investments represent 26.10 percent, 10.90 percent, 9.50 percent, and 9.50 percent, respectively of the College's total investments.

- Utah Valley University held more than 5 percent of its total investments in Citigroup Inc., 6.70 percent, Fifth Third Bank NA 5.98 percent, and Toronto-Dominion Bank 7.27 percent. All investments are in compliance with the Utah Money Management Act.

Securities Lending

PEHP is authorized by the Board of Trustees' investment policy to participate in a securities lending program administered by its custodial bank, which acts as the lending agent. Securities are loaned to approved borrowers in exchange for collateral equal to at least 102 percent of the market value of the securities on loan. Loaned securities remain reported as investments, and collateral is reported as an asset with a corresponding liability when the collateral may be pledged or sold.

As of December 31, 2024, securities on loan totaled \$6.145 million. Collateral held for these securities totaled \$6.285 million, of which \$1.056 million represented non-cash collateral that may not be pledged or sold and therefore is not reported in the financial statements. Because the collateral exceeded the value of the securities loaned at yearend, PEHP had no credit risk exposure to borrowers. The lending agent provides indemnification against borrower default. The maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally match the maturities of the related securities loans.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The discretely presented component units do not have a formal policy to limit foreign currency risk. On June 30, 2025, the University of Utah's exposure to foreign currency risk is \$400 thousand in Private Real Estate investments being held in Euro currency denomination. Several other discretely presented component units hold international equity funds; however, these funds are U.S. dollar-denominated and therefore not subject to foreign currency risk. Because the remaining entities do not hold investments denominated in foreign currencies, no additional foreign currency risk is presented.

NOTE 4. INVESTMENT POOL

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer. Participation is not required and neither is a minimum balance nor a minimum/maximum transaction required. No separate report as an external investment pool has been issued for the PTIF.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is not rated. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Utah Money Management Act, (Title 51, Chapter 7 of the *Utah Code*). The Act establishes the State Money Management Council, which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF. The Act lists the investments that are authorized which are high-grade securities and, therefore, minimizes credit risk except in the most unusual and unforeseen circumstances.

Deposits in the PTIF are neither insured nor otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports monthly statements to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses, net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated to participants monthly on the ratio of the participant's share to the total funds in the PTIF based on the participant's average daily balance. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements because the amortized cost method is not designed to distribute to participants all unrealized gains and losses in the fair values of the pool's investments. The total difference between the fair values of the investments in the pool and the values distributed to the pool participants using the amortized cost method described above is reported in the net position section of the following table as unrealized gains/losses. The PTIF may maintain an interest reserve to stabilize the monthly apportionment of interest.

Any balance maintained in the interest reserve is reflected in the fair value valuation factor discussed below. The PTIF allocates income and issues statements on a monthly basis. Twice a year, at June 30 and December 31, which are the accounting periods for public entities, the investments are valued at fair value, and participants are informed of the fair value valuation factor that enables them to adjust their statement balances to fair value.

Internal Participant Account Balances

State funds authorized to earn interest and surplus cash balances of State funds invest in the PTIF as an internal investment pool. From the perspective of the various State funds and discretely presented component units, the PTIF functions as both a cash management pool and a demand deposit account. The State's cash management policy is to invest financial resources as soon as the monies are available within the banking system. The pooling of cash allows the Treasurer to invest monies not needed to pay immediate obligations so that investment earnings on available cash are maximized. Investments and investment activity of the PTIF are not segregated. Instead, each contributing State fund's balance and any discretely presented component unit's equity in the PTIF pool are both treated as equity and presented as "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The PTIF condensed financial statements, inclusive of external and internal participants along with the portfolio statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, are shown in the tables below:

(Table on next column)

Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,655,860
Investments	30,450,516
Interest Receivable	215,637
Receivable for Unsettled Trades	8,609
Total Assets	<u>\$ 35,330,622</u>
Liabilities	
Payable for Unsettled Trades	<u>\$ 821,975</u>
Net Position	
External Participant Account Balances:	
External Participants	17,769,253
Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	844
Total External Participants	<u>17,770,097</u>
Internal Participant Account Balances:	
Primary Government	15,122,739
Discretely Presented Component Units	1,615,017
Unrealized Gains/(Losses)	794
Total Internal Participants	<u>16,738,550</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 34,508,647</u>
Participant Account Balance:	
Net Position Valuation Factor	1.00198542

Deposits and Investments

The following disclosure of deposits and investments is for the PTIF, which includes external and internal participants. These assets are also included in the [Note 3](#) disclosures of deposits and investments for the primary government. To avoid duplication, some of the detailed information in Note 3 has not been repeated in this note.

Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund Statement of Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Additions	
Pool Participant Deposits	<u>\$ 23,881,473</u>
Investment Income:	
Investment Earnings	1,616,187
Fair Value Increases (Decreases)	11,127
Total Investment Income	<u>1,627,314</u>
Less Administrative Expenses	<u>(1,364)</u>
Net Investment Income	<u>1,625,950</u>
Total Additions	<u>25,507,423</u>
Deductions	
Pool Participant Withdrawals	22,040,998
Earnings Distributions	1,606,003
Total Deductions	<u>23,647,001</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) from Operations	<u>1,860,422</u>
Net Position	
Beginning of Year	32,648,225
Net Position – End of Year	<u>\$ 34,508,647</u>

Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund
Portfolio Statistics
At June 30, 2025

	Range of Yields	Weighted Average Maturity
U.S. Treasuries	4.19% – 4.47%	26.22 days
Money Market Mutual Funds	4.21% – 4.27%	1 day
U.S. Agencies	4.23% – 4.56%	84.64 days
Corporate Bonds and Notes	4.25% – 5.23%	40.78 days
Commercial Paper	4.28% – 4.44%	63.69 days
	Weighted Average Yield	Weighted Average Maturity
Total Investment Fund	4.43%	66.12 days

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the PTIF's deposits may not be recovered. The PTIF follows the Money Management Act by making deposits only in qualified financial institutions in accordance with the Act.

The deposits in the bank in excess of the insured amount are uninsured and uncollateralized. Deposits are neither collateralized nor are they required to be by state statute. The deposits for the PTIF at June 30, 2025 were \$15.000 million. Of this amount, \$14.750 million were exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized.

Fair Value Measurements of Investments

The PTIF 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. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The following table presents the recurring fair value measurements at June 30, 2025, for the PTIF:

Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund
Investments Measured at Fair Value

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investments by Fair Value Level	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Level 1	Level 2
Debt Securities			
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,922,437	\$ 7,922,437	\$ —
U.S. Agencies	\$23,318,889	23,318,889	—
Corporate Bonds and Notes	1,424,710	—	1,424,710
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,682,063	1,682,063	—
Commercial Paper	890,562	890,562	—
Total Debt Securities ..	<u>\$35,238,661</u>	<u>\$33,813,951</u>	<u>\$ 1,424,710</u>

Debt securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Other debt and securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approach:

- Corporate Bonds and Notes are valued using quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The PTIF's policy for managing interest rate risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. See [Note 3](#) for information on requirements of the Act related to interest rate risk.

The majority of the PTIF's corporate debt securities are variable-rate securities, most of which reset every three months to the market interest rate. Because these securities frequently re-price to prevailing market rates, interest rate risk is substantially reduced at each periodic reset date. In the table below, variable-rate securities are presented according to the length of time until the next reset date rather than the stated maturity.

The PTIF follows the Money Management Act by investing only in securities authorized in the Act. See [Note 3](#) for information on authorized investments.

The PTIF investments at June 30, 2025, are presented on the following table:

Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)
		Less Than 1
Debt Securities		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 7,922,437	\$ 7,922,437
U.S. Agencies	23,318,889	23,318,889
Corporate Bonds and Notes	1,424,710	1,424,710
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,682,063	1,682,063
Commercial Paper	890,562	890,562
Total Debt Securities	<u>\$ 35,238,661</u>	<u>\$ 35,238,661</u>

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The PTIF follows the Money Management Act as its policy for reducing exposure to investment credit risk. The PTIF's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2025, were rated by Standard and Poor's and/or an equivalent nationally recognized statistical rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale.

**Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund
Rated Debt Investments**

At June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

	Fair Value	Quality Ratings				
		AA	A	BBB	AAAm ¹	A-1 ²
U.S. Agencies	\$23,318,889	\$23,218,901	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 99,988
Corporate Bonds and Notes	1,424,710	369,813	855,068	199,829	—	—
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,682,063	—	—	—	1,682,063	—
Commercial Paper	890,562	—	—	—	—	890,562
Subtotal	27,316,224	23,588,714	855,068	199,829	1,682,063	990,550
U.S. Treasuries	7,922,437					
Total Debt Securities	<u>\$35,238,661</u>					

¹ S&P Global rating for money market mutual funds.

² Short term credit rating given by S&P Global.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counter party, the PTIF will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The PTIF does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk.

The PTIF's investments at June 30, 2025, were held by the State or in the State's name by the State's custodial bank.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

The PTIF's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the State Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to 5 percent of the total dollar amount held in the portfolio. The Council limitations do not apply to securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies.

The percentages shown below are calculated based on investments subject to concentration limits and therefore exclude U.S. Treasury Securities. The PTIF had the following debt securities investments at June 30, 2025, with more than 5 percent of the total investments in a single issuer:

- Federal Home Loan Bank \$17.397 billion or 63.69 percent
- Federal Farm Credit Bank \$5.922 billion or 21.68 percent

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable balances are an aggregation of amounts due from the federal government, customers, and others:

- Receivables from customers for the General fund include charges for various services; fees and fines issued by the courts, the Department of Corrections, and Department of Commerce; employer contributions for unemployment benefits; collections of child support payments for those receiving state and/or federal assistance; medical benefits due from insurance companies; administrative fees and state matching contributions for the Medicaid program due from entities outside the state; and various repayments owed to the State.
- Receivables from customers for nonmajor funds include \$103.621 million of hospital provider assessments pursuant to Section 26B-3-7 of the *Utah Code*.

- The category of Other receivables for the General fund includes a receivable of \$184.898 million for the State's portion of the National Opioid Settlement and Litigation Lawsuit.
- The category of Other receivables for Trust Lands (permanent fund) includes a receivable of \$152.262 million for unsettled trade receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations, representing amounts for securities not delivered by the company to the purchaser by the settlement date and margin deposits.

Adjustments for fiduciary funds in the following table represent amounts due from various fiduciary funds that were reclassified as external receivables on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

As of June 30, 2025, the State reported \$54.624 million due from the Utah Housing Corporation (UHC) related to UHC's management of the revolving-loan First-time Homebuyer Assistance Program established in Section 63H-8-5 of the *Utah Code*. UHC is legally separate from the State and is reported as a related organization.

Discretely Presented Component Units – Accounts Receivables

Aggregated receivables for major and nonmajor discretely presented component units at June 30, 2025, were \$1.567 billion and \$307.130 million, respectively. These receivables are net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$752.333 million and \$17.492 million, respectively.

Discretely Presented Component Units – Notes/Loans Receivables

As of June 30, 2025, the State reported the following notes and loans receivables from discretely presented component units:

- University of Utah (major) – Notes receivable of \$51.675 million related to the Huntsman Cancer Hospital expansion, originally financed through the 2009E and 2017 refunding lease revenue bond series. However, during fiscal year 2025, the 2024 lease revenue bond series was issued, which refunded the 2009E and 2017 bond series.
- Utah State University (major) – Energy efficiency loans outstanding totaling \$143 thousand.
- Military Installation Development Authority (nonmajor) – Infrastructure note receivable of \$16.299 million.

- Point of the Mountain State Land Authority (nonmajor) – Note receivable of \$75 million; interest will begin accruing in fiscal year 2028.
- Utah Inland Port Authority (nonmajor) – Loan receivable of \$42.597 million and related interest receivable of \$1.160 million.
- Utah System of Technical Colleges (nonmajor) – Notes receivable of \$495 thousand related to an administration and training building, originally financed through the 2011 lease revenue bond series. However, during fiscal year 2025, the

- 2024 lease revenue bond series was issued, which refunded the 2011 bond series.

These receivables are included in the “Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivable” line item of the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Repayment terms and interest provisions vary by agreement and are established in State law or related bond or loan documents.

Receivables as of June 30, 2025, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Accounts Receivable					Notes/ Mortgages
	Federal	Customer	Other	Interest	Taxes	
Governmental Activities:						
General Fund	\$ 418,212	\$ 415,707	\$ 407,618	\$ —	\$ 468,225	\$ 229
Income Tax Fund	166,150	2,747	1,469	42	1,336,174	8,415
Transportation Fund	82,755	5,830	20,292	—	79,899	—
Transportation Investment Fund	—	—	—	—	97,673	—
Trust Lands Fund	—	—	167,961	810	—	—
Nonmajor Funds	1,580	126,841	26	1,505	17,537	52,170
Internal Service Funds	—	11,446	—	—	—	—
Adjustments:						
Fiduciary Funds	—	—	168	—	—	—
Total Receivables	<u>668,697</u>	<u>562,571</u>	<u>597,534</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>1,999,508</u>	<u>60,814</u>
Less Allowance for Uncollectibles:						
General Fund	—	(128,640)	—	—	(11,182)	—
Income Tax Fund	—	—	—	—	(205,473)	—
Transportation Fund	—	(200)	—	—	(516)	—
Transportation Investment Fund	—	—	—	—	(2,634)	—
Nonmajor Funds	—	(70)	—	—	—	—
Internal Service Funds	—	(820)	—	—	—	—
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 668,697</u>	<u>\$ 432,841</u>	<u>\$ 597,534</u>	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 1,779,703</u>	<u>\$ 60,814</u>
Current Receivables	\$ 668,697	\$ 415,483	\$ 405,920	\$ 2,357	\$ 1,607,817	\$ 10,971
Noncurrent Receivables	—	17,358	191,614	—	171,886	49,843
Total Receivables, net	<u>\$ 668,697</u>	<u>\$ 432,841</u>	<u>\$ 597,534</u>	<u>\$ 2,357</u>	<u>\$ 1,779,703</u>	<u>\$ 60,814</u>
Business-type Activities:						
Unemployment Compensation	\$ 68	\$ 164,289	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Water Loan Programs	2,033	266	—	8,092	6,692	996,835
Community Impact Loan Fund	—	—	—	6,266	—	509,432
Employers’ Reinsurance Fund	—	18,870	—	—	539	—
Alcoholic Beverage Services	—	2,554	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor Funds	52	15,012	—	6,905	—	557,804
Total Receivables	<u>2,153</u>	<u>200,991</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,263</u>	<u>7,231</u>	<u>2,064,071</u>
Less Allowance for Uncollectibles:						
Unemployment Compensation	—	(54,041)	—	—	—	—
Employers’ Reinsurance Fund	—	(16,900)	—	—	—	—
Total Receivables, net	<u>\$ 2,153</u>	<u>\$ 130,050</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 21,263</u>	<u>\$ 7,231</u>	<u>\$ 2,064,071</u>

NOTE 6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2025, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Salaries/ Benefits	Service Providers	Vendors/ Other	Government	Tax Refunds/ Credits	Interest	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General Fund	\$ 148,509	\$ 717,281	\$ 143,360	\$ 145,469	\$ 17,206	\$ —	\$ 1,171,825
Income Tax Fund	3,272	1,655	17,756	245,214	114,373	—	382,270
Transportation Fund	15,410	—	267,954	61,863	608	—	345,835
Trust Lands Fund	—	—	102,973	—	—	6,090	109,063
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	885	32	205,386	13,468	637	23,749	244,157
Internal Service Funds	15,137	—	21,124	1,739	—	—	38,000
Adjustments:							
Fiduciary Funds	—	—	—	1,317	—	—	1,317
Other	—	—	—	—	—	585	585
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 183,213</u>	<u>\$ 718,968</u>	<u>\$ 758,553</u>	<u>\$ 469,070</u>	<u>\$ 132,824</u>	<u>\$ 30,424</u>	<u>\$ 2,293,052</u>
Business-type Activities:							
Unemployment Compensation Fund	\$ —	\$ 15,357	\$ 4,639	\$ 313	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,309
Water Loan Programs	—	—	2,857	8,883	—	—	11,740
Community Impact Loan Fund	—	—	—	1,308	—	—	1,308
Employers' Reinsurance Fund	—	—	608	—	—	—	608
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	2,785	—	6,257	—	—	602	9,644
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	1,829	—	4,773	16	86	—	6,704
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 4,614</u>	<u>\$ 15,357</u>	<u>\$ 19,134</u>	<u>\$ 10,520</u>	<u>\$ 86</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 50,313</u>

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances are an aggregation of amounts due to: **(1)** state employees for salaries/benefits; **(2)** service providers for childcare, job and health services; **(3)** vendors, miscellaneous suppliers, brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations for unsettled investment trades (Trust Lands Fund); **(4)** local and federal governments for services; **(5)** individuals and others as a result of tax overpayments or credits issued; and **(6)** interest due on bonds and other obligations.

Adjustments for fiduciary funds listed above represent amounts due to fiduciary funds that were reclassified as external payables on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Other adjustments are due to differences in the presentation and the basis of accounting between the fund financial statements and the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

(Notes continue on next page.)

NOTE 7. INTERFUND BALANCES AND LOANS**Interfund Balances**

Interfund balances at June 30, 2025, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Due to General Fund from:

Income Tax Fund	\$ 793
Transportation Fund	740
Trust Lands Fund	101
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	3,156
Unemployment Compensation Fund	157
Water Loan Programs	38
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	223
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	142
Internal Service Funds	1,772
Fiduciary Funds	114
Total due to General Fund from other funds	<u>\$ 7,236</u>

Due to Income Tax Fund from:

General Fund	\$ 8,391
Unemployment Compensation Fund	836
Trust Lands Fund	27,829
Total due to Income Tax Fund from other funds	<u>\$ 37,056</u>

Due to Transportation Fund from:

General Fund	\$ 435
Income Tax Fund	30
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1
Internal Service Funds	13
Total due to Transportation Fund from other funds	<u>\$ 479</u>

Due to Trust Lands from:

General Fund	\$ 133
Transportation Fund	1
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	9,370
Total due to Trust Lands from other funds	<u>\$ 9,504</u>

Due to Nonmajor Governmental Funds from:

General Fund	\$ 16,611
Transportation Fund	1,308
Unemployment Compensation Fund	12,910
Employers' Reinsurance Fund	3
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	2,829
Fiduciary Funds	24
Total due to Nonmajor Governmental Funds from other funds	<u>\$ 33,685</u>

Due to Water Loan Programs from:

Trust Lands Fund	\$ 148
Total due to Water Loan Programs from other funds	<u>\$ 148</u>

Due to Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund from:

Nonmajor Governmental Funds	\$ 51,363
Total due to Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund from other funds	<u>\$ 51,363</u>

Due to Nonmajor Enterprise Funds from:

General Fund	\$ 211
Internal Service Funds	1
Total due to Nonmajor Enterprise Funds from other funds	<u>\$ 212</u>

Due to Internal Service Funds from:

General Fund	\$ 39,942
Income Tax Fund	83
Transportation Fund	5,465
Employers' Reinsurance Fund	28
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	878
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	580
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	567
Internal Service Funds	1,243
Fiduciary Funds	30
Total due to Internal Service Funds from other funds	<u>\$ 48,816</u>

Due to Fiduciary Funds from:

General Fund	\$ 236
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	1,081
Total due to Fiduciary Funds from other funds	<u>\$ 1,317</u>

Total Due to / Due from	<u>\$ 189,816</u>
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These interfund balances resulted from timing lags between the dates that: (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur; (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system; and (3) payments between funds are made.

Interfund Loans

At June 30, 2025, several Internal Service Funds (ISFs) reported negative cash balances. These amounts are presented as interfund loans from the General Fund to the respective ISFs. Section 63J-1-410(4) of the *Utah Code* authorizes such borrowings for capital asset acquisitions, with repayment through depreciation charges, future rate adjustments, or legislative appropriations. Interfund loans to ISFs for capital borrowings totaled \$56.068 million, and loans for operating shortfalls totaled \$5.698 million.

Of the total interfund loan balances of \$61.766 million due to the General Fund, \$40.498 million is not expected to be repaid within one year and is classified as a nonspendable fund balance in the General Fund.

Separately, the Department of Technology Services (DTS) ISF loaned \$7 million to the General Fund to finance the Human Capital Management (HCM) project, reported as an interfund loan payable by the General Fund and receivable by DTS.

NOTE 8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2025, was as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized:				
Land and Related Assets	\$ 2,601,866	\$ 103,977	\$ (30,840)	\$ 2,675,003
Infrastructure	18,457,738	66,670	—	18,524,408
Construction in Progress ¹	1,511,052	1,618,419	(446,934)	2,682,537
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized	<u>22,570,656</u>	<u>1,789,066</u>	<u>(477,774)</u>	<u>23,881,948</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized:				
Buildings and Improvements	3,563,747	149,739	(8,293)	3,705,193
Lease Buildings	238,911	30,583	(10,712)	258,782
Infrastructure	92,551	39,482	(10)	132,023
Machinery and Equipment ¹	679,028	99,065	(25,511)	752,582
Lease Machinery and Equipment	10,094	405	(290)	10,209
Intangible Assets—Software ¹	492,423	55,719	(1,812)	546,330
Subscription Based—Software	17,008	2,638	—	19,646
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized	<u>5,093,762</u>	<u>377,631</u>	<u>(46,628)</u>	<u>5,424,765</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,375,465)	(92,709)	1,373	(1,466,801)
Lease Buildings	(49,142)	(17,949)	472	(66,619)
Infrastructure	(52,036)	(4,411)	3	(56,444)
Machinery and Equipment	(391,369)	(49,352)	20,723	(419,998)
Lease Machinery and Equipment	(9,407)	(442)	291	(9,558)
Intangible Assets—Software	(323,853)	(52,009)	1,793	(374,069)
Subscription Based—Software	(4,486)	(3,980)	—	(8,466)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	<u>(2,205,758)</u>	<u>(220,852)</u>	<u>24,655</u>	<u>(2,401,955)</u>
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized, Net	<u>2,888,004</u>	<u>156,779</u>	<u>(21,973)</u>	<u>3,022,810</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 25,458,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,945,845</u>	<u>\$ (499,747)</u>	<u>\$ 26,904,758</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized:				
Land and Related Assets	\$ 39,933	\$ 2,069	\$ (163)	\$ 41,839
Construction in Progress	13,041	11,540	(5,805)	18,776
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized	<u>52,974</u>	<u>13,609</u>	<u>(5,968)</u>	<u>60,615</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized:				
Buildings and Improvements	124,870	11,089	(747)	135,212
Lease Buildings	30,408	2,219	(1,265)	31,362
Infrastructure	126	—	—	126
Machinery and Equipment	14,233	1,340	(2,330)	13,243
Intangible Assets—Software	1,571	72	—	1,643
Subscription Based—Software	1,373	—	—	1,373
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized	<u>172,581</u>	<u>14,720</u>	<u>(4,342)</u>	<u>182,959</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(52,989)	(4,376)	93	(57,272)
Lease Buildings	(2,804)	(1,346)	1,265	(2,885)
Infrastructure	(56)	(6)	—	(62)
Machinery and Equipment	(11,196)	(430)	2,316	(9,310)
Intangible Assets—Software	(1,344)	(99)	—	(1,443)
Subscription Based—Software	(303)	(236)	—	(539)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	<u>(68,692)</u>	<u>(6,493)</u>	<u>3,674</u>	<u>(71,511)</u>
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized, Net	<u>103,889</u>	<u>8,227</u>	<u>(668)</u>	<u>111,448</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 156,863</u>	<u>\$ 21,836</u>	<u>\$ (6,636)</u>	<u>\$ 172,063</u>

¹ Beginning balances for machinery and equipment, intangible assets – software, and construction in progress were adjusted following a comprehensive re-evaluation of the asset accounts. This review resulted in reductions to beginning balances of \$113 thousand for machinery and equipment, \$18.374 million for intangible assets – software, and \$19.056 million for construction in progress. See [Note 2](#) for additional information.

Construction in progress of governmental activities includes amounts for buildings the State is constructing for colleges and universities and other discretely presented component units that are funded by state appropriations or state bond proceeds. As the buildings are completed, the applicable amounts are deleted from construction in progress of governmental activities and “transferred” to the colleges and universities and other discretely

presented component units. For fiscal year 2025, \$140.423 million of buildings were completed for colleges and universities. On the government-wide statement of activities, the building “transfers” are reported as higher education expenses of governmental activities and as program revenues of discretely presented component units.

Depreciation and amortization expense of governmental activities was charged to functions as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Government	\$ 19,286
Health and Human Services	63,519
Corrections	29,884
Public Safety	24,889
Courts	13,238
Environmental Quality	2,368
Employment and Family Services	6,196
Natural Resources	14,692
Cultural and Community Engagement	553
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	3,055
Public Education	2,020
Transportation	17,860
Depreciation and amortization for capital assets of the State’s internal service funds is charged to the various functions based on their usage of services provided	23,274
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense	<u>\$ 220,834</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

The following table summarizes net capital assets reported by the discretely presented component units (expressed in thousands):

	Public Employees Health Program	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units	Total
Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized:						
Land and Related Assets	\$ —	\$ 145,969	\$ 76,518	\$ 418,465	\$ 257,193	\$ 898,145
Art and Special Collections	—	194,676	17,173	—	14,254	226,103
Construction in Progress	13,157	882,394	179,722	271,071	173,312	1,519,656
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated/Amortized	<u>13,157</u>	<u>1,223,039</u>	<u>273,413</u>	<u>689,536</u>	<u>444,759</u>	<u>2,643,904</u>
Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized:						
Building and Improvements	—	5,478,063	1,600,378	364,806	3,239,677	10,682,924
Infrastructure and Land Improvements	—	593,782	—	2,821,500	267,130	3,682,412
Machinery and Equipment	332	1,654,786	267,016	915,040	416,286	3,253,460
Art and Special Collections	—	133,335	86,822	—	52,136	272,293
Lease Land and Improvements	—	42	322	5,941	66,437	72,742
Lease Buildings	—	133,337	43,462	5,837	49,120	231,756
Lease Machinery and Equipment	—	20,712	2,501	—	2,185	25,398
Intangible Assets	—	—	—	54,920	1,763	56,683
Subscription Based–Software	24,949	96,106	39,819	23,627	60,039	244,540
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized	<u>25,281</u>	<u>8,110,163</u>	<u>2,040,320</u>	<u>4,191,671</u>	<u>4,154,773</u>	<u>18,522,208</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	<u>(3,907)</u>	<u>(4,091,639)</u>	<u>(1,029,387)</u>	<u>(1,977,474)</u>	<u>(1,640,294)</u>	<u>(8,742,701)</u>
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized, Net	<u>21,374</u>	<u>4,018,524</u>	<u>1,010,933</u>	<u>2,214,197</u>	<u>2,514,479</u>	<u>9,779,507</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 34,531</u>	<u>\$ 5,241,563</u>	<u>\$ 1,284,346</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,733</u>	<u>\$ 2,959,238</u>	<u>\$ 12,423,411</u>

NOTE 9. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The State leases various buildings, equipment, and participates in Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITAs). Although the terms vary, most leases and SBITAs are subject to annual appropriations from the State Legislature to continue the lease or SBITA obligations. If an appropriation is reasonably assured,

leases and SBITAs are considered noncancellable for financial reporting purposes. Lease and SBITA terms also include any options to extend that are reasonably certain will be exercised.

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, lease and software subscription assets along with a corresponding liability are recorded at the inception of the

lease or SBITA at the present value of the future minimum payments. The principal portion of lease or SBITA payment reduces the liability and the interest portion is expensed. In the governmental fund financial statements, both the principal and interest portions of lease and SBITA payments are recorded as expenditures of the applicable governmental function. The primary government's lease payments were \$19.734 million in principal and \$2.728 million in interest for fiscal year 2025. The

primary government's software subscription liability payments were \$3.731 million in principal and \$305 thousand in interest for fiscal year 2025. See [Note 8](#) for additional information on lease and software subscription assets, including accumulated amortization.

Principal and interest required payments for leases and software subscriptions are as follows:

Leases
Principal and Interest Requirements

Primary Government
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
2026	\$ 19,722	\$ 2,791	\$ 22,513
2027	18,475	2,618	21,093
2028	18,417	2,411	20,828
2029	17,317	2,203	19,520
2030	16,850	2,006	18,856
2031-2035	68,140	7,310	75,450
2036-2040	31,469	3,866	35,335
2041-2045	12,597	2,008	14,605
2046-2050	8,794	1,085	9,879
2051-2055	5,593	498	6,091
2056-2060	3,917	127	4,044
Total	<u>\$ 221,291</u>	<u>\$ 26,923</u>	<u>\$ 248,214</u>

Software Subscriptions
Principal and Interest Requirements

Primary Government
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
2026	\$ 4,786	\$ 244	\$ 5,030
2027	3,411	138	3,549
2028	2,433	59	2,492
2029	717	13	730
2030	138	3	141
2031-2035	43	2	45
Total	<u>\$ 11,528</u>	<u>\$ 459</u>	<u>\$ 11,987</u>

Leases
Principal and Interest Requirements
Discretely Presented Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
2026	\$ 16,811	\$ 6,066	\$ 22,877
2027	20,635	5,398	26,033
2028	16,682	5,233	21,915
2029	11,968	4,904	16,872
2030	10,469	4,676	15,145
2031-2035	39,753	20,673	60,426
2036-2040	27,746	17,443	45,189
2041-2045	17,798	15,100	32,898
2046-2050	6,547	14,801	21,348
2051-2055	177	16,018	16,195
2056-2060	—	17,682	17,682
2061-2065	—	19,522	19,522
2066-2070	—	21,554	21,554
2071-2075	—	23,797	23,797
2076-2080	7,312	18,962	26,274
2081-2085	19,635	9,374	29,009
2086-2090	27,927	4,101	32,028
2091-2095	3,320	44	3,364
Total	<u>\$ 226,780</u>	<u>\$ 225,348</u>	<u>\$ 452,128</u>

Software Subscriptions
Principal and Interest Requirements
Discretely Presented Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
2026	\$ 33,893	\$ 3,520	\$ 37,413
2027	24,160	2,528	26,688
2028	13,839	1,880	15,719
2029	10,385	1,212	11,597
2030	3,305	912	4,217
2031-2035	12,779	3,259	16,038
2036-2040	9,041	1,055	10,096
Total	<u>\$ 107,402</u>	<u>\$ 14,366</u>	<u>\$ 121,768</u>

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. Changes in Long-term Debt and Other Long-term Liabilities

Changes in long-term debt and other long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025 are presented in the following table.

Changes for Utah Transit Authority and PEHP (major discretely presented component units) are included for the year ended December 31, 2024. As referenced below, certain long-term debt and other long-term liabilities are discussed in other notes to the Financial Statements.

Long-term Debt and Other Long-term Liabilities
(expressed in thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Long-term Debt:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,375,010	\$ —	\$ (348,710)	\$ 1,026,300	\$ 236,840
General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement	94,500	—	(18,100)	76,400	18,500
State Building Ownership Authority (SBOA) Lease Revenue Bonds	137,300	57,778	(72,249)	122,829	14,310
Net Unamortized Premiums	84,447	4,698	(26,384)	62,761	20,882
Notes Payable	12,291	—	(3,742)	8,549	2,763
Other Long-term Liabilities:					
Leases (Note 9)	190,456	20,750	(18,392)	192,814	18,436
Software Subscriptions (Note 9)	11,552	2,638	(3,496)	10,694	4,543
Compensated Absences (Note 1) ^{3,4}	449,261	46,957	—	496,218	182,622
Claims Liability ²	74,387	74,165	(32,680)	115,872	42,117
Pollution Remediation Obligation ²	4,412	17,706	(996)	21,122	4,929
Settlement Obligations ²	554	—	(378)	176	95
Net Pension Liability (Note 17) ¹	665,414	116,221	—	781,635	—
Total Governmental Long-term Debt and Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,099,584</u>	<u>\$ 340,913</u>	<u>\$ (525,127)</u>	<u>\$ 2,915,370</u>	<u>\$ 546,037</u>
Business-type Activities					
Long-term Debt:					
State Building Ownership Authority Lease Revenue Bonds	\$ 100,290	\$ 39,377	\$ (33,206)	\$ 106,461	\$ 8,070
Net Unamortized Premiums/(Discounts)	7,708	3,804	(2,214)	9,298	1,590
Other Long-term Liabilities:					
Leases (Note 9)	27,604	2,219	(1,346)	28,477	1,286
Software Subscriptions (Note 9)	1,070	—	(236)	834	243
Compensated Absences (Note 1) ^{3,4}	3,975	162	—	4,137	1,056
Claims and Uninsured Liabilities	226,754	333,189	(348,162)	211,781	48,575
Net Pension Liability (Note 17) ¹	11,881	2,030	—	13,911	—
Arbitrage Liability (Note 1)	1,501	916	—	2,417	—
Total Business-type Long-term Debt and Liabilities	<u>\$ 380,783</u>	<u>\$ 381,697</u>	<u>\$ (385,164)</u>	<u>\$ 377,316</u>	<u>\$ 60,820</u>
Discretely Presented Component Units					
Long-term Debt:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,663,385	\$ 1,024,473	\$ (776,841)	\$ 5,911,017	\$ 198,571
Net Unamortized Premiums/(Discounts)	76,887	78,134	(11,006)	144,015	11,040
Notes/Loans/Annuities Payable	329,952	89,371	(45,467)	373,856	38,684
Other Long-term Liabilities:					
Leases (Note 9)	227,507	24,351	(25,078)	226,780	16,811
Software Subscriptions (Note 9)	84,027	43,747	(20,372)	107,402	33,893
Claims Liability (Note 19)	383,890	1,946,296	(1,935,944)	394,242	315,078
Leave/Termination Benefits (Note 1) ⁴	301,883	226,169	(190,358)	337,694	194,134
Net Pension Liability (Note 17)	193,939	—	(12,579)	181,360	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Long-term Debt and Liabilities	<u>\$ 7,261,470</u>	<u>\$ 3,432,541</u>	<u>\$ (3,017,645)</u>	<u>\$ 7,676,366</u>	<u>\$ 808,211</u>

¹ The Net Pension Liability and Net Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Liability of governmental activities are liquidated in the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, or Transportation Fund according to the applicable employing state agency. The changes in these liabilities are either netted as additions or reductions for this schedule since that information is not readily available for inclusion. See [Note 17](#) and [Note 18](#) for further information.

² Claims Liability of governmental activities are liquidated in the Risk Management Internal Service Fund, except for claims related to Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), which are liquidated in the Transportation Fund, see [Note 16](#) for additional information. Settlement Obligations of governmental activities are liquidated in the Crime Victim Reparation Fund (nonmajor governmental fund). The Pollution Remediation Obligations of the governmental activities are liquidated in the Environmental Reclamation Fund (nonmajor governmental fund).

³ The change in Compensated Absences Liability is presented as a net change.

⁴ Beginning balances increased due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. See [Note 2](#) for more information.

B. General Obligation Bonds

The State issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for acquisition, construction, and renovation of major capital facilities and for highway construction. In addition, general obligation bonds have been issued to refund general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and other financed purchases. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the State. Debt service requirements are provided by legislative appropriation from the State's general tax revenues. As of June

30, 2025, the State had \$122.777 million of unissued general obligation highway bond authorizations and \$266.640 million of unissued general obligation rail and transit bond authorizations remaining.

During fiscal year 2025, no general obligation or general obligation refunding bonds were issued. General obligation bonds payable information is presented below.

General Obligation Bonds Payable
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Bond Issue	Date Issued	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Balance June 30, 2025
2010B Highway Issue	09/30/10	2019 – 2025	3.19 % – 3.54 %	\$ 621,980	\$ 76,415
2017 Highway/Prison Issue	07/10/17	2018 – 2032	3.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 142,070	62,655
2017 Refunding Issue	12/15/17	2018 – 2028	2.21 %	\$ 118,700	76,400
2018 Highway/Prison Issue	02/28/18	2018 – 2032	3.13 % – 5.00 %	\$ 343,155	180,810
2019 Highway Issue	01/15/19	2019 – 2033	5.00 %	\$ 127,715	87,310
2020 Highway Issue	02/11/20	2020 – 2034	3.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 448,430	351,030
2020B Highway/Prison Issue	05/14/20	2020 – 2034	3.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 447,315	268,080
Total General Obligation Bonds Outstanding					1,102,700
Plus Unamortized Bond Premium					59,547
Total General Obligation Bonds Payable					<u>\$ 1,162,247</u>

General Obligation Bond Issues
Debt Service Requirements to Maturity
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal						
	2010B Highway Bonds	2017 Highway/Prison Bonds	2017 Refunding - Direct Placement	2018 Highway/Prison Bonds	2019 Highway Bonds	2020 Highway Bonds	2020B Highway/Prison Bonds
2026	\$ 76,415	\$ 14,425	\$ 18,500	\$ 28,030	\$ 7,875	\$ 59,185	\$ 50,910
2027	—	15,175	18,900	29,480	8,280	60,345	53,590
2028	—	15,930	19,300	18,280	8,705	24,275	69,165
2029	—	3,200	19,700	19,215	9,150	25,525	18,015
2030	—	3,300	—	20,200	9,620	26,825	11,700
2031-2035	—	10,625	—	65,605	43,680	154,875	64,700
Total	<u>\$ 76,415</u>	<u>\$ 62,655</u>	<u>\$ 76,400</u>	<u>\$ 180,810</u>	<u>\$ 87,310</u>	<u>\$ 351,030</u>	<u>\$ 268,080</u>

Fiscal Year	Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
2026	\$ 255,340	\$ 36,785	\$ 292,125
2027	185,770	28,025	213,795
2028	155,655	20,782	176,437
2029	94,805	16,656	111,461
2030	71,645	13,140	84,785
2031-2035	339,485	21,361	360,846
Total	<u>\$ 1,102,700</u>	<u>\$ 136,749</u>	<u>\$ 1,239,449</u>

C. Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds payable consist of those issued by the Utah State Building Ownership Authority and various colleges and universities. These bonds are not considered general obligations of the State.

Governmental Activities

The Utah State Building Ownership Authority (SBOA) has issued bonds for the purchase and construction of facilities to be leased to state agencies and other organizations. The bonds are secured by the facilities, and repayment is made from lease income

appropriated by the Legislature and is not considered pledged revenue of the State. The outstanding bonds payable at June 30, 2025, are reported as a long-term liability of the governmental activities, except for \$115.759 million, which is reported in the Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund (major enterprise fund). This portion is reported as liabilities of the business-type activities on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Discretely Presented Component Units

University of Utah, Utah State University, and other higher education institutions presented as discretely presented component units issued revenue bonds for various capital purposes including student housing, special events centers, student union centers, and hospital and research facilities. The bonds are secured by pledged student building fees and other income of certain college activities.

Utah Transit Authority issued revenue bonds to partially finance the purchase and construction of various capital assets, and to refund other outstanding bond issues. The bonds are secured by a pledge of sales tax revenues and other revenues of the Authority.

The Military Installation Development Authority (MIDA) and the Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA), both nonmajor discretely presented component units, established Public Infrastructure Districts (PIDs)—legally separate entities reported as component

units of the Authorities—to support infrastructure construction and related development within their authorized project areas. These PIDs have issued revenue bonds that are special, limited obligations payable solely from revenues pledged under the respective bond indentures. The pledged revenues consist of project-generated revenue streams, which typically include tax increment, resort-related taxes, service or participation payments, fees, lease revenues, or other revenues derived from activity within the related project area.

In fiscal year 2025, the Military Installation Development Authority (MIDA) (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) issued \$95.590 million in Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) that were issued at a deep discount, pay no current interest but accrete or compound in value from the date of issuance to the date of maturity. CAB's are presented at their maturity value less the unaccrued appreciation. Unaccrued appreciation represents the difference between the maturity value of the debt and their par (face) value. The unaccrued appreciation is accreted as interest over the life of the CABs.

Information on pledged revenues for discretely presented component units for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, is presented below.

Pledged Revenue — Discretely Presented Component Units

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units
Type of Revenue Pledged ¹	A, B, & C	A & B	D	A, E
Amount of Pledged Revenue	\$3,149,127	\$536,946	\$2,812,481	\$2,665,742
Term of Commitment	Thru 2053	Thru 2056	Thru 2044	Thru 2057
Percent of Revenue Pledged	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	40% – 100%
Current Year Pledged Revenue	\$589,317	\$140,916	\$424,157	\$44,339
Current Year Principal and Interest Paid	\$178,115	\$22,964	\$712,166	\$29,184

¹ Type of Revenue Pledged:

- A. Student and housing fees, auxiliary net revenues from bookstores, parking, stadium and event centers, and other campus generated charges and fees.
- B. Research net revenue generated from the recovery of allocated facilities and administrative rates to grants and contracts.
- C. Hospital and clinic net revenues from providing various health and psychiatric services to the community.
- D. Sales tax revenues and other transit revenues.
- E. Allocated property tax revenues levied upon taxable property in the project area.

(Notes continue on next page.)

**Revenue Bonds Payable — Primary Government
Governmental Activities**
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Bond Issue	Date Issued	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Balance June 30, 2025
SBOA Lease Revenue Bonds:					
Series 2012A	11/20/12	2017 – 2027	1.50 % – 5.00 %	\$ 11,755	\$ 1,700
Series 2016	04/05/16	2016 – 2038	2.25 % – 5.00 %	\$ 93,625	68,075
Series 2018	02/21/18	2020 – 2039	3.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 2,920	2,290
Series 2024	09/17/24	2025 – 2031	5.00 %	\$ 57,778	50,764
Total Lease Revenue Bonds Outstanding					122,829
Less Unamortized Bond Discount					3,214
Total Lease Revenue Bonds Payable					<u>\$ 126,043</u>

Business-type Activities
(dollars expressed in thousands)

SBOA Lease Revenue Bonds:					
Series 2012A	11/20/12	2017 – 2027	1.50 % – 5.00 %	\$ 3,855	\$ 5
Series 2016	04/05/16	2016 – 2038	2.25 % – 5.00 %	\$ 4,525	3,100
Series 2018	02/21/18	2020 – 2039	3.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 15,545	12,190
Series 2020	02/27/20	2021 – 2039	2.00 % – 5.00 %	\$ 18,865	15,340
Series 2022	06/22/22	2022 – 2042	5.00 %	\$ 42,675	41,270
Series 2024	09/17/24	2025 – 2044	5.00 %	\$ 39,377	34,556
Total Lease Revenue Bonds Outstanding					106,461
Plus Unamortized Bond Premium					9,299
Total Lease Revenue Bonds Payable					<u>\$ 115,760</u>
Total Revenue/Lease Revenue Bonds Payable					<u>\$ 241,803</u>

(Notes continue on next page.)



**Revenue Bond Issues — Primary Government
Debt Service Requirements to Maturity
For Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(expressed in thousands)**

Fiscal Year	Principal						Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
	2012A Utah SBOA Bonds	2016 Utah SBOA Bonds	2018 Utah SBOA Bonds	2020 Utah SBOA Bonds	2022 Utah SBOA Bonds	2024 Utah SBOA Bonds			
2026	\$ 1,135	\$ 4,650	\$ 785	\$ 845	\$ 1,680	\$ 13,285	\$ 22,380	\$ 9,492	\$ 31,872
2027	570	4,750	825	890	1,760	14,515	23,310	8,523	31,833
2028	—	4,850	865	935	1,850	15,630	24,130	7,488	31,618
2029	—	5,000	905	985	1,940	15,195	24,025	6,391	30,416
2030	—	5,150	940	1,030	2,045	13,785	22,950	5,298	28,248
2031-2035	—	28,100	5,235	5,635	11,830	3,705	54,505	17,633	72,138
2036-2040	—	18,675	4,925	5,020	14,100	4,615	47,335	7,353	54,688
2041-2045	—	—	—	—	6,065	4,590	10,655	1,047	11,702
Total	<u>\$ 1,705</u>	<u>\$ 71,175</u>	<u>\$ 14,480</u>	<u>\$ 15,340</u>	<u>\$ 41,270</u>	<u>\$ 85,320</u>	<u>\$ 229,290</u>	<u>\$ 63,225</u>	<u>\$ 292,515</u>

**Revenue Bonds Payable — Discretely Presented Component Units
(dollars expressed in thousands)**

Bond Issue	Date Issued	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Balance June 30, 2025
University of Utah Revenue Bonds	1998 – 2024	2053	0.18% - 6.28%	\$ 2,330,705	\$ 2,193,532
Utah State University Revenue Bonds	2007 – 2023	2056	1.03% - 5.25%	\$ 435,533	360,615
Utah Transit Authority	2006 – 2024	2044	0.035% – 5.94%	\$ 3,597,446	1,974,157
Nonmajor Component Units Revenue Bonds	2012 – 2025	2028 – 2057	1.87% – 8.50%	\$ 1,455,424	1,404,904
Total Revenue Bonds Outstanding					5,933,208
Plus Unamortized Bond Premium					144,015
Less accreted interest					(22,193)
Total Revenue Bonds Payable					<u>\$ 6,055,030</u>

**Revenue Bond Issues — Discretely Presented Component Units
Debt Service Requirements to Maturity
For Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(expressed in thousands)**

Fiscal Year	Principal				Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units			
2026	\$ 106,814	\$ 12,644	\$ 62,051	\$ 17,064	\$ 198,573	\$ 235,681	\$ 434,254
2027	127,709	13,441	71,985	17,703	230,838	228,280	459,118
2028	131,619	14,075	79,315	19,088	244,097	220,250	464,347
2029	127,129	13,959	81,400	18,758	241,246	211,592	452,838
2030	120,559	14,294	89,880	19,429	244,162	209,166	453,328
2031-2035	553,270	75,587	500,001	142,694	1,271,552	922,173	2,193,725
2036-2040	552,304	65,120	642,070	205,595	1,465,089	649,112	2,114,201
2041-2045	303,332	67,975	447,455	275,560	1,094,322	348,896	1,443,218
2046-2050	104,419	52,240	—	377,685	534,344	190,828	725,172
2051-2055	66,377	27,360	—	304,098	397,835	57,224	455,059
2056-2060	—	3,920	—	7,230	11,150	652	11,802
Total	<u>\$ 2,193,532</u>	<u>\$ 360,615</u>	<u>\$ 1,974,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,404,904</u>	<u>\$ 5,933,208</u>	<u>\$ 3,273,854</u>	<u>\$ 9,207,062</u>

D. Conduit Debt Obligations

The Utah Charter School Finance Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) issued conduit debt obligations on behalf of various charter schools. The debt is the responsibility of the charter schools, and neither the State nor any political subdivision of the State is obligated in any manner for repayment of the debt. Accordingly, this debt has not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2025, is \$597.827 million in taxable and tax-exempt conduit debt.

E. Defeased Bonds and Bond Refunding

In prior years, the State defeased certain general obligation and revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds and other monies available for debt service in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the Statement of Net Position. At June 30, 2025, the total amount outstanding of defeased general obligation bonds was \$78.430 million. At June 30, 2025, there were no outstanding defeased lease revenue bonds.

On September 12, 2024, the Utah State Building Authority issued \$97.155 million of Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2024. Of the total par amount, \$15.145 million was issued for new-money purposes to finance the construction of two Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services (DABS) liquor stores. The remaining \$82.010 million was used to current refund the following outstanding lease revenue bonds: \$9.470 million (Series 2009C), \$57.690 million (Series 2009E), \$565 thousand (Series 2011), \$15.920 million (Series 2015). Because the refunding was a current refunding, all refunded bonds were redeemed immediately, and no refunded debt remained outstanding at June 30, 2025.

The refunding resulted in a \$4.325 million difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of refunded debt. This amount is reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position and is being amortized through fiscal year 2031 using the bonds-outstanding method, which approximates the effective-interest method. The refunding reduced the State's aggregate debt service payments by \$718 thousand over 6 years and resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of \$619 thousand.

Discretely Presented Component Units

In prior years, discretely presented component units defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds and various bond reserves in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the component unit column on the Statement of Net Position. At June 30, 2025, \$44.442 million of colleges and universities' bonds outstanding are considered defeased.

F. Pollution Remediation Obligations

Under the federal Superfund law, the State is responsible for sharing remediation costs at sites where the Environmental Protection Agency expends Superfund trust monies for cleanup. Currently there are five sites in various stages of cleanup, from initial assessment to cleanup activities. The pollution remediation liabilities associated with these sites were measured using the actual contract cost, where no changes in cost are expected, or the expected cash flow technique. Liability estimates are subject to change due to price increases or reductions, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations governing the remediation efforts. As of June 30, 2025, the liability for these sites is \$7.306 million. The timing of the remaining outlays is dependent on remediation progress and regulatory approvals but is expected to occur over multiple fiscal years. The State does not anticipate recovering reimbursements from the parties who caused the pollution.

In addition, the Division of Facilities Construction and Management (DFCM) is remediating buried asbestos on state-owned land at the former prison site in Draper. At this stage, the impact to the environment is negligible, as the asbestos already remediated is contained in approved storage bags. Licensed environmental contractors and consultants are working with DFCM to continue assessing and addressing impacts related to the remaining materials. Approximately 12 acres of land are yet to be remediated, with an estimated additional financial impact of \$13.816 million. These outlays are expected to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2027.

The total estimated pollution remediation liability as of June 30, 2025, is \$21.122 million.

G. Notes Payable / Annuities Payable

Primary Government

Notes payable for governmental activities consists of direct financing lease-purchase arrangements for the Spanish Fork Courthouse and the Mormon Meteor, a Utah historic artifact. The Spanish Fork Courthouse note contains a 2.85 percent interest rate. On the governmental fund financial statements, both the principal and interest portions of notes payable are recorded as expenditures of the applicable government function. Payments on notes payable were \$3.742 million in principal and \$56 thousand interest for fiscal year 2025. Payment information on notes payable is presented as follows:

Notes Payable Debt Service Requirements to Maturity			
Primary Government			
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30			
(expressed in thousands)			
Spanish Fork Courthouse			
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Amount Required
2026	763	34	797
2027	786	12	798
Totals	\$ 1,549	\$ 46	\$ 1,595
Mormon Meteor			
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total Amount Required
2026	2,000	—	2,000
2027	2,000	—	2,000
2028	3,000	—	3,000
Totals	\$ 7,000	\$ 0	\$ 7,000

Discretely Presented Component Units

The notes payable/annuities payable include \$4.083 million in life annuity contracts. The notes payable balance consists of notes issued by discretely presented component units for the purchase of buildings and equipment. The notes bear various and they are secured by the related assets. The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) (major discretely presented component unit) entered into an interlocal agreement with Utah County that requires UTA to reimburse Utah County for all bond costs (i.e., principal, interest, and cost of issuance) prior to December 31, 2028 related to Utah County's \$65 million 2016 Subordinated Transportation Sales Tax Revenue Bond that was issued for the construction of the Utah Valley Express bus route.

The Point of the Mountain Land Authority and the Military Installation Development Authority (both nonmajor discretely presented component units), have outstanding loans payable to the State of Utah for infrastructure projects totalling \$75 million and \$16.229 million, respectively. Repayment is limited to the pledged revenues available each year. Insufficient pledged revenues in any period do not constitute a default; any unpaid principal continues to accrue interest until paid. The loans may be prepaid at any time without penalty.

Payment information on notes, loans, and annuities payable is presented on the following page.

**Notes/Loans/Annuities Payable Debt Service Requirements to Maturity
Discretely Presented Component Units**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30

(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal				Total Principal Required	Total Interest Required	Total Amount Required
	University of Utah	Utah State University	Utah Transit Authority	Nonmajor Component Units			
2026.....	\$ 19,162	\$ 526	\$ 14,943	\$ 4,052	\$ 38,684	\$ 11,175	\$ 49,859
2027.....	17,761	376	15,381	5,819	39,336	10,076	49,412
2028.....	19,518	339	15,101	4,323	39,282	8,502	47,784
2029.....	17,996	52	14,540	5,185	37,773	9,258	47,031
2030.....	13,264	—	57,032	5,487	75,782	9,787	85,569
2031-2035.....	815	—	38,697	24,318	63,831	19,091	82,922
2036-2040.....	292	—	10,969	10,433	21,694	10,239	31,933
2041-2045.....	38	—	—	9,390	9,428	8,092	17,520
2046-2050.....	20	—	—	10,885	10,905	6,591	17,496
2051-2055.....	20	—	—	12,619	12,639	4,833	17,472
2056-2060.....	—	—	—	14,629	14,629	2,823	17,452
2061-2065.....	—	—	—	9,873	9,873	598	10,471
Total.....	<u>\$ 88,886</u>	<u>\$ 1,293</u>	<u>\$ 166,663</u>	<u>\$ 117,013</u>	<u>\$ 373,856</u>	<u>\$ 101,065</u>	<u>\$ 474,921</u>

NOTE 11. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources reported on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2025, consisted of the following:

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources
(expressed in thousands)

	Primary Government		Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
Deferred Outflows:			
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	\$ 3,971	\$ 666	\$ 106,299
Relating to Pensions.....	544,501	11,027	144,766
Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits.....	4,919	101	39
Related to Excess Consideration.....	—	—	17,848
Total Deferred Outflows.....	<u>\$ 553,391</u>	<u>\$ 11,794</u>	<u>\$ 268,952</u>
Deferred Inflows:			
Deferred Revenue	\$ 11,480	\$ —	\$ —
Relating to Beneficial Interests.....	—	—	20,965
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt.....	—	—	27,152
Relating to Pensions.....	2,370	42	1,289
Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits.....	18,628	405	158
Relating to Leases.....	—	—	151,621
Total Deferred Inflows.....	<u>\$ 32,478</u>	<u>\$ 447</u>	<u>\$ 201,185</u>

Of the \$553.391 million deferred outflows of resources reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position, \$544.501 million represent deferred outflows relating to pensions, of which \$47.860 million are reported in the Internal Service Funds; and \$4.919 million represent deferred outflows relating to other postemployment, of which \$390 thousand are reported in the Internal Service Funds. The remaining \$3.971 million represent deferred amount on refundings of bonded debt.

Of the \$32.478 million deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental activities column on the government-wide Statement of Net Position, \$2.370 million represent deferred

inflows relating to pensions, of which \$102 thousand are reported in the Internal Service Funds; and \$18.628 million represent deferred inflows relating to other postemployment, of which \$1.556 million are reported in the Internal Service Funds. The remaining \$11.480 million in deferred revenue represent imposed fees received before the period when those resources are permitted to be used or are unavailable.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and discretely presented component units are reported in detail in their respective fund statements.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, governmental fund financial statements reported deferred inflows of resources of \$754.461 million in unavailable revenue. This was comprised of \$435.839 million from various taxes and \$318.622 million from other sources.

The deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions for governmental activities of \$544.501 million and for business-type activities of \$11.027 million differ from the deferred outflows of resources for the primary government of \$565.906 million as reported in [Note 17](#) due to the following: Utah Navajo Trust (private purpose trust fund) of \$241 thousand, Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) of \$9.396 million, Point of the Mountain Development Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) of \$111 thousand, and Utah Inland Port Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) of \$240 thousand are excluded from presentation in the governmental and business-type activities reported above, but are included in the deferred outflows of resources reported for the primary government.

The deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions for governmental activities of \$2.370 million and for business-type activities of \$42 thousand differ from the deferred inflows of resources for the primary government of \$2.439 million in [Note 17](#) due to the following: Utah Navajo Trust (private purpose

trust fund) of \$1 thousand and Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) of \$25 thousand is excluded from presentation in the governmental and business-type activities reported above, but are included in the deferred inflows of resources reported for the primary government.

These differences are due to the way in which Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) combine and report the State's retirement plans for [Note 17](#), which is different than how the State reports the deferred outflows and inflows of resources by fund type in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The University of Utah Health Insurance Plans (UUHIP), a discretely presented component unit of the University of Utah (major discretely presented component unit), reports a deferred inflow of resources for consideration received in excess of the net position of operations acquired in a prior year. This excess is being recognized as revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period in which the related services are provided. The unamortized balance of this deferred inflow is \$17.848 million as of June 30, 2025.

NOTE 12. GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES, BUDGET STABILIZATION ACCOUNTS, AND NET POSITION RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION

A. Governmental Fund Balances – Restricted, Committed and Assigned

The State's fund balances represent: (1) **Restricted Purposes**, which include balances that are legally restricted for specific purposes due to constraints that are imposed by law through constitutional provisions or are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other

governments; (2) **Committed Purposes**, which include balances that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Legislature; (3) **Assigned Purposes**, which include balances that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. A summary of the nature and purpose of these reserves by fund type at June 30, 2025, follows:

Governmental Fund Balances (expressed in thousands)

	Restricted Purposes	Committed Purposes	Assigned Purposes
General Fund:			
General Government:			
Legislature.....	\$ —	\$ 26,366	\$ —
Elected Officials.....	81,861	12,008	—
Governor's Office.....	6,843	85,538	—
Government Operations.....	51,606	139,043	—
Revenue Assessments and Collections.....	—	23,714	—
Corrections.....	—	19,155	—
Public Safety.....	6,156	75,973	—
Courts.....	—	19,053	—
Health and Human Services.....	24,466	88,116	—
Environmental Quality.....	—	21,349	—
Employment and Family Services.....	8,499	52,861	—
Natural Resources.....	406	982,067	—
Cultural and Community Engagement.....	—	17,868	—
Business, Labor, and Agriculture.....	178	208,263	—
Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Account.....	—	333,824	—
Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account.....	—	187,898	—
Industrial Assistance.....	—	27,965	—

Continues

Governmental Fund Balances
(expressed in thousands)

	Restricted Purposes	Committed Purposes	Assigned Purposes
<i>Continued</i>			
Tax Accruals and Other Liabilities	—	—	266,333
Fiscal Year 2026 Appropriations:			
Line Item Appropriations	—	—	113,002
Other Purposes	—	225,184	—
Total	<u>\$ 180,015</u>	<u>\$ 2,546,245</u>	<u>\$ 379,335</u>
Income Tax Fund:			
Minimum School Program	\$ 114,397	\$ —	\$ —
State Office of Education	399,464	21,128	—
School Building Program	43,058	—	—
School Land Trust Program	128,979	—	—
Income Tax Budget Reserve Account	904,035	—	—
Tax Accruals and Other Purposes ¹	414,431	—	—
Fiscal Year 2026 Appropriations:			
Line Item Appropriations	243,167	—	—
Available for Appropriation	248,148	—	—
Other Purposes	37,105	1,888	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,532,784</u>	<u>\$ 23,016</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Transportation Fund:			
Transportation – Construction and Maintenance	\$ 467,788	\$ 206,704	\$ —
Public Safety	84,107	—	—
Corridor Preservation	47,637	28,346	—
Aeronautical Programs	25,000	—	—
Tax Accruals and Other Purposes ¹	70,836	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 695,368</u>	<u>\$ 235,050</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Transportation Investment Fund:			
Transportation Investment Capacity Projects	\$ —	\$ 4,779,150	\$ —
Other Purposes	—	451,642	—
Total	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 5,230,792</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Permanent Fund - Trust Lands:			
Public Education System ¹	\$ 1,514,400	\$ —	\$ —
Higher Education and Other Purposes	88,274	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,602,674</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:			
Capital Projects	\$ 1,982	\$ —	\$ 1,063,639
Debt Service	—	—	157,916
State Endowment Fund	—	506,706	—
Environmental Reclamation	38,522	3,997	—
Higher Education Student Success Endowment	333,571	—	—
Rural Development	—	35,644	—
Utah Capitol Investment Corp	—	34,619	—
Medicaid Expansion	—	341,037	27
Other Purposes	56,103	177,672	—
Total	<u>\$ 430,178</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,221,582</u>

¹ Resources restricted through constitutional provisions.

B. Stabilization Accounts

In accordance with Sections 63J-1-312 and 313 of the *Utah Code*, the State maintains the General Fund Budget Reserve Account (the “Rainy Day Fund”) in the General Fund and an Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account (the “Income Tax Reserve”) in the Income Tax Fund. These stabilization balances can generally only

be used for specific purposes detailed in Section 63J-1-312 and 313 of the *Utah Code*, upon appropriation by the Legislature. State law requires 25 percent of any revenue surplus in the General Fund to be deposited in the Rainy Day Fund after any required Medicaid growth savings transfer is made (see Medicaid Budget Sustainability Account discussion below) and 25 percent of any revenue surplus in the Income Tax Fund to be deposited in

the Income Tax Reserve, in each case up to a statutory limit. State law limits the totals of the Rainy Day Fund and Income Tax Reserve to 9 and 11 percent of appropriations from the General Fund and Income Tax Fund, respectively, for the fiscal year in which the surplus occurred.

The Rainy Day Fund and Income Tax Reserve are available only under specific circumstances detailed in the *Utah Code*. Historically, resources from the Rainy Day Fund or Income Tax Reserve have only been expended during recessionary periods to cover overall budget shortfalls after the Legislature has exhausted other budgetary measures. In two instances, resources from the Rainy Day Fund were also appropriated for state settlement agreements.

Section 63J-1-217 of the *Utah Code* requires the State to maintain a balanced budget. If a budget shortfall is expected, the Governor is required to direct state agencies to reduce commitments and expenditures by an amount proportionate to any revenue shortfall until the Legislature is able to take action to rectify the shortfall. The Legislature utilizes funding reallocations, spending cuts, and reserve funds to address a shortfall. If these measures do not rectify the shortfall, the Legislature may use the stabilization funds in extreme cases. Over the past 21 years, the Rainy Day Fund has been used three times, once for a budget shortfall and twice to pay state settlement agreements. Over the same period of time, the Income Tax Reserve has been used twice for budget shortfalls.

The Rainy Day Fund and the Income Tax Reserve ended the year with balances of \$333.824 million and \$904.035 million, respectively. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Rainy Day Fund received \$3.540 million as a result of a revenue surplus. The Income Tax Reserve Fund received \$45.797 million as a result of a revenue surplus.

In accordance with Section 63J-1-315 of the *Utah Code*, the State maintains the Medicaid Growth Reduction and Budget Stabilization Restricted Account ("Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account"). The account can only be used for specific purposes detailed in Section 63J-1-315 of the *Utah Code*, upon appropriation by the Legislature. The Legislature may appropriate money from the account only if Medicaid program expenditures are estimated to be 108 percent or more of Medicaid program expenditures for the previous year. This is not expected to occur routinely, as the state has implemented reforms in the Medicaid Program to bring Medicaid growth more in line with overall state revenue growth. From the fund's inception, no appropriations have been made from the fund. The account is funded in a fiscal year when there are savings in the Medicaid Program and a General Fund revenue surplus. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, there was no transfer into the Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account because there was no revenue surplus, as defined by law. The account ended the year with a balance of \$187.898 million.

In accordance with Section 53-2a-603 of the *Utah Code*, the State also maintains the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account within the General Fund. The Legislature may appropriate money from the account only to fund costs associated with disaster response, recovery, and mitigation following a state-declared disaster or emergency, or to match federal disaster relief funds. The account is funded in accordance with Section 63J-1-314 of the *Utah Code*, and money appropriated to the account by the Legislature. After calculating the General Fund revenue surplus, and after required deposits to other reserve accounts (such as the General Fund

Budget Reserve Account, Wildland Fire Accounts, and the Medicaid Budget Stabilization Account) have been made, 25 percent of the remaining surplus is transferred to the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account. This transfer continues until the account reaches a statutory cap equal to 6 percent of the total General Fund appropriations for the current fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, \$3.150 million was transferred into the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account as a result of a revenue surplus. The account ended the year with a balance of \$68.109 million.

C. Minimum Fund Balance Policies

Statutorily, the State established a minimum fund balance policy for two funds, the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account and the Local Government Emergency Response Loan Fund. In accordance with Section 53-2a-603 of the *Utah Code*, under certain circumstances, the Disaster Recovery Restricted Account may be used to provide short-term loans to a member state of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Loans may be issued from the account as long as the fund maintains a minimum fund balance of \$5 million. Section 53-2a-607 of the *Utah Code*, requires the Local Government Emergency Response Loan Fund to provide short-term, low-interest loans to local government entities. The amount loaned may not be more than 50 percent of the total fund balance available, or an amount that will leave the fund balance at less than \$10 million.

D. Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation

The State's net position restricted by enabling legislation represents resources which a party external to a government—such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary—can compel the government to use only for the purpose specified by the legislation. The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports \$10.823 billion of restricted net position, of which \$373.321 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 13. DEFICIT NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

Funds reporting a deficit total net position at June 30, 2025, are (expressed in thousands):

Internal Service Funds:

Property Management Fund.....	\$	(7,521)
Attorney General Legal Services.....	\$	(3,545)

The Property Management Fund is used to manage and maintain state-owned properties. The deficit balance is primarily attributable to rising operating and maintenance costs, which outpaced the revenue generated by the fund. The rates charged to state agencies for property management services were set below the actual cost of providing these services, leading to an under-recovery of expenses. As a result, the fund did not generate enough revenue to fully recover costs. The Property Management Fund also reported a \$7.964 million deficit in the unrestricted portion of its net position at June 30, 2025.

The Attorney General Legal Services Fund reported a deficit total net position, which is primarily due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, and the recognition of its proportionate share of pension obligations under GASB's pension standards. GASB 101 requires recognition of liabilities for unused leave benefits as they are earned and are probable of being paid, rather than when the benefits are taken. Because Internal Service Funds record sick leave costs only as

leave is used, their billing rates do not include amounts to recover these future obligations. Moreover, although the standard requires recognition of the liability, accrued sick leave has no cash value upon employee termination and is only used when employees take leave while employed. In addition, the fund's share of the statewide net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows further reduces its net position. Although these liabilities are reported in the fund for accounting purposes, actual pension benefits are paid from separate fiduciary trust funds. The fund's responsibility is limited to making annual employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. The Attorney General Legal Services Fund also reported a \$5.202 million deficit in the unrestricted portion of its net position at June 30, 2025.

Other than noted above, funds reporting a deficit position in the unrestricted portion of their net position at June 30, 2025, are (expressed in thousands):

Internal Service Funds:

Technology Services	\$	(6,785)
Fleet Operations	\$	(33,983)

The Technology Services Fund deficit is primarily the result of implementing GASB 101, which increased compensated absence liabilities without corresponding recovery in billing rates. Similar to the Attorney General Legal Services Fund, the accrued sick leave recognized under GASB 101 has no cash value upon employee termination and will only be used as employees take leave while employed, creating a timing difference rather than a funding shortfall.

The Fleet Operations Fund deficit is mainly due to the significant investment in capital assets required for these operations, which are recovered over time through depreciation charges included in the fund's rates.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The Military Installation Development Authority (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) reported a deficit position of \$320.933 million, as well as a deficit in the unrestricted portion of their net position at June 30, 2025, of \$443.621 million, primarily due to its financing structure. MIDA issues bonds to fund infrastructure within its project areas, but the related improvements are typically transferred to counties, municipalities, or public infrastructure districts and therefore are not capitalized as MIDA assets. As a result, the Authority reports the debt without corresponding capital assets, creating a negative net position that will be reduced over time as dedicated property-tax and assessment revenues are used to repay the outstanding obligations.

Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) reported a deficit position in the unrestricted portion of their net position totalling \$5.948 million primarily due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, and the recognition of its proportionate share of pension obligations under GASB's pension standards. GASB 101 requires liabilities for unused leave benefits to be recognized as they are earned and are probable of being paid, rather than when taken. Although these liabilities are recorded for accounting purposes, accrued sick leave has no cash value upon termination and is used only when employees take leave while employed. The recognition of these noncash obligations reduces net position without affecting available financial resources. In addition, the Schools' share of the statewide net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows further decreases net position. Actual pension benefits are paid from fiduciary trust funds administered by the URS, and the Schools' responsibility is limited to annual employer contributions at actuarially determined rates.

(Notes continue on next page.)



NOTE 14. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Transfers between funds occur when one fund collects revenue and transfers the assets to another fund for expenditure or when one fund provides working capital to another fund. All transfers must be legally authorized by the Legislature through statute or an *Appropriation Act*. Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Transferred From	Transferred To					
	Governmental Funds					
	General Fund	Income Tax Fund	Transportation Fund	Transportation Investment Fund	Trust Lands Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
General Fund	\$ —	\$ 16,364	\$ 33,239	\$ 1,175,660	\$ 17	\$ 282,646
Income Tax Fund	2,227,825	—	—	—	—	346,840
Transportation Fund	64,698	—	—	81,489	—	7,478
Transportation Investment Fund	—	—	27,071	—	—	334,185
Trust Lands Fund	—	111,314	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	421,331	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployment Compensation Fund	476	—	—	—	—	—
Water Loan Programs	9,463	—	—	—	—	—
Community Impact Loan Fund	2,016	—	—	—	—	—
Employers' Reinsurance Fund	95	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	105,364	1,750	—	—	—	1,018
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	6,981	—	—	—	—	—
Internal Service Funds	2,950	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,841,199</u>	<u>\$ 129,428</u>	<u>\$ 60,310</u>	<u>\$ 1,257,149</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 972,167</u>

Transferred From	Transferred To					
	Enterprise Funds					
	Water Loan Programs	Employers' Reinsurance Fund	Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total
General Fund	\$ 52,800	\$ 506	\$ —	\$ 24,158	\$ 23,630	\$ 1,609,020
Income Tax Fund	—	—	—	260	101,161	\$ 2,676,086
Transportation Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 153,665
Transportation Investment Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 361,256
Trust Lands Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 111,314
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	—	—	—	— *	\$ 421,331
Unemployment Compensation Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 476
Water Loan Programs	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 9,463
Community Impact Loan Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 2,016
Employers' Reinsurance Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 95
Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 108,132
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 6,981
Internal Service Funds	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 2,950
Total	<u>\$ 52,800</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 24,418</u>	<u>\$ 124,791</u>	<u>\$ 5,462,785</u>

* The Nonmajor Governmental Funds Transfers From total above will not agree to the Nonmajor Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Transfers Out line total due to the timing of entity reporting year-end differences between the State and the Utah Capital Investment Corporation (blended component unit). See discussion below for further information.

Transfers from major governmental funds to nonmajor governmental funds are primarily for debt service expenditures and capital facility construction. Transfers from the General Fund to the Transportation Investment Fund (major capital projects fund) are to finance various infrastructure transportation and transit-related projects. Transfers from Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund (major enterprise fund) to the General Fund are liquor profits required by statute to be deposited in the General Fund. Transfers of Trust Lands Fund (permanent fund) investment earnings are required by State constitution and statute to be deposited in the Income Tax Fund (major governmental fund). All other transfers are made to finance various programs authorized by the Legislature.

Utah Capital Investment Corporation (UCIC) (blended component unit) (nonmajor governmental funds) has a December 31 fiscal year-end. Certain transfers may not align with

the State's reporting fiscal year-end of June 30. During UCIC's fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, UCIC reported a transfer of \$3.500 million to the State's General Fund. In addition, during the State's fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the General Fund recorded \$10.000 million in transfers in from UCIC. Because of the different fiscal year-ends, only \$3.500 million of this amount appears in UCIC's December 31, 2024 financial statements, with the remainder expected to be reported in UCIC's December 31, 2025 financial statements. Consequently, the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 present a General Fund inflow of \$6.500 million without a corresponding UCIC outflow. These differences are timing matters only and do not affect the overall financial position of the State.

For fiscal year 2025, the Legislature authorized transfers of \$2.950 million from Internal Service Funds to the General Fund to subsidize general fund revenues. In addition, the Legislature

authorized payments of \$1.826 billion to discretely presented component units. Payments to discretely presented component units are reported as expenditures in both the General Fund governmental fund statements and the governmental activities column of the Statement of Activities. They are also reported as revenues in the discretely presented component units column of the Statement of Activities.

NOTE 15. TAX ABATEMENTS

The State provides tax abatements through a number of programs administered by the Utah Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity (GOEO). The abatements are offered in exchange for specific actions that are intended to benefit the State or its citizens. Programs offering post-performance tax abatements of corporate and individual tax revenues that would otherwise fund education include the Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF) program, the Motion Picture Incentive Program (MPIP), and the Utah Rural Jobs (URJ) program. The New Convention Facility Development Incentives (NCFDI) program offers tax abatement of sales tax revenues that would otherwise fund government services.

Economic Development Tax Increment Financing (EDTIF). The EDTIF program provides incentives in the form of a refundable tax credit to accelerate business growth, job creation, and to encourage economic development within specific economic development zones. A business entity must enter into an incentive agreement with GOEO, which specifies performance milestones on a commercial project. According to Section 63N-2-1 of the *Utah Code*, for a business entity to be eligible to receive a tax credit, its new commercial project must: **(1)** be located and provide direct investment within the geographic boundaries of a development zone, or create a remote work opportunity; **(2)** include the creation of high-paying jobs in the State, significant capital investment in the State, or significant purchases from vendors, contractors, or service providers in the State; **(3)** generate new State revenues; and **(4)** the business entity has not claimed a High Cost Infrastructure Development Tax Credit under Section 79-6-603 for the same new commercial project, if the new commercial project is located within a county of the first or second class, and **(5)** meet the procedural eligibility requirements to qualify for a tax credit.

A business entity enters into a written agreement with GOEO that sets forth performance benchmarks, maximum tax credits that may be authorized, and various other requirements before beginning a new commercial project. Section 63N-2-104.3 of the *Utah Code* places limitations on the dollar amount of tax credit amounts based on the class of the county within whose boundaries the new commercial project is located and based on a percentage of new state revenues generated from the new commercial project during a year or period of years. The written agreement may be amended or terminated due to certain changes in the business entity's organization or size of retail operations that affect new state revenue (Section 63N-2-104.2 of the *Utah Code*).

After meeting requirements of the written agreement, the business entity must apply to GOEO for a tax credit certificate. GOEO reviews the results of the commercial project for compliance before a credit is issued.

Motion Picture Incentive Program (MPIP). The MPIP provides post-production tax credits to encourage television and movie producers and digital media companies to film in the State of Utah. This refundable tax credit provides financial incentives

to qualified, pre-approved participants in the film industry to develop a strong motion picture presence in the State and boost the State's economy. Section 63N-8-104 of the *Utah Code* allows motion picture companies and digital media companies to receive an incentive of up to 20 percent of the dollars the companies leave in the state with the ability to receive an additional 5 percent by meeting additional requirements. In accordance with Section 63N-8-103(3) of the *Utah Code*, GOEO may issue up to \$6.794 million in tax credit certificates each fiscal year plus a legislatively determined amount for rural productions. GOEO may carry over authorized, unissued tax credits to subsequent fiscal years.

New Convention Facility Development Incentives (NCFDI). The NCFDI program was created in order to spur the development of a co-located Utah hotel and convention space to attract larger conventions that will benefit the State by bringing in tax revenue and contributing to the economy. This tax abatement provides financial incentives to a qualified, pre-approved hotel owner or host local government. Section 63N-2-503 of the *Utah Code* allows an incentive up to the maximum of the amount of the state portion of the convention incentive for the calendar year and \$75 million in the aggregate for the eligibility period. The applicant must develop a qualified hotel, which is defined in section 63N-2-502 of the *Utah Code* as a full-service hotel development constructed in the state on or after July 1, 2014 that meets the following requirements: **(1)** the project requires a significant capital investment; **(2)** includes at least 85 square feet of convention, exhibit, and meeting space per guest room; and **(3)** is located within 1,000 feet of a convention center that contains at least 500,000 square feet of convention, exhibit, and meeting space. A qualified hotel owner or host local government must submit a written claim for a convention incentive that includes all required components described in 63N-2-505 of the *Utah Code*.

GOEO entered into an agreement with a qualified hotel owner during fiscal year 2019 to receive a post-performance tax credit to build a new Salt Palace Convention Center hotel in Salt Lake City. The hotel was completed in fiscal year 2023, and the hotel has begun to receive the incentive.

Utah Rural Jobs (URJ). The URJ program enables an eligible small business located in a rural county to expand and create high-paying jobs by providing flexible and affordable capital. This tax abatement provides financial incentives to a qualified claimant who makes a credit-eligible capital contribution to a rural investment company. Section 63N-4-304 of the *Utah Code* allows a tax credit equal to the claimant's total credit-eligible capital contribution. A tax credit certificate is issued in the taxable years that includes the fourth through seventh anniversaries of the closing dates in an amount equal to 25 percent of the total credit-eligible contribution.

According to Section 63N-4-303 of the *Utah Code*, a Rural Investment Company (RIC) must submit an application that includes affidavits stating the commitment to make credit-eligible capital contributions equal to at least 58 percent of the total investment authority sought by the applicant. Within 65 days of the application's approval, an RIC must collect the total amount of committed credit-eligible capital contributions stated in the application.

If credits are revoked under circumstances listed in 63N-4-305 of the *Utah Code*, the RIC must repay any tax credits that have been claimed.

In calendar year 2017, three RICs applied for and were given investment authority of \$42 million. The fourth disbursement of \$6.090 million tax credits was issued during fiscal year 2025. In calendar year 2022, four additional applicants were given investment authority of \$42 million. Tax credits cannot be claimed until the taxable year that includes the fourth anniversary of the closing date.

The gross dollar amounts, on an accrual basis, by which the State's revenues were reduced for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 are:

Tax Abatement Programs
(expressed in thousands)

Program	Amount of Taxes Abated
Economic Development Tax Increment	
Financing.....	\$ 19,720
Motion Picture Incentive Program.....	18,480
New Convention Facility Development	
Incentives program.....	5,906
Utah Rural Jobs.....	15,353
Total.....	<u>\$ 59,459</u>

The State has other enacted tax abatement programs where tax abatement agreements have not been entered into or the total tax abatement for these programs is less than 10 percent of the total taxes abated during the fiscal year. The State has no tax abatements that are entered into by other governments that reduce the State's tax revenues. In addition, the State has other various tax credit incentives that are not defined as tax abatements under generally accepted accounting principles and therefore are not described and included here. See [Note 16.C](#) for commitments related to the tax abatements.

NOTE 16. LITIGATION, CONTINGENCIES, AND COMMITMENTS

A. Litigation

1. The State is involved in various legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. The State is vigorously contesting all these matters, but as of this date it is not possible to determine the outcome of these proceedings. In the opinion of the Attorney General and management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the State's financial position.
2. In addition to the items discussed above, as of June 30, 2025, the State of Utah is contesting other legal actions totaling approximately \$7.500 million, plus attorneys' fees and interest, as well as other cases for which the amount of potential loss is not presently determinable. Certain portions of the amounts sought have been paid by the State or placed in escrow pending final resolution.
3. The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) is involved in several condemnation and right-of-way acquisition cases associated with state transportation projects. These cases include disputes over the valuation of properties acquired through eminent domain. Based on current evaluations, a liability of \$19.589 million has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements to reflect estimated amounts for ongoing legal matters.

Discretely Presented Component Units

4. As of June 30, 2025, the State's component units are contesting legal actions totaling approximately \$11.248 million, plus attorneys' fees and interest, in addition to other matters for which the amount of potential loss cannot be reasonably estimated.

B. Contingencies

1. The State receives a significant amount of funding from the federal government. Funds flowing from the federal government to the State are subject to changes to federal laws and appropriations. Based on the financial position of the federal government, it is reasonably possible that events will occur in the near term that will significantly affect the flow of federal funds to the State. The State is taking action to identify and address the impact a significant reduction of federal funds will have on the programs and operations of the State, including requiring contingency plans from state agencies.
2. Financial and compliance audits (Single Audit) of federal grants, contracts, and agreements were conducted under the provisions of the Federal Office of Management and Budget's circulars. As a result of the audits, identified questioned costs are immaterial. In addition, program compliance audits by the federal government are conducted periodically; however, an estimate of any potential disallowances on these audits and findings on other audits on noncompliance cannot be estimated as to the potential liability. The Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, will be available in the Spring of 2026.
3. Management's estimated liability for the Petroleum Storage Tank Fund (non-major enterprise fund) is highly sensitive to change based on the short period of historical data and the uncertainty in estimating costs. Since it is not possible to determine the occurrence date of a leak in an underground storage tank, it is not possible to estimate the number or the associated costs of leaks that have not been detected.
4. Risk Management manages a liability captive insurance entity and two property captive insurance entities as part of its insurance portfolio. Beginning fiscal year 2024, the Risk Management Fund covers liability claims up to \$1 million per claim, with its liability captive covering the next \$10 million and a commercial excess policy covering an additional \$10 million aggregate. The State's property insurance is \$525 million for earthquakes and \$1 billion for all other perils. The remaining claims are covered by commercial insurance. The State's per occurrence deductible for earthquakes is 2 percent of the value of each building involved in the loss, subject to a minimum of \$5 million and a maximum of \$25 million, and the State's per occurrence deductible for flood losses is \$50 thousand. According to actuarial studies and other known factors, \$96.283 million exists as either incurred but unfiled or unpaid claims. This amount is reported as a liability of the Department of Government Operations Risk Management Fund (internal service fund).
5. The Utah School Bond Guaranty Act (Sections 53G-4-801 to 808 of the *Utah Code*), which took effect on January 1, 1997, pledges the full faith, credit, and unlimited taxing power of the State to guaranty full and timely payment of the principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued by qualifying local school boards. The primary purpose of the Guaranty Act is to reduce borrowing costs for local school

boards by providing credit enhancement for Guaranteed Bonds. The local school boards do not meet the criteria for inclusion as part of the State's reporting entity.

In the event a school board is unable to make the scheduled debt service payments on its Guaranteed Bonds, the State is required to make such payments in a timely manner. For this purpose, the State may use any available monies, may use short-term borrowing from the State Permanent School Fund (part of the permanent Trust Lands Fund), or may issue short-term general obligation notes. The local school board remains liable to the State for any such payments on Guaranteed Bonds. Reimbursements to the State may be obtained by intercepting payment of state funds intended for the local school board. The State may also compel the local school board to levy a tax sufficient to reimburse the State for any guaranty payments.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is charged with monitoring the financial condition of local school boards and reporting, at least annually, its conclusions to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Treasurer. The State Superintendent must report immediately any circumstances that suggest a local school board may not be able to pay its debt service obligations when due. The State has not advanced any monies for the payment of debt service on Guaranteed Bonds and does not expect that it will be required to advance monies for any significant period of time.

Local school boards have \$3.525 billion principal amount of Guaranteed Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2025, with the last maturity date being 2045. The State cannot predict the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed in future years, but no limitation is currently imposed by the Guaranty Act.

6. The Charter School Credit Enhancement Program (Program) (Sections 53A-20b-201 to 204 of the *Utah Code*) was established to reduce borrowing costs for qualifying charter schools by providing credit enhancement on bonds issued on behalf of those schools. Bonds issued under this Program are not legal obligations of the State, and neither the State nor any political subdivision of the State is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. If a charter school with bonds issued under the Program draws on its debt service reserve fund, state law requires the Governor to request an appropriation from the Legislature to restore the school's debt service reserve fund to its required level or to meet any principal or interest payment deficiency. However, the Legislature is not required to make any such appropriations. A charter school is required to repay the State any appropriations it receives to restore its debt service reserves at the time and in the manner required by the Utah Charter School Finance Authority (Authority) (nonmajor discretely presented component unit).

When bonds are issued under the Program, the qualifying school pays up-front and ongoing fees at rates determined by the Authority. These fees are deposited into a restricted reserve account that was funded initially with a \$3 million appropriation. These monies may be appropriated by the Legislature to replenish any deficiency in the debt service reserve fund of a charter school under the Program.

The Authority is the conduit issuer of Credit Enhancement Program bonds and responsible for developing criteria by which a charter school qualifies to participate in the Program. The Authority is also charged with monitoring the financial condition of qualifying charter schools and

certifying, at least annually, the amount required to restore amounts on deposit in the debt service reserve funds of charter schools participating in the Program. The total amount of charter school debt enhanced by the Program is limited by formula. As of June 30, 2025, \$482.705 million of debt was outstanding under the Program.

7. The Attorney General of the State sued the tobacco industry for medical costs related to smoking. The State of Utah has signed on to a master settlement agreement along with 45 other states. The major tobacco manufacturers and most of the smaller manufacturers have joined the agreement. The State received \$24.991 million from tobacco companies in fiscal year 2025 and expects to receive approximately \$22 million in fiscal year 2026. Annual payments will be adjusted for factors, such as inflation, decreased sales volume, previously settled lawsuits, disputed payments, and legal fees.
8. In December 2022 the State entered into a settlement agreement with JUUL Labs, Inc. (JUUL), resolving claims related to the company's alleged misleading marketing practices targeting youth and other consumers. As part of the settlement, JUUL agreed to pay a total of \$8.732 million to the State. The amount will be distributed over a period of 6 years. However, JUUL may elect by November 30, 2027 to make the sixth year's payment over three years (\$1.389 million per year) or five years (\$910 thousand per year). Payments are due by December 31 each year. As of June 30, 2025, the State has received \$2.468 million in settlement funds. The remaining balance of \$6.263 million will be recognized in future periods as payments are received from JUUL.
9. Beginning in 2021, various nationwide settlements have been reached to resolve opioid litigation brought by Utah and other states against various pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors, pharmacy chains, and other entities related to claims arising from their roles in causing the opioid crisis. The total settlement amount allocated to the State as of June 30, 2025 is \$276.652 million, to be paid over 19 years. As of June 30, 2025, the State has received \$91.753 million from the settlement. The remaining balance of \$184.899 million will be recognized in future periods as payments are received.
10. The Utah School Readiness Initiative (Title 35A Chapter 15 of the *Utah Code*) created the School Readiness Board (the Board) and enabled the Board to provide grants and enter into contracts with private entities in order to improve early childhood education for at-risk students. Under the terms of the contract, private investors fund the program using a social impact bond financial model. This bond offers the investors a return on investment only if students in the program meet specific education benchmarks. The maximum number of students the program will pay on is 82 for this remaining year. The program has repaid \$6.800 million to investors as of June 30, 2025. The Board authorized a final payment to investors of \$255 thousand at the September 2025 board meeting.

C. Commitments

1. At June 30, 2025, the Industrial Assistance Program of the General Fund had grant commitments of \$44.962 million, contingent on participating companies meeting certain performance criteria.
2. At June 30, 2025, the Economic Development Tax Increment Financing incentive program had outstanding long-term contract commitments for General Fund cash rebates of \$74.276 million and Income Tax Fund tax credits (tax abatements) of \$1.102 billion. These cash rebates and tax credits are contingent on participating companies meeting certain economic development performance criteria.
3. At June 30, 2025, the Motion Picture Incentive Program had outstanding contract commitments for General Fund cash rebates of \$10.950 million and Income Tax Fund tax credits (tax abatements) of \$53.015 million. These cash rebates and credits are contingent upon participating motion picture companies meeting certain within-the-state production criteria.
4. At June 30, 2025, the New Convention Facilities Development Incentives program had outstanding contract commitments for tax rebates (tax abatements) of \$61.970 million. These tax rebates are contingent on participating entities meeting certain statutorily required construction criteria and the amount of new tax revenue collected and validated.
5. At June 30, 2025, the Utah Rural Jobs Act program had outstanding commitments for Income Tax Fund tax credits (tax abatements) of \$24.360 million. These tax credits are contingent on the participating entities meeting statutorily required criteria.
6. At June 30, 2025, the Utah Department of Transportation had construction and other contract commitments of \$1.721 billion, of which \$753.835 million is for Transportation Fund (major special revenue fund) and \$966.731 million is for projects within the Transportation Investment Fund (major capital projects fund) highway projects. These commitments will be funded with future appropriations in the Transportation Fund and through proceeds of general obligation bonds and future appropriations in the Transportation Investment Fund.
7. At of June 30, 2025, the permanent Trust Lands Fund had contractual commitments of \$2.168 billion to various investments. Of this amount, an estimated \$663.144 million remained unfunded and subject to call by the funds.
8. At June 30, 2025, the capital projects funds had construction commitments of \$868.937 million. These commitments will be funded with legislative appropriations, charges for services revenues, and proceeds of general obligation and lease revenue bonds.
9. At June 30, 2025, the enterprise funds had loan commitments of approximately \$849.285 million and grant commitments of approximately \$377.501 million.
10. At yearend December 31, 2024, the Utah Retirement Systems (pension trust and defined contribution plans) had cumulative committed to fund certain private equity partnerships, absolute return, and real asset funds projects for an amount of \$22.800 billion. Funding of \$16.900 billion had been provided by December 31, 2024, leaving an unfunded commitment of \$4.400 billion.

Discretely Presented Component Units

11. Utah State University, as of June 30, 2025, had outstanding construction commitments of approximately \$70.700 million.
12. Utah Valley University, as of June 30, 2025, had a total of \$30.396 million of outstanding commitments to DFCM. The outstanding commitments are: Engineering Building for \$7.032 million, Soccer Stadium for \$4.471 million, School of Education for \$813 thousand, Campus-wide Lighting Controls Upgrade for \$80 thousand, and Student Athletic Center for \$18.000 million.
13. As of June 30, 2025, Salt Lake Community College has \$12.575 million in construction commitments to DFCM. These commitments are related to the construction of the Herriman Campus Juniper building, renovation of the Redwood Campus Student Center, expansion of the Redwood Campus Business building, and the roof replacement for the Redwood Campus Student Center.
14. As of June 30, 2025, Weber State University had outstanding commitments for the construction and remodeling of University buildings of approximately \$18.800 million.
15. The Military Installation Development Authority has entered into multiple agreements and interlocal contracts supporting development and infrastructure improvements within its project areas, including ongoing municipal service agreements, fire and emergency response services for the Utah Data Center, and public infrastructure construction for the Military Recreation Facility and related development projects. The total remaining commitments under these agreements were approximately \$306.994 million.
16. Snow College had the following outstanding commitments to DFCM for construction projects: A new Agriculture Innovation Center for the College's Ephraim Campus is in the architectural stages. The College has committed \$3.000 million for \$2.400 million in grant funding from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and \$600 thousand as an in-kind match. The College also had a new Social Science building that was approved in the 2024 legislative session, which has an estimated cost of \$41.216 million.
17. At its yearend of December 31, 2024, the Utah Transit Authority (major discretely presented component unit) had outstanding purchasing commitments of approximately \$257.200 million for capital projects that will be funded through a combination of debt, grants, and other revenue.
18. Point of the Mountain Land Authority, as of June 30, 2025, had outstanding construction commitments of approximately \$120.300 million.

NOTE 17. PENSION PLANS

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) was established by Title 49 of the *Utah Code*. URS administers the pension systems and plans under the direction of the URS Board whose members are appointed by the Governor. URS has a separate accounting system and prepares a separately issued financial report covering all retirement systems and deferred compensation plans it administers. URS maintains records and prepares financial statements using fund accounting principles and the accrual basis of accounting, under which benefits and expenses are recognized when due and payable, and revenues are recorded in the

accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. URS reports on a calendar year end. The December 31, 2024, financial report has been included in this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as a pension trust fund for URS within the fiduciary funds. Copies of the separately issued financial report, which includes financial statements and required supplemental information, may be obtained by writing to Utah Retirement Systems, 560 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102-2044, or online at www.urs.org. The Utah Transit Authority (major discretely presented component unit) does not participate in URS. See [Note 17.B](#) for a description of Utah Transit Authority pension plans.

URS operations are comprised of the following groups of systems/plans covering employees of the State and participating local government and public education entities:

- The Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System); the Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Contributory System); and the Firefighters Retirement System (Firefighters System), which are defined-benefit multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement systems;
- The Public Safety Retirement System (Public Safety System), which is a defined-benefit mixed agent and cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system;
- The Judges Retirement System (Judges System) and the Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan, which are single-employer service-employee retirement systems;
- The Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System); and the Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Contributory System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System), which are defined-benefit multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement systems;

- Four defined contribution plans comprised of the 401(k) Plan, 457 Plan, and Roth and Traditional IRA Plans.
- The Tier 2 Public Employees System and Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System became effective July 1, 2011. All eligible employees beginning on or after July 1, 2011, who have no previous service credit with any of the Utah Retirement Systems, are members of the Tier 2 Retirement Systems.

A. Defined Benefit Plans - Utah Retirement Systems

Retirement benefits are specified by Title 49 of the *Utah Code*. The retirement systems are defined-benefit plans wherein the benefits are based on age and/or years of service and highest average salary. Various plan options within the systems may be selected by retiring members. Some of the options require actuarial reductions based on attained age, age of spouse, and similar actuarial factors. A brief summary of eligibility for and benefits of the systems is provided in the following table:

Summary of Benefits by System

	Noncontributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Judges System	Tier 2 Public Employees System	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System
Final Average Salary ...	Highest 3 Years	Highest 5 Years	Highest 3 Years	Highest 3 Years	Highest 2 Years	Highest 5 Years	Highest 5 Years
	30 years any age	30 years any age	20 years any age	20 years any age	25 years any age	35 years any age	25 years any age
	25 years any age ¹	20 years age 60 ¹	10 years age 60	10 years age 60	20 years age 55 ¹	20 years age 60 ¹	20 years age 60 ¹
Years of Service Required and/or Age Eligible for Benefit	20 years age 60 ¹	10 years age 62 ¹	4 years age 65	4 years age 65	10 years age 62	10 years age 62 ¹	10 years age 62 ¹
	10 years age 62 ¹	4 years age 65			6 years age 70	4 years age 65	4 years age 65
	4 years age 65						
Benefit Percent per Year of Service ²	2.00% per year all years	1.25% per year to June 1975 2.00% per year July 1975 to present	2.50% per year up to 20 years 2.00% per year over 20 years	2.50% per year up to 20 years 2.00% per year over 20 years	5.00% first 10 years 2.25% second 10 years 1.00% over 20 years	1.50% per year all years	1.50% per year to June 2020; 2.00% per year July 2020 to present
COLA ³	Up to 4.00% annually	Up to 4.00% annually	Up to 2.50% or 4.00% annually depending on the employer	Up to 4.00% annually	Up to 4.00% compounded annually	Up to 2.50% annually	Up to 2.50% annually

Note: The Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan benefits are explained below.

¹ With actuarial reductions.

² For members and retirees in the systems, prior to January 1, 1989, there may be a 3.00 percent benefit enhancement.

³ All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

Former governors at age 65 receive \$1,520 per month per term. Legislators with four or more years of service receive a benefit at age 65 at the rate of \$32.80 per month per year of service. Legislators retiring at age 62 with ten or more years of service will receive an actuarial reduction. Both the governors' and legislators' benefits are adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI), limited to 4 percent of the base benefit per year.

Death benefits for active and retired employees are in accordance with retirement statutes. Upon termination of employment,

members of the Systems may leave their retirement account intact for future benefits based on vesting qualification or withdraw the accumulated funds in their individual member account and forfeit service credits and rights to future benefits upon which the contributions were based.

At December 31, 2024, the following number of employees were covered by the State's (primary government) single-employer plans:

**Single-employer Plans Covered Employees
December 31, 2024**

	Judges System	Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan
Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits ..	166	237
Inactive Employees Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	6	80
Active Employees	121	30
Total Single-employer Plans Covered Employees	<u>293</u>	<u>347</u>

Contribution Rates

As a condition of participation in the Defined Benefit Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an

additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. For the Utah Governors and Legislators plan, an annual appropriation is statutorily required to maintain this plan on a financially and actuarially sound basis. The State paid 100 percent of the contractually and statutorily required contributions. Contribution rates and contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, are presented in the following table (dollars expressed in thousands):

Contributions

Systems/Plan	Employee Paid	Paid by Employer for Employee	Employer Paid	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units (except UTA)
Noncontributory Public Employees	— %	— %	21.69 %	\$ 132,679	\$ 51,769
Contributory:					
Contributory Public Employees	— %	6.00 %	17.20 %	\$ 343	\$ 401
Tier 2 Public Employees ¹	0.7 %	— %	19.52 %	\$ 111,018	\$ 16,798
Public Safety:					
Noncontributory Public Safety	— %	— %	40.85 %	\$ 46,151	\$ 1,984
Tier 2 Public Safety ¹	2.14 %	2.59 %	32.04 %	\$ 35,755	\$ 983
Firefighters:					
Contributory Firefighters	— %	15.05 %	1.61 %	\$ 29	\$ —
Tier 2 Firefighters ¹	2.14 %	2.59 %	14.08 %	\$ 306	\$ —
Judges	— %	— %	45.76 %	\$ 11,946	\$ —
Utah Governors and Legislators	Annual Appropriation			\$ 368	

¹ Tier 2 plans provide a statutory required contribution (0.00 to 17.96 percent amortization rate) to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the non-Tier 2 plans.

In addition to the contributions noted above, the primary government and discretely presented component units (except UTA) also paid to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements of \$3.502 million and \$283 thousand, respectively.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Below are the changes in net pension liability for the State's (primary government) single-employer system and plan:

Single-employer Plans
Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Increases (Decreases)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Judges System	Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan
Total Pension Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 7,371	\$ 38
Interest	21,139	856
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	14,100	284
Benefit Payments	(20,642)	(1,087)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	21,968	91
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	315,240	13,015
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 337,208	\$ 13,106
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions – Employer	\$ 11,323	\$ 364
Court Fees ¹	1,755	—
Net Investment Income	20,367	903
Benefit Payments	(20,642)	(1,087)
Administrative Expense	(96)	(4)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	3,101	(11)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	15,808	165
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	280,984	12,532
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 296,792	\$ 12,697
Net Pension Liability / (Asset) – Ending (A – B)	\$ 40,416	\$ 409
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	88.01 %	96.88 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 24,438	\$ 576
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	165.38 %	71.01 %

¹ These court fees were recognized as revenue for support provided by non-employer contributing entities.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset and Liability

Utah Retirement Systems (URS) (pension trust and defined contribution plans) provides retirement benefits to employees of the primary government and its discretely presented component units (except UTA) as well as to public education and other political subdivisions of the State. At December 31, 2024, the net pension asset and the net pension liability for all URS systems is \$187.739 million and \$3.327 billion, respectively. The plan's fiduciary net position as a percent of the total pension liability is 93.90 percent. At December 31, 2024, the primary government reported a net pension asset of \$737 thousand and a net pension liability of \$810.372 million.

Although the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (USDB) is reported as a discretely presented component unit, the Utah Retirement Systems (URS) treats the State of Utah, which includes the USDB, as a single participating employer for pension reporting purposes. Accordingly, USDB's share of the net pension liability of \$13.303 million and related deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and pension expense are included in the primary government totals and excluded from the separate disclosures for discretely presented component units to avoid duplication.

The following table summarizes the State's (primary government) net pension asset and liability by system:

**Primary Government
Net Pension Asset and Liability
December 31, 2024**

(dollars expressed in thousands)

System	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share		
			2024	2023	Change
Noncontributory System - State and School Division..	\$ —	\$ 569,508	25.18 %	24.43 %	0.75 %
Contributory System - State and School Division.....	—	14,242	48.15 %	42.98 %	5.17 %
Public Safety System - State of Utah Division.....	—	120,746	96.30 %	96.31 %	(0.01)%
Firefighters System - Other Division A.....	737	—	4.19 %	3.98 %	0.21 %
Judges System.....	—	40,416	100.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan.....	—	409	100.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
Tier 2 Public Employees System.....	—	54,858	18.39 %	17.60 %	0.79 %
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System.....	—	10,193	22.54 %	21.13 %	1.41 %
Total Net Pension Asset / Liability.....	<u>\$ 737</u>	<u>\$ 810,372</u>			

At December 31, 2024, the net pension asset and the net pension liability for the discretely presented component units (except UTA) is \$120.123 million and \$34.654 million, respectively. The

following table summarizes the discretely presented component unit's net pension asset and liability by system:

**Discretely Presented Component Units (except UTA)
Net Pension Asset and Liability**

December 31, 2024

(dollars expressed in thousands)

System	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share		
			2024	2023	Change
Noncontributory System - Higher Education Division..	\$ 103,047	\$ —	100.00 %	100.00 %	— %
Noncontributory System - State and School Division....	—	21,436	0.97 %	1.03 %	(0.06)%
Contributory System - Higher Education Division.....	17,076	—	100.00 %	100.00 %	— %
Contributory System - State and School Division.....	—	—	— %	— %	— %
Public Safety System - State of Utah Division.....	—	4,645	3.70 %	3.69 %	0.01 %
Tier 2 Public Employees System.....	—	8,323	2.80 %	2.95 %	(0.15)%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System.....	—	250	0.55 %	1.13 %	(0.58)%
Total Net Pension Asset / Liability.....	<u>\$ 120,123</u>	<u>\$ 34,654</u>			

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's

actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year. The following table summarizes the pension expense by system, separated by primary government and the discretely presented component units (except UTA):

Primary Government and Discretely Presented Component Units (except UTA)

Pension Expense

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

System	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units
Noncontributory System - State and School Division	\$ 244,632	\$ 8,793
Noncontributory System - Higher Education Division	—	30,321
Contributory System - State and School Division	8,245	—
Contributory System - Higher Education Division	—	(11,096)
Public Safety System - State of Utah Division	100,153	3,894
Firefighters System - Other Division A	60	—
Judges System	11,070	—
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan	233	—
Tier 2 Public Employees System	59,882	9,098
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System	14,730	361
Total Pension Expense	<u>\$ 439,005</u>	<u>\$ 41,371</u>

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the recognition of pension expense are from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources ¹

Related to Pensions

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

System	Source	Primary Government	
		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Noncontributory System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 139,194	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	19,719	—
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	85,974	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	4,398	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	65,473	—
	Total	<u>\$ 314,758</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Contributory System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	—	—
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	4,361	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	160	—
	Total	<u>\$ 4,521</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Public Safety System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 17,086	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	—	—
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	21,764	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	59
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	22,800	—
	Total	<u>\$ 61,650</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>

Continues

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources ¹

Related to Pensions

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

		Primary Government	
System	Source	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Continued			
Firefighters System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 809	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	59	—
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	211	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	11	245
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	14	—
	Total	\$ 1,104	\$ 245
Judges Retirement System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 17,936	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	143	152
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	3,820	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	6,041	—
	Total	\$ 27,940	\$ 152
Governor & Legislators Plan	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ —	\$ —
	Changes in Assumptions	—	—
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	159	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	—	—
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	368	—
	Total	\$ 527	\$ 0
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 23,715	\$ 378
	Changes in Assumptions	18,322	6
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	3,506	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	8,271	743
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	68,023	—
	Total	\$ 121,837	\$ 1,127
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 6,171	\$ 536
	Changes in Assumptions	5,717	160
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	661	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	838	161
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	20,182	—
	Total	\$ 33,569	\$ 857
Grand Total	Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 204,912	\$ 913
	Changes in Assumptions	43,960	317
	Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	120,456	—
	Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	13,518	1,209
	Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	183,061	—
	Total	\$ 565,906	\$ 2,439

¹ Before amounts allocated for financial statement presentation.

**Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources ¹
Related to Pensions**

June 30, 2025

(expressed in thousands)

Source	Discretely Presented Component Units (except UTA)	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 26,870	\$ 71
Changes in Assumptions	3,728	5
Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	38,509	—
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	2,146	862
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	36,912	—
Total	<u>\$ 108,165</u>	<u>\$ 938</u>

¹ Before amounts allocated for financial statement presentation.

The \$183.061 million and \$36.912 million reported as deferred outflows of resources by the primary government and discretely presented component units (except UTA), respectively, are the result of contributions subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2024. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of

the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported above as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Recognition of Remaining Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources

Year Ended December 31	Noncontributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Judges Retirement System
	Primary Government	Primary Government	Primary Government	Primary Government	Primary Government
2025	\$ 127,292	\$ (94)	\$ 18,436	\$ 291	\$ 7,705
2026	\$ 161,897	\$ 6,368	\$ 30,606	\$ 490	\$ 11,518
2027	\$ (33,829)	\$ (1,635)	\$ (8,692)	\$ 53	\$ 2,382
2028	\$ (6,074)	\$ (278)	\$ (1,558)	\$ 11	\$ 143
2029	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Thereafter	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Year Ended December 31	Governors & Legislators Plan	Tier 2 Public Employees System	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System	Grand Total	
	Primary Government	Primary Government	Primary Government	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units (except UTA)
2025	\$ (1)	\$ 6,292	\$ 1,157	\$ 161,077	\$ 26,690
2026	\$ 246	\$ 9,734	\$ 1,793	\$ 222,652	\$ 55,396
2027	\$ (72)	\$ 4,171	\$ 664	\$ (36,960)	\$ (14,127)
2028	\$ (14)	\$ 5,123	\$ 914	\$ (1,734)	\$ (1,908)
2029	\$ —	\$ 12,220	\$ 2,184	\$ 14,404	\$ 1,866
Thereafter	\$ —	\$ 15,149	\$ 5,818	\$ 20,966	\$ 2,399

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

	Non-contributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Judges System	Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan	Tier 2 Public Employees System	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System
Valuation Date	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24	01/01/24
Measurement Date	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24	12/31/24
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions: Investment Rate of Return	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%	6.85%
Projected Salary Increases ..	3.50–9.50%	3.50–9.50%	3.75–7.25%	3.50–8.25%	3.25%	None	3.50–9.50%	3.50–8.25%
Inflation Rate	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Post-retirement Cost-of-living Adjustment	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%

Note: All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual CPI increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2024 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2022. Mortality rates were developed from actual experience and mortality tables, based on gender, occupation, and age, as appropriate, with adjustments for future improvement in mortality based on the MP-2020 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2020, a model developed by the Society of Actuaries.

which best estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of December 31, 2024, are summarized in the table below:

Target Allocations

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in

Target Allocations Expected Return Arithmetic Basis

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return ¹
Equity Securities	35.00 %	7.01 %	2.45 %
Debt Securities	20.00 %	2.54 %	0.51 %
Real Assets	18.00 %	5.45 %	0.98 %
Private Equity	12.00 %	10.05 %	1.21 %
Absolute Return	15.00 %	4.36 %	0.65 %
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.00 %	0.49 %	0.00 %
Total Asset Classes	<u>100.00 %</u>		<u>5.80 %</u>
Inflation			<u>2.50 %</u>
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return ..			<u>8.30 %</u>

¹ The total URS Defined Benefit long-term expected rate of return is 6.85 percent. It is comprised of a 2.50 percent inflation rate, a real long-term expected rate of return of 4.35 percent that is net of investment expense.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.85 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 that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required

rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. 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 discount rate does not use the municipal bond rate.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents

the proportionate share of the State's (primary government) net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.85 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (5.85 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (7.85 percent) than the current rate:

Primary Government Changes in Discount Rate Net Pension Liability / (Asset) <i>(expressed in thousands)</i>			
System	1% Decrease (5.85%)	Current Discount Rate (6.85%)	1% Increase (7.85%)
Noncontributory System	\$ 1,460,376	\$ 569,508	\$ (178,061)
Contributory System	39,387	14,242	(7,573)
Public Safety System	361,877	120,746	(77,804)
Firefighters System	1,603	(737)	(2,645)
Judges System	78,475	40,416	8,107
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan	1,601	409	(613)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	163,847	54,858	(29,925)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System	34,758	10,193	(9,447)
Total Net Pension Liability / (Asset)	<u>\$ 2,141,924</u>	<u>\$ 809,635</u>	<u>\$ (297,961)</u>

Changes in Assumptions

Changes include updates to the mortality improvement assumption, salary increase assumption, disability incidence assumption, assumed retirement rates, and assumed termination rates, as recommended with the January 1, 2023 actuarial experience study.

B. Defined Benefit Plans - Utah Transit Authority

Utah Transit Authority (UTA) (major discretely presented component unit) offers its employees a single employer non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, The Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust (Plan), which includes all employees of UTA who are eligible and who have completed six months or more of service. The Plan is a qualified government plan and is not subject to all of the provisions of The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). As a defined benefit pension plan, UTA contributes such amounts as are necessary, on an actuarially sound basis, to provide assets sufficient to meet the benefits to be paid. Required employee contributions were discontinued effective June 1, 1992. Participants may make voluntary contributions as described below. Interest on existing account balances is credited at 5.00 percent per year.

Although UTA has not expressed any intention to do so, UTA has the right under the Plan to discontinue its contributions at any time and to terminate the Plan. In the event the Plan terminates, the trustee will liquidate all assets of the Plan and will determine the value of the trust fund as of the next business day following the date of such termination. The trustee will allocate assets of the Plan among the participants and beneficiaries as required by law.

The Plan is administered by the Pension Committee that consists of five (5) members, three (3) appointed by UTA and two (2) appointed by the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 382 in accordance with a collective bargaining agreement. The members of the Pension Committee may (but need not) be participants in the Plan. In the absence of a Pension Committee, the Plan Administrator assumes the powers, duties and responsibilities of

the Pension Committee with respect to the administration of the Plan. U.S. Bank serves as the administrator and custodian of the Plan, with Cambridge Associates, LLC (CA) serving as a third-party investment manager.

The Plan prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, under which benefits and expenses are recognized when due and payable and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable in accordance with the terms of the Plan. Accordingly, the valuation of investments is shown at fair value and both realized and unrealized gains (losses) are included in net appreciation and depreciation in fair value of investments. The Plan's financial statements are included as supplementary schedules in the Authority's financial statements. Separate financial statements are not required or issued for the Plan.

Retirement Benefits

Employees with five or more years of service are entitled to annual pension benefits beginning at normal retirement age 65, or any age with 37.5 years of service in the Plan. For participants who began participating in the Administrative Plan prior to January 1, 1994, the annual benefit is based on a retirement benefit formula equal to:

- 2.30 percent of average compensation multiplied by the participant's years of service (not exceeding 20 years), plus
- 1.50 percent of the average compensation multiplied by the participant's years of service in excess of 20 years (but such excess not to exceed 9 years of service), plus
- 0.50 percent for one year plus 2.00 percent for years in excess of 30 years not to exceed 75 percent of average compensation.

For all other active participants, the annual benefit is based on a retirement benefit formula equal to 2.00 percent of average compensation multiplied by the participant's years of service (not to exceed 37.5 years or 75 percent of average compensation).

Upon termination of employment, members may leave their retirement account intact for future benefits based on vesting qualification or withdraw the accumulated funds in their individual member account and forfeit service credits and rights to future benefits upon which the contributions were based. If employees terminate employment before rendering three years of service, they forfeit the right to receive their non-vested accrued plan benefits.

Early Retirement Benefits

The Plan allows for early retirement benefits if the participant has not reached the age of 65 but is at least age 55 with a vested benefit. Benefits under early retirement are equal to the value of the accrued pension, if the participant had retired at the age of 65, reduced 5.00 percent per year if the payments begin before age 65.

Disability Benefits

The Plan allows for disability benefits. A member who becomes permanently disabled after 5 years of service will immediately receive the greater of the actuarially-reduced monthly accrued benefit or \$90 per month, reduced by any UTA sponsored disability plans. Payment of the disability benefit ends at age 65.

Death Benefits

If a participant’s death occurs before age 55, but after 5 years of service, the present value of the participant’s accrued vested benefit is payable to the participant’s beneficiary in the form of a single lump sum regardless of the amount. If a participant’s death occurs after age 55 and 5 years of service, the participant’s beneficiary can elect to receive a benefit equal to the greater of:

- (1) A survivor’s pension as if the participant had retired on the date before the death with a 100 percent joint and survivor annuity in effect, or
- (2) The present value of the survivor’s pension, or
- (3) If a spouse of 2 or more years or a minor child, the participant’s contribution with interest, plus 50 percent of the average compensation, payable in the form of a lump sum, or
- (4) A 10-year term certain.

A participant may elect a joint and survivor annuity with 100, 75, or 50 percent to be continued to the beneficiary upon the death of the participant.

Lump Sum Distributions

Payment in a lump sum, regardless of amount, may be made with the participant’s written consent. Effective September 1, 2012, a participant who has not previously received benefits may elect a partial lump sum payment with the remaining part to be paid in the same manner as the traditional annuity. During calendar year 2024, 47 participants elected to receive their benefit in the form of lump sum distribution. Lump sum distributions collectively totaled \$9.182 million. Individuals are removed from the Plan’s membership if they choose to take all of their benefit as a lump sum distribution.

As of January 1, 2024, the Plan’s membership consisted of:

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust Membership
January 1, 2024

Active participants	2,646
Inactive participants not receiving benefits	563
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	813
Total	4,022

Contributions

Employer Contribution Requirements

UTA’s contributions are determined by the Pension Committee and approved by the Board of Trustees based on funding levels recommended by the Plan’s actuary. The Authority’s contribution rate consists of (1) an amount for normal cost, the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by participants during the current year, and (2) an amount for amortization of the unfunded or excess funded actuarial accrued liability over the service life of the vested participants in preparation for the Authority’s adoption of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. The rates are determined using the entry age actuarial cost method. The Authority’s Board of Trustees adopted a contribution rate policy of 16 percent for calendar year 2024. Employer contributions in calendar year 2024 totaled \$32.763 million.

Participant Voluntary Contributions

A participant who is vested in the Plan may make voluntary contributions into the Plan, and transfer funds from the Employee 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, for the purpose of purchasing “permissive service credit” (as defined in *Internal Revenue Code* Section 415(N)(3)(A)), in the Plan. No more than 5 years of “permissive service credit” may be purchased. Any purchase of “permissive service credit” must be made in the final year of employment with UTA.

Below are the changes in net pension liability for the Plan:

(Table on next page)

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust
Changes in Net Position Liability and Related Ratios
Increases (Decreases)
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Total Pension Liability	
Service Cost	\$ 15,705
Interest	31,066
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	11,090
Assumption Changes	269
Plan provision (lump sum interest rate) change	—
Member voluntary contributions	61
Benefit Payments	(25,075)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	33,115
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	456,861
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 489,975
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	
Member voluntary contributions	\$ 61
Contributions – Employer	32,763
Net Investment Income	34,959
Benefit Payments	(25,075)
Administrative Expense	(686)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	42,021
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	314,577
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 356,598
Net Pension Liability / (Asset) – Ending (A – B)....	\$ 133,378
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	72.78 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 195,272
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	68.30 %

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

At December 31, 2024, UTA reported a net pension liability of \$133.378 million. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2024, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. For the year ended December 31, 2024, UTA recognized pension expense of \$36.764 million.

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust
Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Source	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ (325)	\$ 18,734
Changes in Assumptions	—	6,021
Net Differences between Projected and Actual on Pension Plan Earnings	—	2,451
Total	\$ (325)	\$ 27,206

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

Recognition of Remaining Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) of Resources
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
(expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
2025	\$ 13,470
2026	\$ 13,938
2027	\$ (3,338)
2028	\$ 504
2029	\$ 1,941
Thereafter	\$ 366

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial valuation of the Plan involves estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events into the future. Examples include assumptions about future mortality and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The total pension liability as of December 31, 2024, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2024, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The significant actuarial assumptions and methods used in the January 1, 2024 valuation are as follows:

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust
Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	7.00% per annum for the first five (5) years of employment; 4.00% per annum thereafter
Investment rate of return	6.75% net of investment expenses
Cost of Living Adjustments	None
Mortality	RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table, with MP-2014 Project Scale (Pre-retirement; Employee Table; Post-retirement Annuitant Table)
Annual Payroll Growth Including Inflation	4.00%
Percent of Future Retirement Electing Lump Sum	30.00%

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2024 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2008.

Investment Policy and Target Allocation

The Pension Committee has adopted an Investment Policy Statement (IPS). The IPS is reviewed by the Pension Committee once a year, and was amended effective October 2022 to revise the asset classes. A normal weighting is now indicated for each asset class. The IPS was also amended to provide a list of prohibited investments.

All Plan investments are stated at fair value. Most types of marketable or actively traded investments are priced by nationally known vendors. In the event that an investment is not priced by the primary vendor, the Custodian (US Bank) engages a secondary vendor or other source. Purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Dividends are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

In setting the long-term asset policy for the Plan, the Committee has opted to provide a minimum and maximum allowable

allocation to the major asset classes. The aggregate exposure to each of the asset classes is to remain within the following ranges:

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust

Policy Allocation

	Target Asset Allocation	Range
Global Equity	56.00 %	36 % – 76 %
Private Equity	10.00 %	0 % – 20 %
Real Assets	7.00 %	3 % – 11 %
Fixed Income	25.00 %	15 % – 35 %
Cash & Equivalents	2.00 %	0 % – 5 %
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Target Allocations

The long-term rate of return is selected by the Plan's Pension Committee after a review of expected inflation and long-term real returns, reflecting expected volatility and correlation. Best estimates of the compound nominal rates of return for each major asset class included in the Plan's target asset allocations as of December 31, 2024, is summarized in the table below:

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust

Target Allocations

	Target Asset Allocation	Long-term Expected Return
Global Equities	65.00 %	6.80 %
Fixed Income	25.00 %	5.30 %
Private Equities	1.00 %	— %
Real Assets	7.00 %	6.40 %
Cash & Equivalents	2.00 %	5.50 %
Total / Weighted Avg	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>6.75 %</u>

The 6.75% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.50% and a real return of 4.35% net of investment expense. The money-weighted rate of return considers the changing amounts actually invested during a period and weights the amount of pension plan investments by the proportion of time they are available to return during that period. External cash flows are determined on a monthly basis and are assumed to occur at the middle of each month. External cash inflows are netted with external cash outflows, resulting in a net external cash flow each month. The money-weighted rate of return is calculated net of investment expenses. For the calendar year ending, December 31, 2024, the annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investments was 10.99 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75 percent. Based on the actuarial assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive Plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The following sensitivity analysis assumes rate volatility of plus and minus one percent of the discount rate of 6.75 percent.

Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plans Changes in Discount Rate Net Pension Liability (Asset)

(expressed in thousands)

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Net Pension Liability	\$ 204,813	\$ 133,378	\$ 74,678

C. Defined Contribution Plans

The 401(k), 457, and Roth and Traditional IRA Plans, in which the State participates and administered by URS, are defined contribution plans. These plans are available as supplemental plans to the basic retirement benefits of the Retirement Systems and a primary retirement plan for some Tier 2 participants. Contributions may be made into the plans subject to plan and Internal Revenue Code limitations. Employer contributions may be made into the 401(k) and 457 Plans at rates determined by the employers and according to Title 49 of the *Utah Code*. There are 498 employers participating in the 401(k) Plan and 312 employers participating in the 457 Plan. There are 211,926 plan participants in the 401(k) Plan, 21,772 participants in the 457 Plan, 23,054 participants in the Roth IRA Plan, and 3,831 participants in the Traditional IRA Plan.

After termination of employment, benefits are paid out to individuals in lump sum, or as periodic benefit payments, at the option of the participant based on individual account balances and plan provisions. The Defined Contribution Plans account balances are fully vested to the participants at the time of deposit except for Tier 2 required employer contributions and associated earnings during the first four years of employment. Investments in the vested portion of the Defined Contribution Plans are individually directed and controlled by plan participants. Investments of the plans are reported at fair value.

Employees of the State are eligible to participate in the defined contribution 401(k), 457, and Roth and Traditional IRA Plans. Employees, who contribute to a 401(k), 457, or IRA will get a match from the State of up to 2.00 percent and \$26 per pay period. In addition, the State and participating employers are required to contribute 1.50 percent of an employee's salary into a 401(k) for those employees who participate in the noncontributory system. The amounts contributed to these plans during the year ended June 30, 2025, by employees and employers are as follows:

(Table on next page)

**Defined Contribution Savings Plans
Contributions**

(expressed in thousands)

Plan	Primary Government	Discretely Presented Component Units
401(k) Plan		
Employer Contributions	\$ 52,088	\$ 9,983
Employee Contributions	\$ 61,818	\$ 7,018
457 Plan		
Employer Contributions	\$ 82	\$ 7
Employee Contributions	\$ 12,248	\$ 942
Roth IRA Plan		
Employer Contributions	\$ —	\$ —
Employee Contributions	\$ 12,339	\$ 670
Traditional IRA		
Employer Contributions	\$ —	\$ —
Employee Contributions	\$ 616	\$ 20

For the Tier 2 Public Employee System, Tier 2 Public Safety System, and the Tier 2 Firefighters System, the State and participating employers are required to contribute varying amounts into a 401(k). The amounts range from 0.00 to 1.50 percent of an employee's salary for the hybrid defined benefit systems and 10.00 to 14.00 percent of an employee's salary for the defined contribution systems. These contributions vest immediately, except for the Tier 2 401(k) required contributions that are subject to a 4 year vesting period. The primary government and discretely presented component units paid in 401(k) defined contributions required by statute \$25.981 million and \$2.493 million, respectively. In addition to these contributions, the Tier 2 plans provide a statutory required contribution (0.00 to 17.96 percent amortization rate) to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the non-Tier 2 (defined benefit) plans.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and Fidelity Investments, privately administered defined-contribution retirement plans, provide individual retirement fund contracts for each eligible participating employee. Eligible employees are mainly state college/university faculty and staff. Benefits to retired employees are generally based on the value of the individual contracts and the estimated life expectancy of the employee at retirement and are fully vested from the date of employment. The total current year required contribution and the amount paid is 14.20 percent of the employee's annual salary. The State has no further liability once annual contributions are made.

The total contribution made by the colleges and universities (discretely presented component units) to the TIAA and Fidelity retirement systems for June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, were \$365.585 million and \$338.211 million, respectively.

University of Utah

University of Utah (major discretely presented component unit) Hospitals and Clinics (UUHC) employees hired prior to January 1, 2001, who were not enrolled in the URS program, are enrolled in a 401(a) defined contribution plan that is administered by the UUHC Chief Human Resources Officer. The administrator has the authority to amend, modify, or terminate the plan. UUHC is required to contribute 14.20 percent of covered payroll to the plan for the employees covered under this plan. Hospital employees

hired subsequent to December 31, 2000 are enrolled in a separate 401(a) plan, the Hospital Plan Plus (HPP) Benefit Program. UUHC contributes 6 percent for employees covered under this plan. In addition, these employees are eligible for a match on employee contributions to a 403(b) Match Plan up to 4 percent of salary and fully vest in the UUHC's contributions to both plans after five years of service. The University and plan members contributions were \$105.425 million and \$70.100 million, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The ARUP Laboratories, Inc. (blended component unit of the University of Utah) contribution pension and profit sharing plans provide retirement benefits for all employees. Employees may choose to pay into the federal social security tax system or to participate in an enhanced ARUP retirement program. For those who choose to continue to pay social security taxes, ARUP makes contributions each pay period amounting to 5 percent of their compensation and ARUP continues to make matching social security tax contributions. For those who discontinue paying social security taxes, ARUP makes contributions each pay period amounting to 8.10 percent of their compensation and does not contribute any social security tax on their behalf. All pension contributions are immediately and fully vested. ARUP contributed \$25.666 million for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Contributions to the profit sharing plan are at the discretion of ARUP and are made subject to certain tenure-based and hours-worked thresholds. Employees are fully vested in the profit sharing plan after five years of service. Voluntary contributions to the profit sharing plan by employee participants and ARUP totaled \$38.400 million and \$13.186 million, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Utah Transit Authority

The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) (major discretely presented component unit) offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan is available to all employees on a voluntary basis and permits them to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. UTA currently matches \$2 for every \$3 of employee contributions, up to 2 percent of the employee's salary. UTA contributed \$3.053 million during calendar year 2024. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All assets and income of the plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. As part of its fiduciary role, UTA has an obligation of due care in selecting the third party administrators. In the opinion of management, UTA has acted in a prudent manner and is not liable for losses that may arise from the administration of the plan. The deferred compensation assets are held by third party plan administrators and are generally invested in money market funds, stock or bond mutual funds or guarantee funds as selected by the employee.

NOTE 18. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The State administers the State Employee Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (State Employee OPEB Plan) through the State Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund, as set forth in Section 67-19d-201 of the *Utah Code*. A separate Elected Official Other Post-employment Benefit Plan (Elected Official OPEB Plan) is provided for governors and legislators, and this plan is administered through the Elected Official Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund as set forth in Section 67-19d-201.5 of the *Utah Code*. Both trust funds are irrevocable and legally protected from creditors. Both are also administered under the direction of a

board of trustees, which consists of the State Treasurer, the Director of the Division of Finance, and the Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget or a designee. Neither plan issues a publicly available financial report, but are included in this report of the primary government.

State Employee OPEB Plan Description

At the option of individual state agencies, employees may participate in the State Employee OPEB Plan, a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan, as set forth in Section 63A-17-507 of the *Utah Code*. Only state employees who are entitled to receive retirement benefits are eligible to receive postemployment health and life insurance benefits, and in some situations dental coverage, from the State Employee OPEB Plan. Upon retirement, employees receive up to 25 percent of the value of their unused accumulated sick leave, earned prior to January 1, 2006, as a mandatory employer contribution into a 401(k) account. Employees may exchange eight hours of their remaining unused accumulated sick leave for one month of paid health and life insurance coverage up to age 65. After age 65, employees may use the balance of unused accumulated sick leave, earned prior to January 1, 2006, to exchange for spouse health insurance to age 65, or Medicare supplemental insurance for employee or spouse. In addition, any full-time employees of the Utah State Board of Education and the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) hired before July 1, 2012, who have attained at least five consecutive years of service with the agency, have the option of receiving postemployment health, dental, and life insurance coverage for up to five years or until reaching age 65 regardless of their unused sick leave balance. Also, judges have their own retiree health coverage that is part of the State Employee OPEB Plan. The State

Employee OPEB Plan is closed to new entrants since it is only applicable to employees eligible for retirement who have sick leave earned prior to January 1, 2006, or employees of the Utah State Board of Education hired before July 1, 2012.

Elected Official OPEB Plan Description

The Elected Official OPEB Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan, as set forth in Section 49-20-404 of the *Utah Code*. Only governors and legislators (elected officials) who retire after January 1, 1998, and have four or more years of service can elect to receive and apply for health insurance coverage or Medicare supplemental coverage. The State will pay 40 percent of the benefit cost for four years of service and up to 100 percent for ten or more years of service for elected officials and their spouses.

To qualify for health insurance coverage, an elected official must be between 62 and 65 years of age and either be an active member at the time of retirement or have continued coverage with the program until the date of eligibility. In addition, to qualify for health insurance coverage, an elected official must have service as a legislator or governor prior to January 1, 2012.

To qualify for Medicare supplemental coverage, an elected official must be at least 65 years of age. In addition, the elected official must retire under Chapter 19, *Utah Governors' and Legislators' Retirement Act*, and began service as an elected official prior to July 1, 2013. The Plan is closed to new entrants.

At June 30, 2025, the following number of employees were covered by the State's single-employer OPEB plans:

Single-employer Plans Covered Employees June 30, 2025

	State Employee OPEB Plan	Elected Official OPEB Plan
Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits ..	2,019	90
Inactive Employees Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits.....	—	120
Active Employees.....	4,376	25
Total Single-employer Plans Covered Employees	6,395	235

State Employee OPEB Plan Contributions

The contribution requirements of employees and the State are established, and may be amended, by the State Legislature. For retirees who participate in the State Employee OPEB Plan, health insurance premiums are paid 100 percent by the State for individuals who retired before July 1, 2000. Individuals retiring thereafter are required to contribute specified amounts monthly, ranging from 0 to 8.0 percent, toward the cost of health insurance premiums. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, retirees contributed \$1.293 million, or approximately 4.43 percent of total premiums, through their required contributions of \$0 to \$260 per month depending on the coverage (single, double, or family) and health plan selected.

The Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) of \$(11.975) million, from the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation, was used to establish the fiscal year 2025 annual budget and fund employer contributions. Because actuarial valuations are prepared on a biennial cycle, each valuation is used to set contribution rates for two fiscal years. The rates are authorized by the Legislature one year in advance but do not take effect until the following fiscal year; therefore, the December 31, 2022, valuation established the rates for fiscal years 2025 and

2026. The State Legislature funded \$16.452 million in employer contributions, \$28.427 million more than the ADC. The negative ADC reflected that plan assets exceeded projected OPEB obligations, meaning no contributions were required. The State continues to make contributions to ensure prudent funding of OPEB obligations.

Elected Official OPEB Plan Contributions

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, elected officials who participated in the Elected Official OPEB Plan contributed \$54 thousand, or approximately 6.28 percent of total premiums, through their required contributions of \$0 (for 10 or more years of service) to \$982 per month (for four years of service) depending on the coverage (single or double) and health plan selected.

The Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) of \$452 thousand from the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was used to establish the fiscal year 2025 annual budget and fund employer contributions. For the fiscal year 2025, the State Legislature funded \$1.249 million in employer contributions, \$797 thousand more than the ADC.

Net OPEB Asset

The net OPEB Asset was measured as of June 30, 2025. The total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024, and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The combined total net OPEB asset of both single-employer plans was

\$80.914 million, and of that amount, the State's (primary government) net OPEB asset was \$79.836 million, and \$1,077 thousand was allocated to nonmajor discretely presented component units. Below are the changes in the net OPEB asset and related ratios of the net OPEB asset for the single-employer OPEB plans:

**Single-employer Plans
Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Increases (Decreases)**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	State Employee OPEB Plan	Elected Official OPEB Plan
Total OPEB Liability		
Service Cost	\$ 3,588	\$ 118
Interest	5,991	1,133
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	(1,163)	(5,961)
Assumption Changes	(16,991)	(115)
Benefit Payments	(27,920)	(807)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(36,495)	(5,632)
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	209,963	21,871
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	A \$ 173,468	\$ 16,239
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contributions – Employer	\$ 16,452	\$ 1,249
Net Investment Income (Loss)	16,100	1,557
Benefit Payments	(27,920)	(807)
Administrative Expense	(242)	(37)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	4,390	1,962
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	241,259	23,009
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 245,649	\$ 24,971
Net OPEB Liability / (Asset) – Ending (A – B)	\$ (72,181)	\$ (8,732)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Asset	141.61 %	153.77 %
Covered Payroll ¹	\$ 1,624,347	
Net OPEB Asset as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(4.44)%	
Covered-employee Payroll ¹		\$ 664
Net OPEB Asset as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll		(1,315.06)%

¹ Contributions to the State Employee Plan are based on a measure of pay, therefore covered payroll is presented in the above schedule. Contributions to the Elected Official OPEB Plan are based on appropriations and not on a measure of pay; therefore, for that plan the covered-employee payroll is presented.

(Notes continue on next page.)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the total OPEB expense was \$(9.557) million: \$(3,506) thousand for the State Employee OPEB Plan, and \$(6.050) million for the Elected Official OPEB Plan. Of the total OPEB expense, the State (primary government) recognized \$(9.429) million, and \$(127) thousand was allocated to nonmajor discretely presented component units.

Total deferred inflows of resources related to the recognition of OPEB expense was \$(19.208) million, of which \$(19.040) million

was recognized by the State, and \$(168) thousand was allocated to nonmajor discretely presented component units.

Total deferred outflows of resources related to the recognition of OPEB expense was \$5.064 million, of which \$5.022 million was recognized by the State, and \$42 thousand was allocated to nonmajor discretely presented component units.

Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB came from the following source:

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB				
June 30, 2025				
<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>				
Source	State Employee OPEB Plan		Elected Official OPEB Plan	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Differences between expected and Actual Experience	\$ 1,649	\$ (5,926)	\$ —	\$ —
Changes in Assumption	3,154	(12,742)	—	—
Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	—	(540)	261	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,803</u>	<u>\$ (19,208)</u>	<u>\$ 261</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

Amounts reported above as deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expenses as follows:

Recognition of Remaining				
Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025				
<i>(expressed in thousands)</i>				
Fiscal Year	State Employee OPEB Plan		Elected Official OPEB Plan	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
2026	\$ 2,402	\$ (3,204)	\$ 527	\$ —
2027	\$ 2,402	\$ (7,971)	\$ (199)	\$ —
2028	\$ —	\$ (6,722)	\$ (62)	\$ —
2029	\$ —	\$ (1,313)	\$ (4)	\$ —

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2024 valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Summary of Actuary Assumptions		
	State Employee OPEB Plan	Elected Official OPEB Plan
Actuarial Valuation Date	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
Measurement Date	6/30/2025	6/30/2025
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal Level Percentage of Pay Cost Method	
Investment Rate of Return	5.25%	5.25%
Inflation Rate	2.60%	
Healthcare Inflation Rate	6.60% initial 4.04% ultimate	

Rates for the pre-retirement mortality assumption were based on the Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted General or Public Safety Employees Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2021. Rates for the post-employment mortality assumption were based on the Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted General or Public Safety Retirees or Contingent Survivors Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2021. The medical trend assumptions used in the valuation were developed using the Society of Actuaries (SOA) Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model.

Investment Policy and Target Allocations

The State Treasurer is responsible for investing the assets of the State Employee OPEB Plan and the Elected Official OPEB Plan. The State Treasurer has an investment committee which establishes the asset allocation for the OPEB plans with the primary goal of providing for the stability, income, and growth of the principal. The asset allocation for the plans is not expected to change substantially over the short or intermediate time horizons in response to short-term market movements, but may change incrementally based upon long-term capital market projections. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 5.57 percent for the State Employee OPEB Plan and 6.37 percent for the Elected Official OPEB Plan. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB 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 OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in each plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2025, are summarized below:

State Employee OPEB Plan Target Allocations Expected Return Arithmetic Basis

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long- term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Debt Securities.....	67.00 %	1.64 %	1.10 %
Hedge Fund Strategies..	33.00 %	5.00 %	1.65 %
Total Asset Classes..	<u>100.00 %</u>		2.75 %
Inflation			2.50 %
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return			<u>5.25 %</u>

Elected Official OPEB Plan Target Allocations Expected Return Arithmetic Basis

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long- term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Debt Securities	67.00 %	1.64 %	1.10 %
Hedge Fund Strategies	33.00 %	5.00 %	1.65 %
Total Asset Classes	<u>100.00 %</u>		2.75 %
Inflation			2.50 %
Expected Arithmetic Nominal Return			<u>5.25 %</u>

Discount Rates

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.25 percent for the State Employee OPEB Plan and 5.25 percent for the Elected Official OPEB Plan. The discount rate is set as (a) the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Plan investments to the extent that the OPEB plan assets are projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return or (b) the yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) if the conditions in (a) are not met. The discount rate incorporates the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index of 4.81 percent.

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that future State contributions will be equal to the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) as calculated in each future valuation. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB Plan's Fiduciary Net Position for both plans was projected at the beginning of each year to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the OPEB Plan's investments for both plans, was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability/Asset.

The following presents the net OPEB liability for the State for both plans, calculated using the discount rate of 5.25 percent for the State Employee OPEB Plan and 5.25 percent for the Elected Official OPEB Plan, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (2 percent – State Employee OPEB Plan, 4.25 percent – Elected Official OPEB Plan) or 1 percentage-point higher (4 percent – State Employee OPEB Plan, 6.25 percent – Elected Official OPEB Plan) than the current rate:

(Table on next page)

Changes in Discount Rate
Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)
(expressed in thousands)

OPEB Plan	1% Decrease (4.25%)	Current Discount Rate (5.25%)	1% Increase (6.25%)
State Employee OPEB Plan.....	\$ (65,027)	\$ (72,181)	\$ (79,066)
	1% Decrease (4.25%)	Current Discount Rate (5.25%)	1% Increase (6.25%)
Elected Official OPEB Plan	\$ (6,633)	\$ (8,732)	\$ (10,455)
Total Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)	\$ (71,660)	\$ (80,913)	\$ (89,521)

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

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
Net OPEB Liability / (Asset)
(expressed in thousands)

OPEB Plan	1% Decrease (5.60% decreasing to 3.04%)	Current Discount Rate (6.60% decreasing to 4.04%)	1% Increase (7.60% decreasing to 5.04%)
State Employee OPEB Plan.....	\$ (80,607)	\$ (72,181)	\$ (63,119)
Elected Official OPEB Plan	(10,488)	(8,732)	(6,622)
Total Net OPEB Liability / (Asset) ...	\$ (91,095)	\$ (80,913)	\$ (69,741)

NOTE 19. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE

It is the policy of the State of Utah to use a combination of commercial insurance and self-insurance to cover the risk of losses to which it may be exposed. This is accomplished by the State through the Risk Management Fund (internal service fund) and the Public Employees Health Program (PEHP) (major discretely presented component unit). The Risk Management Fund manages the general property, auto/physical damage, and general liability risks of the State. PEHP manages the group medical, dental, life insurance, and long-term disability programs of the State. The State is a major participant in both programs with all state funds and departments included. All state colleges, universities, school districts, most charter schools, and other state discretely presented component units participate in the Risk Management Fund. PEHP provides insurance coverage to 407 municipalities, school districts, and other public entities within the State.

Participants in the Risk Management Fund general property, auto/physical damage, and general liability programs are state agencies, higher education, school districts, and charter schools. All participants share the risk within the PEHP long-term disability, life insurance, health reimbursement arrangement (HRA), Medicare Supplement, and reinsurance programs of PEHP. The PEHP medical and dental programs are divided into state and various other employers risk pools.

The State has determined that the Risk Management Fund and PEHP can economically and effectively manage the State's risks internally and have set aside assets for claim settlements through reserves. The State finances portions of its risk exposure through a combination of self-insurance, captive insurance entities, and commercial insurance. The Risk Management Fund administers the State's self-insured programs and also utilizes three captive

insurance companies—one liability captive and two property captives—as part of its overall risk financing strategy. These captive entities provide insured layers between the State's self-insured retention and commercially purchased excess insurance, allowing the State to stabilize premiums, retain underwriting profit, and access the broader reinsurance market.

Beginning in fiscal year 2024, the State's liability coverage is structured with a self-insured retention of \$1 million per occurrence. The State's liability captive provides coverage for the next \$10 million per occurrence, and commercial excess liability insurance provides an additional \$10 million of aggregate coverage. The State's property insurance is \$525 million for earthquake and \$1 billion for all other perils. The remaining claims are covered by commercial insurance. The State's per occurrence deductible for earthquakes is 2.0 percent of the value of each building involved in the loss, subject to a minimum of \$5 million and a maximum of \$25 million, and the State's per occurrence deductible for flood losses is \$50 thousand.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the Risk Management Fund did not experience a liability loss that exceeded its \$1 million self-insured retention. Conversely, the Fund did experience property loss during this period, which is consistent with the established structure utilizing first-dollar coverage with zero self-insured retention.

PEHP does not enter into any external medical reinsurance agreements. PEHP has reinsurance coverage for a life catastrophic occurrence in excess of \$3 million, not to exceed \$80 million per year with a one-time reinstatement with additional premium. The limit is dependent on the participating group's lifetime maximum. The retention per person will be reapplied to PEHP each calendar year.

The Risk Management Fund and PEHP allocate the cost of providing claims servicing, claims payment, and commercial insurance by charging a premium to each participating public entity or employee. Premiums are based on each organization's recent trends in actual claims experience and exposure values. The primary government and discretely presented component units of the State paid premiums to PEHP for health and life insurance coverage in calendar year 2024 of \$433.760 million and \$71.789 million, respectively.

Risk Management and PEHP claims liabilities are reported when it is probable that a claim has occurred and the ultimate cost of settling that claim can be reasonably estimated and includes an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Because actual claims liabilities are affected by complex factors (i.e., inflation, changes in legal doctrines and insurance benefits, and unanticipated damage awards), the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in exact amounts. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically by actuaries who take into consideration recently settled claims, frequency of claims, and other economic or social factors. Inflation and other appropriate modifiers are included in this calculation because reliance is based on historical data. The Risk Management Liability, Property, and Auto Funds claim reserves are reported using a discount rate of 3 percent. The Risk Management Captive Liability and Property Funds claims reserves have not been discounted. PEHP long-term disability benefit reserves of \$11.963 million are reported using a discount rate of 3 percent for one year, followed by a discount rate of 2.07 percent thereafter to calculate the present value of estimated future cash payments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

All employers who participate in the Utah Retirement Systems are eligible to participate in the Public Employees Long-term Disability Program according to Section 49-21-201 of the *Utah Code*. Employees of state departments who meet long-term disability eligibility receive benefits for the duration of their disability up to the time they are eligible for retirement or until age 65. Benefits beginning after a three-month waiting period are paid 100 percent by the program. As of December 31, 2024, there were 84 state employees receiving benefits. The program is funded by paying premiums to PEHP where assets are set aside for future payments. For the calendar year ended December 31, 2024, the primary government and the discretely presented

component units of the State paid premiums for the Long-term Disability Program of \$10.846 million and \$831 thousand, respectively.

The State covers its workers' compensation risk by purchasing insurance from Workers' Compensation Fund (a related organization).

Discretely Presented Component Units

The University of Utah, Utah State University, Southern Utah University, Salt Lake Community College, Utah Valley University, and Utah Tech University (major and nonmajor discretely presented component units) each maintain self-insurance funds to manage health/dental care and report claims liabilities if it is probable that a liability has been incurred as of the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The University of Utah also maintains a self-insurance trust fund to manage medical malpractice liabilities. The University of Utah and the University of Utah Hospital and Clinics also have a "claims made" umbrella medical professional liability insurance policy in the amount of \$20 million for catastrophic malpractice liabilities in excess of the trust fund balances. The coverage provides for \$5 million per occurrence and \$26 million in aggregate.

Utah Transit Authority (UTA) (major discretely presented component unit) is self-insured for amounts up to the maximum statutory liability in any one accident of \$3 million for incidents occurring after May 1, 2019. UTA carries an excess umbrella policy of \$10 million over a \$7 million self-insurance reserve. UTA has Railroad Liability Coverage of \$100 million per annum with \$5 million of risk retention. UTA is self-insured for workers' compensation up to the amount of \$1 million per incident and has excess insurance for claims over this amount. UTA has insurance for errors and omissions and damage to property in excess of \$100 thousand per annum.

The following table presents the prior and current year changes in claims liabilities balances (short and long-term combined). The Risk Management and College and University self-insurance balances are for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The PEHP and UTA balances are for the calendar years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024:

	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claims Payments	Ending Balance
Risk Management:				
2024.....	\$ 71,636	\$ 24,604	\$ (21,853)	\$ 74,387
2025.....	\$ 74,387	\$ 54,576	\$ (32,680)	\$ 96,283
Public Employees Health Program:				
December 31, 2023	\$ 177,159	\$ 988,067	\$ (961,384)	\$ 203,842
December 31, 2024	\$ 203,842	\$ 1,089,639	\$ (1,089,146)	\$ 204,335
Utah Transit Authority:				
December 31, 2023	\$ 1,567	\$ 3,473	\$ (3,368)	\$ 1,672
December 31, 2024	\$ 1,672	\$ 2,266	\$ (2,020)	\$ 1,918
College and University Self-Insurance:				
2024.....	\$ 128,831	\$ 500,227	\$ (484,357)	\$ 144,700
2025.....	\$ 144,700	\$ 573,928	\$ (560,892)	\$ 157,736

NOTE 20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 1, 2025, a jury returned a verdict against the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) in a breach of contract action. The verdict amount was \$2.943 million, and the plaintiffs are also seeking approximately \$2.400 million in prejudgment interest, bringing the total potential obligation to about \$5.436 million. Payment of the judgment will require legislative approval through a special appropriation. As of the date the financial statements were issued, the matter remains pending final resolution and legislative funding authorization.

In the 2025 1st Special Legislative Session, Senate Bill 1001 was enacted, changing the Utah Board of Higher Education from a subdivision of the State to a legally separate entity. Beginning fiscal year 2026, Utah Board of Higher Education will no longer be reflected within the State's general fund but instead will be reported as a discretely presented component unit of the State of Utah.

Discretely Presented Component Units

In August 2025, the Utah Transit Authority (major discretely presented component unit) issued Sales Tax Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2025, in the aggregate amount of \$492.520 million. Of this amount, approximately \$128.000 million represents new money to finance system improvements, including additional light rail vehicles and a new administration building and bus canopy, with the remainder used for a tender and refunding of existing obligations.

In August 2025, the University of Utah (major discretely presented component unit) entered into a memorandum of understanding to acquire four buildings in Research Park for approximately \$68.500 million. The University deposited approximately \$3.500 million (5.0 percent of the purchase price) into escrow, with the remainder due at closing, expected January 2026. Under the same memorandum, the University expects to

transfer the buildings to the University of Utah Growth Capital Partners Foundation, a newly created discretely presented component unit, in March 2026, at an amount equal to the University's acquisition cost. The Foundation plans to obtain third-party financing for the purchase.

In the 2025 legislative session, House Bill 537 was enacted, effective July 1, 2025, changing the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (USDB) from a legally separate entity to a subdivision of the Utah State Board of Education. Beginning on that date, USDB will no longer be reported as a discretely presented component unit, but instead will be reported within the the Utah State Board of Education in the primary government.

The Point of the Mountain State Land Authority (POMSLA) (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) reported that its Point Phase 1 Public Infrastructure District (PID), POMSLA's blended component unit, issued \$254.000 million in special revenue bonds in July of 2025. The bonds are secured by revenues and assessments within the PID and will finance infrastructure improvements and construction of a 5,000-seat multipurpose event venue at The Point development.

In October 2025, a court ruling was issued against the Utah Inland Port Authority, (nonmajor discretely presented component unit), requiring payment of approximately \$4.611 million in damages related to a breach of contract action filed by a prior vendor.

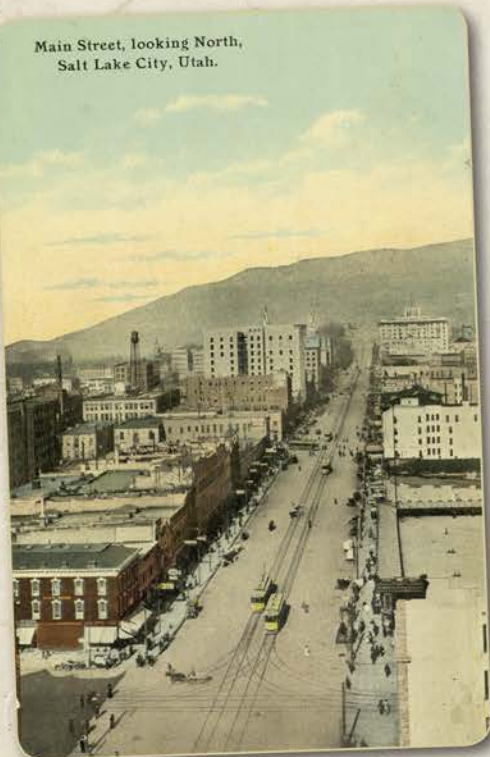
Southern Utah University (nonmajor discretely presented component unit) entered into an agreement to purchase several pieces of property in Cedar City, Utah to plan for future expansion. The purchase price of the property was \$5.145 million and the transaction closed on July 7, 2025 due to availability of dedicated funding in fiscal year 2026.



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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Main Street, looking North,
Salt Lake City, Utah.



The Devil's Slide,
Weber Canyon, Utah.



7178. Black Rock, Great Salt Lake, Utah.



Budgetary Comparison Schedule

General Fund

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 3,380,526	\$ 3,394,947	\$ 3,412,470	\$ 17,523
Cable/Satellite Excise	21,499	19,072	19,902	830
Insurance Premiums	214,577	225,500	235,469	9,969
Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco	85,665	78,476	78,285	(191)
Oil and Gas Severance	39,182	37,480	46,091	8,611
Metal Severance	11,000	13,527	13,176	(351)
Investment Income	218,960	205,423	193,459	(11,964)
Miscellaneous Other	94,849	109,652	101,311	(8,341)
Total General Revenues	4,066,258	4,084,077	4,100,163	16,086
Department Specific Revenues				
Sales and Use Tax	45,807	121,737	121,737	—
Federal Contracts and Grants	6,835,057	5,765,833	5,765,833	—
Departmental Collections	859,707	855,067	855,067	—
Higher Education Collections	1,043,481	1,112,045	1,112,045	—
Federal Mineral Lease	—	88,631	88,631	—
Investment Income	8,437	32,563	32,563	—
Miscellaneous	1,408,112	1,193,748	1,193,748	—
Total Department Specific Revenues	10,200,601	9,169,624	9,169,624	0
Total Revenues	14,266,859	13,253,701	13,269,787	16,086
Expenditures				
General Government	823,340	806,371	635,902	170,469
Health and Human Services	8,631,309	7,831,310	7,719,427	111,883
Corrections	499,399	502,772	487,243	15,529
Public Safety	629,058	666,026	595,492	70,534
Courts	227,865	230,859	218,657	12,202
Environmental Quality	161,797	105,724	95,152	10,572
Higher Education – State Administration	148,420	138,352	138,352	—
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	2,826,899	2,844,008	2,844,008	—
Employment and Family Services	1,704,387	1,290,101	1,209,336	80,765
Natural Resources	1,023,054	953,280	531,349	421,931
Cultural and Community Engagement	88,287	84,929	62,599	22,330
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	338,083	363,599	193,385	170,214
Total Expenditures	17,101,898	15,817,331	14,730,902	1,086,429
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,835,039)	(2,563,630)	(1,461,115)	1,102,515
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	2,576,592	2,843,265	2,843,265	—
Transfers Out	(1,525,505)	(1,581,341)	(1,581,341)	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,051,087	1,261,924	1,261,924	0
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,783,952)	(1,301,706)	(199,191)	1,102,515
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	2,846,158	2,846,158	2,846,158	—
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	\$ 1,062,206	\$ 1,544,452	\$ 2,646,967	\$ 1,102,515

The [Information About Budgetary Reporting](#) section is an integral part of this schedule.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Income Tax Fund
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Individual Income Tax	\$ 6,487,828	\$ 6,522,157	\$ 6,641,364	\$ 119,207
Corporate Tax	841,306	794,731	962,263	167,532
Miscellaneous Other	83,417	101,965	143,354	41,389
Total General Revenues	<u>7,412,551</u>	<u>7,418,853</u>	<u>7,746,981</u>	<u>328,128</u>
Department Specific Revenues				
Federal Contracts and Grants	598,357	659,297	659,297	—
Departmental Collections	6,701	16,719	16,719	—
Investment Income	75,000	22,153	22,153	—
Miscellaneous:				
Liquor Sales Allocated for School Lunch	51,885	56,898	56,898	—
Driver Education Fee	—	7,580	7,580	—
Property Tax for Charter Schools	—	39,914	39,914	—
Designated Sales Taxes	650	300	300	—
Other	7,536	266	266	—
Total Department Specific Revenues	<u>740,129</u>	<u>803,127</u>	<u>803,127</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Revenues	<u>8,152,680</u>	<u>8,221,980</u>	<u>8,550,108</u>	<u>328,128</u>
Expenditures				
Public Education	8,702,799	6,940,163	6,448,885	491,278
Total Expenditures	<u>8,702,799</u>	<u>6,940,163</u>	<u>6,448,885</u>	<u>491,278</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(550,119)</u>	<u>1,281,817</u>	<u>2,101,223</u>	<u>819,406</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	17,811	129,428	129,428	—
Transfers Out	(2,641,902)	(2,574,925)	(2,574,925)	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(2,624,091)</u>	<u>(2,445,497)</u>	<u>(2,445,497)</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>(3,174,210)</u>	<u>(1,163,680)</u>	<u>(344,274)</u>	<u>819,406</u>
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	<u>2,485,314</u>	<u>2,485,314</u>	<u>2,485,314</u>	<u>—</u>
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	<u>\$ (688,896)</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,634</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,040</u>	<u>\$ 819,406</u>

The [Information About Budgetary Reporting](#) section is an integral part of this schedule.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Transportation Fund
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
General Revenues				
Motor Fuel Tax	\$ 473,819	\$ 484,101	\$ 480,051	\$ (4,050)
Special Fuel Tax	200,445	203,511	206,211	2,700
Miscellaneous Other	194,600	204,431	228,105	23,674
Total General Revenues	<u>868,864</u>	<u>892,043</u>	<u>914,367</u>	<u>22,324</u>
Department Specific Revenues				
Sales and Aviation Fuel Taxes	—	7,847	7,847	—
Federal Contracts and Grants	695,185	566,922	566,922	—
Departmental Collections	74,342	81,593	81,593	—
Investment Income	3,100	12,490	12,490	—
Miscellaneous	49,897	101,744	101,744	—
Total Department Specific Revenues	<u>822,524</u>	<u>770,596</u>	<u>770,596</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Revenues	<u>1,691,388</u>	<u>1,662,639</u>	<u>1,684,963</u>	<u>22,324</u>
Expenditures				
Transportation	1,868,542	1,842,235	1,664,326	177,909
Total Expenditures	<u>1,868,542</u>	<u>1,842,235</u>	<u>1,664,326</u>	<u>177,909</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(177,154)</u>	<u>(179,596)</u>	<u>20,637</u>	<u>200,233</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of Capital Assets	—	37,552	37,552	—
Transfers In	58,622	60,310	60,310	—
Transfers Out	(238,345)	(153,665)	(153,665)	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(179,723)</u>	<u>(55,803)</u>	<u>(55,803)</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>(356,877)</u>	<u>(235,399)</u>	<u>(35,166)</u>	<u>200,233</u>
Budgetary Fund Balance – Beginning	919,365	919,365	919,365	—
Budgetary Fund Balance – Ending	<u>\$ 562,488</u>	<u>\$ 683,966</u>	<u>\$ 884,199</u>	<u>\$ 200,233</u>

The [Information About Budgetary Reporting](#) section is an integral part of this schedule.

**Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget to GAAP Reconciliation**
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund	Income Tax Fund	Transportation Fund
Revenues			
Actual total revenues (budgetary basis)	\$ 13,269,787	\$ 8,550,108	\$ 1,684,963
Differences – Budget to GAAP:			
Intrafund revenues are budgetary revenues but are not revenues for financial reporting	(771,017)	—	(4,351)
Higher education and Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind collections are budgetary revenues but are not revenues for financial reporting	(1,112,041)	(15,034)	—
Revenues for financial reporting purposes but not for budgetary reporting	(21,874)	8,834	2,718
Budgetary revenues reported as transfers for financial reporting	(10,000)	—	—
Change in revenue accrual for nonbudgetary Medicaid claims	13,351	—	—
Change in tax accruals designated by law and other liabilities are revenues for financial reporting but not for budgetary reporting	2,593	33,383	(6,505)
Federal revenue related to pandemic relief moved to the Unemployment Compensation Fund for financial reporting purposes	117	—	—
Revenues from funds not budgeted as part of the General Fund but reported in the General Fund for financial reporting purposes	34,034	—	—
Change in estimated federal receivables recorded as revenues for financial reporting but not for budgetary reporting	—	(23,931)	—
Total revenues as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 11,404,950</u>	<u>\$ 8,553,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,676,825</u>
Expenditures			
Actual total expenditures (budgetary basis)	\$ 14,730,902	\$ 6,448,885	\$ 1,664,326
Differences – Budget to GAAP:			
Intrafund expenditures for reimbursements are budgetary expenditures but are not expenditures for financial reporting	(771,017)	—	(4,351)
Expenditures related to higher education (General Fund) and Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (Income Tax Fund) collections are budgetary expenditures but are not expenditures for financial reporting	(1,112,041)	(15,034)	—
Change in estimated liabilities recorded as expenditures for financial reporting but not for budgetary reporting	6,742	(3,197)	32
Budgetary expenditures reported as transfers for financial reporting	(2,800)	(100,861)	—
Leave charges budgeted as expenditures when earned rather than when taken or due	(683)	67	35
Change in accrual for Medicaid (incurred but not reported) claims excluded from the budget by statute	24,550	—	—
Budgetary expenditures related to medical personal protective equipment (PPE) that remains in inventory at yearend	12,514	—	—
Budgetary expenditures for unemployment insurance benefits related to pandemic relief moved to the Unemployment Compensation Fund for reporting purposes	(117)	—	—
Change in Unemployment Claims paid by the State as the Employer	1,299	—	—
Capital Outlay under leases	29,530	—	33
Expenditures from funds not budgeted as part of the General Fund but reported in the General Fund for financial reporting purposes	5,878	—	—
Total expenditures as reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 12,924,757</u>	<u>\$ 6,329,860</u>	<u>\$ 1,660,075</u>

The [Information About Budgetary Reporting](#) section is an integral part of this schedule.

INFORMATION ABOUT BUDGETARY REPORTING

Budgetary Presentation

A Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented for the General Fund and each of the State's major special revenue funds for which the legislature enacts an annual budget. An annual budget is also adopted for the Transportation Investment Fund, a major capital projects fund, the Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, and the Alcoholic Beverage Services Fund, a major enterprise fund. The budgets are enacted through passage of *Appropriations Acts*. Budgets for specific general revenues are not adopted through an *Appropriations Act*, but are based on supporting estimates approved by the Executive Appropriations Committee of the legislature. General revenues are those revenues available for appropriation for any program or purpose as allowed by law. Department-specific revenues are revenues dedicated by an *Appropriations Act* or restricted by other law or external grantor to a specific program or purpose.

Original budgets and related revenue estimates represent the spending authority enacted through *Appropriations Acts* as of June 30, 2025, and include nonlapsing carryforward balances from the prior fiscal year. Final budgets represent the original budget as amended by supplemental appropriations and related changes in revenue estimates, executive order reductions when applicable, and changes authorized or required by law when department-specific revenues either exceed or fall short of budgeted amounts.

Unexpended balances at yearend may: (1) lapse to unrestricted balances (i.e., committed, assigned, or unassigned) and be available for future appropriation; (2) lapse to restricted balances and be available for future appropriation restricted for specific purposes as defined by statute; or (3) be nonlapsing, which means balances are reported as either restricted or committed fund balance. The nonlapsing balances are considered automatically reappropriated as authorized by statute, by an *Appropriations Act*, or by limited encumbrances.

Budgetary Control

In September of each year, in accordance with the Budgetary Procedures Act in Title 63J, Chapter 1 of *Utah Code*, all agencies of the government submit requests for appropriations to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget so that a budget may be prepared. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year.

In January, the Governor recommends a budget to the legislature. The Legislature considers those recommendations and prepares a series of *Appropriations Acts* that modify the State budget for the current year and constitute the State budget for the following year. The Legislature passes the *Appropriations Acts* by a simple majority vote. The *Appropriations Acts* becomes the State's authorized operating budget upon the Governor's signature. The *Constitution of Utah* requires that budgeted expenditures not exceed estimated revenues and other sources of funding, including beginning balances.

Budgetary control is maintained at the functional or organizational level, as identified by numbered line items in the *Appropriations Acts*. Budgets may be modified if federal funding or revenue specifically dedicated for a line item exceeds original estimates in the *Appropriations Acts*. If funding sources are not sufficient to cover the appropriation, the governor is required to reduce the budget by the amount of the deficiency. Any other changes to the budget must be approved by the Legislature in a supplemental *Appropriations Act*.

Any department that spends more than the authorized amount must submit a report explaining the overspending to the State Board of Examiners. The board will recommend corrective action, which may include a request to the legislature for a supplemental appropriation to cover the deficit. If a supplemental appropriation is not approved, the department must cover the overspending with the subsequent year's budget. All appropriated budgets of the State were within their authorized spending levels.

Spending Limitation

The State also has an appropriation limitation statute that limits the growth in state appropriations. The total of the amount appropriated from unrestricted General Fund sources plus the income tax revenues appropriated for higher education is limited to the growth in population and inflation. The appropriations limitation can be exceeded only if a fiscal emergency is declared and approved by more than two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature, or if approved by a vote of the people. However, the appropriations limitation statute may be amended by a majority of both houses of the Legislature. Appropriations for debt service, emergency expenditures, amounts from other than unrestricted revenue sources, transfers to the Budgetary Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund), Income Tax Fund Budget Reserve Account and the Transportation Investment Fund; or capital developments meeting certain criteria are exempt from the appropriations limitation. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State was \$354.757 million below the appropriations limitation.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE'S PENSION PLANS

A. Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement Systems

The State's defined benefit pension systems/plan is administered by Utah Retirement Systems and is included in this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as a pension trust fund within the fiduciary funds. The Judges System and the Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan are single-employer service retirement plans.

The following schedules present for the State's (primary government) single-employer retirement plans Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Schedule of Employer Contributions.



THE TEMPLE OF SINAWAVA, ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH

Required Supplementary Information
Changes in Net Pension Liability
Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement Systems
Calendar Years ending December 31
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Judges System	Calendar Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 4,794	\$ 5,023	\$ 5,328	\$ 5,682	\$ 6,054
Interest	14,136	14,064	14,866	15,697	16,649
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	171	1,995	809	7,873	7,617
Assumption Changes	—	2,885	13,067	—	—
Benefit Payments	(12,400)	(12,330)	(13,700)	(16,195)	(15,346)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	6,701	11,637	20,370	13,057	14,974
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	192,285	198,986	210,623	230,993	244,050
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 198,986	\$ 210,623	\$ 230,993	\$ 244,050	\$ 259,024
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 6,555	\$ 7,382	\$ 7,563	\$ 8,091	\$ 8,500
Court Fees ¹	1,653	1,470	1,477	1,518	1,536
Net Investment Income	2,842	13,820	23,435	(730)	27,775
Benefit Payments	(12,400)	(12,330)	(13,621)	(16,111)	(15,346)
Administrative Expense	(71)	(71)	(79)	(84)	(81)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	1,334	1,600	4,090	4,403	2,339
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(87)	11,871	22,865	(2,913)	24,723
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	163,834	163,747	175,618	198,483	195,570
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 163,747	\$ 175,618	\$ 198,483	\$ 195,570	\$ 220,293
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 35,239	\$ 35,005	\$ 32,510	\$ 48,480	\$ 38,731
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.29 %	83.38 %	85.93 %	80.14 %	85.05 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 16,372	\$ 16,755	\$ 18,661	\$ 18,802	\$ 19,596
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	215.24 %	208.92 %	174.21 %	257.84 %	197.65 %
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan					
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 99	\$ 90	\$ 67	\$ 65	\$ 59
Interest	890	851	879	877	882
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	(105)	167	182	139	(53)
Assumption Changes	—	241	264	—	—
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—
Benefit Payments	(904)	(941)	(978)	(1,034)	(1,013)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(20)	408	414	47	(125)
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	12,267	12,247	12,655	13,069	13,116
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 12,247	\$ 12,655	\$ 13,069	\$ 13,116	\$ 12,991
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 421	\$ 421	\$ 404	\$ 392	\$ 384
Net Investment Income	181	849	1,353	(41)	1,481
Benefit Payments	(904)	(941)	(973)	(978)	(1,012)
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative Expense	(5)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	(20)	(12)	89	(51)	(42)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(327)	313	868	(683)	807
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	10,366	10,039	10,352	11,220	10,537
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 10,039	\$ 10,352	\$ 11,220	\$ 10,537	\$ 11,344
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 2,208	\$ 2,303	\$ 1,849	\$ 2,579	\$ 1,647
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	81.97 %	81.80 %	85.85 %	80.34 %	87.32 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 946	\$ 799	\$ 722	\$ 639	\$ 639
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	233.40 %	288.24 %	256.09 %	403.60 %	257.75 %

Continues

¹ These court fees were recognized as revenue for support provided by nonemployer contributing entities.

Changes in Net Pension Liability
Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement Systems - continued
Calendar Years ending December 31
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Judges System	Calendar Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 6,144	\$ 6,309	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,920	\$ 7,371
Interest	17,675	18,415	19,008	19,983	21,139
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	548	2,789	6,552	9,671	14,100
Assumption Changes	3,588	2,928	—	(289)	—
Benefit Payments	(15,863)	(18,600)	(17,609)	(18,620)	(20,642)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	12,092	11,841	14,618	17,665	21,968
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	259,024	271,116	282,957	297,575	315,240
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 271,116	\$ 282,957	\$ 297,575	\$ 315,240	\$ 337,208
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 8,646	\$ 8,949	\$ 9,378	\$ 10,372	\$ 11,323
Court Fees ¹	1,410	1,354	1,335	1,605	1,755
Net Investment Income	27,391	41,716	(14,729)	23,938	20,367
Benefit Payments	(15,863)	(18,600)	(17,609)	(18,620)	(20,642)
Administrative Expense	(84)	(85)	(88)	(92)	(96)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	2,340	4,563	1,990	1,474	3,101
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	23,840	37,897	(19,723)	18,677	15,808
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	220,293	244,133	282,030	262,307	280,984
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 244,133	\$ 282,030	\$ 262,307	\$ 280,984	\$ 296,792
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 26,983	\$ 927	\$ 35,268	\$ 34,256	\$ 40,416
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	90.05 %	99.67 %	88.15 %	89.13 %	88.01 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 20,201	\$ 20,537	\$ 21,438	\$ 22,225	\$ 24,438
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	133.57 %	4.51 %	164.51 %	154.13 %	165.38 %
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan					
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 104	\$ 46	\$ 52	\$ 55	\$ 38
Interest	875	892	872	868	856
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	224	(144)	50	(26)	284
Assumption Changes	169	114	—	10	—
Refunds	(10)	—	—	—	—
Benefit Payments	(1,023)	(1,036)	(1,010)	(1,058)	(1,087)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	339	(128)	(36)	(151)	91
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	12,991	13,330	13,202	13,166	13,015
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 13,330	\$ 13,202	\$ 13,166	\$ 13,015	\$ 13,106
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 369	\$ 361	\$ 422	\$ 360	\$ 364
Net Investment Income	1,396	2,042	(693)	1,097	903
Benefit Payments	(1,023)	(1,036)	(1,010)	(1,058)	(1,087)
Refunds	(10)	—	—	—	—
Administrative Expense	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	(17)	7	(18)	15	(11)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	711	1,370	(1,303)	410	165
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	11,344	12,055	13,425	12,122	12,532
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 12,055	\$ 13,425	\$ 12,122	\$ 12,532	\$ 12,697
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 1,275	\$ (223)	\$ 1,044	\$ 483	\$ 409
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	90.44 %	101.69 %	92.07 %	96.29 %	96.88 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 757	\$ 666	\$ 724	\$ 724	\$ 576
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	168.43 %	(33.48)%	144.20 %	66.71 %	71.01 %

¹ These court fees were recognized as revenue for support provided by nonemployer contributing entities.

Contributions – The following schedule presents a ten year history of the State's (primary government) contributions to the Utah Retirement Systems for its single-employer plans:

Employer Contributions
Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement System
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Last Ten Fiscal Years		Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution						Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
	Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll				
Judges System	2016	\$ 7,154	\$ 7,154	\$ 0	\$ 17,204			41.58 %	
	2017	\$ 7,728	\$ 7,728	\$ 0	\$ 18,347			42.12 %	
	2018	\$ 7,958	\$ 7,958	\$ 0	\$ 18,641			42.69 %	
	2019	\$ 8,501	\$ 8,501	\$ 0	\$ 19,462			43.68 %	
	2020	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,800	\$ 0	\$ 20,114			43.75 %	
	2021	\$ 8,951	\$ 8,951	\$ 0	\$ 20,201			44.31 %	
	2022	\$ 9,287	\$ 9,287	\$ 0	\$ 20,929			44.37 %	
	2023	\$ 9,911	\$ 9,911	\$ 0	\$ 22,142			44.76 %	
	2024	\$ 11,187	\$ 11,187	\$ 0	\$ 24,779			45.15 %	
	2025	\$ 11,946	\$ 11,946	\$ 0	\$ 26,105			45.76 %	
Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan	2016	\$ 421	\$ 421	\$ 0	\$ 943			44.64 %	
	2017	\$ 421	\$ 421	\$ 0	\$ 799			52.69 %	
	2018	\$ 392	\$ 392	\$ 0	\$ 860			45.58 %	
	2019	\$ 384	\$ 384	\$ 0	\$ 848			45.28 %	
	2020	\$ 369	\$ 369	\$ 0	\$ 639			57.75 %	
	2021	\$ 361	\$ 361	\$ 0	\$ 757			47.69 %	
	2022	\$ 422	\$ 422	\$ 0	\$ 639			66.04 %	
	2023	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 0	\$ 757			47.56 %	
	2024	\$ 364	\$ 364	\$ 0	\$ 719			50.63 %	
	2025	\$ 368	\$ 368	\$ 0	\$ 564			65.25 %	

Footnotes to Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement Systems Schedule of Contributions

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

	Judges System	Utah Governors and Legislators Retirement Plan
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Percent of Payroll	Level Dollar
Amortization period	Open Group 20-Year Open Period	Closed Group 10-Year Closed Period
Actuarial asset valuation method	Based on the total fair value income of investments with the excess or shortfall of actual investment income over or under the expected investment return smoothed over five years. One-fifth of the excess or shortfall is recognized each year for five years.	
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	6.85%	
Projected salary increases	3.25% ²	None
Inflation rate	2.50%	
Post-retirement cost-of-living adjustment ¹	2.50%	
Mortality:	Male: 110% of the 2020 PR UTAH Retiree Mortality Table for males, projected with 80% of the ultimate rates from the MP-2019 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2020. Female: 110% of the 2020 PR UTAH Retiree Mortality Table for females, projected with 80% of the ultimate rates from the MP-2019 mortality improvement scale using a base year of 2020.	

¹ All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual CPI increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

² Composed of 2.50 percent inflation, plus 0.75 percent productivity increase rate, plus step-rate promotional increases for members with less than 25 years of service.

Footnotes to Single-employer Plans - Utah Retirement Systems Schedule of Contributions - continued

Other Information:

The actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of January 1 and become effective on July 1 of the following year, which is 18 months after the valuation date. The Utah Retirement Systems' Board certifies the contribution rates that employers are contractually required to contribute to the Retirement System. According to Section 49-11-301(5) of the *Utah Code*, if the funded ratio of the plan is less than 110 percent, then the Board is permitted to maintain the prior year's contribution rate if the actuarially determined contribution is lower. The Board has historically followed this policy.

Significant Changes to Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

- **Investment Rate of Return**
In 2017, the actuarial assumed rate of return (the discount rate) was modified from 7.50 percent down to 7.20 percent. In 2018, the discount rate was reduced to 6.95 percent and was again reduced in 2022 to 6.85 percent. This rate is used in establishing retirement contribution rates and in determining current benefit reserve requirements.
- **Inflation Rate**
In 2017, the assumed rate of inflation was decreased from 2.75 to 2.60 percent. In 2018, the assumed rate of inflation was decreased from 2.60 to 2.50 percent.
- **Projected Salary Increases**
In 2019, the wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.35 to 3.25 percent. In 2020, payroll growth assumption decreased from 3.00 to 2.90 percent.



B. Single-employer Plans - Utah Transit Authority

Utah Transit Authority (UTA) (major discretely presented component unit) offers its employees a single-employer non-contributory defined benefit pension plan, The Utah Transit Authority Retirement Plan and Trust (Plan), which includes all employees of UTA who are eligible and who have completed six months of service.

The following schedules present for UTA's single-employer retirement plan Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Schedule of Employer Contributions.

Changes in Net Pension Liability
Single-employer Plan - Utah Transit Authority
Calendar Years ending December 31
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Utah Transit Authority	Calendar Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 7,546	\$ 7,712	\$ 8,368	\$ 9,551	\$ 10,244
Interest	18,717	19,604	20,368	21,513	22,948
Voluntary Member Contributions	917	438	698	224	299
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,973)	(927)	4,916	4,893	3,348
Assumption Changes	7,725	(3,956)	5,079	—	—
Benefit Payments	(11,555)	(12,981)	(13,008)	(15,475)	(17,303)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	21,377	9,890	26,421	20,706	19,536
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	247,693	269,070	278,960	305,381	326,087
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 269,070	\$ 278,959	\$ 305,381	\$ 326,087	\$ 345,623
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 16,745	\$ 19,604	\$ 20,506	\$ 22,355	\$ 24,008
Contributions – Members	917	438	698	224	299
Net Investment Income	(1,085)	7,591	30,599	(16,630)	40,649
Benefit Payments	(11,555)	(12,981)	(13,008)	(15,475)	(17,303)
Administrative Expense	(244)	(249)	(325)	(440)	(434)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	4,778	14,403	38,470	(9,966)	47,219
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	146,854	151,632	166,035	204,505	194,539
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 151,632	\$ 166,035	\$ 204,506	\$ 194,539	\$ 241,758
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 117,438	\$ 112,924	\$ 100,876	\$ 131,548	\$ 103,864
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	56.35 %	59.52 %	66.97 %	59.66 %	69.95 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 110,727	\$ 115,431	\$ 126,691	\$ 132,521	\$ 141,813
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	106.06 %	97.83 %	79.62 %	99.27 %	73.24 %

Continues

(Table continues on next page.)

Changes in Net Pension Liability
Single-employer Plan - Utah Transit Authority - continued
Calendar Years ending December 31
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Utah Transit Authority	Calendar Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Pension Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 10,654	\$ 12,597	\$ 12,294	\$ 14,308	\$ 15,705
Interest	24,263	25,639	27,444	29,161	31,066
Voluntary Member Contributions	84	334	117	346	61
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,293	9,189	(621)	6,654	11,090
Assumption Changes	11,421	—	6,483	—	269
Benefit Payments	(19,649)	(19,197)	(22,309)	(22,266)	(25,075)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	31,066	28,563	23,406	28,203	33,115
Total Pension Liability – Beginning	345,622	376,689	405,251	428,657	456,861
Total Pension Liability – Ending	A \$ 376,689	\$ 405,251	\$ 428,657	\$ 456,861	\$ 489,975
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 24,274	\$ 25,207	\$ 27,133	\$ 30,042	\$ 32,763
Contributions – Members	84	334	117	346	61
Net Investment Income	33,846	28,830	(56,562)	44,606	34,959
Benefit Payments	(19,649)	(19,197)	(22,309)	(22,266)	(25,075)
Administrative Expense	(408)	(471)	(554)	(584)	(686)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	38,148	34,704	(52,176)	52,144	42,021
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	241,757	279,905	314,609	262,433	314,577
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 279,905	\$ 314,609	\$ 262,433	\$ 314,577	\$ 356,598
Net Pension Liability (A - B)	\$ 96,783	\$ 90,642	\$ 166,225	\$ 142,284	\$ 133,378
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.31 %	77.63 %	61.22 %	68.86 %	72.78 %
Covered Payroll	\$ 152,297	\$ 153,984	\$ 160,832	\$ 173,115	\$ 195,272
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ...	63.55 %	58.87 %	103.35 %	82.19 %	68.30 %

Contributions – The following schedule presents a ten-year history of UTA’s (major discretely presented component unit) contributions to its single-employer plan:

Employer Contributions
Single-employer Plan - Utah Transit Authority
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Last Ten Calendar Years						
	Calendar Year	Actuarial Required Contribution	Actual Employer Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Utah Transit Authority	2015	\$ 16,609	\$ 16,745	\$ (136)	\$ 110,727	15.12 %
	2016	\$ 17,148	\$ 19,604	\$ (2,456)	\$ 115,431	16.98 %
	2017	\$ 20,270	\$ 20,506	\$ (236)	\$ 126,691	16.19 %
	2018	\$ 21,601	\$ 22,355	\$ (754)	\$ 132,521	16.87 %
	2019	\$ 22,241	\$ 24,008	\$ (1,767)	\$ 141,813	16.93 %
	2020	\$ 25,168	\$ 24,274	\$ 894	\$ 152,297	15.94 %
	2021	\$ 24,743	\$ 25,207	\$ (464)	\$ 153,984	16.37 %
	2022	\$ 25,967	\$ 27,133	\$ (1,165)	\$ 160,832	16.87 %
	2023	\$ 29,291	\$ 30,042	\$ (751)	\$ 173,115	17.35 %
	2024	\$ 29,896	\$ 32,763	\$ (2,867)	\$ 195,272	16.78 %

Footnotes to Single-employer Plan - Utah Transit Authority Schedule of Contributions

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

	Utah Transit Authority
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Percent of Payroll, open
Amortization period	18 years
Actuarial asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market less unrealized
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses
Projected salary increases	7.00% per annum for the first five years of employment; 4.00% per annum thereafter
Inflation rate	2.50%
Cost-of-living adjustment	None
Retirement Age	Table of Rates by Age and Eligibility
Mortality	RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table, with MP-2014 projection scale
Percent of Future Retirements Electing Lump Sum	30%

Other Information:

The valuation date is January 1, 2024. This is the date as of which the actuarial valuation is performed. The measurement date is December 31, 2024. This is the date as of which the net pension liability is determined. The reporting date is December 31, 2024. This is the employer's fiscal year ending date.

Money-weighted Rate of Return - 10 Years

The money-weighted rate of return considers the changing amounts actually invested during a period and weights the amount of pension plan investments by the proportion of time they are available to return during that period. External cash flows are determined on a monthly basis and are assumed to occur at the middle of each month. External cash inflows are netted with external cash outflows, resulting in a net external cash flow each month. The money-weighted rate of return is calculated net of investment expenses.

Schedule of Investment Returns

Single-employer Plan - Utah Transit Authority

Last Ten Calendar Years		Annual Money-weighted Rate of Return (Net of Investment Expense)
	Calendar Year	
Utah Transit Authority	2015	(0.72)%
	2016	4.90 %
	2017	18.01 %
	2018	(8.00)%
	2019	20.56 %
	2020	13.88 %
	2021	10.19 %
	2022	(17.85)%
	2023	16.76 %
	2024	10.99 %



Old Mormon Trail,
on Line Emigration Canyon Rd.

C. Multiple-employer Systems - Utah Retirement Systems

The State's defined benefit pension systems are administered by Utah Retirement Systems and are included in this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as a pension trust fund within the fiduciary funds. The Noncontributory System, Contributory System, Public Safety System, Firefighters System, Tier 2 Public Employees System, and Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System are defined-benefit multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement systems.

The following schedule presents the State's (primary government) proportionate share of the net pension liability for its multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee employer retirement systems:

Changes in Net Pension Liability
Multiple-employer Plans
Calendar Years ending December 31
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Noncontributory System	Calendar Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	23.84%	24.46%	23.46%	23.02%	24.51%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$748,863	\$792,635	\$573,675	\$856,314	\$544,490
Covered Payroll	\$630,251	\$639,263	\$598,938	\$585,155	\$574,935
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	118.82%	123.99%	95.78%	146.34%	94.70%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.20%	84.90%	89.20%	84.10%	90.10%
Contributory System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	32.52%	30.90%	30.98%	28.85%	37.51%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$20,378	\$16,932	\$2,039	\$20,484	\$2,590
Covered Payroll	\$10,301	\$8,283	\$7,049	\$5,599	\$4,185
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	197.83%	204.42%	28.93%	365.85%	61.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	92.40%	93.40%	99.20%	91.40%	98.90%
Public Safety System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	97.81%	97.73%	97.53%	97.56%	97.15%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$210,570	\$208,964	\$169,585	\$233,535	\$143,463
Covered Payroll	\$109,909	\$112,155	\$107,429	\$106,255	\$103,529
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	191.59%	186.32%	157.86%	219.79%	138.57%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	82.30%	83.50%	87.40%	83.20%	90.00%
Firefighters System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(3.90)%	(4.30)%	(3.84)%	3.80%	(3.84)%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$(71)	\$(34)	\$(240)	\$494	\$(476)
Covered Payroll	\$1,047	\$1,208	\$1,123	\$1,175	\$1,230
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(6.78)%	(2.81)%	(21.37)%	42.04%	(38.70)%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	101.00%	100.40%	103.00%	94.30%	105.00%
Tier 2 Public Employees System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(17.66)%	19.04%	18.41%	18.15%	18.16%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$(39)	\$2,123	\$1,623	\$7,772	\$4,085
Covered Payroll	\$114,106	\$156,103	\$180,218	\$211,942	\$252,493
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(0.03)%	1.36%	0.90%	3.67%	1.62%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	100.20%	95.10%	97.40%	90.80%	96.50%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(25.84)%	(26.95)%	(25.32)%	24.07%	22.04%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$(377)	\$(234)	\$(293)	\$603	\$2,073
Covered Payroll	\$15,378	\$22,263	\$26,727	\$32,199	\$36,331
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(2.45)%	(1.05)%	(1.10)%	1.87%	5.71%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	110.70%	103.60%	103.00%	95.60%	89.60%

Continues

Changes in Net Pension Liability
Multiple-employer Plans
Calendar Years ending December 31 - Continued
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Noncontributory System	Calendar Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	23.88%	(23.39)%	23.88%	24.43%	25.18%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$318,386	\$(159,789)	\$515,543	\$500,650	\$569,508
Covered Payroll	\$560,345	\$550,333	\$561,836	\$589,252	\$625,982
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	56.82%	(29.03)%	91.76%	84.96%	90.98%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	94.30%	102.70%	91.60%	92.49%	92.13%
Contributory System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(35.38)%	(35.91)%	38.09%	42.98%	48.15%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$(8,414)	\$(32,340)	\$4,978	\$3,992	\$14,242
Covered Payroll	\$3,412	\$3,040	\$2,501	\$2,232	\$2,125
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(246.60)%	(1,063.82)%	199.04%	178.85%	670.21%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	103.70%	114.10%	97.90%	98.51%	95.18%
Public Safety System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	96.82%	(96.95)%	96.49%	96.31%	96.30%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$62,712	\$(88,871)	\$76,123	\$108,249	\$120,746
Covered Payroll	\$98,555	\$95,065	\$102,792	\$109,923	\$115,821
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	63.63%	(93.48)%	74.06%	98.48%	104.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	95.80%	105.70%	95.20%	93.80%	93.49%
Firefighters System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(2.89)%	(3.26)%	(3.31)%	(3.98)%	4.19%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$(808)	\$(1,893)	\$(858)	\$(934)	\$(737)
Covered Payroll	\$943	\$1,082	\$1,190	\$1,520	\$1,749
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(85.68)%	(174.95)%	(72.10)%	(61.45)%	(42.14)%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	110.50%	120.10%	108.40%	106.79%	104.64%
Tier 2 Public Employees System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	17.55%	(17.32)%	17.28%	17.60%	18.39%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$2,524	\$(7,329)	\$18,819	\$34,259	\$54,858
Covered Payroll	\$280,683	\$321,442	\$377,131	\$455,144	\$545,070
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.90%	(2.28)%	4.99%	7.53%	10.06%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	98.30%	103.80%	92.30%	89.58%	87.44%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System					
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	20.87%	(20.59)%	20.13%	21.13%	22.54%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$1,872	\$(1,041)	\$1,679	\$7,960	\$10,193
Covered Payroll	\$41,435	\$49,237	\$61,930	\$80,086	\$102,880
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	4.52%	(2.11)%	2.71%	9.94%	9.91%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability ..	93.10%	102.80%	96.40%	89.10%	90.10%

Contributions - The following schedule presents a ten year history of the State's (primary government) contributions to the Utah Retirement Systems for its multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee employer retirement systems:

**Employer Contributions
Multiple-employer Plans**
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Noncontributory System	2016	\$ 136,246	\$ 136,246	\$ 0	\$ 623,605	21.85 %
	2017	\$ 138,041	\$ 138,041	\$ 0	\$ 631,040	21.88 %
	2018	\$ 129,414	\$ 129,414	\$ 0	\$ 591,404	21.88 %
	2019	\$ 126,809	\$ 126,809	\$ 0	\$ 579,713	21.87 %
	2020	\$ 124,841	\$ 124,841	\$ 0	\$ 570,952	21.87 %
	2021	\$ 120,837	\$ 120,837	\$ 0	\$ 550,928	21.93 %
	2022	\$ 120,735	\$ 120,735	\$ 0	\$ 552,178	21.87 %
	2023	\$ 124,869	\$ 124,869	\$ 0	\$ 571,037	21.87 %
	2024	\$ 134,904	\$ 134,904	\$ 0	\$ 617,145	21.86 %
	2025	\$ 132,679	\$ 132,679	\$ 0	\$ 621,589	21.35 %
Contributory System	2016	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,623	\$ 0	\$ 9,171	17.70 %
	2017	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,373	\$ 0	\$ 7,756	17.70 %
	2018	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,118	\$ 0	\$ 6,317	17.70 %
	2019	\$ 863	\$ 863	\$ 0	\$ 4,875	17.70 %
	2020	\$ 671	\$ 671	\$ 0	\$ 3,790	17.70 %
	2021	\$ 569	\$ 569	\$ 0	\$ 3,218	17.68 %
	2022	\$ 487	\$ 487	\$ 0	\$ 2,751	17.70 %
	2023	\$ 409	\$ 409	\$ 0	\$ 2,309	17.71 %
	2024	\$ 360	\$ 360	\$ 0	\$ 2,223	16.19 %
	2025	\$ 343	\$ 343	\$ 0	\$ 1,994	17.20 %
Public Safety System	2016	\$ 43,850	\$ 43,850	\$ 0	\$ 109,288	40.12 %
	2017	\$ 44,808	\$ 44,808	\$ 0	\$ 111,465	40.20 %
	2018	\$ 43,333	\$ 43,333	\$ 0	\$ 107,565	40.29 %
	2019	\$ 42,189	\$ 42,189	\$ 0	\$ 104,652	40.31 %
	2020	\$ 40,972	\$ 40,972	\$ 0	\$ 101,946	40.19 %
	2021	\$ 37,892	\$ 37,892	\$ 0	\$ 94,507	40.09 %
	2022	\$ 39,515	\$ 39,515	\$ 0	\$ 98,362	40.17 %
	2023	\$ 43,036	\$ 43,036	\$ 0	\$ 107,258	40.12 %
	2024	\$ 45,269	\$ 45,269	\$ 0	\$ 113,173	40.00 %
	2025	\$ 46,151	\$ 46,151	\$ 0	\$ 116,926	39.47 %
Firefighters System	2016	\$ 46	\$ 46	\$ 0	\$ 1,164	3.95 %
	2017	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 0	\$ 1,216	3.87 %
	2018	\$ 43	\$ 43	\$ 0	\$ 1,086	3.96 %
	2019	\$ 58	\$ 58	\$ 0	\$ 1,260	4.60 %
	2020	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 0	\$ 1,084	4.61 %
	2021	\$ 45	\$ 45	\$ 0	\$ 980	4.59 %
	2022	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 0	\$ 1,117	4.57 %
	2023	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 1,339	3.58 %
	2024	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ 0	\$ 1,649	3.64 %
	2025	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 0	\$ 1,791	1.62 %
Tier 2 Public Employees System	2016	\$ 24,358	\$ 24,358	\$ 0	\$ 133,543	18.24 %
	2017	\$ 31,467	\$ 31,467	\$ 0	\$ 172,519	18.24 %
	2018	\$ 36,277	\$ 36,277	\$ 0	\$ 196,807	18.43 %
	2019	\$ 44,102	\$ 44,102	\$ 0	\$ 233,714	18.87 %
	2020	\$ 51,492	\$ 51,492	\$ 0	\$ 271,156	18.99 %

Employer Contributions
Multiple-employer Plans
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
<i>Continued</i>	2021	\$ 56,448	\$ 56,448	\$ 0	\$ 295,101	19.13 %
	2022	\$ 68,021	\$ 68,021	\$ 0	\$ 350,693	19.40 %
	2023	\$ 81,344	\$ 81,344	\$ 0	\$ 410,051	19.84 %
	2024	\$ 101,777	\$ 101,777	\$ 0	\$ 513,022	19.84 %
	2025	\$ 111,018	\$ 111,018	\$ 0	\$ 568,768	19.52 %
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System.....	2016	\$ 5,349	\$ 5,349	\$ 0	\$ 18,448	29.00 %
	2017	\$ 7,248	\$ 7,248	\$ 0	\$ 24,965	29.03 %
	2018	\$ 8,534	\$ 8,534	\$ 0	\$ 29,390	29.04 %
	2019	\$ 10,266	\$ 10,266	\$ 0	\$ 34,716	29.57 %
	2020	\$ 11,406	\$ 11,406	\$ 0	\$ 38,469	29.65 %
	2021	\$ 14,392	\$ 14,392	\$ 0	\$ 44,527	32.32 %
	2022	\$ 17,906	\$ 17,906	\$ 0	\$ 55,451	32.29 %
	2023	\$ 22,605	\$ 22,605	\$ 0	\$ 70,111	32.24 %
	2024	\$ 29,382	\$ 29,382	\$ 0	\$ 91,198	32.22 %
	2025	\$ 36,061	\$ 36,061	\$ 0	\$ 113,433	31.79 %

Footnotes to Multiple-employer Systems Schedule of Contributions

This schedule reflects the legislative authorized rates and contributions for these systems. Tier 2 rates include a statutory required contribution (0.00 to 17.96 percent amortization rate) to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the non-Tier 2 plans.

Significant Changes to Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

- Investment Rate of Return
In 2017, the actuarial assumed rate of return (the discount rate) was modified from 7.50 to 7.20 percent, and then again in 2018 down to 6.95 percent. In 2022, the discount rate was reduced to 6.85 percent. This rate is used in establishing retirement contribution rates and in determining current benefit reserve requirements.
- Inflation Rate
In 2017, the assumed rate of inflation was decreased from 2.75 to 2.60 percent. In 2018, the assumed rate of inflation was decreased from 2.60 to 2.50 percent.
- Projected Salary Increases
In 2019, the wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.35 to 3.25 percent. In 2020, payroll growth assumption decreased from 3.00 to 2.90 percent.
- Other
In 2020, as a result of the passage of Senate Bill 129 in the 2019 General Session, the retirement rates for members in the Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Hybrid System have been modified to be the same as the assumption used to model the retirement pattern in the Tier 1 Public Safety and Firefighter Systems, except for a 10 percent load at first eligibility for un-reduced retirement prior to age 65.

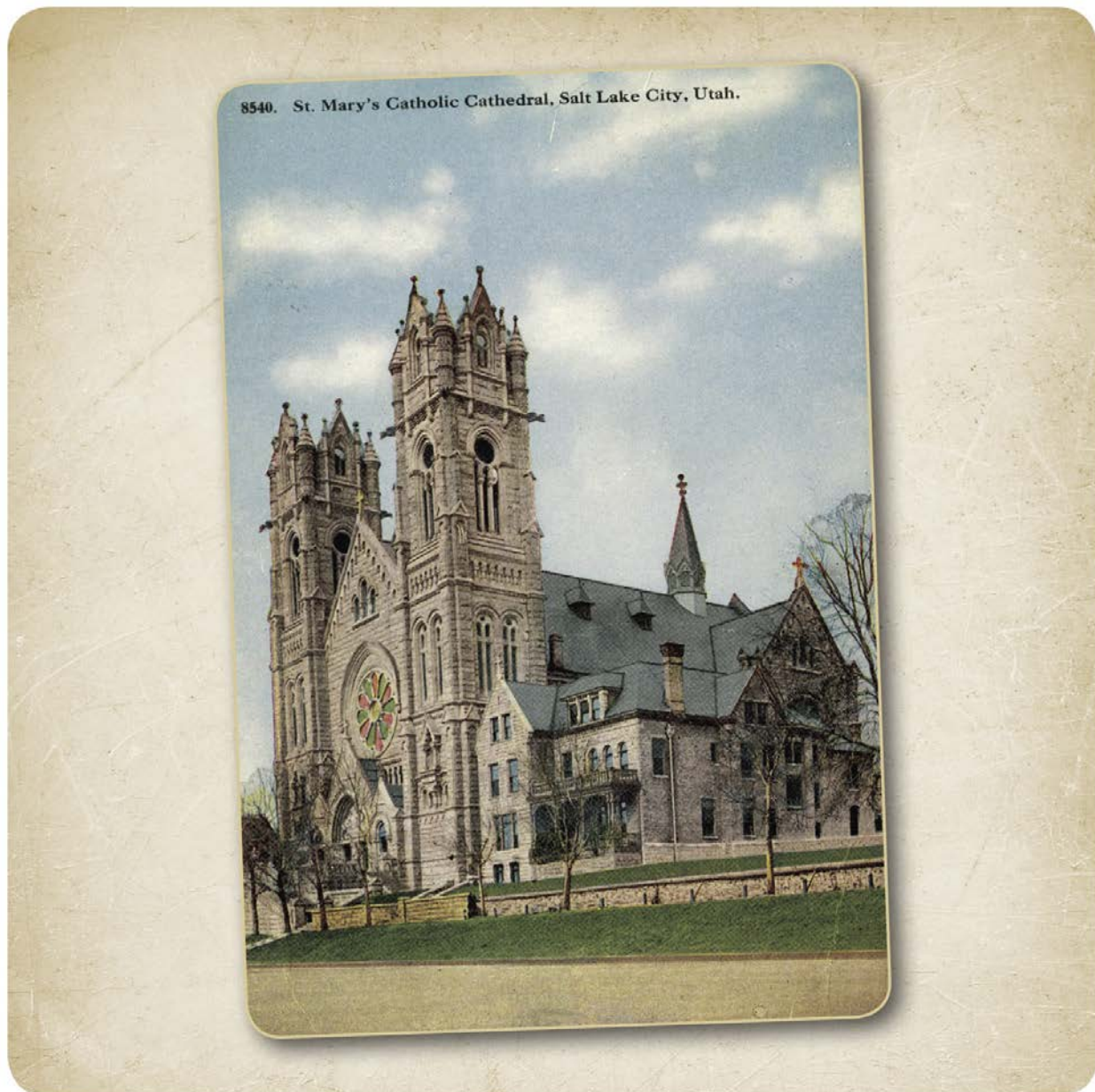
In calendar year 2023, changes included updates to the mortality improvement assumption, salary increase assumption, disability incidence assumption, assumed retirement rates, and assumed termination rates, as recommended with the January 1, 2023 actuarial experience study.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE'S OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

A. Single-employer Plans

The State administers two single-employer Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plans, the State Employee OPEB Plan and the Elected Official OPEB Plan. The State Employee OPEB Plan and the Elected Official OPEB Plan are administered through two separate irrevocable trusts; the State Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund and Elected Official Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Fund, respectively. Assets of the trust funds are dedicated to providing postemployment health and life insurance coverage to current and eligible future state retirees and elected officials.

The following schedules present, for the State's (primary government) single-employer OPEB Plans, the Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, Schedule of Employer Contributions, and Schedule of Investment Returns.



Changes in Net OPEB Liability
Single-employer Plans
(dollars expressed in thousands)

State Employee Plan	Fiscal Year ¹				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 3,588	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,960	\$ 3,867	\$ 5,919
Interest	5,991	6,766	6,990	7,763	9,105
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	(1,163)	(7,279)	4,124	(7,305)	(15,023)
Assumption Changes	(16,991)	—	7,884	—	(11,404)
Benefit Payments	(27,920)	(29,924)	(29,985)	(30,818)	(31,259)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(36,495)	(26,937)	(7,027)	(26,493)	(42,662)
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	209,963	236,899	243,926	270,419	313,081
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	A \$ 173,468	\$ 209,962	\$ 236,899	\$ 243,926	\$ 270,419
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – Employer	\$ 16,452	\$ 6,375	\$ 6,130	\$ 28,842	\$ 27,029
Net Investment Income (Loss)	16,100	9,349	5,020	(21,991)	8,020
Benefit Payments	(27,920)	(29,789)	(30,062)	(30,818)	(31,259)
Administrative Expense	(242)	(135)	—	—	—
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	4,390	(14,200)	(18,912)	(23,967)	3,790
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	241,259	255,459	274,371	298,338	294,548
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 245,649	\$ 241,259	\$ 255,459	\$ 274,371	\$ 298,338
Net OPEB Liability (A - B)	\$ (72,181)	\$ (31,297)	\$ (18,560)	\$ (30,445)	\$ (27,919)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability ..	141.61 %	114.91 %	107.83 %	112.48 %	110.32 %
Covered Payroll ²	\$ 1,624,347	\$ 1,519,884	\$ 1,302,904	\$ 1,161,895	\$ 1,085,049
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	(4.44)%	(2.06)%	(1.42)%	(2.62)%	(2.57)%
Elected Official OPEB Plan					
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 118	\$ 120	\$ 176	\$ 177	\$ 220
Interest	1,133	1,198	1,114	1,149	923
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	(5,961)	(1,688)	670	(1,165)	3,823
Assumption Changes	(115)	—	603	—	125
Benefit Payments	(807)	(920)	(864)	(788)	(721)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(5,632)	(1,290)	1,699	(627)	4,370
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	21,871	23,160	21,461	22,088	17,718
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	A \$ 16,239	\$ 21,870	\$ 23,160	\$ 21,461	\$ 22,088
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,249
Net Investment Income	1,557	1,130	1,716	(2,492)	3,521
Benefit Payments	(807)	(895)	(864)	(788)	(721)
Administrative Expense	(37)	(25)	—	—	—
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,962	1,459	2,101	(2,031)	4,049
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	23,009	21,550	19,449	21,481	17,432
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 24,971	\$ 23,009	\$ 21,550	\$ 19,450	\$ 21,481
Net OPEB Liability (A - B)	\$ (8,732)	\$ (1,139)	\$ 1,610	\$ 2,011	\$ 607
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability ..	153.77 %	105.21 %	93.05 %	90.63 %	97.25 %
Covered-employee Payroll ²	\$ 664	\$ 770	\$ 837	\$ 936	\$ 912
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	(1,315.06)%	(147.92)%	192.35 %	214.85 %	66.56 %

Continues

¹ The State of Utah adopted GASB Statements No. 74, 75, and 85 in fiscal year 2017. This schedule will eventually include ten years of history.

² Contributions to the State Employee Plan are based on a measure of pay, therefore covered payroll is presented in the above schedule. Contributions to the Elected Officials OPEB Plan are based on appropriations and not on a measure of pay; therefore, for that plan the covered-employee payroll is presented.

Changes in Net OPEB Liability
Single-employer Plans - Continued
(dollars expressed in thousands)

State Employee Plan	Fiscal Year ¹			
	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 5,766	\$ 5,189	\$ 5,063	\$ 4,939
Interest	9,944	12,749	13,219	13,661
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	(13,426)	(28,055)	—	—
Assumption Changes	—	31,163	—	—
Benefit Payments	(29,605)	(30,560)	(31,339)	(30,158)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(27,321)	(9,514)	(13,057)	(11,558)
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	340,402	349,916	362,973	374,531
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	A \$ 313,081	\$ 340,402	\$ 349,916	\$ 362,973
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions – Employer	\$ 26,663	\$ 26,510	\$ 29,735	\$ 33,361
Net Investment Income (Loss)	25,638	24,082	(2,065)	14,194
Benefit Payments	(29,605)	(30,560)	(31,339)	(30,158)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	—	356	961	—
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	22,696	20,388	(2,708)	17,397
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	271,852	251,464	254,172	236,775
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 294,548	\$ 271,852	\$ 251,464	\$ 254,172
Net OPEB Liability (A - B)	\$ 18,533	\$ 68,550	\$ 98,452	\$ 108,801
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	94.08 %	79.86 %	71.86 %	70.03 %
Covered Payroll ²	\$ 1,085,103	\$ 1,032,288	\$ 994,839	\$ 966,279
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.71 %	6.64 %	9.90 %	11.26 %
Elected Official OPEB Plan				
Total OPEB Liability				
Service Cost	\$ 214	\$ 733	\$ 715	\$ 698
Interest	902	908	850	789
Difference between Actual and Expected Experience	63	(245)	—	—
Assumption Changes	—	(347)	—	—
Benefit Payments	(864)	(412)	(534)	(503)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	315	637	1,031	984
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	17,403	16,766	15,735	14,751
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	A \$ 17,718	\$ 17,403	\$ 16,766	\$ 15,735
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions – Employer	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,388
Net Investment Income	1,043	1,287	667	1,214
Benefit Payments	(864)	(412)	(534)	(503)
Net Transfers with Affiliated Systems	—	—	1	—
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,567	2,263	1,522	2,099
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Beginning	15,865	13,602	12,080	9,981
Plan Fiduciary Net Position – Ending	B \$ 17,432	\$ 15,865	\$ 13,602	\$ 12,080
Net OPEB Liability (A - B)	\$ 286	\$ 1,538	\$ 3,164	\$ 3,655
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	98.39 %	91.16 %	81.13 %	76.77 %
Covered-employee Payroll ²	\$ 1,144	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,478
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	25.00 %	116.78 %	222.66 %	247.29 %

¹ The State of Utah adopted GASB Statements No. 74, 75, and 85 in fiscal year 2017. This schedule will eventually include ten years of history.

² Contributions to the State Employee Plan are based on a measure of pay, therefore covered payroll is presented in the above schedule. Contributions to the Elected Officials OPEB Plan are based on appropriations and not on a measure of pay; therefore, for that plan the covered-employee payroll is presented.

Contributions – The following schedule presents a ten-year history of the State’s (primary government) contributions to its single-employer OPEB plans, the State Employee OPEB Plan and Elected Official OPEB Plan.

Employer Contributions – OPEB Plans
Single-employer Plans
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Last Ten Fiscal Years		Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution					Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
	Fiscal Year	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll ¹		
State Employee OPEB Plan	2016	\$ 29,100	\$ 35,683	\$ (6,583)	\$ 942,630		3.79 %
	2017	\$ 29,100	\$ 33,361	\$ (4,261)	\$ 966,279		3.45 %
	2018	\$ 29,100	\$ 29,735	\$ (635)	\$ 994,839		2.99 %
	2019	\$ 25,928	\$ 26,510	\$ (582)	\$ 1,032,288		2.57 %
	2020	\$ 25,928	\$ 26,663	\$ (735)	\$ 1,085,103		2.46 %
	2021	\$ 26,902	\$ 27,029	\$ (127)	\$ 1,085,049		2.49 %
	2022	\$ 26,902	\$ 28,842	\$ (1,940)	\$ 1,161,895		2.48 %
	2023	\$ (5,232) ²	\$ 6,130	\$ (11,362)	\$ 1,302,904		0.47 %
	2024	\$ (5,232) ²	\$ 6,375	\$ (11,607)	\$ 1,519,884		0.42 %
	2025	\$ (11,975) ²	\$ 16,452	\$ (28,427)	\$ 1,624,347		1.01 %
Elected Official OPEB Plan	2016	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,388	\$ (147)	\$ 1,661		83.56 %
	2017	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,388	\$ (147)	\$ 1,478		93.91 %
	2018	\$ 1,241	\$ 1,388	\$ (147)	\$ 1,421		97.68 %
	2019	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,388	\$ (362)	\$ 1,317		105.39 %
	2020	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,388	\$ (362)	\$ 1,144		121.33 %
	2021	\$ 600	\$ 1,249	\$ (649)	\$ 912		136.95 %
	2022	\$ 600	\$ 1,249	\$ (649)	\$ 936		133.44 %
	2023	\$ 423	\$ 1,249	\$ (826)	\$ 837		149.22 %
	2024	\$ 423	\$ 1,249	\$ (826)	\$ 770		162.21 %
	2025	\$ 452	\$ 1,249	\$ (797)	\$ 664		188.10 %

¹ Contributions to the State Employee OPEB Plan are based on a measure of pay, therefore covered payroll is presented in the above schedule. Contributions to the Elected Official OPEB Plan are based on appropriations and not on a measure of pay; therefore, the covered-employee payroll is presented for that plan.

² The negative ADC reflects that plan assets exceed projected OPEB obligations, meaning no contributions were required. The State continues to make contributions to ensure prudent funding of OPEB obligations. Accordingly, the schedule reflects an excess contribution consistent with GASB 75 requirements.

Footnotes to Single-employer OPEB Plans Schedule of Contributions

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates

	State Employee OPEB Plan	Elected Official OPEB Plan
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Level Percentage of Pay Cost Method	
Amortization method	Level Dollar Closed Period	Level Dollar Open Period
Amortization period	1 year for ADC as of December 31, 2024	10 years
Actuarial asset valuation method	Fair Value	
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	5.25%	5.25%
Projected salary increases	2.50%	
Inflation rate	2.60%	
Health Care Cost Trends	The health care cost trend rate assumption is 6.60% for fiscal year 2024, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.04% in 2075, based on the Society of Actuaries’ Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model.	

Other Information:

- The Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) is calculated biennially as of December 31. This calculation is used to establish contributions to fund the plans on July 1, which is generally the fiscal year that begins six months after the valuation date. The OPEB Board recommends the ADC to the Governor and Legislature. The Legislature has historically fully funded the ADC.
- The State Employee OPEB Plan was closed to new entrants beginning January 1, 2006.
- Healthcare coverage (ages 62 to 65) for the Elected Official OPEB Plan was closed and is only available for elected officials who began service prior to January 1, 2012. Benefit terms were changed again to allow only elected officials that began service prior to July 1, 2013 to receive Medicare coverage.

Significant Changes to Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:Investment Rate of Return:

In fiscal year 2019, the discount rate for the State Employee OPEB Plan was modified from 3.75 to 3.00 percent.

Amortization Period:

In fiscal year 2019, the amortization period for the Elected Official OPEB Plan was changed again from a 20-year open to a 10-year open. During fiscal year 2021, the amortization period for the State Employee OPEB Plan was changed from a 5-year open to a 2-year open.

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates:

In fiscal year 2016, the healthcare cost trend rate changed to an initial rate of 5.20 percent. In fiscal year 2016, the healthcare cost trend rate changed from an ultimate rate of 4.50 to 4.20 percent. In fiscal year 2019, the health care trend rate assumption was updated to reflect the latest cost trend model, resulting in a decrease of the initial and ultimate rates from 5.90 to 5.40 percent and 4.14 to 3.94 percent, respectively. In fiscal year 2021, the health care trend rate assumption was updated again, resulting in an increase of the initial and ultimate rates from 5.40 to 6.00 percent and 3.94 to 4.04 percent, respectively. In fiscal year 2024, the healthcare trend ultimate and initial rates increased to 4.14 and 6.60 percent, respectively. The healthcare trend rate decreased to 4.04 percent in fiscal year 2025

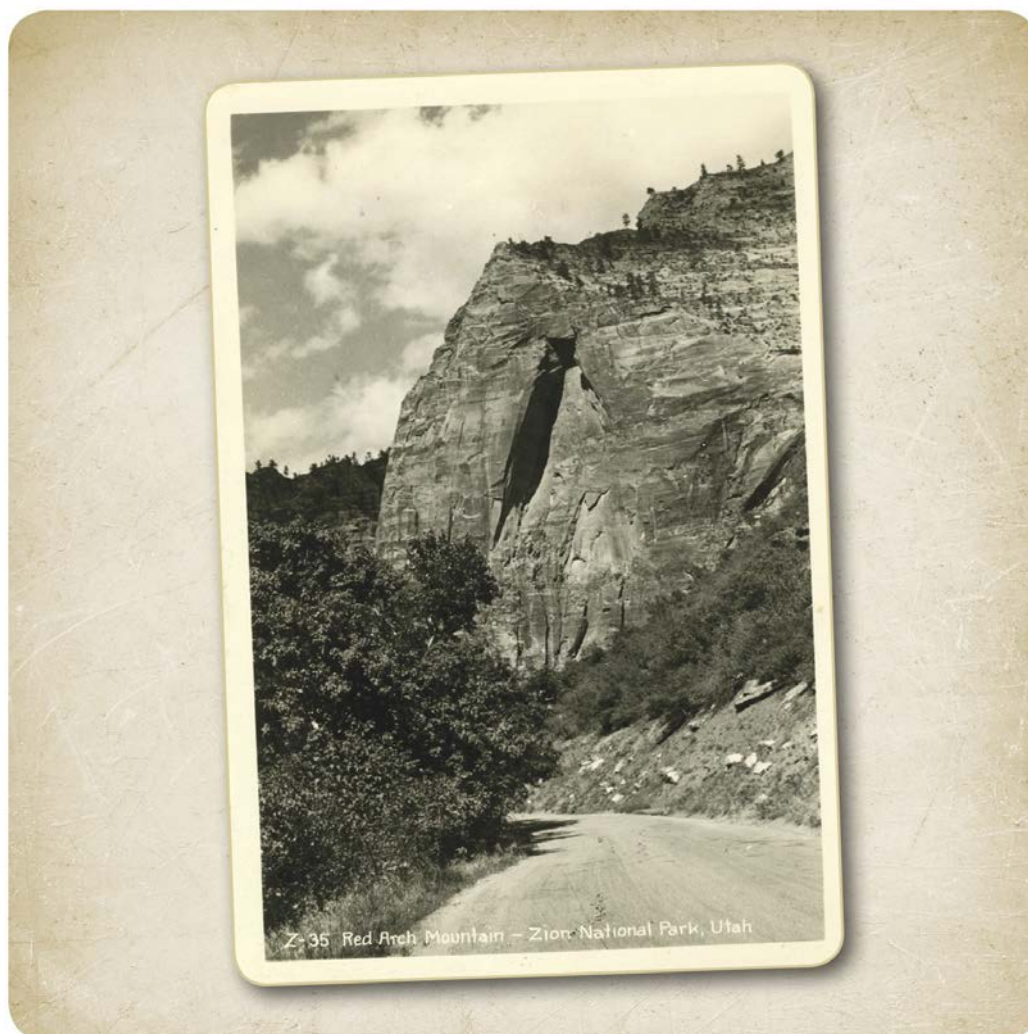
Other:

- In fiscal year 2019, the Per Capita Claims Costs (PCCC) aging factors were updated for pre-Medicare and post-Medicare retirees. The pre-Medicare PCCC now vary by age instead of 5-year age bands used in the prior valuation. Additionally, the post-Medicare PCCC varied by 5-year age bands in the prior valuation, but they are now based on the annualized premium rates provided for Medicare Supplement 100 and Enhanced Rx.
- In fiscal year 2021, the following assumptions were updated for both OPEB plans:
 1. Aging subsidy was added to the post-65 periods for prescription drug benefit as a reflection of healthcare costs that vary by age (higher cost as the participant gets older).
 2. Mortality table was updated from (a) RP-2014 Healthy Employee / Annuitant Mortality Tables for males and females with generational projection under 75 percent of Scale MP-2015 to (b) Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted General or Public Safety Employees / Retirees / Contingent Survivors Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2020.
 3. Termination and retirement rates were updated from the same assumptions as used in the URS Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2017 to URS Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2020.
 4. Percentage of employees assumed to elect spousal coverage at retirement was updated from 80 percent for both male and female to 70 percent for male and 40 percent for female.
 5. Healthcare trend rate assumption was updated from the 2019 SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend model to the 2021 version.
- In fiscal year 2021, the following assumptions for the Elected Officials OPEB plan were updated:
 1. Percentage of elected officials assumed to elect coverage at retirement was increased from 40 percent to 55 percent. Percentage of former elected officials (terminated vested participants) assumed to elect coverage in the future has been reduced from 60 percent to 40 percent.
 2. Former elected officials were assumed to commence coverage at age 62 (or immediately if they are currently older than age 62) in the prior valuation. In this year's valuation, only former elected officials who currently have coverage are assumed to commence coverage at age 62. All other former elected officials are assumed to commence coverage at age 65 (or immediately if they are currently older than age 65).
 3. Percentage of elected officials assumed to elect spousal coverage at retirement was updated from 75 percent for both male and female to 90 percent for male and 50 percent for female.
- In fiscal year 2023, the following assumptions for the OPEB plans were updated:
 1. Mortality table has been updated from Pub-2010 Headcount-Weighted General or Public Safety Employees / Retirees / Contingent Survivors Mortality Tables with generational projection using Scale MP-2020 to the Pub-2010 tables with generational projection using scale MP-2021. This change caused a slight increase in liability.
 2. Healthcare trend rate assumption was updated from the 2021 SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend model to the 2023 version, which caused an increase in liability.
- In fiscal year 2025, the following assumptions for the OPEB plans were updated:
 1. Health care trend rate assumption was updated from the 2023 SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend model to the 2025 version, which caused a decrease in the OPEB liabilities for both plans.
 2. For the State Employees OPEB Plan, withdrawal rates for public safety employees and retirement rates for all categories of employees have been updated to align with the same rates as those used in the URS actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024. These changes caused a slight increase in liability.

OPEB Plans
Schedule of Investment Returns
Single-employer Plans

Last Ten Fiscal Years	Fiscal Year ¹	Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return (Net of Investment Expense)
State Employee OPEB Plan	2018	(0.43)%
	2019	9.72 %
	2020	9.96 %
	2021	2.91 %
	2022	(7.19)%
	2023	1.21 %
	2024	3.56 %
	2025	5.57 %
Elected Official OPEB Plan	2018	5.09 %
	2019	11.65 %
	2020	7.20 %
	2021	20.32 %
	2022	(11.05)%
	2023	8.56 %
	2024	4.72 %
	2025	6.37 %

¹ The State of Utah adopted GASB Statements No. 74, 75, and 85 in fiscal year 2017. This schedule will eventually include ten years of history.



INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

As allowed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the State has adopted an alternative to reporting depreciation on roads and bridges (infrastructure assets) maintained by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT). This includes infrastructure acquired prior to fiscal year 1981. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, infrastructure assets are not depreciated, and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the State is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform and document replicable condition assessments of the eligible infrastructure assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the State.
- Document that infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at or above the condition level established by the State.

Roads

UDOT uses the Pavement Management System to determine the condition of 6,960 centerline miles of state roads. The assessment is based on Ride Quality, using the International Roughness Index (IRI) data. This data is also reported to the Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) and used for the National Condition Assessment reported to Congress. Ranges for Good, Fair and Poor condition were established to correlate with the national FHWA ranges. Additional condition measures for age, wheel path rutting, and surface cracking are considered in project recommendations.

Category	IRI Range	Description
Good	< 95	Pavements that provide a smooth ride and typically exhibit few signs of visible distress suitable for surface seals and preservation.
Fair	95 to 170	Pavements with noticeable deterioration beginning to affect the ride in need of resurfacing.
Poor	> 170	Pavements with an unacceptable ride that have deteriorated to such an extent that they are in need of major rehabilitation.

Condition Level – Roads

UDOT performs pavement condition assessments at a minimum of every other calendar year. The State has established an overall condition target to assure the system is funded adequately and not at any financial risk to maintain. This target is to maintain the statewide system with 80 percent or more of the mileage rated in “Fair or Better” condition. UDOT utilizes a number of additional strategies and performance measures for estimating long term performance and managing allocations of funds to different categories within the pavement system. These measures vary slightly in function and purpose, all seeking to ensure systems are performing well. Some of these additional measures include strategic goals for both High Volume and Low Volume systems, internal goals for each pavement category, and annual national performance targets for reporting to the Federal Highway Administration for the Interstate system and the National Highway system. Ultimately, these additional strategies and measures are only used as a mechanism to distribute funding and are adjusted as needed to ensure the statewide system remains with 80 percent or more of the pavement mileage rated in “Fair or Better” condition.

The following table reports the percentage of pavements with ratings of “Fair or Better” for the last three assessments for the statewide system:

	2024	2023	2022
Statewide System	96.12%	95.51%	95.50%

The following table presents the State’s estimated amounts needed to maintain and preserve roads at or above the established condition levels addressed above, and the amounts actually spent for each of the past five reporting periods (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Estimated Spending	Actual Spending
2025	\$595,632	\$596,325
2024	\$699,143	\$530,096
2023	\$571,704	\$482,625
2022	\$512,113	\$399,974
2021	\$461,097	\$415,212

Bridges**Condition Level – Bridges**

The State performs assessments on 50 percent of bridges on an annual basis. The established condition level is to maintain 40 percent of the bridges with a rating of “good” and no more than 10 percent with a rating of “poor.”

UDOT began reporting bridge structure condition using two rating scales in fiscal year 2023: National Bridge Inventory (NBI) and Bridge Health Index (BHI). Using NBI, each bridge is assigned an overall condition rating based on its lowest component (deck, super, sub and culvert) rating. The rating scale for these is 0 to 9 by severity of the deficiency, which does not indicate the extent of the deficiency. The component condition ratings are based on subjective interpretation by the inspectors.

BHI was developed by UDOT as a methodology to describe the overall condition of each bridge using data collected from the element level inspection. The BHI is used as a structural performance measure and is made up of elements rolling up to three separate scores (deck, superstructure, and substructure) that are weighted to underscore the importance of each category in overall bridge health. The health of bridge deck elements are weighted higher because the elements contribute to preserving many other areas of the structure.

$$\text{BHI} = (0.40 \times \text{Deck Score}) + (0.35 \times \text{Superstructure Score}) + (0.25 \times \text{Substructure Score})$$

Each of the three scores is calculated at the element level as a ratio of the value of the bridge in the bridge’s current condition to the value of the bridge in the best possible condition.

The condition level ratings of the State’s 2,042 bridges using the NBI and BHI methodologies for the last three assessments are as follows:

	2025		2024		2023	
Rating	NBI	BHI	NBI	BHI	NBI	BHI
Good	21.70%	42.30%	22.40%	44.50%	24.10%	47.60%
Fair	76.60%	53.00%	76.40%	51.30%	75.10%	48.70%
Poor	1.70%	4.70%	1.20%	4.20%	0.70%	3.70%

In prior years, UDOT used the Structures Inventory System to monitor the condition of state-owned bridges. A number, ranging from 1 to 100, is calculated based on condition, geometry, functional use, safety, and other factors. Three categories of condition are established in relation to the number range as follows:

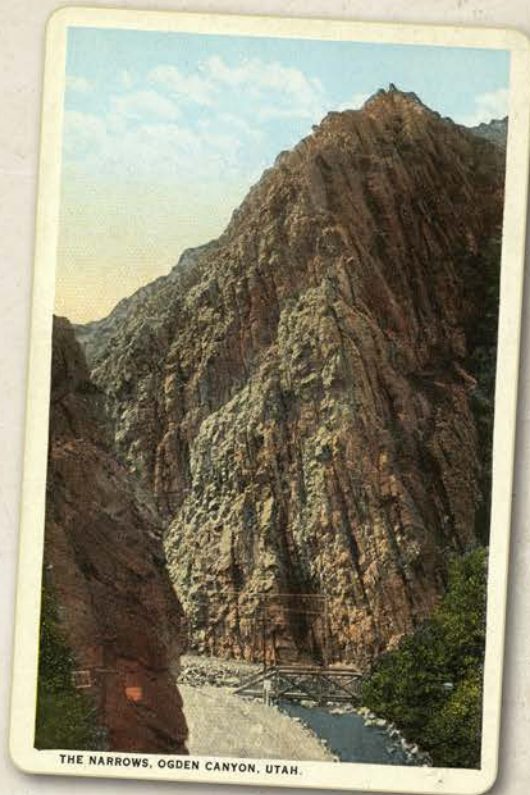
Category	Range	Description
Good	80 - 100	Preventive maintenance requirements include repair leaking deck joints, apply deck overlays and seals, place concrete sealers to splash zones, paint steel surfaces, and minor beam repairs.
Fair	50 - 79	Corrective repairs include deck, beam, and substructure repairs, fixing settled approaches, and repairing collision damage.
Poor	1 - 49	Major rehabilitation and replacement includes deck, beam, or substructure replacements or replacement of the entire bridge.

The following table presents the State’s estimated amounts needed to maintain and preserve bridges at or above the established condition levels addressed above, and the amounts actually spent for each of the past five reporting periods (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Estimated Spending	Actual Spending
2025	\$105,112	\$105,234
2024	\$123,378	\$93,546
2023	\$100,889	\$85,169
2022	\$90,373	\$70,584
2021	\$81,370	\$73,273

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS



State Endowment Fund

This fund accounts for a portion of proceeds relating to the State's settlement agreement with major tobacco manufacturers, severance tax revenue in excess of statutory base amounts, and money or other assets authorized under any provision of law. The principal of the fund cannot be appropriated except by a three-fourths vote of both houses of the Legislature and with the concurrence of the Governor. One-half of all interest and dividends earned on tobacco settlement proceeds in this fund is deposited in the General Fund.

Environmental Reclamation

This fund consists of various programs aimed at preserving open land, improving irrigation in the State, funding recycling programs, and funding cleanup and reclamation projects. Funds received are from state appropriations, fees and fines, recovered liens and costs, and voluntary contributions.

Higher Education Student Success Endowment

This fund consists of proceeds from the divestment of the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority's loan portfolio. The Utah Board of Higher Education uses these funds to advance higher education system priorities and support prospective students or current students enrolled at an institution.

Rural Development Fund

This fund promotes various programs in rural areas of the State including construction of communications systems and economic development grants to Native American tribes. Funding comes from oil and gas severance taxes and from royalties on mineral extractions on federal land within the State.

Utah Capital Investment Corporation

(Blended Component Unit)

The Utah Fund of Funds (UFOF), established under the Utah Venture Capital Enhancement Act, is managed by the Utah Capital Investment Corporation. Its mission was to invest in venture capital and private equity partnerships, aiming for economic impact and a strong return on investment for the State. Legislation passed in 2022 now directs the Corporation to manage investment realizations and distribute proceeds to the Utah Capital Investment Restricted Account, a State fund managed by the State Treasurer.

Medicaid Expansion

This fund accounts for the funding and costs associated with the State's Adult Medicaid Expansion programs. The funding consists of hospital assessments collections, intergovernmental transfers, sales tax revenue earmarked for expansion, gifts, and legislative

appropriations. Monies deposited in the fund are for the State's share of the costs associated with providing health care coverage for eligible adults.

Miscellaneous Special Revenue

This fund is made up of individual small funds set up to account for various revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Capital Projects – General Government

This fund accounts for resources used for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for use by the State and its discretely presented component units. The fund receives financial resources from the proceeds of general obligation bonds, legislative appropriations, and transfers from other funds.

Capital Projects – State Building Ownership Authority *(Blended Component Unit)*

This fund accounts for resources used for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities for use by various state agencies. The fund receives financial resources from the proceeds of lease revenue bonds issued by the Authority and the interest earned on the proceeds of the bonds.

Debt Service – General Government

This fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on the State's general obligation bonds. The fund receives most of its financial resources from appropriations made by the Legislature.

Debt Service – State Building Ownership Authority *(Blended Component Unit)*

This fund accounts for the payment of principal and interest on lease revenue bonds issued by the Authority. The fund receives financial resources from rent payments made by various state agencies occupying the facilities owned by the Authority. The fund also receives capital lease payments from certain college and university component units.

State of Utah

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue					
	State Endowment	Environmental Reclamation	Higher Education Student Success Endowment	Rural Development	Utah Capital Investment Corporation	Medicaid Expansion
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,532	\$ —
Pooled Cash and Investments	17,376	41,412	3,970	40,916	—	320,460
Investments	489,345	—	329,611	—	22,087	—
Receivables:						
Accounts, net	—	3,029	—	—	—	5,028
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued Taxes, net	—	—	—	—	—	16,498
Notes Receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due From Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due From Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	509	—	—	—	—
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	42,703	—	—	—	—
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	<u>\$ 506,721</u>	<u>\$ 87,653</u>	<u>\$ 333,581</u>	<u>\$ 40,916</u>	<u>\$ 34,619</u>	<u>\$ 341,986</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 15	\$ 1,921	\$ 10	\$ 5,137	\$ —	\$ —
Deposits	—	43,213	—	—	—	—
Due To Other Funds	—	—	—	135	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	922
Total Liabilities	<u>15</u>	<u>45,134</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5,272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>922</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted	—	38,522	333,571	—	—	—
Committed	506,706	3,997	—	35,644	34,619	341,037
Assigned	—	—	—	—	—	27
Total Fund Balances	<u>506,706</u>	<u>42,519</u>	<u>333,571</u>	<u>35,644</u>	<u>34,619</u>	<u>341,064</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 506,721</u>	<u>\$ 87,653</u>	<u>\$ 333,581</u>	<u>\$ 40,916</u>	<u>\$ 34,619</u>	<u>\$ 341,986</u>

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects		Debt Service		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	General Government	State Building Ownership Authority	General Government	State Building Ownership Authority	
<i>Continued</i>						
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 16	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,548
Pooled Cash and Investments	92,484	1,120,261	37,232	171,861	24,723	1,870,695
Investments	36,932	—	—	—	—	877,975
Receivables:						
Accounts, net	120,067	26	—	—	227	128,377
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	1,505	—	1,505
Accrued Taxes, net	1,039	—	—	—	—	17,537
Notes Receivable	—	—	—	—	52,170	52,170
Due From Other Funds	12,932	20,753	—	—	—	33,685
Due From Component Units	—	88,807	—	—	—	88,807
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	75,612	—	—	—	76,121
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	42,703
Prepaid Items	424	—	—	—	—	424
Total Assets	<u>\$ 263,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,459</u>	<u>\$ 37,232</u>	<u>\$ 173,366</u>	<u>\$ 77,120</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,547</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 17,090	\$ 195,697	\$ 532	\$ 23,750	\$ 5	\$ 244,157
Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	43,213
Due To Other Funds	3,027	1,954	34,718	—	16,645	56,479
Unearned Revenue	9,578	44,169	—	—	—	54,669
Total Liabilities	<u>29,695</u>	<u>241,820</u>	<u>35,250</u>	<u>23,750</u>	<u>16,650</u>	<u>398,518</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Revenue	—	—	—	—	52,170	52,170
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52,170</u>	<u>52,170</u>
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid Items	424	—	—	—	—	424
Restricted	56,103	—	1,982	—	—	430,178
Committed	177,672	—	—	—	—	1,099,675
Assigned	—	1,063,639	—	149,616	8,300	1,221,582
Total Fund Balances	<u>234,199</u>	<u>1,063,639</u>	<u>1,982</u>	<u>149,616</u>	<u>8,300</u>	<u>2,751,859</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 263,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,459</u>	<u>\$ 37,232</u>	<u>\$ 173,366</u>	<u>\$ 77,120</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,547</u>

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue						
	State Endowment	Environmental Reclamation	Higher Education Student Success Endowment	Universal Telephone Services	Rural Development	Utah Capital Investment Corporation	Medicaid Expansion
REVENUES							
Taxes:							
Sales and Use Tax	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 139,505
Other Taxes	34,781	—	—	—	9,576	—	—
Total Taxes	34,781	0	0	0	9,576	0	139,505
Other Revenues:							
Federal Contracts and Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charges for Services	—	6,532	—	—	—	—	13,465
Investment Income	45,504	2,557	35,645	—	1,720	(1,135)	15,891
Miscellaneous and Other	—	7,303	—	—	—	—	(11)
Total Revenues	80,285	16,392	35,645	0	11,296	(1,135)	168,850
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General Government	1,523	4,925	—	—	—	316	—
Health and Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corrections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Courts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Quality	—	4,102	—	—	—	—	—
Higher Education – State Administration	—	—	1,089	—	—	—	—
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment and Family Services	—	—	—	—	14,000	—	—
Natural Resources	—	7,215	—	—	—	—	—
Cultural and Community Engagement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	—	114	—	—	—	—	—
Public Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Outlay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and Other Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	1,523	16,356	1,089	0	14,000	316	0
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	78,762	36	34,556	0	(2,704)	(1,451)	168,850
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Issuance of Debt – Revenue Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Refunding Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Premium on Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers In	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers Out	—	(183)	(8,476)	—	(106)	(3,500)	(151,848)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0	(183)	(8,476)	0	(106)	(3,500)	(151,848)
Net Change in Fund Balances	78,762	(147)	26,080	0	(2,810)	(4,951)	17,002
Fund Balances – Beginning	427,944	55,569	307,491	5,061	38,454	39,570	324,062
Adjustment to Beginning Fund Balances	—	(12,903)	—	(5,061)	—	—	—
Fund Balances – Beginning as Adjusted	427,944	42,666	307,491	0	38,454	39,570	324,062
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 506,706	\$ 42,519	\$ 333,571	\$ 0	\$ 35,644	\$ 34,619	\$ 341,064

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects		Debt Service		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Miscellaneous Special Revenue	General Government	State Building Ownership Authority	General Government	State Building Ownership Authority	
<i>Continued</i>						
REVENUES						
Taxes:						
Sales and Use Tax	\$ 29,661	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 169,166
Other Taxes	335	—	—	—	—	44,692
Total Taxes	29,996	0	0	0	0	213,858
Other Revenues:						
Federal Contracts and Grants	61,114	57,630	—	143	372	119,259
Charges for Services	331,620	465,001	—	—	—	816,618
Investment Income	10,450	3,725	—	8	327	114,692
Miscellaneous and Other	30,496	33,873	37	—	16,842	88,540
Total Revenues	463,676	560,229	37	151	17,541	1,352,967
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
General Government	67,054	453,395	—	—	—	527,213
Health and Human Services	2,886	6,678	—	—	—	9,564
Corrections	—	5,870	—	—	—	5,870
Public Safety	63,606	5,523	—	—	—	69,129
Courts	—	2,686	—	—	—	2,686
Environmental Quality	3	424	—	—	—	4,529
Higher Education – State Administration	—	—	—	—	—	1,089
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	—	61,196	—	—	—	61,196
Employment and Family Services	983	2,502	—	—	—	17,485
Natural Resources	12,099	8,081	—	—	—	27,395
Cultural and Community Engagement	5,183	22,320	—	—	—	27,503
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	42,882	—	—	—	—	42,996
Public Education	—	2,239	—	—	—	2,239
Transportation	—	6,197	—	—	—	6,197
Capital Outlay	—	739,561	—	—	—	739,561
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	—	—	—	366,810	72,249	439,059
Interest and Other Charges	—	—	—	47,621	8,842	56,463
Total Expenditures	194,696	1,316,672	0	414,431	81,091	2,040,174
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	268,980	(756,443)	37	(414,280)	(63,550)	(687,207)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Issuance of Debt – Revenue Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Refunding Bonds	—	—	—	—	57,778	57,778
Issuance of Debt – Premium on Bonds	—	—	—	—	4,698	4,698
Transfers In	37,169	560,442	—	373,538	1,018	972,167
Transfers Out	(243,989)	(6,729)	—	—	—	(414,831)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(206,820)	553,713	0	373,538	63,494	619,812
Net Change in Fund Balances	62,160	(202,730)	37	(40,742)	(56)	(67,395)
Fund Balances – Beginning	306,169	1,239,753	1,945	190,358	8,356	2,944,732
Adjustment to Beginning Fund Balances	(134,130)	26,616	—	—	—	(125,478)
Fund Balances – Beginning as Adjusted	172,039	1,266,369	1,945	190,358	8,356	2,819,254
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 234,199	\$ 1,063,639	\$ 1,982	\$ 149,616	\$ 8,300	\$ 2,751,859

State of Utah

Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual General Fund

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
GENERAL GOVERNMENT								
Legislature								
LSN Senate	\$ 6,932	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,932	\$ 4,861	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,071
LHS House of Representatives	12,248	—	—	12,248	7,491	—	—	4,757
LRG Research & General Counsel	26,671	—	—	26,671	15,844	—	—	10,827
LFA Fiscal Analyst	7,493	—	—	7,493	5,415	—	—	2,078
LAG Auditor General	10,399	—	—	10,399	7,798	—	—	2,601
LSV Legislative Services	13,572	—	5	13,577	9,546	—	—	4,031
Total Legislature	\$ 77,315	\$ 0	\$ 5	\$ 77,320	\$ 50,955	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 26,365
Elected Officials								
GOV Governor's Office	\$ 13,554	\$ —	\$ 2,109	\$ 15,663	\$ 13,446	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,217
GOV Office of Planning & Budget	10,505	775	—	11,280	10,133	—	—	1,147
GOV Suicide Prevention	101	—	—	101	98	—	—	3
GOV Local Assistance Matching Grant Program	—	2,069	—	2,069	2,069	—	—	—
GOV Colorado River Authority of Utah	16,460	300	30	16,790	5,389	—	—	11,401
GOV Utah Water Agent	3,500	—	—	3,500	251	249	—	3,000
GOV CCJJ Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice	29,714	23,483	172	53,369	45,276	323	—	7,770
GOV CCJJ Factual Innocence Payments	542	—	—	542	378	—	—	164
GOV CCJJ Indigent Defense Commission	11,460	—	15	11,475	11,191	—	237	47
GOV Emergency Fund	743	—	—	743	—	243	500	—
GOV CCJJ Jail Reimbursement	13,204	—	—	13,204	12,791	—	—	413
GOEO Administration	3,552	(1,000)	—	2,552	822	—	—	1,730
GOEO Office of Tourism	35,060	1,459	723	37,242	30,726	—	51	6,465
GOEO Economic Prosperity	76,830	7,528	268	84,626	58,424	—	53	26,149
GOEO State Fair Park Authority	1,325	—	—	1,325	1,325	—	—	—
GOEO UT Fairpark Area Investment & Restoration District	450	—	—	450	450	—	—	—
GOEO Pass-Through	61,178	6,500	—	67,678	42,739	—	—	24,939
GOEO Inland Port Authority	3,183	—	—	3,183	3,183	—	—	—
GOEO Point of the Mountain Authority	1,750	—	—	1,750	1,750	—	—	—
GOEO World Trade Center Utah	1,662	—	—	1,662	1,662	—	—	—
GOEO Utah Sports Commission	10,462	—	—	10,462	10,462	—	—	—
GOEO Utah Innovation Lab	10,000	—	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	—
GOEO Industrial Assistance Account	9,514	—	—	9,514	9,514	—	—	—
AG Attorney General	37,852	3,988	1,352	43,192	39,325	—	867	3,000
AG Contract Attorneys	5,810	—	—	5,810	1,060	—	—	4,750
AG Prosecution Council	1,054	92	742	1,888	1,800	—	—	88
AG Children's Justice Centers	12,422	229	293	12,944	9,432	—	—	3,512
TRS State Treasurer	5,146	—	1,485	6,631	6,162	139	3	327
OSA State Auditor	5,542	—	3,761	9,303	8,747	—	—	556
Total Elected Officials	\$ 382,575	\$ 45,423	\$ 10,950	\$ 438,948	\$ 338,605	\$ 954	\$ 1,711	\$ 97,678
Government Operations								
CPB Capitol Preservation Board	\$ 7,553	\$ —	\$ 781	\$ 8,334	\$ 4,996	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,338
DGO Administration	3,354	—	1,870	5,224	4,295	—	—	929
DGO Office of Data Privacy	2,105	—	—	2,105	1,717	—	—	388
DGO Administrative Rules	1,477	—	—	1,477	980	—	—	497
DGO DFCM Administration	11,830	—	1,515	13,345	10,572	—	2,115	658
DGO State Archives	4,258	40	21	4,319	4,039	—	—	280
DGO Finance Administration	18,845	—	1,907	20,752	16,609	—	—	4,143
DGO Office of Inspector General - Medicaid Services	2,282	—	2,340	4,622	3,961	161	—	500
DGO Post Conviction Indigent Defense	226	—	—	226	(1)	27	—	200
DGO Elected Official Post Retirement Benefits Contribution	1,248	—	—	1,248	1,248	—	—	—
DGO Finance Mandated	5,794	(18)	—	5,776	5,374	329	73	—
DGO Judicial Conduct Commission	915	—	—	915	502	63	—	350
DGO Finance Mandated - Ethics Commission	117	—	—	117	25	—	—	92
DGO Finance Mandated - Min Lease Special Service Districts	38,916	—	—	38,916	38,916	—	—	—

State of Utah

Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual General Fund

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
DGO Finance Mandated - Postpartum Recovery & Parental Leave	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
DGO Purchasing	575	—	—	575	575	—	—	—
TAX Tax Commission Administration	108,306	735	10,482	119,523	111,030	1,705	5,288	1,500
TAX License Plate Production	5,832	—	—	5,832	5,773	—	—	59
TAX Liquor Profits Distribution	9,248	—	—	9,248	9,248	—	—	—
TAX Rural Health Care	218	—	—	218	218	—	—	—
DGO Human Resource Management	1,542	—	108	1,650	1,526	—	—	124
CSR Career Service Review Office	365	—	—	365	312	23	—	30
DGO Chief Information Officer	34,865	4,304	1,781	40,950	20,598	—	—	20,352
DGO Integrated Technology Division	3,068	—	1,296	4,364	3,829	4	—	531
Total Government Operations	\$ 262,941	\$ 5,061	\$ 22,101	\$ 290,103	\$ 246,342	\$ 2,314	\$ 7,476	\$ 33,971
Total General Government	\$ 722,831	\$ 50,484	\$ 33,056	\$ 806,371	\$ 635,902	\$ 3,268	\$ 9,187	\$ 158,014
HEALTH and HUMAN SERVICES								
DHHS Operations	\$ 35,403	\$ 28,726	\$ 6,014	\$ 70,143	\$ 62,775	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,368
DHHS Clinical Services	33,101	18,050	11,639	62,790	59,209	—	2	3,579
DHHS Department Oversight	13,770	6,830	7,364	27,964	22,564	—	5,303	97
DHHS Correctional Health Services	55,818	1,179	262	57,259	53,782	—	—	3,477
DHHS Health Care Administration	33,092	136,375	65,716	235,183	224,902	—	807	9,474
DHHS Integrated Health Care Services	1,320,922	3,762,853	838,002	5,921,777	5,891,909	1,200	1,864	26,804
DHHS Long-Term Services & Support	284,409	12,988	433,497	730,894	694,813	—	16,277	19,804
DHHS Public Health, Prevention, & Epidemiology	30,626	113,392	14,777	158,795	155,036	—	3,191	568
DHHS Children, Youth, & Families	227,615	156,992	8,228	392,835	381,877	176	1,074	9,708
DHHS Office of Recovery Services	16,915	29,688	9,257	55,860	55,853	7	—	—
DHHS Juvenile Justice & Youth Services	114,129	2,194	1,487	117,810	116,707	—	111	992
Total Health and Human Services	\$ 2,165,800	\$ 4,269,267	\$ 1,396,243	\$ 7,831,310	\$ 7,719,427	\$ 1,383	\$ 28,629	\$ 81,871
CORRECTIONS								
Department of Corrections								
DOC Programs & Operations	\$ 436,150	\$ 1,204	\$ 3,301	\$ 440,655	\$ 431,723	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 8,930
DOC Jail Contracting	49,797	—	—	49,797	46,915	—	—	2,882
DOC County Correctional Facility Contracting Reserve	2,500	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	2,500
Total Department of Corrections	\$ 488,447	\$ 1,204	\$ 3,301	\$ 492,952	\$ 478,638	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 14,312
Board of Pardons and Parole								
BPP Board of Pardons & Parole	\$ 9,783	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ 9,820	\$ 8,605	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,215
Total Board of Pardons and Parole	\$ 9,783	\$ 0	\$ 37	\$ 9,820	\$ 8,605	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,215
Total Corrections	\$ 498,230	\$ 1,204	\$ 3,338	\$ 502,772	\$ 487,243	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 15,527
PUBLIC SAFETY								
Department of Public Safety								
UCA Admins Services Division	\$ 32,100	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 32,100	\$ 32,100	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
DPS Programs & Operations	217,657	4,335	19,234	241,226	218,173	—	1,574	21,479
DPS Emergency Management	27,530	175,230	643	203,403	179,873	—	—	23,530
DPS Emergency Management - National Guard Response	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	150
DPS Emergency & Disaster Management	9,572	—	1,202	10,774	3,472	—	—	7,302
DPS Bureau of Criminal Identification	13,387	—	8,467	21,854	17,874	—	1,980	2,000
DPS Peace Officer Standards & Training	7,130	22	40	7,192	7,191	—	—	1
DPS Driver License Division	46,021	—	19	46,040	44,742	—	—	1,298
DPS Highway Safety	2,184	7,034	873	10,091	9,320	—	—	771
Total Department of Public Safety	\$ 355,731	\$ 186,621	\$ 30,478	\$ 572,830	\$ 512,745	\$ 0	\$ 3,554	\$ 56,531
Utah National Guard								
UNG Utah National Guard	\$ 26,634	\$ 54,462	\$ (53)	\$ 81,043	\$ 73,364	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,679
Total Utah National Guard	\$ 26,634	\$ 54,462	\$ (53)	\$ 81,043	\$ 73,364	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,679

State of Utah

Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual General Fund

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
Department of Veterans and Military Affairs								
DVMA Veterans & Military Affairs	\$ 6,867	\$ 578	\$ 370	\$ 7,815	\$ 5,045	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,770
DVMA Pass-Through	4,338	—	—	4,338	4,338	—	—	—
Total Department of Veterans and Military Affairs	\$ 11,205	\$ 578	\$ 370	\$ 12,153	\$ 9,383	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,770
Total Public Safety	\$ 393,570	\$ 241,661	\$ 30,795	\$ 666,026	\$ 595,492	\$ 0	\$ 3,554	\$ 66,980
STATE COURTS								
JUD Court Administrator	\$ 185,571	\$ 1,673	\$ 3,648	\$ 190,892	\$ 179,736	\$ —	\$ 7,123	\$ 4,033
JUD Grand Jury	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
JUD Contracts & Leases	23,330	—	—	23,330	22,830	—	—	500
JUD Jury & Witness Fees	4,772	—	3	4,775	4,307	—	—	468
JUD Guardian Ad Litem	11,859	—	2	11,861	11,783	—	—	78
Total State Courts	\$ 225,533	\$ 1,673	\$ 3,653	\$ 230,859	\$ 218,657	\$ 0	\$ 7,123	\$ 5,079
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY								
DEQ Executive Director	\$ 5,393	\$ 260	\$ 3,375	\$ 9,028	\$ 8,008	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,020
DEQ Air Quality	15,464	10,508	5,546	31,518	28,473	—	250	2,795
DEQ Water Quality	8,960	13,475	2,408	24,843	23,084	—	209	1,550
DEQ Drinking Water	4,937	7,122	(96)	11,963	11,553	—	210	200
DEQ Waste Management & Radiation Control	11,636	1,995	576	14,207	12,422	—	1,135	650
DEQ Environmental Response & Remediation	7,456	5,233	529	13,218	10,836	—	882	1,500
DEQ Trip Reduction Program	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
DEQ Laboratory Services	924	—	—	924	776	—	—	148
Total Environmental Quality	\$ 54,793	\$ 38,593	\$ 12,338	\$ 105,724	\$ 95,152	\$ 0	\$ 2,686	\$ 7,886
HIGHER EDUCATION								
UBHE Administration	\$ 25,287	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,287	\$ 25,287	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
UBHE Institutional & Student Support	10,107	—	—	10,107	10,107	—	—	—
UBHE Student Assistance	37,296	—	—	37,296	37,296	—	—	—
UBHE Talent Ready Utah	14,765	—	—	14,765	14,765	—	—	—
UOU Education and General	432,986	—	416,412	849,398	849,398	—	—	—
UOU School of Medicine	50,435	—	34,626	85,061	85,061	—	—	—
UOU University Hospital	6,751	—	—	6,751	6,751	—	—	—
UOU School of Dentistry	4,489	—	14,336	18,825	18,825	—	—	—
UOU Cancer Research and Treatment	10,002	—	—	10,002	10,002	—	—	—
UOU Special Projects	20,816	—	—	20,816	20,816	—	—	—
USU Education and General	265,741	—	169,196	434,937	434,937	—	—	—
USU Veterinary Medicine	21,969	—	1,971	23,940	23,940	—	—	—
USU Special Projects	50,250	5,141	—	55,391	55,391	—	—	—
USU Career and Technical Education	8,002	—	1,009	9,011	9,011	—	—	—
WSU Education and General	139,846	—	96,016	235,862	235,862	—	—	—
WSU Special Projects	1,964	—	—	1,964	1,964	—	—	—
SUU Education and General	80,185	—	75,412	155,597	155,597	—	—	—
SUU Special Projects	1,134	—	—	1,134	1,134	—	—	—
SNOW Education and General	43,049	—	12,627	55,676	55,676	—	—	—
SNOW Career and Technical Education	5,312	—	434	5,746	5,746	—	—	—
SNOW Special Projects	186	—	—	186	186	—	—	—
UTU Education and General	70,012	—	46,087	116,099	116,099	—	—	—
UTU Special Projects	560	—	—	560	560	—	—	—
UVU Education and General	194,298	—	165,570	359,868	359,868	—	—	—
UVU Special Projects	6,488	—	—	6,488	6,488	—	—	—
SLCC Education and General	135,873	—	58,564	194,437	194,437	—	—	—
SLCC Career and Technical Education	13,343	—	2,280	15,623	15,623	—	—	—
SLCC Special Projects	1,828	—	—	1,828	1,828	—	—	—
BTC Education and General	24,496	—	2,650	27,146	27,146	—	—	—
BTC Special Projects	16	—	—	16	16	—	—	—
Davis TC Education and General	29,261	—	3,635	32,896	32,896	—	—	—
DTC Special Projects	36	—	—	36	36	—	—	—
OWTC Education and General	26,207	—	3,628	29,835	29,835	—	—	—
OWTC Special Projects	78	—	—	78	78	—	—	—
UBTC Education and General	14,435	—	1,115	15,550	15,550	—	—	—
UBTC Special Projects	58	—	—	58	58	—	—	—

State of Utah

Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual General Fund

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
MTC Education and General	31,774	—	3,250	35,024	35,024	—	—	—
MTC Special Projects	203	—	—	203	203	—	—	—
STC Education and General	10,476	—	922	11,398	11,398	—	—	—
STC Special Projects	89	—	—	89	89	—	—	—
Dixie TC Education and General	15,153	—	1,726	16,879	16,879	—	—	—
Dixie Special Projects	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
TTC Education and General	9,004	—	582	9,586	9,586	—	—	—
TTC Special Projects	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
UETN Utah Education & Telehealth Network	39,819	10,882	—	50,701	50,701	—	—	—
UETN Digital Teaching & Learning Program	196	—	—	196	196	—	—	—
Total Higher Education	<u>\$ 1,854,289</u>	<u>\$ 16,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,048</u>	<u>\$ 2,982,360</u>	<u>\$ 2,982,360</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
WORKFORCE SERVICES								
DWS State Office of Rehabilitation	\$ 31,925	\$ 61,749	\$ 550	\$ 94,224	\$ 85,948	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ 8,265
DWS Administration	5,778	10,285	3,467	19,530	19,222	—	308	—
DWS Operations & Policy	80,914	318,895	44,930	444,739	435,794	63	7,758	1,124
DWS Nutritional Assistance - SNAP	—	420,449	—	420,449	420,449	—	—	—
DWS General Assistance	5,622	—	250	5,872	4,172	—	—	1,700
DWS Unemployment Insurance	2,620	24,427	553	27,600	26,523	—	1,077	—
DWS Office of Homeless Services	125,656	27,661	21	153,338	99,724	—	15,918	37,696
DWS HCD Division	9,388	68,157	2,249	79,794	72,949	80	2,499	4,266
DWS HCD Capital Budget	40,219	—	—	40,219	40,219	—	—	—
DWS HCD Special Service Districts	4,336	—	—	4,336	4,336	—	—	—
Total Workforce Services	<u>\$ 306,458</u>	<u>\$ 931,623</u>	<u>\$ 52,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,209,336</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 27,571</u>	<u>\$ 53,051</u>
NATURAL RESOURCES								
DNR Natural Resources Administration	\$ 10,384	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,384	\$ 9,628	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 725
DNR Building Operations	1,421	—	—	1,421	1,421	—	—	—
DNR Forestry, Fire & State Lands	62,008	8,109	21,152	91,269	53,627	156	8	37,478
DNR Oil, Gas & Mining	14,457	7,421	157	22,035	20,991	—	—	1,044
DNR Wildlife Resources	81,273	25,880	114	107,267	98,565	833	7,288	581
DNR Species Protection	3,503	—	2,450	5,953	5,546	4	3	400
DNR Watershed	7,283	—	541	7,824	6,821	—	—	1,003
DNR Pass-Through	6,916	—	—	6,916	2,295	5	—	4,616
DNR DWR Contributed Research	—	—	304	304	304	—	—	—
DNR DWR Cooperative Agreements	—	30,034	3,247	33,281	33,281	—	—	—
DNR State Parks	46,582	4	1,598	48,184	45,010	—	2,251	923
DNR State Parks - Capital	176,024	—	157	176,181	34,452	—	—	141,729
DNR Utah Geological Survey	10,766	2,112	2,343	15,221	13,670	182	97	1,272
DNR Office of Energy Development	13,188	2,592	200	15,980	9,018	—	225	6,737
DNR Water Resources	128,162	81,800	570	210,532	128,752	205	707	80,868
DNR Outdoor Recreation	13,608	1,364	93	15,065	11,547	128	3,040	350
DNR Outdoor Recreation - Capital	114,882	4,339	—	119,221	18,829	—	1,899	98,493
DNR DWR - Capital	3,009	885	—	3,894	3,744	—	150	—
DNR Wildlife Land and Water Acquisition Program	1,666	—	—	1,666	1,650	—	—	16
DNR Water Rights	32,308	294	1,365	33,967	23,953	—	1,670	8,344
DNR Public Lands Policy Coordination	9,294	—	—	9,294	6,351	—	—	2,943
DNR Office of the Great Salt Lake Commissioner	17,421	—	—	17,421	1,894	—	—	15,527
Total Natural Resources	<u>\$ 754,155</u>	<u>\$ 164,834</u>	<u>\$ 34,291</u>	<u>\$ 953,280</u>	<u>\$ 531,349</u>	<u>\$ 1,544</u>	<u>\$ 17,338</u>	<u>\$ 403,049</u>
CULTURAL and COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT								
DCCE Administration	\$ 7,869	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,869	\$ 5,226	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,643
DCCE Indian Affairs	1,345	—	2	1,347	550	—	61	736
DCCE State Historic Preservation Office	3,180	1,446	107	4,733	3,608	—	—	1,125
DCCE Archaeological and Historic Sites Grants	375	—	—	375	315	—	—	60
DCCE One Percent for Arts	3,577	—	620	4,197	1,186	—	—	3,011
DCCE Historical Society	9,258	—	71	9,329	5,966	—	—	3,363
DCCE Division of Arts & Museums	5,025	1,170	18	6,213	5,427	—	—	786
DCCE State Library	5,013	2,091	1,480	8,584	7,715	—	—	869
DCCE STEM Action Center	11,726	—	5	11,731	11,021	—	—	710
DCCE Pete Suazo Athletics Commission	417	—	146	563	381	—	—	182
DCCE Commission on Service & Volunteerism	4,398	7,181	127	11,706	9,545	—	—	2,161

**Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual
General Fund**

(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
DCCE Pass-Through	523	—	—	523	425	—	—	98
DCCE Arts & Museums Grants	8,730	—	—	8,730	8,730	—	—	—
DCCE Capital Facilities Grants	7,416	—	—	7,416	1,291	4,125	—	2,000
DCCE Heritage & Events Grants	1,613	—	—	1,613	1,213	400	—	—
Total Cultural and Community Engagement	<u>\$ 70,465</u>	<u>\$ 11,888</u>	<u>\$ 2,576</u>	<u>\$ 84,929</u>	<u>\$ 62,599</u>	<u>\$ 4,525</u>	<u>\$ 61</u>	<u>\$ 17,744</u>
BUSINESS, LABOR, and AGRICULTURE								
DAG Agriculture & Food - Administration	\$ 4,331	\$ 412	\$ 45	\$ 4,788	\$ 4,766	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22
DAG Building Operations	626	—	—	626	621	5	—	—
DAG Predatory Animal Control	2,898	—	519	3,417	3,357	—	—	60
DAG Invasive Species Mitigation	2,208	57	—	2,265	2,265	—	—	—
DAG Rangeland Improvement	13,542	—	20	13,562	5,651	—	—	7,911
DAG Animal Health	7,185	1,527	94	8,806	8,774	—	28	4
DAG Plant Industry	541	864	5,792	7,197	7,192	—	—	5
DAG Regulatory Services	1,144	683	5,066	6,893	6,890	—	—	3
DAG Marketing & Economic Development	1,842	1,725	31	3,598	3,521	—	—	77
DAG Industrial Hemp	2,082	—	874	2,956	1,564	—	1,392	—
DAG Analytical Laboratory	986	22	—	1,008	988	—	—	20
DAG Veterinarian Education Loan Repayment Program	2,500	—	—	2,500	260	—	—	2,240
DAG Resource Conservation	136,590	29,080	563	166,233	35,244	—	—	130,989
LBR Labor Commission	14,125	3,207	194	17,526	16,952	29	545	—
CRC General Regulation Administration	53,764	493	2,101	56,358	50,995	—	887	4,476
CRC Building Inspector Training	3,500	—	915	4,415	838	77	—	3,500
CRC Utility Bill Assistance Program	1,408	—	—	1,408	610	—	—	798
CRC DPU Professional & Technical Services	1,116	—	—	1,116	909	—	—	207
CRC CCS Professional & Technical Services	2,228	—	—	2,228	648	—	—	1,580
FI Financial Institutions	11,408	—	—	11,408	10,635	—	757	16
INS Insurance Department	22,614	9	—	22,623	18,186	—	432	4,005
INS Title Insurance Program	457	—	—	457	163	—	131	163
INS Health Insurance Actuary	760	—	—	760	287	—	266	207
INS Coverage for Autism Spectrum Disorder	17,556	—	—	17,556	8,737	—	—	8,819
PSC Public Service Commission	3,885	—	10	3,895	3,332	—	—	563
Total Business, Labor, and Agriculture	<u>\$ 309,296</u>	<u>\$ 38,079</u>	<u>\$ 16,224</u>	<u>\$ 363,599</u>	<u>\$ 193,385</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ 4,438</u>	<u>\$ 165,665</u>
TOTAL GENERAL FUND								
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 7,355,420</u>	<u>\$ 5,765,329</u>	<u>\$ 2,696,582</u>	<u>\$15,817,331</u>	<u>\$ 14,730,902</u>	<u>\$ 10,974</u>	<u>\$ 100,589</u>	<u>\$ 974,866</u>

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State of Utah

Detail Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual Income Tax Fund, Transportation Fund, Transportation Investment Fund, and Debt Service Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted and Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
INCOME TAX FUND								
State Board of Education								
PED Policy, Communication, & Oversight	\$ 57,034	\$ 227,799	\$ (884)	\$ 283,949	\$ 252,400	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,549
PED Statewide Online Education Program Subsidy	16,152	—	(106)	16,046	12,258	—	—	3,788
PED Child Nutrition Programs	4,356	220,839	56,523	281,718	276,420	—	—	5,298
PED Fine Arts Outreach	6,860	—	—	6,860	6,329	—	—	531
PED State Charter School Board	12,030	—	(206)	11,824	7,321	—	—	4,503
PED Science Outreach	6,492	—	—	6,492	6,130	—	—	362
PED Regional Education Service Agencies	2,164	—	—	2,164	2,164	—	—	—
PED Educator Licensing	15,605	—	(210)	15,395	13,623	—	—	1,772
PED Contracted Initiatives and Grants	340,812	—	(145)	340,667	153,030	—	5	187,632
PED MSP - Categorical Program Administration	11,738	—	(498)	11,240	7,836	—	—	3,404
PED MSP - Basic School Program	3,523,893	—	—	3,523,893	3,506,543	—	—	17,350
PED MSP - Related to Basic Programs	1,451,758	(1,553)	—	1,450,205	1,423,411	—	7	26,787
PED MSP - Voted & Board Local Levy Programs	289,730	—	—	289,730	263,307	—	—	26,423
PED School Building Programs - Capital Outlay Programs	33,250	—	—	33,250	33,250	—	—	—
PED System Standards & Accountability	84,625	201,553	(2,099)	284,079	244,661	—	—	39,418
PED Public Education Capital Projects	30,000	—	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	—
PED State Board & Administrative Operations	275,550	10,529	5,341	291,420	149,021	—	64	142,335
PED Charter School Finance Authority	50	—	—	50	—	—	50	—
Total State Board of Education	\$ 6,162,099	\$ 659,167	\$ 57,716	\$ 6,878,982	\$ 6,387,704	\$ 0	\$ 126	\$ 491,152
Schools for the Deaf and the Blind								
Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	\$ 46,310	\$ 130	\$ 14,741	\$ 61,181	\$ 61,181	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	\$ 46,310	\$ 130	\$ 14,741	\$ 61,181	\$ 61,181	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total Income Tax Fund	\$ 6,208,409	\$ 659,297	\$ 72,457	\$ 6,940,163	\$ 6,448,885	\$ 0	\$ 126	\$ 491,152
TRANSPORTATION FUND								
DOT Support Services	\$ 55,635	\$ 5,199	\$ —	\$ 60,834	\$ 56,952	\$ 2,762	\$ —	\$ 1,120
DOT Engineering Services	53,416	28,686	2,419	84,521	79,148	1,571	436	3,366
DOT Operations/Maintenance	249,885	11,762	6,814	268,461	258,414	5,653	120	4,274
DOT Highway Construction	342,045	434,736	23,158	799,939	673,738	—	119	126,082
DOT Region Management	40,634	3,106	3,171	46,911	45,971	140	—	800
DOT Aeronautics	22,596	786	137	23,519	14,396	1,422	—	7,701
DOT Amusement Ride Safety	715	—	—	715	226	—	372	117
DOT Transportation Safety	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—
DOT B & C Roads	256,082	—	—	256,082	256,082	—	—	—
DOT Sidewalk Construction	1,592	—	—	1,592	315	—	—	1,277
DOT Pass-Through	38,214	—	—	38,214	37,896	—	—	318
DOT Corridor Preservation	67,081	—	—	67,081	67,081	—	—	—
DOT Cooperative Agreements	—	82,647	38,693	121,340	121,340	—	—	—
DOT Tollway Restricted	2,600	—	—	2,600	2,600	—	—	—
DOT County of 1st Class St. Hwy Program	24,680	—	—	24,680	24,680	—	—	—
DOT Rural Transportation Infrastructure	21,732	—	—	21,732	21,732	—	—	—
DOT Inventory & Miscellaneous	—	—	23,999	23,999	3,755	20,244	—	—
Total Transportation Fund	\$ 1,176,922	\$ 566,922	\$ 98,391	\$ 1,842,235	\$ 1,664,326	\$ 31,792	\$ 1,062	\$ 145,055
TRANSPORTATION INVESTMENT FUND								
DOT TIF Capacity Program	\$ 997,170	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 997,170	\$ 957,724	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 39,446
DOT Transit Transportation Investment	313,287	—	—	313,287	99,030	—	—	214,257
DOT Railroad Crossing Safety	366	—	—	366	256	—	—	110
Total Transportation Investment Fund	\$ 1,310,823	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,310,823	\$ 1,057,010	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 253,813
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS								
General Government	\$ 563,896	\$ 143	\$ 151	\$ 564,190	\$ 414,431	\$ 143	\$ —	\$ 149,616
State Building Ownership Authority	8,356	372	80,663	89,391	81,091	—	—	8,300
Total Debt Service Funds	\$ 572,252	\$ 515	\$ 80,814	\$ 653,581	\$ 495,522	\$ 143	\$ 0	\$ 157,916

Detail Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Comparison
Enterprise Funds with Legally Adopted Annual Budgets
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Appropriation Line Item Name	Source of Funding			Final Budget	Actual Expenditures	Lapse to Unrestricted	Lapse to Restricted And Other	Nonlapse or (Deficit) Carry Forward
	State Funds	Federal Funds	Restricted and Other Funds					
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SERVICES								
DABS Operations.....	\$ 88,034	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 88,034	\$ 86,869	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,165
DABS Parents Empowered	3,641	—	—	3,641	3,540	—	—	101
Total Alcoholic Beverage Services	<u>\$ 91,675</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 91,675</u>	<u>\$ 90,409</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,266</u>

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NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS



536 FRONT ENTRANCE TO SALT AIR PAVILION BY NIGHT, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Housing Loan Programs

These programs provide loans or grants to low income or special needs individuals for construction, rehabilitation, or purchase of single or multi-family housing. Funds are provided from federal programs, loan repayments, appropriations, and interest earnings.

Agriculture Loan Fund

This fund is comprised of two separate revolving loan programs: the Agriculture Resource Development Fund and the Rural Rehabilitation Fund. Both programs issue farm loans for soil and water conservation projects and the rehabilitation of rural areas within the State.

Energy Efficiency Fund

This fund provides revolving loans to assist in the conversion of government and private fleet vehicles to clean fuel and for energy efficiency projects in political subdivisions and state facilities. Funds are provided from public and private contributions, appropriations, and interest earnings on loans and invested funds.

Local Government Loan Fund

This fund provides revolving loan programs to local governments for infrastructure assistance, to expedite construction projects, and for providing emergency disaster services. These loan programs are funded with state appropriations.

Utah Correctional Industries

Utah Correctional Industries (UCI) was established to provide work training opportunities for inmates of the Utah State Prison. UCI manufactures and sells such items as license plates, furniture, highway signs, dairy, plant nursery, and textile products, and provides printing services and miscellaneous other products and services. Funding comes from charges for products and services.

State Trust Lands Administration

The Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) and the School and Institutional Trust Fund Office (SITFO) manage the assets of the Trust

Lands permanent fund. Their objective is to maximize revenue from land assets and investment returns for the beneficiaries.

Utah Dairy Commission

The purpose of the Commission is to promote the use of dairy products. Its operations are comprised of promotion, advertising, research, and nutritional education regarding dairy products. Funding consists primarily of fees from milk producers.

Medical Cannabis Fund

The purpose of this fund is to conduct, license, and regulate the sale of cannabis related products. Funding consists primarily of fees from cannabis growers.

Utah Energy Research Fund

This fund is used to fund ongoing operation of the Utah San Rafael Energy Lab and encourage energy-related research within the State by providing matching grants to applicants that have received federal or private grants for specific ongoing energy-related research projects. Funding consists of appropriations, federal funds, and revenues from users of the research lab.

Business Impact Loan Fund

This fund accounts for federal allocations received under the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). The program is designed to expand access to capital for small businesses by supporting loan participation and loan guarantee programs in partnership with financial institutions.

Petroleum Storage Tank Fund

This fund is used to pay the costs of damage caused by petroleum storage tank releases and provide revolving loan capital. Sources of funding include fees from participating companies, responsible parties, and investment income. The net position of this fund is held for the benefit of participants and cannot be used for any other purpose.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025	Housing Loan Programs	Agriculture Loan Fund	Energy Efficiency Fund	Local Government Loan Fund
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Pooled Cash and Investments	32,014	36,285	3,875	59,474
Receivables:				
Accounts, net	52	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	3,249	644	—	1,367
Notes/Loans/Mortgages, net	5,301	4,852	93	27,230
Due From Other Funds	—	—	—	—
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—
Inventories	345	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	40,961	41,781	3,968	88,071
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,188	—	—	—
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	103,144
Investments	—	—	—	—
Accrued Interest Receivable	952	—	—	693
Notes/Loans/Mortgages Receivables, net	248,904	50,486	137	208,613
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	9	—	—
Capital Assets:				
Land	—	—	—	—
Buildings and Improvements	—	—	—	—
Machinery and Equipment	—	20	—	—
Software	—	—	—	—
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	—	(20)	—	—
Total Capital Assets	0	0	0	0
Total Noncurrent Assets	254,044	50,495	137	312,450
Total Assets	295,005	92,276	4,105	400,521
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	—	55	—	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	1	—	—
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	0	56	0	0
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	627	61	—	—
Deposits	2	1	—	10,063
Due To Other Funds	—	1	—	—
Due To Component Units	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	7	—	—
Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Software Liability	—	—	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	629	70	0	10,063
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Software Liability	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Liability	—	55	—	—
Policy Claims Liability	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	5	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	0	60	0	0
Total Liabilities	629	130	0	10,063
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	3	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	3	0	0
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted for:				
Insurance Programs	—	—	—	—
Loan Programs	145,017	6,348	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	9	—	—
Unrestricted	149,359	85,842	4,105	390,458
Total Net Position	\$ 294,376	\$ 92,199	\$ 4,105	\$ 390,458

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Enterprise Funds (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

Continued

ASSETS

Current Assets:

	Utah Correctional Industries	State Trust Lands Administration	Utah Dairy Commission	Medical Cannabis Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,017	\$ —
Pooled Cash and Investments	1,424	10,078	113	11,708
Receivables:				
Accounts, net	745	13,148	224	845
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	—
Notes/Loans/Mortgages, net	—	—	—	—
Due From Other Funds	135	33	—	44
Prepaid Items	144	3	—	209
Inventories	1,996	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	4,444	25,038	1,354	12,806

Noncurrent Assets:

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	331	—
Accrued Interest Receivable	—	—	—	—
Notes/Loans/Mortgages Receivables, net	—	—	—	—
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	140	349	—	109

Capital Assets:

Land	—	—	297	—
Buildings and Improvements	1,689	17,516	1,497	—
Machinery and Equipment	4,891	1,164	36	440
Software	644	392	—	30
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	(3,722)	(2,584)	(317)	(276)
Total Capital Assets	3,502	16,488	1,513	194
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,642	16,837	1,844	303

Total Assets	8,086	41,875	3,198	13,109
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DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	1,238	2,948	—	567
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	9	23	—	7
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,247	2,971	0	574

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,120	1,903	67	463
Deposits	—	—	—	—
Due To Other Funds	87	9,649	—	433
Due To Component Units	75	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	3,778	—	—
Policy Claims Liability	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	91	278	—	81
Lease Liability	—	603	—	—
Subscription Software Liability	—	74	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	2,373	16,285	67	977

Noncurrent Liabilities:

Lease Liability	—	13,525	—	—
Subscription Software Liability	—	40	—	—
Net Pension Liability	1,780	4,570	—	624
Policy Claims Liability	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	205	1,199	—	312
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,985	19,334	0	936

Total Liabilities	4,358	35,619	67	1,913
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DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	5	5	—	3
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	37	93	—	29
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	42	98	0	32

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,501	2,247	1,513	194
Restricted for:				
Insurance Programs	—	—	—	—
Loan Programs	—	—	—	—
Other Post Employment Benefits	140	349	—	109
Unrestricted	1,292	6,533	1,618	11,435
Total Net Position	\$ 4,933	\$ 9,129	\$ 3,131	\$ 11,738

Continues

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025	Utah Energy Research Fund	Business Impact Loan Fund	Petroleum Storage Tank Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
<i>Continued</i>				
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,793
Pooled Cash and Investments	1,828	27,311	42,440	226,550
Receivables:				
Accounts, net	—	—	50	15,064
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	5,260
Notes/Loans/Mortgages, net	—	—	196	37,672
Due From Other Funds	—	—	—	212
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	356
Inventories	—	—	—	2,341
Total Current Assets	1,828	27,311	42,686	290,248
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	4,188
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	103,144
Investments	—	—	—	331
Accrued Interest Receivable	—	—	—	1,645
Notes/Loans/Mortgages Receivables, net	—	11,098	894	520,132
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	13	—	620
Capital Assets:				
Land	—	—	—	297
Buildings and Improvements	—	—	—	20,702
Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—	6,551
Software	—	—	—	1,066
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	—	—	—	(6,919)
Total Capital Assets	0	0	0	21,697
Total Noncurrent Assets	0	11,111	894	651,757
Total Assets	1,828	38,422	43,580	942,005
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	6	43	—	4,857
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	1	—	41
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6	44	0	4,898
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	61	877	525	6,704
Deposits	—	—	1	10,067
Due To Other Funds	1	2	—	10,173
Due To Component Units	—	—	—	75
Unearned Revenue	—	—	436	4,214
Policy Claims Liability	—	—	2,545	2,545
Compensated Absences	5	11	—	473
Lease Liability	—	—	—	603
Subscription Software Liability	—	—	—	74
Total Current Liabilities	67	890	3,507	34,928
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Lease Liability	—	—	—	13,525
Subscription Software Liability	—	—	—	40
Net Pension Liability	5	19	—	7,053
Policy Claims Liability	—	—	22,512	22,512
Compensated Absences	1	10	—	1,732
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6	29	22,512	44,862
Total Liabilities	73	919	26,019	79,790
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	—	—	13
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	—	4	—	166
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	0	4	0	179
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	—	7,455
Restricted for:				
Insurance Programs	—	—	17,561	17,561
Loan Programs	—	37,530	—	188,895
Other Post Employment Benefits	—	13	—	620
Unrestricted	1,761	—	—	652,403
Total Net Position	\$ 1,761	\$ 37,543	\$ 17,561	\$ 866,934

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Housing Loan Programs	Agriculture Loan Fund	Energy Efficiency Fund	Local Government Loan Fund
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales and Charges for Services/Premiums	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Fees and Assessments	—	80	—	—
Interest on Notes/Mortgages	2,599	1,457	—	—
Miscellaneous	2	—	—	—
Total Operating Revenues	<u>2,601</u>	<u>1,537</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administration	—	357	—	—
Purchases, Materials, and Services for Resale	—	—	—	—
Grants	4,624	—	—	—
Rentals and Leases	—	—	—	—
Maintenance	—	1	—	—
Depreciation/Amortization	—	—	—	—
Benefit Claims	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Other:				
Data Processing	—	26	—	—
Supplies	—	5	—	—
Utilities	—	3	—	—
Other	1,470	33	—	3
Total Operating Expenses	<u>6,094</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(3,493)</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(3)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income (Expense)	1,282	1,831	173	13,516
Federal Contracts and Grants	4,710	—	—	—
Disposal of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Tax Revenues	—	525	—	—
Interest Expense	—	—	—	—
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>5,992</u>	<u>2,356</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>13,516</u>
Income (Loss) before Transfers	<u>2,499</u>	<u>3,468</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>13,513</u>
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	—
Transfers In	11,493	—	—	9,915
Transfers Out	(212)	(5)	(33)	(2,250)
Change in Net Position	<u>13,780</u>	<u>3,463</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>21,178</u>
Net Position – Beginning	253,243	88,751	3,965	369,419
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	27,353	(15)	—	(139)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	<u>280,596</u>	<u>88,736</u>	<u>3,965</u>	<u>369,280</u>
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 294,376</u>	<u>\$ 92,199</u>	<u>\$ 4,105</u>	<u>\$ 390,458</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Utah Correctional Industries	State Trust Lands Administration	Utah Dairy Commission	Medical Cannabis Fund
<i>Continued</i>				
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales and Charges for Services/Premiums	\$ 16,778	\$ 26,756	\$ —	\$ —
Fees and Assessments	—	11	2,344	10,105
Interest on Notes/Mortgages	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total Operating Revenues	<u>16,778</u>	<u>26,767</u>	<u>2,344</u>	<u>10,105</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administration	5,557	14,077	81	4,699
Purchases, Materials, and Services for Resale	8,496	—	108	—
Grants	—	—	—	—
Rentals and Leases	109	328	—	26
Maintenance	392	343	—	80
Depreciation/Amortization	307	711	40	70
Benefit Claims	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Other:				
Data Processing	288	546	—	2,739
Supplies	1,964	405	—	43
Utilities	48	707	—	36
Other	250	7,270	2,056	890
Total Operating Expenses	<u>17,411</u>	<u>24,387</u>	<u>2,285</u>	<u>8,583</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(633)</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>1,522</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income (Expense)	—	—	52	550
Federal Contracts and Grants	—	—	—	—
Disposal of Capital Assets	(14)	—	—	—
Tax Revenues	—	—	—	—
Interest Expense	—	(378)	—	—
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(378)</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>550</u>
Income (Loss) before Transfers	(647)	2,002	111	2,072
Transfers In	—	—	—	—
Transfers Out	—	(706)	—	(1,253)
Change in Net Position	<u>(647)</u>	<u>1,296</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>819</u>
Net Position – Beginning	5,864	9,283	3,020	11,257
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	(284)	(1,450)	—	(338)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	5,580	7,833	3,020	10,919
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 4,933</u>	<u>\$ 9,129</u>	<u>\$ 3,131</u>	<u>\$ 11,738</u>

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Nonmajor Enterprise Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Utah Energy Research Fund	Business Impact Loan Fund	Petroleum Storage Tank Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales and Charges for Services/Premiums	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 7,366	\$ 50,909
Fees and Assessments	—	—	140	12,680
Interest on Notes/Mortgages	—	—	—	4,056
Miscellaneous	8	—	—	10
Total Operating Revenues	13	4	7,506	67,655
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administration	532	596	2	25,901
Purchases, Materials, and Services for Resale	—	—	—	8,604
Grants	—	11,194	—	15,818
Rentals and Leases	—	1	—	464
Maintenance	66	—	—	882
Depreciation/Amortization	—	—	—	1,128
Benefit Claims	—	—	(2,798)	(2,798)
Miscellaneous Other:				
Data Processing	82	28	—	3,709
Supplies	4	6	—	2,427
Utilities	76	6	—	876
Other	1,574	809	—	14,355
Total Operating Expenses	2,334	12,640	(2,796)	71,366
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,321)	(12,636)	10,302	(3,711)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income (Expense)	68	1,128	1,917	20,517
Federal Contracts and Grants	—	23,939	—	28,649
Disposal of Capital Assets	—	—	—	(14)
Tax Revenues	—	—	—	525
Interest Expense	—	—	—	(378)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	68	25,067	1,917	49,299
Income (Loss) before Transfers	(2,253)	12,431	12,219	45,588
Transfers In	3,010	—	—	24,418
Transfers Out	—	—	(2,522)	(6,981)
Change in Net Position	757	12,431	9,697	63,025
Net Position – Beginning	1,004	—	7,864	753,670
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	25,112	—	50,239
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	1,004	25,112	7,864	803,909
Net Position – Ending	\$ 1,761	\$ 37,543	\$ 17,561	\$ 866,934

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Housing Loan Programs	Agriculture Loan Fund	Energy Efficiency Fund	Local Government Loan Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers/Loan Interest/Fees/Premiums	\$ 2,016	\$ 1,485	\$ —	\$ 799
Receipts from Loan Maturities	6,189	5,479	—	—
Receipts from State Customers	—	—	—	—
Payments to Suppliers/Claims/Grants	(7,149)	(13)	—	—
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	(52,607)	(14,780)	—	—
Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	—	(378)	—	—
Payments to State Suppliers	—	(26)	—	(3)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(51,551)</u>	<u>(8,233)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>796</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Federal Contracts, Grants and Other Revenues	7,773		—	—
Restricted Sales Tax	—	525	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	11,493	—	—	9,915
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(212)	(5)	(33)	(2,250)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>19,054</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>7,665</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts of Interest and Dividends	4,498	1,831	167	9,833
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	141	8,700
Receipts of Interest from Loans	—	—	7	2,179
Payments to Purchase Investments	—	—	—	—
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	—	—	(140,612)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>4,498</u>	<u>1,831</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>(119,900)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) – All Activities	<u>(27,999)</u>	<u>(5,882)</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>(111,439)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	64,201	42,167	3,593	274,057
Adjustment to Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning As Adjusted	<u>64,201</u>	<u>42,167</u>	<u>3,593</u>	<u>274,057</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	<u>\$ 36,202</u>	<u>\$ 36,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,875</u>	<u>\$ 162,618</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Continued

	Utah Correctional Industries	State Trust Lands Administration	Utah Dairy Commission	Medical Cannabis Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers/Loan Interest/Fees/Premiums	\$ 4,537	\$ 11	\$ 2,319	\$ 9,987
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	—	—
Receipts from State Customers	11,752	27,185	—	—
Payments to Suppliers/Claims/Grants	(8,131)	(9,957)	(2,148)	(1,326)
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	—	—	—
Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(5,195)	(13,812)	(81)	(4,657)
Payments to State Suppliers	(2,131)	(546)	—	(2,280)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>832</u>	<u>2,881</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>1,724</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Federal Contracts, Grants and Other Revenues	—	—	—	—
Restricted Sales Tax	—	—	—	—
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	—
Transfers Out to Other Funds	—	(706)	—	(1,253)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>(706)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(1,253)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	1	—	—	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(1,287)	(775)	—	—
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases	—	(378)	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,286)</u>	<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts of Interest and Dividends	—	—	39	550
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	—	—
Receipts of Interest from Loans	—	—	—	—
Payments to Purchase Investments	—	—	(7)	—
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>550</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) – All Activities	(454)	1,022	122	1,021
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	1,878	10,832	1,008	10,687
Adjustment to Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning As Adjusted	<u>1,878</u>	<u>10,832</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>10,687</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	<u>\$ 1,424</u>	<u>\$ 11,854</u>	<u>\$ 1,130</u>	<u>\$ 11,708</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Utah Energy Research Fund	Business Impact Loan Programs Fund	Petroleum Storage Tank Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
<i>Continued</i>				
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers/Loan Interest/Fees/Premiums	\$ 13	\$ 4	\$ 7,366	\$ 28,537
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	—	11,668
Receipts from State Customers	—	—	—	38,937
Payments to Suppliers/Claims/Grants	(277)	(11,482)	(2,475)	(42,958)
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	—	—	(67,387)
Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(489)	(565)	(2)	(25,179)
Payments to State Suppliers	(1,501)	(48)	—	(6,535)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(2,254)</u>	<u>(12,091)</u>	<u>4,889</u>	<u>(62,917)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Federal Contracts, Grants and Other Revenues	—	23,939	—	31,712
Restricted Sales Tax	—	—	—	525
Transfers In from Other Funds	3,010	—	—	24,418
Transfers Out to Other Funds	—	—	(2,522)	(6,981)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>3,010</u>	<u>23,939</u>	<u>(2,522)</u>	<u>49,674</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	—	—	—	1
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	—	—	(2,062)
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases	—	—	—	(378)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,439)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts of Interest and Dividends	68	1,128	1,916	20,030
Receipts from Loan Maturities	—	—	232	9,073
Receipts of Interest from Loans	—	—	1	2,187
Payments to Purchase Investments	—	—	—	(7)
Disbursements for Loans Receivable	—	(11,098)	—	(151,710)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	<u>68</u>	<u>(9,970)</u>	<u>2,149</u>	<u>(120,427)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) – All Activities	<u>824</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>4,516</u>	<u>(136,109)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	1,004	—	37,924	447,351
Adjustment to Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	25,433	—	25,433
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning As Adjusted	<u>\$ 1,004</u>	<u>\$ 25,433</u>	<u>\$ 37,924</u>	<u>472,784</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	<u>\$ 1,828</u>	<u>\$ 27,311</u>	<u>\$ 42,440</u>	<u>\$ 336,675</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Continued

	Housing Loan Program	Agriculture Loan Fund	Energy Efficiency Fund	Local Government Loan Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (3,493)	\$ 1,112	\$ —	\$ (3)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	—	—	—	—
Pension and OPEB Expense Accruals	—	(15)	—	—
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Accounts Receivable/Due From Other Funds	—	—	—	—
Notes/Accrued Interest Receivables	(47,081)	(8,886)	—	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	—
Accrued Liabilities/Due to Other Funds	(977)	(444)	—	799
Unearned Revenue/Deposits	—	—	—	—
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (51,551)</u>	<u>\$ (8,233)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 796</u>
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (53)
Increase (Decrease) of Lease and SBITA Liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (53)</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Continued

	Utah Correctional Industries	State Trust Lands Administration	Utah Dairy Commission	Medical Cannabis Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (633)	\$ 2,380	\$ 59	\$ 1,522
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	307	711	40	70
Pension and OPEB Expense Accruals	287	241	—	34
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Accounts Receivable/Due From Other Funds	(175)	(3,233)	(25)	(118)
Notes/Accrued Interest Receivables	—	—	—	—
Inventories	(2)	—	—	—
Prepaid Items	(144)	(3)	—	5
Accrued Liabilities/Due to Other Funds	1,192	3,771	15	211
Unearned Revenue/Deposits	—	(986)	—	—
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ 2,881</u>	<u>\$ 89</u>	<u>\$ 1,724</u>
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Increase (Decrease) of Lease and SBITA Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 871	\$ —	\$ —
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 871</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Continued

**RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)
TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING
ACTIVITIES**

	Utah Energy Research Fund	Business Impact Loan Programs Fund	Petroleum Storage Tank Fund	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (2,321)	\$ (12,636)	\$ 10,302	\$ (3,711)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	—	—	—	1,128
Pension and OPEB Expense Accruals	(1)	(18)	—	528
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Accounts Receivable/Due From Other Funds	—	—	(14)	(3,565)
Notes/Accrued Interest Receivables	—	—	—	(55,967)
Inventories	—	—	—	(2)
Prepaid Items	—	—	—	(142)
Accrued Liabilities/Due to Other Funds	68	563	(12)	5,186
Unearned Revenue/Deposits	—	—	(126)	(1,112)
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	(5,261)	(5,261)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (2,254)</u>	<u>\$ (12,091)</u>	<u>\$ 4,889</u>	<u>\$ (62,918)</u>

**SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL,
AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (53)
Increase (Decrease) of Lease and SBITA Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 871
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 818</u>



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Technology Services

This fund delivers statewide IT infrastructure and support services, including data processing, network operations, voice and data communication, system administration, help desk support, cybersecurity, and software application services.

General Services

This fund supports state operations by managing strategic procurement and administrative support functions. Its offerings include cooperative purchasing contracts, travel and purchasing card services, printing and mailing, document management, and surplus property disposal.

Fleet Operations

This fund manages the State's vehicle fleet, including vehicle acquisition, maintenance, fueling, and related logistical support. It oversees statewide vehicle usage, cost allocation, and fleet data reporting to ensure efficient, safe, and cost-effective transportation resources for state agencies.

Risk Management

This fund provides comprehensive coverage and support to state agencies, higher education institutions, and participating local school districts. Its services include claims administration, loss prevention and safety training, underwriting, actuarial analysis, and insurance through a mix of self-insurance and private excess policies. The fund also includes SOU Captive Insurance, LLC, a blended component unit established to directly issue the State's public entity liability and auto liability policies.

Property Management

This fund is responsible for the operation, maintenance, and capital oversight of state-owned buildings and facilities. Services include building maintenance, utilities management, energy efficiency programs, space planning, and facility modifications, ensuring state assets remain functional and safe.

Human Resource Management

This fund provides core HR and payroll services to state agencies, including recruitment and selection support, benefits administration, payroll processing, employee data management, training, and compliance with employment laws and regulations.

Attorney General Legal Services

This fund supports legal services provided to state agencies by the Utah Office of the Attorney General. The office offers representation, advice, litigation, contract review, regulatory compliance, counsel on policy development, and defense of state agencies.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Technology Services	General Services	Fleet Operations	Risk Management	Property Management	Human Resource Management	Attorney General Legal Services	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS								
Current Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ —	\$ 6,067	\$ 1,098	\$ 260,127	\$ 2,525	\$ 6,430	\$ 827	\$ 277,074
Receivables:								
Accounts, net	621	3,526	4,632	648	217	—	982	10,626
Interfund Loans Receivable	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Due From Other Funds	24,828	965	11,775	744	535	13	9,956	48,816
Due From Component Units	1	—	22	5	158	1	1	188
Prepaid Items	4,935	414	2	180	—	300	2	5,833
Inventories	321	969	2,686	—	—	—	—	3,976
Total Current Assets	31,706	11,941	20,215	261,704	3,435	6,744	11,768	347,513
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	513	—	—	—	513
Interfund Loans Receivable	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Prepaid Items	6,137	—	—	—	101	—	—	6,238
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	2,988	184	87	130	383	396	1,657	5,825
Capital Assets:								
Buildings and Improvements	3,419	1,379	193	—	—	—	—	4,991
Machinery and Equipment	17,029	7,989	213,637	—	769	6	—	239,430
Software	6,216	3,270	653	704	120	2,789	—	13,752
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	(21,578)	(10,105)	(105,183)	(532)	(829)	(2,699)	—	(140,926)
Total Capital Assets	5,086	2,533	109,300	172	60	96	0	117,247
Total Noncurrent Assets	20,211	2,717	109,387	815	544	492	1,657	135,823
Total Assets	51,917	14,658	129,602	262,519	3,979	7,236	13,425	483,336
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	24,486	1,267	615	1,099	3,169	3,307	13,917	47,860
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	200	12	6	9	26	26	111	390
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	24,686	1,279	621	1,108	3,195	3,333	14,028	48,250
LIABILITIES								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	12,166	4,540	11,402	883	3,666	1,125	4,218	38,000
Due To Other Funds	712	31	32	2,120	102	1	31	3,029
Interfund Loans Payable	1,572	—	19,696	—	—	—	—	21,268
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	42,117	—	—	—	42,117
Compensated Absences	2,395	164	62	106	280	326	1,297	4,630
Lease Liability	—	77	164	—	—	—	—	241
Subscription Software Liability	304	701	—	—	—	97	—	1,102
Total Current Liabilities	17,149	5,513	31,356	45,226	4,048	1,549	5,546	110,387
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Interfund Loans Payable	12,184	—	22,616	—	5,698	—	—	40,498
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	54,166	—	—	—	54,166
Compensated Absences	8,680	466	180	392	631	1,232	3,435	15,016
Lease Liability	—	303	108	—	—	—	—	411
Subscription Software Liability	828	—	—	—	—	—	—	828
Net Pension Liability	36,756	1,623	806	1,573	4,206	5,069	21,549	71,582
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	58,448	2,392	23,710	56,131	10,535	6,301	24,984	182,501
Total Liabilities	75,597	7,905	55,066	101,357	14,583	7,850	30,530	292,888
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	51	5	2	3	10	6	25	102
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	798	49	23	35	102	106	443	1,556
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	849	54	25	38	112	112	468	1,658
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,954	1,452	109,028	172	60	—	—	114,666
Restricted for:								
Insurance Programs	—	—	—	122,956	—	—	—	122,956
Other Postemployment Benefits	2,988	184	87	130	383	396	1,657	5,825
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,785)	6,342	(33,983)	38,974	(7,964)	2,211	(5,202)	(6,407)
Total Net Position	\$ 157	\$ 7,978	\$ 75,132	\$ 162,232	\$ (7,521)	\$ 2,607	\$ (3,545)	\$ 237,040

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Internal Service Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Technology Services	General Services	Fleet Operations	Risk Management	Property Management	Human Resource Management	Attorney General Legal Services	Total Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES								
Charges for Services/Premiums	\$ 167,757	\$ 23,642	\$ 94,556	\$ 102,448	\$ 41,084	\$ 21,403	\$ 67,250	\$ 518,140
Miscellaneous	—	22	273	—	—	—	—	295
Total Operating Revenues	167,757	23,664	94,829	102,448	41,084	21,403	67,250	518,435
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Administration	121,472	8,733	3,568	5,165	16,391	16,023	64,811	236,163
Materials and Services for Resale	6,866	11,421	48,999	48,964	—	—	—	116,250
Rentals and Leases	87	271	1,152	12	274	1	9	1,806
Maintenance	972	372	9,626	6	13,740	118	3	24,837
Depreciation/Amortization	1,695	1,180	20,101	152	27	120	—	23,275
Benefit Claims	—	—	—	54,576	—	—	—	54,576
Miscellaneous Other:								
Data Processing	32,239	1,882	1,506	465	696	2,314	1,957	41,059
Supplies	304	47	385	9	153	38	30	966
Utilities	6,211	33	333	25	10,284	88	225	17,199
Other	3,516	911	885	2,096	4,782	529	2,407	15,126
Total Operating Expenses	173,362	24,850	86,555	111,470	46,347	19,231	69,442	531,257
Operating Income (Loss)	(5,605)	(1,186)	8,274	(9,022)	(5,263)	2,172	(2,192)	(12,822)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)								
Investment Earnings	—	—	—	12,054	114	—	—	12,168
Disposal of Capital Assets	—	—	1,413	—	—	—	—	1,413
Interest Expense	(15)	(30)	(8)	—	—	(4)	—	(57)
Refunds Paid to Federal Government	—	(1,209)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,209)
Other Revenues (Expenses)	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	83
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(15)	(1,156)	1,405	12,054	114	(4)	0	12,398
Income (Loss) before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(5,620)	(2,342)	9,679	3,032	(5,149)	2,168	(2,192)	(424)
Capital Contributions	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	101
Transfers In	—	—	1,880	122,911	—	—	—	124,791
Transfers Out	—	(2,950)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,950)
Change in Net Position	(5,620)	(5,292)	11,660	125,943	(5,149)	2,168	(2,192)	121,518
Net Position – Beginning	16,513	13,608	63,691	36,798	(1,462)	1,759	3,344	134,251
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	(10,736)	(338)	(219)	(509)	(910)	(1,320)	(4,697)	(18,729)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	5,777	13,270	63,472	36,289	(2,372)	439	(1,353)	115,522
Net Position – Ending	\$ 157	\$ 7,978	\$ 75,132	\$ 162,232	\$ (7,521)	\$ 2,607	\$ (3,545)	\$ 237,040

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State of Utah

Combining Statement of Cash Flows Internal Service Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Technology Services	General Services	Fleet Operations	Risk Management	Property Management	Human Resource Management	Attorney General Legal Services	Total Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts from Customers/Fees/ Premiums	\$ 56	\$ 42,828	\$ 30,846	\$ 26,864	\$ (123)	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 100,479
Receipts from State Departments and Component Unit Customers	218,088	19,682	52,927	74,858	41,296	21,896	66,105	494,852
Payments to Suppliers/Claims/Grants	(94,394)	(29,086)	(55,734)	(76,368)	(24,095)	(1,292)	(669)	(281,638)
Payments for Employee Services and Benefits	(118,615)	(8,245)	(3,567)	(5,217)	(16,136)	(15,801)	(63,037)	(230,618)
Payments to State Suppliers and Grants ..	(6,028)	(24,173)	(894)	(6,152)	(5,207)	(1,961)	(4,653)	(49,068)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(893)	1,006	23,578	13,985	(4,265)	2,846	(2,250)	34,007
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Borrowings Under Interfund Loans	908	—	—	—	4,430	—	—	5,338
Refunds of Federal Grants	—	(1,126)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,126)
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	—	122,911	—	—	—	122,911
Transfers Out to Other Funds	—	(2,950)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,950)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	908	(4,076)	0	122,911	4,430	0	0	124,173
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Borrowings Under Interfund Loans	1,995	—	4,312	—	—	—	—	6,307
Repayments Under Interfund Loans	—	(440)	—	—	—	—	—	(440)
Proceeds from Disposition of Capital Assets	—	—	1,413	—	—	—	—	1,413
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(1,995)	(474)	(30,289)	—	—	(120)	—	(32,878)
Interest Paid on Bonds, Notes, and Capital Leases	(15)	(30)	(8)	—	—	(3)	—	(56)
Transfers In from Other Funds	—	—	1,981	—	—	—	—	1,981
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(15)	(944)	(22,591)	0	0	(123)	0	(23,673)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts of Interest and Dividends from Investments	—	—	—	12,055	113	—	—	12,168
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	0	0	0	12,055	113	0	0	12,168
Net Cash Provided (Used) – All Activities	0	(4,014)	987	148,951	278	2,723	(2,250)	146,675
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	—	10,081	111	111,689	2,247	3,707	3,077	130,912
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 6,067</u>	<u>\$ 1,098</u>	<u>\$ 260,640</u>	<u>\$ 2,525</u>	<u>\$ 6,430</u>	<u>\$ 827</u>	<u>\$ 277,587</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Technology Services	General Services	Fleet Operations	Risk Management	Property Management	Human Resource Management	Attorney General Legal Services	Total Internal Service Funds
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (5,605)	\$ (1,186)	\$ 8,274	\$ (9,022)	\$ (5,263)	\$ 2,172	\$ (2,192)	\$ (12,822)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:								
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	1,695	1,180	20,101	152	27	120	—	23,275
Pension and OPEB Expense Accruals	1,892	347	(41)	(56)	181	371	1,549	4,243
Miscellaneous Gains, Losses, and Other Items	—	(465)	405	—	—	—	—	(60)
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Accounts Receivable/Due From Other Funds	2,129	1,517	(7,885)	(726)	89	497	(1,141)	(5,520)
Inventories	(10)	(165)	82	—	—	—	—	(93)
Prepaid Items/Other Assets	5,294	(256)	83	69	31	(67)	4	5,158
Accrued Liabilities/Due to Other Funds	(6,288)	168	5,730	1,672	670	(247)	(470)	1,235
Unearned Revenue/Deposits	—	(134)	(3,171)	—	—	—	—	(3,305)
Policy Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	21,896	—	—	—	21,896
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (893)</u>	<u>\$ 1,006</u>	<u>\$ 23,578</u>	<u>\$ 13,985</u>	<u>\$ (4,265)</u>	<u>\$ 2,846</u>	<u>\$ (2,250)</u>	<u>\$ 34,007</u>
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 208	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 208
Increase (Decrease) of Lease and SBITA Liabilities	1,132	465	(405)	—	—	(120)	—	1,072
Total Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	<u>\$ 1,132</u>	<u>\$ 465</u>	<u>\$ (405)</u>	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ (120)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,280</u>

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PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Defined Contribution Plans

These funds are used to account for the various pension trust funds and defined contribution plans administered by the Utah Retirement Systems. Funding comes from employee and employer contributions and investment earnings. Contributions in some systems are augmented by fees, insurance premium taxes, or legislative appropriations.

Post-Retirement Benefits Trust Funds

The State administers the State Employee and the Elected Official Other Postemployment Benefit Plans as irrevocable trusts. These trust funds account for the assets accumulated and the payments made for other postemployment benefits provided to current and future state employees and elected official retirees. Funding comes from employer contributions and investment earnings.

Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds

These trust funds are used to pay other employee benefits upon retirement or termination.

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

Utah Navajo Trust

The Utah Navajo Trust Fund was established to receive and manage oil royalties, lease revenues, and other trust income for the benefit of Navajo residents in San Juan County, Utah. Trust resources are invested and used to fund community projects, scholarships, and programs that enhance health, education, and general welfare. The fund supports the Utah Navajo community through responsible stewardship of trust assets.

Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust (dba my529)

The Utah Educational Savings Plan (UESP), doing business as my529, is the State's official 529 college savings program. Established in 1996, my529 provides families a tax-advantaged way to save for higher education, K-12 tuition, student loan repayment, and registered apprenticeship

expenses. The plan offers flexible, low-cost options to help families save for education.

Local Public Safety and Firefighter Surviving Spouse Trust

This trust provides health and related benefits to the surviving spouses and dependents of public safety officers and firefighters who lose their lives in the line of duty. The fund honors Utah's fallen heroes by ensuring ongoing support for their families and maintaining resources dedicated to those who served the State with courage and commitment.

OTHER CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Unclaimed Property

The Unclaimed Property Fund accounts for property and financial assets that have been turned over to the State when the rightful owner cannot be located. The program safeguards these assets and works to reunite owners with their property. Administrative costs and valid claims are paid from fund proceeds, and remaining unclaimed balances are transferred to the Income Tax Fund to support public education in Utah.

County and Local Collections

This fund receives and disburses various taxes collected by the State on behalf of county and local governments.

State Courts

This fund receives and disburses various fines and forfeitures collected by the state courts on behalf of state and local agencies.

Miscellaneous

The Miscellaneous Custodial Funds include a number of smaller funds established to manage specific collections and disbursements on behalf of external parties. Each fund is maintained in accordance with its defined purpose, ensuring proper stewardship of resources held temporarily by the State.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Pension Trust					Governors and Legislative Pension Plan
	Non- Contributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Judges System	
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,972,219	\$ 64,630	\$ 293,277	\$ 102,951	\$ 15,963	\$ 685
Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables:						
Member Contributions	—	37	7	463	—	—
Employer Contributions	49,968	125	5,032	92	460	—
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	78	159	—
Investments	281,211	9,219	41,834	14,686	2,277	98
Total Receivables	331,179	9,381	46,873	15,319	2,896	98
Investments at fair value:						
Debt Securities	5,582,806	183,033	830,537	291,564	45,206	1,938
Equity Investments	12,370,827	405,580	1,840,372	646,069	100,171	4,294
Absolute Return	5,499,131	180,290	818,088	287,194	44,529	1,909
Private Equity	4,365,389	143,120	649,426	227,984	35,348	1,515
Real Assets	6,968,956	228,479	1,036,751	363,955	56,430	2,419
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	1,165,470	38,211	173,383	60,867	9,437	405
Other Directional Strategies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relative Value Strategies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Investments	35,952,579	1,178,713	5,348,557	1,877,633	291,121	12,480
Capital Assets:						
Land	1,359	45	202	71	11	—
Buildings and Improvements	21,925	718	3,262	1,145	177	7
Machinery and Equipment	5,270	173	784	275	43	2
Intangible Assets	29,130	954	4,334	1,521	235	10
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(33,802)	(1,108)	(5,029)	(1,765)	(273)	(11)
Total Capital Assets	23,882	782	3,553	1,247	193	8
Total Assets	38,279,859	1,253,506	5,692,260	1,997,150	310,173	13,271
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	343,740	11,235	50,979	18,352	2,775	119
Securities Lending Liability	1,165,470	38,211	173,383	60,867	9,437	405
Disbursements in Excess of Cash Balance	31,503	1,033	4,687	1,646	255	11
Leave/Postemployment Benefits	16,067	527	2,390	839	130	5
Insurance Reserves	5,164	169	768	270	42	2
Real Estate Liabilities	91,618	3,004	13,629	4,784	742	32
Total Liabilities	1,653,562	54,179	245,836	86,758	13,381	574
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	36,626,297	1,199,327	5,446,424	1,910,392	296,792	12,697
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defined Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Net Position	\$ 36,626,297	\$ 1,199,327	\$ 5,446,424	\$ 1,910,392	\$ 296,792	\$ 12,697

Continues

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Pension Trust		Defined Contributions Plans		
	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters	401(k) Plan	457(b) Plan	IRA Plans
<i>Continued</i>					
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 111,160	\$ 22,049	\$ 36,086	\$ 1,004	\$ 742
Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables:					
Member Contributions	924	585	—	—	—
Employer Contributions	13,337	1,744	—	—	—
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	—	—
Investments Settlements	15,857	3,145	94,478	11,323	—
Total Receivables	30,118	5,474	94,478	11,323	0
Investments at fair value:					
Debt Securities	314,808	62,441	2,365,968	239,586	226,192
Equity Investments	697,576	138,362	5,998,260	708,912	509,043
Absolute Return	310,089	61,505	—	—	—
Private Equity	246,159	48,825	—	—	—
Real Assets	392,971	77,944	299,386	29,414	26,244
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	65,719	13,035	—	—	—
Other Directional Strategies	—	—	—	—	—
Relative Value Strategies	—	—	—	—	—
Total Investments	2,027,322	402,112	8,663,614	977,912	761,479
Capital Assets:					
Land	77	15	—	—	—
Buildings and Improvements	1,237	245	—	—	—
Machinery and Equipment	297	59	—	—	—
Intangible Assets	1,643	326	—	—	—
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,907)	(378)	—	—	—
Total Capital Assets	1,347	267	0	0	0
Total Assets	2,169,947	429,902	8,794,178	990,239	762,221
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	19,323	3,833	35,763	859	669
Securities Lending Liability	65,719	13,035	—	—	—
Disbursements in Excess of Cash Balance	1,776	352	791	155	10
Leave/Postemployment Benefits	906	179	—	—	—
Insurance Reserves	291	58	—	—	—
Real Estate Liabilities	5,166	1,025	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	93,181	18,482	36,554	1,014	679
NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Pension Benefits	2,076,766	411,420	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Defined Contribution	—	—	8,757,624	989,225	761,542
Total Net Position	\$ 2,076,766	\$ 411,420	\$ 8,757,624	\$ 989,225	\$ 761,542

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Post-Retirement Benefits Trust		Other Employee Benefits Trust		Total Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
	State Employee	Elected Official	Other Employee Benefits	Annual Leave	
<i>Continued</i>					
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,620,766
Pooled Cash and Investments	14,342	1,600	8,982	43,195	68,119
Receivables:					
Member Contributions	—	—	—	—	2,016
Employer Contributions	968	—	591	1,126	73,443
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	—	237
Investments Settlements	—	—	—	—	474,128
Total Receivables	968	0	591	1,126	549,824
Investments:					
Debt Securities	140,257	9,694	54,635	—	10,348,665
Equity Investments	—	—	—	—	23,419,466
Absolute Return	—	—	—	—	7,202,735
Private Equity	—	—	—	—	5,717,766
Real Assets	5,494	313	—	—	9,488,756
Invested Securities Lending Collateral	—	—	—	—	1,526,527
Other Directional Strategies	43,507	6,679	15,338	—	65,524
Relative Value Strategies	43,268	6,686	15,233	—	65,187
Total Investments	232,526	23,372	85,206	0	57,834,626
Capital Assets:					
Land	—	—	—	—	1,780
Buildings and Improvements	—	—	—	—	28,716
Machinery and Equipment	—	—	—	—	6,903
Intangible Assets	—	—	—	—	38,153
Less Accumulated Depreciation	—	—	—	—	(44,273)
Total Capital Assets	0	0	0	0	31,279
Total Assets	247,836	24,972	94,779	44,321	61,104,614
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	25	1	3	—	487,676
Securities Lending Liability	—	—	—	—	1,526,527
Disbursements in Excess of Cash Balance	—	—	—	—	42,219
Leave/Postemployment Benefits	2,162	—	1,076	1,083	25,364
Insurance Reserves	—	—	—	—	6,764
Real Estate Liabilities	—	—	—	—	120,000
Total Liabilities	2,187	1	1,079	1,083	2,208,550
NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	47,980,115
Other Postemployment Benefits	245,649	24,971	—	—	270,620
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	93,700	43,238	136,938
Defined Contribution	—	—	—	—	10,508,391
Total Net Position	\$ 245,649	\$ 24,971	\$ 93,700	\$ 43,238	\$ 58,896,064

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Pension Trust					Governors and Legislative Pension Plan
	Non-Contributory System	Contributory System	Public Safety System	Firefighters System	Judges System	
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Member	\$ 19,439	\$ 942	\$ 541	\$ 20,005	\$ —	\$ —
Employer	1,113,132	2,840	196,803	4,918	11,323	364
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	17,095	1,755	—
Total Contributions	<u>1,132,571</u>	<u>3,782</u>	<u>197,344</u>	<u>42,018</u>	<u>13,078</u>	<u>364</u>
Investment Income:						
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	1,816,070	61,375	268,936	94,676	14,626	649
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	829,668	28,039	122,862	43,253	6,682	296
Total Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	2,645,738	89,414	391,798	137,929	21,308	945
Less Investment Expenses	(120,275)	(4,065)	(17,812)	(6,270)	(969)	(43)
Net Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	<u>2,525,463</u>	<u>85,349</u>	<u>373,986</u>	<u>131,659</u>	<u>20,339</u>	<u>902</u>
Income from Security Lending Activity	3,993	135	591	209	32	1
Less Security Lending Expenses	(460)	(16)	(69)	(24)	(4)	—
Net Income from Security Lending Activity	<u>3,533</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>
Net Investment Income (Loss)	<u>2,528,996</u>	<u>85,468</u>	<u>374,508</u>	<u>131,844</u>	<u>20,367</u>	<u>903</u>
Transfers from Affiliated Systems	8,416	—	3,765	1,518	3,101	—
Total Additions	<u>3,669,983</u>	<u>89,250</u>	<u>575,617</u>	<u>175,380</u>	<u>36,546</u>	<u>1,267</u>
DEDUCTIONS						
Retirement Benefits	1,529,331	78,928	217,621	62,586	16,564	886
Cost of Living Benefits	345,402	19,171	50,090	16,920	4,078	201
Supplemental Retirement Benefits	—	8	108	88	—	—
Retiree Healthcare Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds/Plan Distributions	2,840	1,505	276	29	—	—
Administrative Expenses	11,122	364	1,665	485	96	4
Transfers to Affiliated Systems	—	16,789	—	—	—	11
Total Deductions	<u>1,888,695</u>	<u>116,765</u>	<u>269,760</u>	<u>80,108</u>	<u>20,738</u>	<u>1,102</u>
Change in Net Position Restricted for:						
Pension Benefits	1,781,288	(27,515)	305,857	95,272	15,808	165
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defined Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Position – Beginning	<u>34,845,009</u>	<u>1,226,842</u>	<u>5,140,567</u>	<u>1,815,120</u>	<u>280,984</u>	<u>12,532</u>
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 36,626,297</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,327</u>	<u>\$5,446,424</u>	<u>\$ 1,910,392</u>	<u>\$ 296,792</u>	<u>\$ 12,697</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Pension Trust		Defined Contribution Plans		
	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters	401(k) Plan	457(b) Plan	IRA Plans
<i>Continued</i>					
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Member	\$ 9,154	\$ 16,829	\$ 519,591	\$ 57,627	\$ 99,577
Employer	269,844	61,943	—	—	—
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	—	—
Total Contributions	278,998	78,772	519,591	57,627	99,577
Investment Income:					
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	92,918	17,899	1,034,888	119,936	84,538
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	42,948	8,223	6,387	734	—
Total Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	135,866	26,122	1,041,275	120,670	84,538
Less Investment Expenses	(6,226)	(1,192)	(3,764)	(422)	(356)
Net Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	129,640	24,930	1,037,511	120,248	84,182
Income from Security Lending Activity	207	40	—	—	—
Less Security Lending Expenses	(24)	(5)	—	—	—
Net Income from Security Lending Activity	183	35	0	0	0
Net Investment Income (Loss)	129,823	24,965	1,037,511	120,248	84,182
Transfers from Affiliated Systems	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	408,821	103,737	1,557,102	177,875	183,759
DEDUCTIONS					
Retirement Benefits	4,917	221	—	—	—
Cost of Living Benefits	120	3	—	—	—
Supplemental Retirement Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Retiree Healthcare Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds/Plan Distributions	—	39	519,776	54,548	43,083
Administrative Expenses	569	104	10,097	411	269
Transfers to Affiliated Systems	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	5,606	367	529,873	54,959	43,352
Change in Net Position Restricted for:					
Pension Benefits	403,215	103,370	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Defined Contribution	—	—	1,027,229	122,916	140,407
Net Position – Beginning	1,673,551	308,050	7,730,395	866,309	621,135
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 2,076,766</u>	<u>\$ 411,420</u>	<u>\$ 8,757,624</u>	<u>\$ 989,225</u>	<u>\$ 761,542</u>

Continues

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Post-Retirement Benefits Trust		Other Employee Benefits Trust		Total Pensions and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
<i>Continued</i>	State Employee	Elected Official	Other Employee Benefits	Annual Leave	
ADDITIONS					
Contributions:					
Member	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 743,705
Employer	16,452	1,249	11,705	24,100	1,714,673
Court Fees and Fire Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	—	18,850
Total Contributions	16,452	1,249	11,705	24,100	2,477,228
Investment Income:					
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	4,590	332	927	—	3,612,360
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	11,510	1,225	4,295	1,699	1,107,821
Total Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	16,100	1,557	5,222	1,699	4,720,181
Less Investment Expenses	—	—	—	—	(161,394)
Net Income (Loss) from Investment Activity	16,100	1,557	5,222	1,699	4,558,787
Income from Security Lending Activity	—	—	—	—	5,208
Less Security Lending Expenses	—	—	—	—	(602)
Net Income from Security Lending Activity	0	0	0	0	4,606
Net Investment Income (Loss)	16,100	1,557	5,222	1,699	4,563,393
Transfers from Affiliated Systems	—	—	—	—	16,800
Total Additions	32,552	2,806	16,927	25,799	7,057,421
DEDUCTIONS					
Retirement Benefits	—	—	—	—	1,911,054
Cost of Living Benefits	—	—	—	—	435,985
Supplemental Retirement Benefits	—	—	—	—	204
Retiree Healthcare Benefits	27,920	807	—	—	28,727
Refunds/Plan Distributions	—	—	11,634	12,165	645,895
Administrative Expenses	242	37	89	—	25,554
Transfers to Affiliated Systems	—	—	—	—	16,800
Total Deductions	28,162	844	11,723	12,165	3,064,219
Change in Net Position Restricted for:					
Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	2,677,460
Other Postemployment Benefits	4,390	1,962	—	—	6,352
Other Employee Benefits	—	—	5,204	13,634	18,838
Defined Contribution	—	—	—	—	1,290,552
Net Position – Beginning	241,259	23,009	88,496	29,604	54,902,862
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 245,649</u>	<u>\$ 24,971</u>	<u>\$ 93,700</u>	<u>\$ 43,238</u>	<u>\$ 58,896,064</u>

**Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trust Funds**

(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Utah Navajo Trust	Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust	Local Public Safety and Firefighter Surviving Spouse Trust	Total Private Purpose Trust Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ —	\$ 3,422	\$ —	\$ 3,422
Pooled Cash and Investments	3,453	9,442	5,050	17,945
Receivables:				
Accounts	1	—	375	376
Accrued Interest	—	70,292	—	70,292
Leases	192	—	—	192
Loans	36	—	—	36
Due From Other Funds	142	—	—	142
Prepaid Items	—	49	—	49
Investments:				
Debt Securities	5,019	7,135,585	—	7,140,604
Equity Investments	7,548	20,238,831	—	20,246,379
Private Equity	8,446	—	—	8,446
Other Directional Strategies	21,664	—	—	21,664
Relative Value Strategies	14,099	—	—	14,099
Portfolio Hedges	450	—	—	450
Global Fixed Income	4,149	—	—	4,149
Public Equity	34,713	—	—	34,713
Total Investments	<u>96,088</u>	<u>27,374,416</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>27,470,504</u>
Other Assets	97	—	—	97
Net Pension Asset	—	445	—	445
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Asset	32	—	—	32
Capital Assets:				
Land	712	—	—	712
Infrastructure	236	—	—	236
Buildings and Improvements	11,678	910	—	12,588
Machinery and Equipment	968	1,316	—	2,284
Intangible Assets	11	3,471	—	3,482
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(7,117)</u>	<u>(2,286)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(9,403)</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u>6,488</u>	<u>3,411</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9,899</u>
Total Assets	<u>106,529</u>	<u>27,461,477</u>	<u>5,425</u>	<u>27,573,431</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	241	436	—	677
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>243</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>679</u>

Continues

**Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trust Funds**
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Utah Navajo Trust	Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust	Local Public Safety and Firefighter Surviving Spouse Trust	Total Private Purpose Trust Funds
<i>Continued</i>				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	140	2,247	67	2,454
Subscription Software Liability	—	593	—	593
Due To Other Funds	83	—	—	83
Compensated Absences	67	—	—	67
Net Pension Liability	301	—	—	301
Total Liabilities	591	2,840	67	3,498
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	192	—	—	192
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	1	3	—	4
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefits	9	—	—	9
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	202	3	0	205
NET POSITION				
Restricted for:				
Pension Benefits	—	445	—	445
Other Postemployment Benefits	32	—	—	32
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	105,947	27,458,625	5,358	27,569,930
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 105,979</u>	<u>\$ 27,459,070</u>	<u>\$ 5,358</u>	<u>\$ 27,570,407</u>



Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Private Purpose Trust Funds
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Utah Navajo Trust	Utah Educational Savings Plan Trust	Local Public Safety and Firefighter Surviving Spouse Trust	Total Private Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS				
Contributions:				
Member	\$ —	\$ 2,013,096	\$ 887	\$ 2,013,983
Total Contributions	0	2,013,096	887	2,013,983
Investment Income:				
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	6,592	2,275,300	—	2,281,892
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	3,800	647,322	219	651,341
Total Income from Investment Activity	10,392	2,922,622	219	2,933,233
Other Additions:				
Royalties and Rents	3,576	—	—	3,576
Fees, Assessments, and Revenues	591	—	—	591
Miscellaneous	56	—	—	56
Total Other	4,223	0	0	4,223
Total Additions	14,615	4,935,718	1,106	4,951,439
DEDUCTIONS				
Trust Operating Expenses	1,193	—	—	1,193
Distributions and Benefit Payments	330	1,571,203	165	1,571,698
Administrative and General Expenses	2,628	17,996	—	20,624
Total Deductions	4,151	1,589,199	165	1,593,515
Change in Net Position Restricted for:				
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	10,464	3,346,519	941	3,357,924
Net Position – Beginning	94,997	24,112,551	4,417	24,211,965
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	518	—	—	518
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	95,515	24,112,551	4,417	24,212,483
Net Position – Ending	\$ 105,979	\$ 27,459,070	\$ 5,358	\$ 27,570,407

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Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Other Custodial Funds
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Unclaimed Property	County and Local Collections	State Courts	Miscellaneous	Total Other Custodial Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42	\$ 3,832	\$ 3,874
Pooled Cash and Investments.....	299,613	259,646	1,096	13,695	574,050
Receivables:					
Accounts	—	—	21	26,637	26,658
Due From Other Funds	—	—	67	1,108	1,175
Prepaid Items	—	53	—	—	53
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	391	391
Restricted Pooled Cash and Investments	—	—	—	784	784
Other Assets	23,664	—	58,301	—	81,965
Capital Assets:					
Intangible Assets	269	—	—	—	269
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(91)	—	—	—	(91)
Total Capital Assets	178	0	0	0	178
Total Assets	323,455	259,699	59,527	46,447	689,128
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	829	4,905	647	2,882	9,263
Deposits	—	—	—	784	784
Due To Other Funds	—	—	—	85	85
Due To Other Governments	—	254,794	—	—	254,794
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	325	325
Subscription Software Liability	178	—	—	—	178
Total Liabilities	1,007	259,699	647	4,076	265,429
NET POSITION					
Restricted for:					
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	322,448	—	58,880	42,371	423,699
Total Net Position	\$ 322,448	\$ 0	\$ 58,880	\$ 42,371	\$ 423,699

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State of Utah

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Other Custodial Funds (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	External Investment Pool	Unclaimed Property	County and Local Collections	State Courts	Miscellaneous	Total Other Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS						
Contributions:						
Member	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 26,551	\$ 26,551
Total Contributions	0	0	0	0	26,551	26,551
Investment Income:						
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	—	243	211	—	—	454
Interest, Dividends, and Other Investment Income	—	15,617	76	—	376	16,069
Total Income From Investment Activity	0	15,860	287	0	376	16,523
Other Additions:						
Escheats	—	99,971	—	—	—	99,971
Fees, Assessments, and Revenues	—	—	—	41,281	12,106	53,387
Collections for Individuals and Other Organizations	—	—	—	—	307,382	307,382
Tax and Fee Collections for Other Governments	—	—	3,010,225	—	10,912	3,021,137
Federal Grants	—	—	83,987	—	1,951	85,938
Total Other	0	99,971	3,094,212	41,281	332,351	3,567,815
Total Additions	0	115,831	3,094,499	41,281	359,278	3,610,889
DEDUCTIONS						
Member Distributions	—	—	—	—	25,923	25,923
Trust Operating Expenses	—	—	—	—	560	560
Distributions and Benefit Payments	—	42,950	—	—	—	42,950
Administrative and General Expenses	—	3,986	—	—	—	3,986
Distributions to Individuals and Other Organizations	—	—	—	55,177	316,951	372,128
Payment of Taxes and Fees to Other Governments	—	—	3,010,522	—	10,924	3,021,446
Pass Through of Federal Grants	—	—	83,977	—	1,951	85,928
Total Deductions	0	46,936	3,094,499	55,177	356,309	3,552,921
Change in Net Position Restricted for:						
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	—	68,895	—	(13,896)	2,969	57,968
Net Position – Beginning	16,272,239	253,553	—	72,776	39,402	16,637,970
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	(16,272,239)	—	—	—	—	(16,272,239)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	—	253,553	—	72,776	39,402	365,731
Net Position – Ending	\$ 0	\$ 322,448	\$ 0	\$ 58,880	\$ 42,371	\$ 423,699

NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS



Utah Communications Authority

The Authority (UCA) provides public safety communications services and facilities on a statewide basis for the benefit and use of state, local, and federal agencies. UCA supports statewide interoperability of emergency communications throughout the State and manages the 911 funds collected by the State for the benefit of the Public Safety Answering Points within the State.

Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind

The Schools were created to provide education to individuals with hearing and/or vision impairments, through direct and indirect education services, as well as consultation to their families and service providers.

Military Installation Development Authority

This Authority is an independent, nonprofit entity whose purpose is to provide for the development and improvement of project areas near military installations throughout the State. Operations are funded through service charges, project revenue, and state appropriations.

Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority

This Authority was created to operate, maintain, improve, and provide for a scenic and historic railway in and around the Heber Valley in Wasatch County. Operations are funded primarily through user charges.

State Fair Park Authority

This Corporation was created to operate the State Fair Park and conduct the Utah State Fair and other expositions and entertainment events. Operations are funded through admissions, rentals, donations, and state appropriations.

Utah Lake Authority

The statewide public purpose of the Lake Authority is to work in concert with applicable federal, state, and local government entities, property owners, owners of water rights, private parties, and stakeholders to encourage, facilitate, and implement the management of Utah Lake.

Point of the Mountain State Land Authority

This Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to facilitate and oversee the development of nearly

700 acres at the Draper site where the Utah State Prison once stood. Operations are funded through state appropriations.

Nucleus Institute

The Nucleus Institute is established to promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and technology commercialization in Utah. It oversees the Utah Innovation Fund, a blended component unit that provides early-stage investment capital to Utah businesses developing or commercializing new technologies.

Utah Inland Port Authority

This Authority is an independent, nonprofit corporation whose purpose is to facilitate the development of the authority jurisdictional land to maximize the long-term economic and other benefits for the State. Operations are funded through state appropriations.

Utah Water Ways Partnership

This Partnership was established as a nonprofit, statewide partnership to coordinate efforts aimed at optimizing water use and encouraging Utah residents to adopt practices that conserve and protect the State's water resources. The Partnership is primarily funded through state appropriations.

Utah Fairpark Area Investment and Restoration District

This Authority is an independent, nonprofit entity, which was created to levy taxes to fund investments and restoration projects, including development of a qualified stadium.

Utah System of Higher Education

The System includes degree-granting institutions and technical colleges. The nonmajor institutions of higher education are:

Weber State University | Southern Utah University | Salt Lake Community College | Utah Valley University | Utah Tech University | Snow College | Technical Colleges

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Utah Communications Authority	Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	Military Installation Development Authority	Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority	State Fair Park Authority	Utah Lake Authority
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,680	\$ 3,618	\$ 27,922	\$ 2,058	\$ 11,644	\$ 577
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments	76,303	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables:						
Accounts, net	7,646	890	5,661	5	462	150
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges, net	435	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due From Primary Government	—	487	1,824	—	—	—
Prepaid Items	432	206	—	—	175	—
Inventories	—	—	—	8	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	87,496	5,201	35,407	2,071	12,281	727
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	35,286	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Investments	—	—	473,323	—	—	—
Accounts Receivables, net	—	—	154,946	—	—	—
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivables, net	1,259	—	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Asset	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	1,019	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	2	—
Capital Assets (net of Accumulated Depreciation)	90,482	35,776	36,838	12,466	4,653	—
Total Noncurrent Assets	91,741	36,795	700,393	12,466	4,655	0
Total Assets	179,237	41,996	735,800	14,537	16,936	727
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	1,129	9,396	187	323	413	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	38	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,129	9,434	187	323	413	0

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

Continued

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:

	Utah Communications Authority	Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	Military Installation Development Authority	Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority	State Fair Park Authority	Utah Lake Authority
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,477	3,897	22,014	305	381	186
Deposits	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
Due To Primary Government	—	390	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	11	—	18,715	—	387	—
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	1,096	789	4,744	249	118	—
Total Current Liabilities	2,584	5,076	45,473	554	1,886	186

Noncurrent Liabilities:

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Liability	1,642	13,302	133	313	376	—
Long-term Liabilities	9,022	2,117	1,008,536	2,711	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	10,664	15,419	1,008,669	3,024	376	0

Total Liabilities	13,248	20,495	1,054,142	3,578	2,262	186
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DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Inflows Relating to Beneficial Interests	—	—	2,776	—	—	—
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	9	25	2	2	6	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	153	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	1,633	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,642	178	2,778	2	6	0

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	80,989	35,686	24,878	9,567	4,653	—
Restricted for:						
Nonexpendable:						
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expendable:						
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	1,019	—	—	—	—
Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	53,728	—	97,810	—	201	—
Unrestricted (Deficit)	30,759	(5,948)	(443,621)	1,713	10,227	541
Total Net Position	\$ 165,476	\$ 30,757	\$ (320,933)	\$ 11,280	\$ 15,081	\$ 541

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Point of the Mountain State Land Authority	Nucleus Institute	Utah Inland Port Authority	Utah Water Ways Partnership	Utah Fairpark Area Investment & Restoration District	Weber State University	Southern Utah University
<i>Continued</i>							
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,224	\$ 27,911	\$ 43,481	\$ 1,290	\$ 608	\$ 50,422	\$ 17,444
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—	—	15,044	25,688
Receivables:							
Accounts, net	—	—	191	500	168	5,024	7,746
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/ Pledges, net	—	—	3,934	—	—	2,566	9
Accrued Interest	—	—	446	—	—	1,406	—
Due From Primary Government	1	—	—	4	—	4,451	763
Prepaid Items	44,169	29	306	38	1	6,600	4,171
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	3,214	999
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	—	359	—
Total Current Assets	<u>53,394</u>	<u>27,940</u>	<u>48,358</u>	<u>1,832</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>89,086</u>	<u>56,820</u>
Noncurrent Assets:							
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	142,594	—	—	37,111	5,631
Investments	—	2,750	—	—	—	386,679	117,560
Restricted Investments	—	—	2,633	—	—	—	—
Accounts Receivables, net	—	—	—	—	—	4,578	—
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivables, net	—	—	—	—	—	5,185	692
Net Pension Asset	—	—	—	—	—	7,642	—
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	10	—	8,830	275
Capital Assets (net of Accumulated Depreciation)	30,831	—	92,810	722	—	480,641	237,952
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>30,851</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>238,037</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>930,666</u>	<u>362,110</u>
Total Assets	<u>84,245</u>	<u>30,690</u>	<u>286,395</u>	<u>2,564</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>1,019,752</u>	<u>418,930</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	—	462	—
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	111	—	240	—	86	6,149	7,161
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>6,611</u>	<u>7,161</u>

Continues

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Net Position Nonmajor Component Units (expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

	Point of the Mountain State Land Authority	Nucleus Institute	Utah Inland Port Authority	Utah Water Ways Partnership	Utah Fairpark Area Investment & Restoration District	Weber State University	Southern Utah University
<i>Continued</i>							
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	160	—	2,717	37	25	3,024	12,070
Deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,891
Due To Primary Government	—	—	232	2	—	5,705	1,615
Unearned Revenue	—	—	48	—	—	12,527	17,983
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	20	—	1,322	79	15	10,979	8,510
Total Current Liabilities	180	0	4,319	118	40	32,235	42,069
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	—	2,292	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Liability	202	—	36	—	155	508	10,241
Long-term Liabilities	75,124	—	215,649	452	—	38,021	35,302
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	75,326	0	217,977	452	155	38,529	45,543
Total Liabilities	75,506	0	222,296	570	195	70,764	87,612
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Inflows Relating to Beneficial Interests	—	—	—	—	—	8,830	477
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	12	146
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	—	—	3,875	—	—	—	19
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5	0	3,875	0	0	8,842	642
NET POSITION							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	23,454	191	—	442,969	200,982
Restricted for:							
Nonexpendable:							
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	177,348	39,300
Expendable:							
Higher Education	—	—	—	—	—	133,298	27,826
Other Postemployment Benefits	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pension Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	7,642	—
Other	—	—	11,559	—	541	—	—
Unrestricted (Deficit)	8,826	30,690	25,451	1,803	127	185,500	69,729
Total Net Position	\$ 8,846	\$ 30,690	\$ 60,464	\$ 1,994	\$ 668	\$ 946,757	\$ 337,837
							<i>Continues</i>

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Salt Lake Community College	Utah Valley University	Utah Tech University	Snow College	Technical Colleges	Total Nonmajor Component Units
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 31,084	\$ 62,675	\$ 51,976	\$ 36,363	\$ 70,884	\$ 451,861
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	10,337	—	—	155	10,492
Investments	67,433	20,021	501	999	4,080	210,069
Receivables:						
Accounts, net	13,018	19,539	10,506	4,099	6,195	81,800
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges, net	2,042	1,271	—	—	240	10,497
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	—	—	1,852
Due From Primary Government	2,524	3,219	7,700	—	—	20,973
Prepaid Items	3,081	2,540	585	906	645	63,884
Inventories	3,801	1,945	866	285	2,587	13,705
Other Assets	66	—	—	—	—	425
Total Current Assets	<u>123,049</u>	<u>121,547</u>	<u>72,134</u>	<u>42,652</u>	<u>84,786</u>	<u>865,558</u>
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,470	68,607	4,060	1,365	2,932	300,056
Investments	112,757	219,187	41,263	4,746	—	884,942
Restricted Investments	—	—	—	27,120	1,550	504,626
Accounts Receivables, net	—	17,327	3,446	—	—	180,297
Notes/Leases/Loans/Mortgages/Pledges Receivables, net	20,963	3,799	—	750	36	32,684
Net Pension Asset	7,685	12,517	2,666	2,298	2,921	35,729
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Asset	—	—	—	—	—	1,039
Other Assets	—	1,587	—	—	—	10,704
Capital Assets (net of Accumulated Depreciation)	359,673	644,427	405,875	115,453	410,639	2,959,238
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>503,548</u>	<u>967,451</u>	<u>457,310</u>	<u>151,732</u>	<u>418,078</u>	<u>4,909,315</u>
Total Assets	<u>626,597</u>	<u>1,088,998</u>	<u>529,444</u>	<u>194,384</u>	<u>502,864</u>	<u>5,774,873</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	—	—	—	—	462
Deferred Outflows Relating to Pensions	6,430	8,983	2,515	1,891	10,201	55,215
Deferred Outflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	—	—	—	—	39
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>6,430</u>	<u>8,983</u>	<u>2,515</u>	<u>1,891</u>	<u>10,201</u>	<u>55,716</u>

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Salt Lake Community College	Utah Valley University	Utah Tech University	Snow College	Technical Colleges	Total Nonmajor Component Units
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	15,194	21,478	9,516	2,387	9,356	104,224
Deposits	90	28	673	306	3	3,991
Due To Primary Government	2,709	7,326	3,564	177	317	22,037
Unearned Revenue	12,889	13,798	6,010	375	3,090	85,833
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	8,831	16,529	9,605	2,297	4,054	69,237
Total Current Liabilities	<u>39,713</u>	<u>59,159</u>	<u>29,368</u>	<u>5,542</u>	<u>16,820</u>	<u>285,322</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	53	—	—	—	2,345
Unearned Revenue	—	2,732	—	—	87	2,819
Net Pension Liability	598	793	550	161	11,140	40,150
Long-term Liabilities	19,038	56,865	157,218	11,529	4,807	1,636,391
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>19,636</u>	<u>60,443</u>	<u>157,768</u>	<u>11,690</u>	<u>16,034</u>	<u>1,681,705</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>59,349</u>	<u>119,602</u>	<u>187,136</u>	<u>17,232</u>	<u>32,854</u>	<u>1,967,027</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Inflows Relating to Beneficial Interests	—	1,549	143	1,970	—	15,745
Deferred Amount on Refundings of Bonded Debt	—	206	—	—	—	206
Deferred Inflows Relating to Pensions	109	136	40	2	214	703
Deferred Inflows Relating to Other Postemployment Benefit	—	—	—	—	—	158
Deferred Inflows Relating to Leases	20,252	2,717	1,222	—	275	29,993
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>20,361</u>	<u>4,608</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>1,972</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>46,805</u>
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	344,664	584,475	244,960	102,739	407,885	2,508,092
Restricted for:						
Nonexpendable:						
Higher Education	13,007	135,633	24,226	14,613	551	404,678
Expendable:						
Higher Education	31,639	73,189	30,108	7,462	8,540	312,062
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	1,039
Pension Benefits	7,685	12,517	2,666	2,298	2,921	35,729
Other	—	—	—	4,659	669	169,167
Unrestricted (Deficit)	156,322	167,957	41,458	45,300	59,156	385,990
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 553,317</u>	<u>\$ 973,771</u>	<u>\$ 343,418</u>	<u>\$ 177,071</u>	<u>\$ 479,722</u>	<u>\$ 3,816,757</u>

State of Utah

Combining Statement of Activities Nonmajor Component Units (expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Utah Communications Authority	Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	Military Installation Development Authority	Heber Valley Historic Railroad Authority	State Fair Park Authority	Utah Lake Authority
Expenses	\$ 30,055	\$ 68,053	\$ 235,629	\$ 4,021	\$ 9,635	\$ 2,679
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
Tuition and Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholarship Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales, Services, and Other Revenues	3,298	13,659	10,625	3,902	10,144	—
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,826	1,813	25,114	2,077	805	2,494
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	—	30,678	—	—	—
Total Program Revenues	8,124	15,472	66,417	5,979	10,949	2,494
Net (Expenses) Revenues	(21,931)	(52,581)	(169,212)	1,958	1,314	(185)
General Revenues:						
Property Tax	—	—	18,046	—	—	—
Sales and Use Tax	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Appropriations	32,100	46,310	—	—	—	—
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	59	—	—	59	—	—
Permanent Endowments Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Other	32,159	46,310	18,046	59	0	0
Change in Net Position	10,228	(6,271)	(151,166)	2,017	1,314	(185)
Net Position – Beginning	155,248	38,323	(113,025)	9,263	13,767	726
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	(1,295)	(56,742)	—	—	—
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	155,248	37,028	(169,767)	9,263	13,767	726
Net Position – Ending	\$ 165,476	\$ 30,757	\$ (320,933)	\$ 11,280	\$ 15,081	\$ 541

Continues

Combining Statement of Activities
Nonmajor Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Point of the Mountain State Land Authority	Nucleus Institute	Utah Inland Port Authority	Utah Water Ways Partnership	Utah Fairpark Area Investment & Restoration District	Weber State University	Southern Utah University
Expenses	\$ 4,344	\$ 29	\$ 25,909	\$ 1,389	\$ 1,367	\$ 339,425	\$ 253,108
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services:							
Tuition and Fees	—	—	—	—	—	150,629	139,667
Scholarship Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	(59,449)	(61,716)
Sales, Services, and Other Revenues	304	—	369	—	—	28,092	28,037
Operating Grants and Contributions	180	756	9,270	639	1,017	109,587	63,071
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	—	42	—	—	5,037	12,618
Total Program Revenues	484	756	9,681	639	1,017	233,896	181,677
Net (Expenses) Revenues	(3,860)	727	(16,228)	(750)	(350)	(105,529)	(71,431)
General Revenues:							
Property Tax	—	—	33,124	—	—	—	—
Sales and Use Tax	—	—	1,548	—	568	—	—
State Appropriations	1,750	15,000	3,183	—	450	141,810	81,319
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent Endowments Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	3,964	2,075
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Other	1,750	15,000	37,855	0	1,018	145,774	83,394
Change in Net Position	(2,110)	15,727	21,627	(750)	668	40,245	11,963
Net Position – Beginning	10,956	—	38,726	2,744	—	906,512	325,874
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	—	14,963	111	—	—	—	—
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	10,956	14,963	38,837	2,744	0	906,512	325,874
Net Position – Ending	\$ 8,846	\$ 30,690	\$ 60,464	\$ 1,994	\$ 668	\$ 946,757	\$ 337,837

Continues

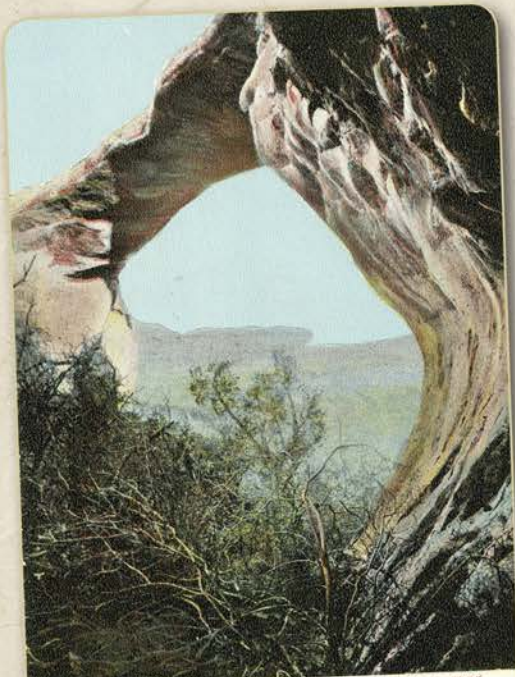
Combining Statement of Activities
Nonmajor Component Units
(expressed in thousands)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

<i>Continued</i>	Salt Lake Community College	Utah Valley University	Utah Tech University	Snow College	Technical Colleges	Total Nonmajor Component Units
Expenses	\$ 310,579	\$ 488,683	\$ 191,147	\$ 75,802	\$ 222,774	\$ 2,264,628
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services:						
Tuition and Fees	89,015	230,703	90,283	17,060	24,327	741,684
Scholarship Allowances	(16,914)	(94,905)	(38,823)	(7,491)	(6,979)	(286,277)
Sales, Services, and Other Revenues	8,536	30,021	24,406	7,430	11,962	180,785
Operating Grants and Contributions	84,059	147,489	43,893	6,152	35,298	538,540
Capital Grants and Contributions	11,154	5,866	3,124	19,332	57,143	144,994
Total Program Revenues	175,850	319,174	122,883	42,483	121,751	1,319,726
Net (Expenses) Revenues	(134,729)	(169,509)	(68,264)	(33,319)	(101,023)	(944,902)
General Revenues:						
Property Tax	—	—	—	—	—	51,170
Sales and Use Tax	—	—	—	—	—	2,116
State Appropriations	151,044	200,786	70,572	48,547	161,300	954,171
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets	10	—	—	—	6,064	6,192
Permanent Endowments Contributions	452	5,503	140	412	—	12,546
Total General Revenues, Contributions and Other	151,506	206,289	70,712	48,959	167,364	1,026,195
Change in Net Position	16,777	36,780	2,448	15,640	66,341	81,293
Net Position – Beginning	535,184	938,544	342,265	162,970	413,381	3,781,458
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	1,356	(1,553)	(1,295)	(1,539)	—	(45,994)
Net Position – Beginning as Adjusted	536,540	936,991	340,970	161,431	413,381	3,735,464
Net Position – Ending	<u>\$ 553,317</u>	<u>\$ 973,771</u>	<u>\$ 343,418</u>	<u>\$ 177,071</u>	<u>\$ 479,722</u>	<u>\$ 3,816,757</u>

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STATISTICAL SECTION



Nature's Curious Constructions —
Utah's "Gothic Arch", 211 Ft. high — 202 between Abutments.

Copyright 1906
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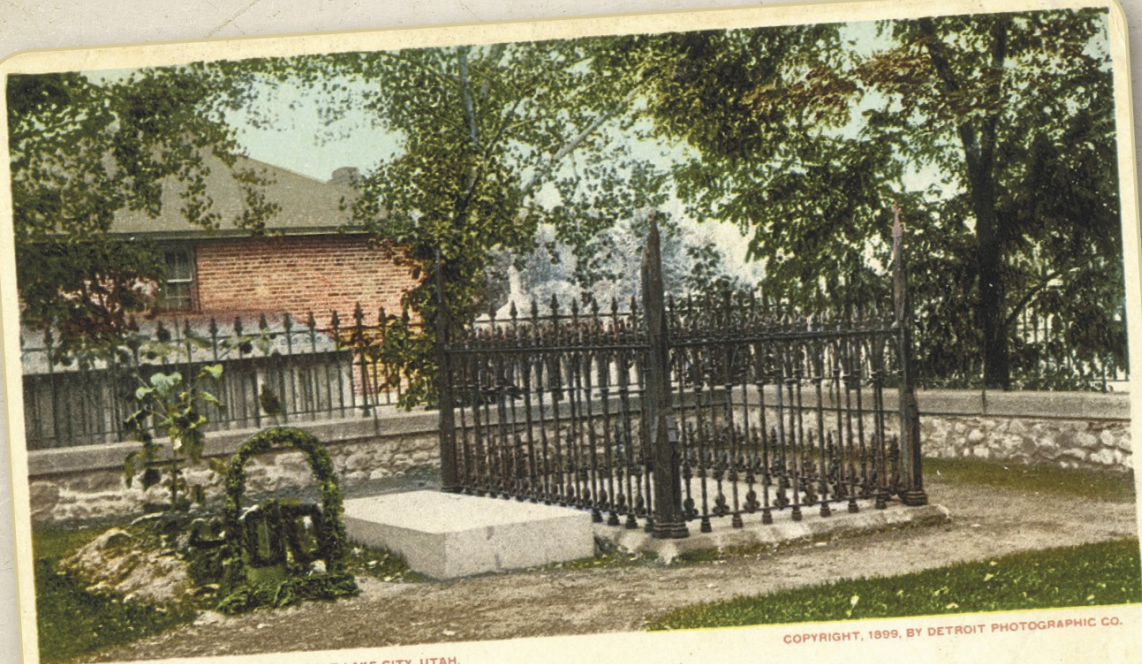


Nearing Point Lookout, Old Mormon Trail,
On Line Emigration Canyon Ry.



A Glimpse of South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.





5018. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

This section of the State of Utah's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information says about the State's overall financial health.

Financial Trends Information

These schedules present trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and fiscal health have changed over time.

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Other Information

These graphs and schedules offer a historical view of expenditures in constant dollars.

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Schedule F-2 Per Capita Expenditures – Historical and Constant Dollars	281

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State of Utah's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Schedule A-1
Net Position by Component*
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ⁵	2023 ⁵	2022	2021
Governmental Activities					
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	\$ 25,360,399	\$ 23,494,813	\$ 22,314,274	\$ 20,829,680	\$ 18,939,682
Restricted ¹	8,646,163	8,540,802	8,746,440	8,687,475	7,020,889
Unrestricted ²	10,469,232	9,854,984	8,468,680	6,020,128	2,946,200
Total Governmental Activities Net Position.....	<u>44,475,794</u>	<u>41,890,599</u>	<u>39,529,394</u>	<u>35,537,283</u>	<u>28,906,771</u>
Business-type Activities					
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	79,021	62,228	51,914	54,715	44,002
Restricted ³	2,176,721	2,086,655	1,983,695	2,083,669	1,904,934
Unrestricted ⁴	2,553,573	2,397,065	1,823,545	1,412,814	1,465,626
Total Business-type Activities Net Position.....	<u>4,809,315</u>	<u>4,545,948</u>	<u>3,859,154</u>	<u>3,551,198</u>	<u>3,414,562</u>
Primary Government					
Net Investment in Capital Assets.....	25,439,420	23,557,041	22,366,188	20,884,395	18,983,684
Restricted	10,822,884	10,627,457	10,730,135	10,771,144	8,925,823
Unrestricted	13,022,805	12,252,049	10,292,225	7,432,942	4,411,826
Total Primary Government Net Position.....	<u>\$ 49,285,109</u>	<u>\$ 46,436,547</u>	<u>\$ 43,388,548</u>	<u>\$ 39,088,481</u>	<u>\$ 32,321,333</u>

Continues

* This schedule is presented using the accrual basis of accounting.

¹ The Restricted Net Position for Governmental Activities grew substantially across the period of fiscal years 2016 to 2023, with continued, though more moderate, growth in 2025, primarily due to strong investment returns, gains from trust lands, and an increase in tax revenues driven by economic growth and federal tax changes. In fiscal year 2024, the position declined because less money was designated and set aside for future appropriations.

² The Unrestricted Net Position for Governmental Activities experienced fluctuations driven by spending patterns. In fiscal years 2017 and 2020, the position decreased due to increased spending on capital and transportation projects. The position rebounded and grew significantly in across the period of fiscal years 2018 to 2019 and fiscal years 2021 to 2023 primarily because of larger amounts of unspent funds carried forward in the General Fund. The growth in fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 was attributed to a combination of rising sales and use tax revenue, investment income, and unspent transportation appropriations.

³ The Restricted Net Position for Business-type Activities generally increased from fiscal years 2015 to 2019 and fiscal years 2022 to 2025 because unemployment revenues exceeded related claims. However, the position decreased significantly in fiscal year 2020 and fiscal year 2021 due to reduced unemployment contributions and a massive surge in benefit claims triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, alongside reductions in Student Assistance Programs. A further decrease occurred in fiscal year 2023 when the debt service restriction for water loan programs ended after the related bond was paid off.

⁴ The Unrestricted Net Position for Business-type Activities showed growth from fiscal years 2017 to 2021, primarily because the State provided additional capital to loan funds via dedicated sales tax revenue, with an extra boost in fiscal year 2021 from a Student Loan revenue bond defeasement. A decrease occurred in fiscal year 2022 due to loan sales and transfers processed to the Utah Board of Higher Education. The position returned to growth in fiscal year 2023 from the ending of a water loan debt service restriction and reclassification of restricted funds. Growth continued through fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025, driven by new appropriations for the Local Government Loan Fund, Water Loan Programs, and Alcoholic Beverage Services (for new stores), as well as program revenues exceeding expenses or grants.

⁵ In accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* the figures for June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 have been restated. This restatement corrects accounting errors by adjusting the beginning net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Schedule A-1
Net Position by Component* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Governmental Activities					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 18,041,509	\$ 17,147,477	\$ 16,827,887	\$ 16,370,572	\$ 15,478,397
Restricted ¹	5,579,823	4,953,627	4,693,165	4,251,152	3,864,294
Unrestricted ²	1,550,994	1,847,710	1,249,827	819,880	1,011,204
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>25,172,326</u>	<u>23,948,814</u>	<u>22,770,879</u>	<u>21,441,604</u>	<u>20,353,895</u>
Business-type Activities					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	41,047	32,972	29,237	19,440	20,384
Restricted ³	2,092,141	2,286,785	2,221,712	2,110,776	2,065,552
Unrestricted ⁴	1,334,431	1,319,130	1,287,673	1,228,915	1,169,162
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	<u>3,467,619</u>	<u>3,638,887</u>	<u>3,538,622</u>	<u>3,359,131</u>	<u>3,255,098</u>
Primary Government					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,082,556	17,180,449	16,857,124	16,390,012	15,498,781
Restricted	7,671,964	7,240,412	6,914,877	6,361,928	5,929,846
Unrestricted	2,885,425	3,166,840	2,537,500	2,048,795	2,180,366
Total Primary Government Net Position	<u>\$ 28,639,945</u>	<u>\$ 27,587,701</u>	<u>\$ 26,309,501</u>	<u>\$ 24,800,735</u>	<u>\$ 23,608,993</u>

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Schedule A-2
Changes in Net Position*
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ¹	2023 ¹	2022	2021
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
Expenses					
General Government	\$ 1,336,640	\$ 1,347,062	\$ 1,341,897	\$ 1,192,448	\$ 1,284,195
Health and Human Services ^{2,3}	7,020,061	6,717,669	6,132,422	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ³	—	—	—	1,049,810	995,914
Corrections	533,639	486,305	429,819	325,273	313,584
Public Safety	681,030	515,164	493,163	428,758	361,004
Courts	240,436	204,699	195,907	146,490	153,986
Environmental Quality ³	115,096	90,163	80,236	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ^{2,3,5}	—	—	—	4,701,394	4,007,254
Higher Education	2,089,120	2,097,529	1,796,650	1,575,526	1,561,004
Employment and Family Services	1,209,479	1,242,916	1,568,934	1,356,482	1,063,022
Natural Resources	588,236	514,109	381,099	293,246	264,901
Cultural and Community Engagement ³	90,657	89,760	75,018	57,187	67,086
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	238,642	203,409	161,471	127,807	147,102
Public Education ⁴	6,322,135	6,106,473	5,566,960	5,236,842	4,827,043
Transportation	1,871,741	1,694,279	1,136,207	1,277,249	1,368,487
Interest and Other Charges on Long-Term Debt	31,253	43,027	52,921	60,623	74,879
Total Expenses	22,368,165	21,352,564	19,412,704	17,829,135	16,489,461
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services:					
General Government	887,155	796,899	683,923	644,309	550,574
Health and Human Services ³	841,398	785,765	539,104	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ³	—	—	—	13,335	17,188
Corrections	2,941	4,211	3,197	3,642	3,573
Public Safety	83,162	91,561	89,948	93,403	60,804
Courts	66,674	63,023	59,750	58,271	52,195
Environmental Quality ³	19,512	16,185	16,718	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ^{3,5}	—	—	—	671,530	479,732
Higher Education	—	84	—	—	—
Employment and Family Services	9,639	7,883	9,780	7,114	18,957
Natural Resources	173,711	124,074	139,625	149,939	136,753
Cultural and Community Engagement ³	3,472	3,987	3,499	2,720	1,667
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	161,382	138,489	132,675	129,518	132,149
Public Education	94,899	80,473	109,227	92,491	55,036
Transportation	417,491	342,324	278,806	279,829	277,205
Operating Grants and Contributions ⁶	7,961,520	7,720,490	7,904,918	6,925,662	6,993,130
Capital Grants and Contributions	190,070	141,509	118,509	104,400	154,058
Total Program Revenues	10,913,026	10,316,957	10,089,679	9,176,163	8,933,021
Net Program (Expense) – Governmental Activities	(11,455,139)	(11,035,607)	(9,323,025)	(8,652,972)	(7,556,440)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Taxes:					
Sales Tax and Use Tax ⁷	4,669,594	4,532,375	4,421,304	4,203,297	3,567,337
Individual Income Tax Imposed for Education ⁷	6,746,678	6,052,374	6,045,283	7,078,771	5,652,907
Corporate Tax Imposed for Education ⁷	952,378	902,313	895,504	960,673	688,583
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes Imposed for Transportation	680,331	639,874	608,188	576,705	561,443
Other Taxes	590,066	564,826	578,763	535,494	439,990
American Rescue Plan Act	—	—	—	332,774	—
Investment Income (Loss)	272,421	371,894	288,384	(32,549)	26,247
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	102,393	75,492	56,374	126,797	79,625
Miscellaneous	155,645	246,139	144,946	142,865	137,346
Special Items ¹¹	—	—	—	136,192	—
Transfers – Internal Activities	55,939	(358,027)	2,748	47,460	151,676
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	(235,444)	331,010	273,642	1,175,005	—
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	13,990,001	13,358,270	13,315,136	15,283,484	11,305,154
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities – Increase (Decrease)	2,534,862	2,322,663	3,992,111	6,630,512	3,748,714

Continues

Schedule A-2
Changes in Net Position* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
Expenses					
General Government	\$ 682,799	\$ 576,183	\$ 503,430	\$ 476,428	\$ 457,564
Health and Human Services ^{2,3}	—	—	—	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ³	987,683	932,553	854,614	818,058	765,027
Corrections	339,380	340,123	314,701	297,587	282,538
Public Safety	314,582	363,510	307,121	266,032	245,598
Courts	172,154	165,833	162,049	150,066	142,913
Environmental Quality ³	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ^{2,3,5}	3,410,176	2,979,063	2,807,215	2,719,553	2,600,928
Higher Education	1,312,020	1,339,338	1,318,207	1,104,855	1,137,364
Employment and Family Services	781,075	769,277	753,205	760,777	710,018
Natural Resources	279,871	264,093	238,545	225,176	198,190
Cultural and Community Engagement ³	42,670	31,928	30,279	28,874	27,048
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	133,129	122,449	116,964	106,523	112,809
Public Education ⁴	4,422,984	4,141,443	3,981,186	3,748,684	3,554,337
Transportation	1,583,608	1,288,760	970,442	888,854	825,923
Interest and Other Charges on Long-Term Debt	78,745	83,657	85,141	84,820	93,598
Total Expenses	14,540,876	13,398,210	12,443,099	11,676,287	11,153,855
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services:					
General Government	204,787	208,338	216,929	182,026	166,386
Health and Human Services ³	—	—	—	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ³	21,000	10,843	11,399	12,674	10,725
Corrections	2,229	1,960	3,199	4,824	3,836
Public Safety	81,252	78,901	73,939	59,581	61,395
Courts	49,817	54,481	52,563	51,645	51,868
Environmental Quality ³	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ^{3,5}	487,658	391,072	337,171	315,962	325,024
Higher Education	—	500	—	—	—
Employment and Family Services	7,838	9,153	9,639	8,911	8,082
Natural Resources	134,642	107,817	105,790	101,933	90,561
Cultural and Community Engagement ³	3,024	3,325	3,041	3,961	3,443
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	129,467	119,166	104,113	94,305	94,924
Public Education	61,914	75,944	79,337	191,968	89,269
Transportation	259,022	222,588	214,221	206,963	207,554
Operating Grants and Contributions ⁶	4,595,460	4,162,578	4,057,460	3,994,614	3,632,735
Capital Grants and Contributions	180,207	155,265	164,278	132,708	87,942
Total Program Revenues	6,218,317	5,601,931	5,433,079	5,362,075	4,833,744
Net Program (Expense) – Governmental Activities	(8,322,559)	(7,796,279)	(7,010,020)	(6,314,212)	(6,320,111)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Taxes:					
Sales Tax and Use Tax ⁷	3,070,713	2,804,457	2,648,552	2,402,809	2,300,368
Individual Income Tax Imposed for Education ⁷	4,779,868	4,346,855	4,072,919	3,646,721	3,435,425
Corporate Tax Imposed for Education ⁷	406,423	529,279	422,980	327,266	354,979
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes Imposed for Transportation	498,400	521,012	500,080	483,922	425,366
Other Taxes	425,507	398,486	398,940	355,075	354,800
American Rescue Plan Act	—	—	—	—	—
Investment Income	44,541	60,503	34,424	22,058	9,365
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	58,651	65,471	40,871	54,012	27,048
Miscellaneous	110,835	104,415	139,753	106,723	82,882
Special Items ¹¹	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers – Internal Activities	151,133	143,736	96,245	135,338	128,148
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	(15,469)	1,207	—
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	9,546,071	8,974,214	8,339,295	7,535,131	7,118,381
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities – Increase (Decrease)	1,223,512	1,177,935	1,329,275	1,220,919	798,270

Continues

Schedule A-2
Changes in Net Position* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ¹	2023 ¹	2022	2021
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
Expenses					
Student Assistance Programs ¹²	\$ —	\$ 1,267	\$ 146,354	\$ 359,063	\$ 77,918
Unemployment Compensation ⁸	332,229	296,011	209,626	140,358	1,115,481
Water Loan Programs	57,849	44,664	17,227	13,063	15,463
Community and Economic Loan Programs	19,162	48,457	24,855	36,037	18,556
Liquor Retail Sales	384,403	377,684	364,409	366,989	340,951
Other Business-type Activities	59,346	29,301	47,159	43,438	46,597
Total Expenses	852,989	797,384	809,630	958,948	1,614,966
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services:					
Student Assistance Programs ¹²	—	—	129	59,914	62,288
Unemployment Compensation	333,276	340,168	335,999	280,087	214,488
Water Loan Programs	11,472	784	366	793	1,927
Community and Economic Loan Programs	15,800	4,751	5,924	4,892	2,999
Liquor Retail Sales	493,437	499,666	506,492	501,496	466,012
Other Business-type Activities	67,926	64,082	56,492	61,476	51,494
Operating Grants and Contributions ^{9, 10}	111,764	28,542	103,582	162,799	783,845
Capital Grants and Contributions	400	—	—	—	—
Total Program Revenues	1,034,075	937,993	1,008,984	1,071,457	1,583,053
Net Program Revenue (Expense) – Business-type Activities	181,086	140,609	199,354	112,509	(31,913)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Taxes:					
Sales Tax and Use Tax	56,914	57,187	56,074	51,905	48,927
Other Taxes	3,116	—	—	—	—
Investment Income ¹⁰	75,665	130,451	83,176	12,053	50,781
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	—	100	60	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	420	298	5,088	—
Transfers – Internal Activities	(49,439)	358,027	(41,508)	(47,460)	(151,676)
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	—	—
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	12,312	(4,123)	(6,998)	2,541	—
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	98,568	542,062	91,102	24,127	(51,968)
Change in Net Position – Business-type Activities – Increase (Decrease)	279,654	682,671	290,456	136,636	(83,881)
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	\$ 2,814,516	\$ 3,005,334	\$ 4,282,567	\$ 6,767,148	\$ 3,664,833
Change in Net Position	\$ 3,037,648				<i>Continues</i>
Adjustment to Beginning Net Position	\$ (223,132)				

* This schedule is presented using the accrual basis of accounting.

¹ In accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* the figures for June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 have been restated. This restatement corrects accounting errors by adjusting the beginning net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively.

² Health expenditures have increased over the last ten fiscal years due to rising Medicaid program costs and COVID-19 Pandemic costs beginning at the end fiscal year 2020. See also footnotes 3 and 9 regarding departmental consolidation.

³ Legislative action renamed the Department of Heritage and Arts to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement in fiscal year 2022. Subsequently, in fiscal year 2023, the Department of Health (previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line) and the Department of Human Services were consolidated into a single new entity and renamed the Department of Health and Human Services.

⁴ Public Education expenses continue to rise due to increased expenditures in the Minimum School Program.

⁵ In fiscal years 2020 to 2022, Health and Environmental Quality revenues increased due to an increase in Medicaid drug rebates and new litigation proceeds and an increase in federal funding to cover rising program costs.

⁶ In fiscal years 2021 to 2023, Operating Grants and Contributions increased due to an increase in federal funded economic relief due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁷ General tax revenues generally increased between fiscal years 2015 and 2025, driven by a strengthening economy. The period saw three notable corporate tax anomalies: a temporary surge in fiscal year 2019 followed by a decrease in fiscal year 2020 linked to repatriated foreign corporate earnings, and an increase in fiscal year 2021 due to the timing effects of postponed State income taxes from the prior year. General taxes ultimately experienced a brief decrease in fiscal year 2023 as net final payments normalized after the strong growth of fiscal year 2022.

Schedule A-2
Changes in Net Position* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
Expenses					
Student Assistance Programs ¹²	\$ 107,416	\$ 114,087	\$ 120,169	\$ 136,037	\$ 154,247
Unemployment Compensation ⁸	1,152,794	152,359	156,121	175,354	182,516
Water Loan Programs	12,266	13,744	12,613	15,998	14,913
Community and Economic Loan Programs	5,361	2,402	4,991	9,074	5,253
Liquor Retail Sales	327,070	311,261	292,936	277,965	260,755
Other Business-type Activities	43,694	45,344	45,065	45,612	37,849
Total Expenses	<u>1,648,601</u>	<u>639,197</u>	<u>631,895</u>	<u>660,040</u>	<u>655,533</u>
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services:					
Student Assistance Programs ¹²	87,691	97,239	101,350	108,057	123,218
Unemployment Compensation	181,404	169,468	187,754	210,907	240,709
Water Loan Programs	3,322	729	234	746	902
Community and Economic Loan Programs	2,759	3,159	3,137	3,393	3,208
Liquor Retail Sales	449,760	430,829	407,694	384,009	364,482
Other Business-type Activities	47,928	45,891	43,991	47,994	34,968
Operating Grants and Contributions ^{9, 10}	755,894	33,575	44,392	39,053	46,118
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—	—
Total Program Revenues	<u>1,528,758</u>	<u>780,890</u>	<u>788,552</u>	<u>794,159</u>	<u>813,605</u>
Net Program Revenue (Expense) – Business-type Activities	<u>(119,843)</u>	<u>141,693</u>	<u>156,657</u>	<u>134,119</u>	<u>158,072</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Taxes:					
Sales Tax and Use Tax	36,607	34,278	59,864	57,528	29,841
Other Taxes	—	—	—	—	—
Investment Income ¹⁰	62,620	68,162	56,561	49,349	45,318
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	—	(132)	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	482	—	2,654	—	—
Transfers – Internal Activities	(151,133)	(143,736)	(96,245)	(135,338)	(128,148)
Capital Contributions	—	—	—	37	—
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	—	—	—
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	<u>(51,424)</u>	<u>(41,428)</u>	<u>22,834</u>	<u>(28,424)</u>	<u>(52,989)</u>
Change in Net Position – Business-type Activities – Increase (Decrease)	<u>(171,267)</u>	<u>100,265</u>	<u>179,491</u>	<u>105,695</u>	<u>105,083</u>
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 1,052,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,278,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,143</u>	<u>\$ 903,353</u>

⁸ Unemployment Compensation expenses generally decreased from fiscal years 2015 to 2022, reflecting the State of Utah's recovering economy and improved employment. The largest expense surge occurred in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 due to the high volume of claims and additional federal benefits paid out during the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the major disruption, expenses saw a smaller increase from fiscal years 2023 to 2025 due to an overall rise in the value of the claims being paid.

⁹ Operating Grants and Contributions saw significant increases in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 primarily due to a surge in federal funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including increased unemployment compensation benefits. Subsequently, these grants decreased significantly in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 due to the conclusion of the COVID-19 unemployment relief programs. The decrease continued in fiscal year 2024, primarily due to the liquidation of the Student Assistance Program in the prior fiscal year. In fiscal year 2025, the increase in was primarily due to the reclassification of restricted investment income to program revenue.

¹⁰ In fiscal year 2016, Investment Income of business-type activities was reclassified to other general revenues from Operating Grants and Contributions. This change was made to comply with applicable governmental accounting standards.

¹¹ In fiscal year 2022, Special Item revenue represented the State's portion of the National Opioid Settlement.

¹² In fiscal year 2023, the Student Assistance Program ceased operations and was dissolved as part of Federal Government action. The Program's liquidation was transferred to the U.S. Department of Education during fiscal year 2024.

Schedule A-3
Fund Balances — Governmental Funds*
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ⁹	2023 ⁹	2022	2021
General Fund					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	\$ 40,499	\$ 30,442	\$ 18,150	\$ 5,703	\$ 6,272
Prepaid Items ¹	77,388	17,925	163,936	38,683	209,933
Inventories ¹	11,118	23,067	43,581	48,212	43,823
Restricted ²	180,015	286,445	327,737	117,384	85,032
Committed ³	2,546,245	2,354,975	1,835,230	1,692,944	1,181,796
Assigned ⁴	379,335	663,230	1,451,406	1,359,364	607,794
Unassigned	22,577	—	49,884	130,243	109,774
Total General Fund	<u>3,257,177</u>	<u>3,376,084</u>	<u>3,889,924</u>	<u>3,392,533</u>	<u>2,244,424</u>
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid Items	4,478	3,316	1,000	824	569
Inventories	21,492	19,974	14,540	14,796	13,058
Permanent Fund Principal ⁵	2,520,856	2,391,455	2,195,279	2,074,233	1,932,765
Restricted ⁶	5,261,004	5,458,938	5,724,601	5,363,334	4,624,040
Committed ⁷	6,588,533	5,289,791	3,711,841	2,340,705	1,255,703
Assigned ⁸	1,221,582	1,466,477	1,294,390	720,884	301,469
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>15,617,945</u>	<u>14,629,951</u>	<u>12,941,651</u>	<u>10,514,776</u>	<u>8,127,604</u>
Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	<u>\$18,875,122</u>	<u>\$18,006,035</u>	<u>\$16,831,575</u>	<u>\$13,907,309</u>	<u>\$10,372,028</u>

Continues

* This schedule is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

¹ Nonspendable fund balance within the General Fund as to prepaid items varies from year to year due to the timing of yearend payments. The long-term portion of interfund loans receivable with Internal Service Funds varies from year to year based on changes in loan balances and projections for repayments for the next year. In fiscal year 2025, the Nonspendable fund balance primarily increased due to prepaid items.

² The Restricted fund balance within the General Fund initially increased from fiscal years 2021 to 2023 due to higher revenues being set aside for specific purposes dictated by external constraints or law. However, the balance subsequently decreased in both fiscal years 2024 and 2025 primarily because of reclassifications, specifically moving the Utah Fund of Funds to a special revenue fund in fiscal year 2024 and reclassifying funds set aside for future statewide capital initiatives from restricted to committed in fiscal year 2025.

³ The Committed fund balance within the General Fund steadily increased from fiscal years 2021 to 2024 due to an increase in monies being formally set aside for specific purposes. The growth continued into fiscal year 2025 primarily because of a reclassification of funds set aside for future statewide capital initiatives and because special revenue funds were moved into the General Fund and reported as committed.

⁴ In fiscal years 2021 to 2023, the Assigned fund balance increased due to increase in future year general fund appropriations. In fiscal years 2024 and 2025, the Assigned fund balance decreased due to a reduction in future year General Fund appropriations.

⁵ The Nonspendable fund balance within other governmental funds initially increased from fiscal years 2015 to 2017 primarily due to a change in investment values resulting from the recovering and prospering economy. However, this balance decreased in fiscal year 2018 due to the reclassification of a portion of the Permanent Fund's balance to a Restricted fund balance classification, which was implemented following a constitutional amendment that established a new spending plan for Permanent Fund's earnings.

⁶ The Restricted fund balance saw intermittent increases in fiscal years 2017, 2020, and 2023 due to higher Motor and Special Fuel Tax revenues and unspent bond proceeds in both the Transportation and Capital Projects funds. Continuous growth from fiscal years 2018 to 2022 was primarily driven by higher Individual and Corporate Income Tax collections in the Income Tax Fund, which also included the reclassification in the Permanent Fund balances in fiscal year 2018 as explained above. The balance subsequently decreased in fiscal year 2024 mainly due to a reduction in the Income Tax Fund from lower amounts designated for appropriation, and decreased further in fiscal year 2025 because funds previously restricted were reclassified to a Committed fund balance.

Schedule A-3
Fund Balances — Governmental Funds* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable.....	\$ 9,388	\$ 12,063	\$ 14,950	\$ 18,927	\$ 26,747
Prepaid Items ¹	183,074	7,625	2,463	14,475	106,745
Inventories ¹	27,564	421	721	687	434
Restricted ²	69,366	43,241	38,978	33,516	38,124
Committed ³	855,925	835,171	675,228	559,791	546,782
Assigned ⁴	294,255	339,999	314,910	194,174	132,126
Unassigned	14,456	—	7,966	9,585	7,196
Total General Fund	<u>1,454,028</u>	<u>1,238,520</u>	<u>1,055,216</u>	<u>831,155</u>	<u>858,154</u>
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid Items	528	437	874	—	—
Inventories	13,093	12,769	12,959	13,905	13,990
Permanent Fund Principal ⁵	1,841,255	1,785,184	1,707,449	2,504,560	2,267,538
Restricted ⁶	4,045,256	2,733,925	2,731,594	1,308,585	1,189,881
Committed ⁷	874,589	999,561	876,576	686,583	758,530
Assigned ⁸	205,129	546,447	235,974	305,065	347,321
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>6,979,850</u>	<u>6,078,323</u>	<u>5,565,426</u>	<u>4,818,698</u>	<u>4,577,260</u>
Total Fund Balances — Governmental Funds	<u><u>\$ 8,433,878</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,316,843</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,620,642</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,649,853</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,435,414</u></u>

⁷ The Committed fund balances generally increased across fiscal years 2018, 2019, and fiscal years 2021 to 2024, driven primarily by growth in sales and use tax revenue (especially for transportation) and unspent appropriations. Key contributors included new sales tax diversions for Medicaid and outdoor recreation in fiscal year 2019, and improved investment performance in fiscal years 2021 and 2024. Conversely, the balance decreased in fiscal years 2016, 2020, and 2025 as expenditures for transportation projects increased.

⁸ The Assigned fund balance within other governmental funds varies from year to year due to changes in funding provided for capital projects.

⁹ In accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* the figures for June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 have been restated. This restatement corrects accounting errors by adjusting the beginning net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively.

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Schedule A-4
Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds*
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ⁷	2023 ⁷	2022	2021
Revenues					
Sales and Use Tax ¹	\$ 4,666,974	\$ 4,527,203	\$ 4,417,783	\$ 4,201,118	\$ 3,569,706
Individual Income Tax ¹	6,685,439	6,243,189	6,510,385	6,814,382	5,451,297
Corporate Tax ¹	952,294	902,927	894,682	960,035	687,791
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes ²	680,383	639,781	608,170	577,407	560,763
Other Taxes ³	590,322	565,244	578,815	535,139	439,311
Federal Contracts and Grants ⁴	7,042,475	6,859,413	7,291,203	7,366,055	6,223,486
Charges for Services/Royalties	1,803,043	1,621,890	1,379,743	1,231,608	1,112,837
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	339,807	299,816	262,371	246,782	237,702
Federal Mineral Lease	88,631	84,283	137,559	75,616	49,039
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—	—
Investment Income ⁶	1,101,330	1,117,695	662,850	(177,324)	756,946
Miscellaneous and Other	828,535	814,271	708,116	762,630	646,815
Total Revenues	24,779,233	23,675,712	23,451,677	22,593,448	19,735,693
Expenditures					
General Government	1,223,730	1,231,297	1,205,448	1,109,712	1,204,986
Health and Human Services ⁸	6,998,640	6,696,967	6,158,813	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ⁸	—	—	—	1,107,034	1,023,128
Corrections	495,565	460,444	430,889	377,325	341,174
Public Safety	655,896	521,393	516,054	458,918	363,518
Courts	222,040	218,728	198,450	176,715	162,466
Environmental Quality ⁸	97,914	94,883	83,608	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ⁸	—	—	—	4,771,546	4,048,719
Higher Education – State Administration ⁹	139,441	148,389	133,320	114,235	182,070
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	1,809,256	1,823,061	1,522,765	1,324,098	1,271,944
Employment and Family Services	1,206,279	1,251,127	1,567,466	1,385,699	1,067,848
Natural Resources ¹⁰	576,865	527,459	398,983	297,321	274,500
Cultural and Community Engagement ¹¹	90,007	79,754	75,249	59,510	67,719
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	235,708	208,713	164,679	136,921	149,968
Public Education ¹²	6,332,099	6,118,714	5,577,981	5,249,375	4,829,615
Transportation ¹³	1,710,022	1,462,811	1,238,165	1,131,668	1,206,786
Capital Outlay ¹⁴	1,749,692	1,340,544	925,911	1,117,262	1,394,526
Debt Service – Principal Retirement ¹⁵	439,059	349,817	368,972	363,067	320,546
Debt Service – Interest and Other Charges ¹⁵	56,463	69,969	85,064	101,560	119,504
Total Expenditures	24,038,676	22,604,070	20,651,817	19,281,966	18,029,017
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	740,557	1,071,642	2,799,860	3,311,482	1,706,676

(Table continues on next page.)

Schedule A-4
Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024 ⁷	2023 ⁷	2022	2021
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Issuance of Debt – General Obligation Bonds ¹⁵	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Revenue Bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Refunding Bonds	57,778	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Premium on Bonds ¹⁵	4,698	—	—	—	—
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	—
Leases/Contracts Issued	29,563	38,853	10,488	3,366	—
Sale of Capital Assets	102,393	76,615	67,245	134,358	78,690
Transfers In	5,260,270	6,001,050	5,640,288	4,898,297	3,408,383
Transfers Out	(5,326,172)	(6,314,347)	(5,656,691)	(4,859,871)	(3,259,113)
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	128,530	(197,829)	61,330	176,150	227,960
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 869,087</u>	<u>\$ 873,813</u>	<u>\$2,861,190</u>	<u>\$3,487,632</u>	<u>\$1,934,636</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	2.15 %	1.95 %	2.31 %	2.55 %	2.63 %

* This schedule is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

¹ Tax revenues saw consistent growth from fiscal years 2016 to 2024. From fiscal years 2016 to 2019, the increase was driven by a prospering economy, with an extra surge in corporate tax in fiscal year 2019 due to the repatriation of foreign corporate earnings following federal tax changes. In fiscal year 2020, sales and use tax increased significantly due to federal stimulus payments and new legislation taxing online marketplaces, while individual income tax rose from shifted payment accruals and corporate tax declined from prior year timing effects. Continued growth in sales and use tax was sustained from fiscal years 2021 to 2025, fueled by economic recovery, growth, and sustained consumer spending.

² The Motor and Special Fuels Tax revenue consistently increased from fiscal years 2016 to 2024. The growth in fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2019 was primarily driven by statutory tax rate increases taking effect and higher fuel consumption. In fiscal year 2020, the tax revenue increased despite a decrease in consumption, likely reflecting timing or policy shifts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Increases in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 were due to a combination of higher fuel rates and an increase in taxable gallons sold. In fiscal years 2023 to 2025, growth was due to increases in fuel tax rates.

³ In fiscal year 2025, Other Taxes revenue increased primarily due insurance premium taxes.

⁴ Federal Contracts and Grants revenue saw significant and sustained increases from fiscal years 2017 to 2022, primarily driven by increased funding for the Medicaid program. This growth was greatly amplified from fiscal years 2020 to 2022 by large-scale federal relief legislation, including the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), which provided substantial additional funding for COVID-19 relief, nutrition, and infrastructure. Revenues subsequently saw a slight decrease in fiscal years 2023 and 2024 as many of the pandemic-era relief programs concluded. In fiscal year 2025, grants increased primarily due to Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federally funded infrastructure grants.

Schedule A-4
Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenues					
Sales and Use Tax ¹	\$ 3,068,002	\$ 2,805,618	\$ 2,646,996	\$ 2,403,347	\$ 2,302,886
Individual Income Tax ¹	4,758,082	4,336,437	4,033,320	3,646,112	3,393,087
Corporate Tax ¹	405,632	534,977	423,019	325,701	354,615
Motor and Special Fuel Taxes ²	498,402	521,199	500,049	484,677	425,343
Other Taxes ³	425,482	398,684	399,286	354,863	355,229
Federal Contracts and Grants ⁴	4,648,234	3,973,026	3,893,654	3,828,715	3,573,699
Charges for Services/Royalties	859,452	780,790	740,282	667,665	630,300
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	225,258	219,972	211,045	203,830	199,748
Federal Mineral Lease ⁵	58,606	77,607	76,693	73,787	69,245
Intergovernmental	8,057	16,029	11,801	19,273	11,264
Investment Income ⁶	(13,567)	218,077	198,082	266,775	34,168
Miscellaneous and Other	560,138	433,733	448,431	394,167	388,295
Total Revenues	15,501,778	14,316,149	13,582,658	12,668,912	11,737,879
Expenditures					
General Government	608,657	492,800	460,569	409,626	412,204
Health and Human Services ⁸	—	—	—	—	—
Human Services and Juvenile Justice Services ⁸	984,607	919,227	858,099	804,283	766,186
Corrections	337,885	328,586	317,425	305,438	290,217
Public Safety	341,668	340,210	294,693	253,976	263,417
Courts	165,465	165,369	170,233	152,262	146,510
Environmental Quality ⁸	—	—	—	—	—
Health and Environmental Quality ⁸	3,427,211	2,997,039	2,823,947	2,733,374	2,622,797
Higher Education – State Administration ⁹	125,335	96,323	78,773	73,641	79,567
Higher Education – Colleges and Universities	1,109,447	1,102,310	1,018,286	981,938	915,432
Employment and Family Services	778,046	755,613	749,620	754,530	708,184
Natural Resources ¹⁰	272,994	251,545	231,665	225,387	196,188
Cultural and Community Engagement ¹¹	41,864	31,981	30,965	29,335	27,826
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	132,022	119,491	119,158	107,800	111,186
Public Education ¹²	4,409,279	4,140,263	3,983,098	3,732,813	3,556,897
Transportation ¹³	1,166,194	996,728	1,024,576	975,662	835,111
Capital Outlay ¹⁴	1,286,659	847,541	778,543	668,768	523,937
Debt Service – Principal Retirement ¹⁵	281,801	260,949	288,051	342,622	348,576
Debt Service – Interest and Other Charges ¹⁵	190,114	103,417	103,866	105,023	118,805
Total Expenditures	15,659,248	13,949,392	13,331,567	12,656,478	11,923,040
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(157,470)	366,757	251,091	12,434	(185,161)

(Table continues on next page.)

Schedule A-4
Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds* - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Issuance of Debt – General Obligation Bonds ¹⁵	895,745	127,715	485,225	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Revenue Bonds	—	—	2,920	—	93,625
Issuance of Debt – Refunding Bonds	—	—	144,610	—	—
Issuance of Debt – Premium on Bonds ¹⁵	173,585	23,308	71,360	—	4,405
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	(27,770)	(118,495)	—	—
Leases/Contracts Issued	—	—	13,705	—	5,100
Sale of Capital Assets	58,756	65,331	40,277	53,025	30,688
Transfers In	1,899,963	2,581,581	1,880,116	1,792,074	1,998,019
Transfers Out	(1,753,543)	(2,440,721)	(1,784,551)	(1,657,967)	(1,876,592)
Prior Period Adjustments and Restatements	—	—	(15,469)	1,207	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,274,506	329,444	719,698	188,339	255,245
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$1,117,036</u>	<u>\$ 696,201</u>	<u>\$ 970,789</u>	<u>\$ 200,773</u>	<u>\$ 70,084</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	3.22 %	2.74 %	3.18 %	3.78 %	4.17 %

⁶ Significant changes in Investment Income from year to year are due to the change in the fair value of investments as a result of general market conditions.

⁷ In accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* the figures for June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024 have been restated. This restatement corrects accounting errors by adjusting the beginning net position for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, respectively.

⁸ In fiscal year 2023, Legislative action reorganized the Department of Health, previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line, and the Department of Human Services consolidating them into one department and renaming them as the Department of Health and Human Services.

⁹ Higher Education – State Administration fiscal year 2025 expenditures decreased due to an decrease in appropriation allotment payments.

¹⁰ Expenditures increased for Natural Resources due to an increase construction and maintenance expenses for Parks, Wildlife, and Forestry.

¹¹ In fiscal year 2022, Legislative action renamed the Department of Heritage and Arts to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

¹² Public Education expenditures continue to increase for both enrollment growth and benefit-related costs for educators.

¹³ Expenditures for Transportation vary from year to year due to the timing of highway construction projects.

¹⁴ Expenditures for Capital Outlay vary from year to year due to changes in funding from bond proceeds or state appropriations provided for buildings, highways, and other projects.

¹⁵ Expenditures for Debt Service vary from year to year due to changes in long-term outstanding debt obligations, as explained in [Note 10](#).

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State of Utah

Schedule B–1
Revenue Base
Last Ten Calendar Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Calendar Year				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases ¹					
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$ 46,622	\$ 45,144	\$ 42,228	\$ 40,881	\$ 36,411
Mining	547,539	662,731	555,783	350,208	231,015
Construction	1,938,927	1,848,665	1,807,296	1,513,228	1,281,216
Manufacturing	4,685,237	4,718,278	4,884,759	4,152,264	3,389,590
Transportation	396,600	369,018	269,838	180,482	147,661
Communications and Utilities	7,464,547	7,257,505	6,489,594	5,365,479	4,862,836
Wholesale Trade	9,435,230	9,299,428	9,374,894	7,990,132	6,331,798
Retail	57,026,040	55,797,931	56,166,728	51,976,015	44,323,114
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,186,328	2,941,894	2,784,889	2,495,014	2,107,424
Services	19,333,010	18,357,165	17,237,574	14,884,632	11,155,388
Public Administration	391,275	362,251	321,571	306,885	278,380
Prior Period Payments and Refunds	739,629	997,364	958,392	850,000	585,873
Total Taxable Sales, Services and Use Tax Purchases	<u>\$ 105,190,984</u>	<u>\$ 102,657,374</u>	<u>\$ 100,893,546</u>	<u>\$ 90,105,220</u>	<u>\$ 74,730,706</u>
State Sales Tax Rate	4.85 %	4.85 %	4.85 %	4.85 %	4.85 %
Personal Income by Industry					
Federal Civilian	\$ 5,264,671	\$ 4,839,522	\$ 4,491,607	\$ 4,310,633	\$ 4,154,092
Federal Military	1,161,993	1,075,738	1,004,536	980,001	929,445
State and Local Government	19,093,034	18,021,325	15,795,733	14,944,234	13,868,093
Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities	113,898	116,432	104,842	110,151	111,891
Mining	2,104,491	2,088,307	1,628,944	1,446,946	952,304
Utilities	3,270,756	2,789,455	2,733,432	1,684,115	1,248,804
Construction	15,813,141	14,655,894	13,609,584	12,018,858	10,902,966
Manufacturing	15,026,502	14,499,126	13,456,511	12,657,653	11,272,173
Wholesale Trade	7,383,301	6,955,103	6,331,727	6,047,750	5,522,614
Retail Trade	10,947,548	10,720,367	10,978,508	10,085,319	9,058,716
Transportation and Warehousing	6,626,072	6,345,408	5,663,723	5,323,967	5,146,101
Information	6,367,495	6,022,836	5,785,245	5,386,442	4,502,472
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	14,884,315	13,237,383	12,852,373	12,806,081	12,661,680
Services	60,516,419	57,008,958	52,598,173	47,007,607	42,381,551
Farm Earnings	696,919	525,711	752,986	432,762	691,575
Other ²	66,636,831	60,430,063	53,223,888	51,748,008	46,251,871
Total Personal Income	<u>\$ 235,907,386</u>	<u>\$ 219,331,628</u>	<u>\$ 201,011,812</u>	<u>\$ 186,990,527</u>	<u>\$ 169,656,348</u>
Highest Income Tax Rate	4.55 %	4.65 %	4.85 %	4.95 %	4.95 %

Sources: Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases – Utah State Tax Commission; Personal Income by Industry – U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Prior year information has been updated with the most recent data available.

¹ Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases utilize *American Industrial Classification* codes.

² Other personal income includes dividends, interest, rents, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deduction for social insurance contributions.

State of Utah

Schedule B-1
Revenue Base - continued
 Last Ten Calendar Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Calendar Year				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases ¹					
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$ 22,535	\$ 20,664	\$ 19,438	\$ 16,790	\$ 15,400
Mining	320,753	562,722	555,332	473,021	606,129
Construction	1,147,119	1,048,607	930,707	793,332	719,199
Manufacturing	2,942,959	2,692,334	2,500,510	2,334,180	2,394,889
Transportation	150,515	165,418	150,783	129,326	119,530
Communications and Utilities	4,797,280	4,554,313	4,575,019	4,603,701	4,640,315
Wholesale Trade	5,774,636	5,420,375	4,922,340	4,508,459	4,544,672
Retail	38,154,835	34,806,178	33,029,982	30,458,131	28,847,726
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,171,717	1,835,800	1,715,813	1,562,251	1,518,729
Services	12,239,990	11,229,829	10,636,808	10,058,980	9,383,910
Public Administration	272,759	275,969	265,678	256,124	254,337
Prior Period Payments and Refunds	928,042	2,370,315	1,729,282	1,308,139	888,441
Total Taxable Sales, Services and Use Tax Purchases	<u>\$ 68,923,140</u>	<u>\$ 64,982,524</u>	<u>\$ 61,031,692</u>	<u>\$ 56,502,434</u>	<u>\$ 53,933,277</u>
State Sales Tax Rate	4.85 %	4.70 %	4.70 %	4.70 %	4.70 %
Personal Income by Industry					
Federal Civilian	\$ 3,913,587	\$ 3,755,880	\$ 3,640,850	\$ 3,503,288	\$ 3,362,932
Federal Military	882,696	807,528	754,588	745,003	715,450
State and Local Government	13,270,480	12,670,392	12,023,320	11,377,417	11,214,437
Forestry, Fishing, and Related Activities	99,777	93,312	81,560	79,894	73,334
Mining	983,443	917,021	728,766	677,740	919,572
Utilities	1,204,996	962,616	734,147	581,721	559,871
Construction	9,801,500	8,847,094	8,126,268	7,497,605	6,757,362
Manufacturing	10,837,710	10,251,192	9,839,547	9,335,841	9,074,439
Wholesale Trade	5,216,033	4,998,104	4,772,174	4,433,918	4,457,942
Retail Trade	8,387,261	8,090,145	7,659,363	7,462,318	7,036,881
Transportation and Warehousing	4,943,933	4,515,650	4,219,443	4,055,241	3,664,221
Information	4,118,870	3,763,888	3,508,693	3,308,820	2,939,164
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	11,409,294	10,540,492	9,683,027	9,169,397	7,951,465
Services	40,946,697	37,687,654	34,897,156	32,839,863	30,551,475
Farm Earnings	423,694	393,503	334,015	338,436	465,109
Other ²	40,895,078	39,946,150	35,540,769	33,000,523	28,980,981
Total Personal Income	<u>\$ 157,335,049</u>	<u>\$ 148,240,621</u>	<u>\$ 136,543,686</u>	<u>\$ 128,407,025</u>	<u>\$ 118,724,635</u>
Highest Income Tax Rate	4.95 %	4.95 %	5.00 %	5.00 %	5.00 %

Sources: Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases – Utah State Tax Commission; Personal Income by Industry – U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Prior year information has been updated with the most recent data available.

¹ Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases utilize *American Industrial Classification* codes.

² Other personal income includes dividends, interest, rents, residence adjustment, government transfers to individuals, and deduction for social insurance contributions.

Schedule B–2
Revenue Payers by Industry – Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases
Most Current Calendar Year and Historical Comparison
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Calendar Year 2015		Calendar Year 2024	
	Taxable Sales and Purchases	Percent of Total	Taxable Sales and Purchases	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	\$ 15,400	0.03 %	\$ 46,622	0.04 %
Mining	606,129	1.12 %	547,539	0.52 %
Construction	719,199	1.33 %	1,938,927	1.84 %
Manufacturing	2,394,889	4.44 %	4,685,237	4.45 %
Transportation	119,530	0.22 %	396,600	0.38 %
Communications and Utilities	4,640,315	8.60 %	7,464,547	7.10 %
Wholesale Trade	4,544,672	8.43 %	9,435,230	8.97 %
Retail	28,847,726	53.49 %	57,026,040	54.21 %
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,518,729	2.82 %	3,186,328	3.03 %
Services	9,383,910	17.40 %	19,333,010	18.38 %
Public Administration	254,337	0.47 %	391,275	0.37 %
Prior Period Payments, Refunds	888,441	1.65 %	739,629	0.70 %
Total Taxable Sales, Services, and Use Tax Purchases	<u>\$ 53,933,277</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 105,190,984</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>
State Sales Tax Rates	4.70 % except 2.00 % for Communications and Utilities		4.85 % except 2.00 % for Communications and Utilities	

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue.

Schedule B–3
Revenue Payers – Personal Income Tax
Most Current Calendar Year and Historical Comparison
(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Calendar Year 2014				Calendar Year 2023			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Tax Liability	Percent of Total
Adjusted Gross Income Class								
\$10,000 and under	162,429	14.59 %	\$ 966	0.04 %	134,899	9.37 %	\$ 245	0.00 %
\$10,001–20,000	152,551	13.70 %	20,362	0.76 %	142,052	9.87 %	1,643	0.03 %
\$20,001–30,000	138,829	12.47 %	62,286	2.32 %	129,118	8.97 %	35,685	0.70 %
\$30,001–40,000	112,313	10.09 %	97,742	3.64 %	133,696	9.29 %	89,590	1.75 %
\$40,001–50,000	90,794	8.16 %	123,130	4.59 %	119,235	8.28 %	132,417	2.58 %
\$50,001–75,000	172,017	15.45 %	383,133	14.28 %	223,446	15.53 %	433,923	8.46 %
\$75,001–100,000	115,568	10.38 %	401,843	14.97 %	159,502	11.08 %	487,180	9.50 %
\$100,001–250,000	145,799	13.10 %	921,391	34.33 %	328,211	22.80 %	2,053,559	40.05 %
Over \$250,000	22,868	2.05 %	672,694	25.07 %	69,093	4.80 %	1,893,559	36.93 %
Total	<u>1,113,168</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,683,547</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>1,439,252</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 5,127,801</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>

Source: Utah State Tax Commission, for full-year residents only.

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. The most current period available for personal income tax information is calendar year 2023.

Schedule B-4
Personal Income Tax Rates
Last Ten Calendar Years

	Calendar Year				
	2024	2023	2022	2018 to 2021	2015 to 2017
Single and Married Filing Separately					
Tax Rate.....	4.55 %	4.65 %	4.85 %	4.95 %	5.00 %
Married Filing Joint, Head of Household, and Qualifying Widow(er)					
Tax Rate.....	4.55 %	4.65 %	4.85 %	4.95 %	5.00 %

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

Note: The Utah State Legislature can raise the income tax rates by legislation, no vote of the populace is required; *Utah Constitution*, Article XIII, Section 5.



Schedule C-1
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,922	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,706
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	126	137	150	163	177
Leases ⁶	193	190	175	192	26
Software Subscriptions ⁷	11	12	10	—	—
Contracts/Notes Payable	9	12	3	4	—
Total Governmental Activities	1,501	1,905	2,260	2,673	2,909
Business-type Activities					
Student Assistance Revenue Bonds ^{1, 4, 5}	—	—	—	—	931
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	116	108	116	126	84
Leases ⁶	28	28	28	17	—
Software Subscriptions ⁷	1	1	—	—	—
Water Loan Recapitalization Revenue Bonds	—	—	—	7	13
Contracts/Notes Payable ^{1, 4}	—	—	—	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	145	137	144	150	1,028
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,646	\$ 2,042	\$ 2,404	\$ 2,823	\$ 3,937
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income ²	0.67 %	0.91 %	1.12 %	1.44 %	2.20 %
Amount of Debt Per Capita (expressed in dollars) ²	\$ 463	\$ 590	\$ 702	\$ 830	\$ 1,183
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,554	\$ 1,922	\$ 2,314	\$ 2,706
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt as a Percentage of Taxable Property Value ³	0.20 %	0.28 %	0.38 %	0.59 %	0.76 %
Amount of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita (expressed in dollars) ²	\$ 327	\$ 449	\$ 561	\$ 681	\$ 813

Sources: Utah Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission – Property Tax; and Utah Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget – Demographics.

¹ In fiscal year 2017, the Student Assistance Programs issued additional bonds to retire its line of credit issued in fiscal year 2015 related to acquiring federally guaranteed student loans.

² Ratios are calculated using personal income and population data. See [Schedule D-1](#) for personal income and population data.

³ The percentage of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt based upon taxable property value is presented for comparative purposes. The State does not presently levy ad valorem property taxes for General Obligation Bonded Debt, but is authorized to do so in accordance with Title 59, Chapter 2, Part 901 of the *Utah Code*. See [Schedule C-3](#) for taxable property value.

⁴ During fiscal year 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued a line of credit to retire outstanding revenue bonds and purchase governmental obligation for the purpose of redeeming the Series 2010 EE bonds. In 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued additional bonds to retire its line of credit issued in 2020.

Schedule C-1
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,061	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,235	\$ 2,585
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	191	205	244	230	249
Leases ⁶	28	31	33	22	23
Software Subscriptions ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
Contracts/Notes Payable	—	—	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	3,280	2,610	2,775	2,487	2,857
Business-type Activities					
Student Assistance Revenue Bonds ^{1, 4, 5}	1,069	1,254	1,495	1,812	1,255
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	91	77	83	73	79
Leases ⁶	—	—	—	—	—
Software Subscriptions ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
Water Loan Recapitalization Revenue Bonds	20	26	31	37	42
Contracts/Notes Payable ^{1, 4}	—	1	1	—	922
Total Business-type Activities	1,180	1,358	1,610	1,922	2,298
Total Primary Government	\$ 4,460	\$ 3,968	\$ 4,385	\$ 4,409	\$ 5,155
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income ²	2.61 %	2.53 %	2.96 %	3.23 %	4.01 %
Amount of Debt Per Capita (expressed in dollars) ²	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,421	\$ 1,693
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,061	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,498	\$ 2,235	\$ 2,585
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt as a Percentage of Taxable Property Value ³	0.80 %	0.92 %	0.92 %	0.89 %	1.10 %
Amount of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita (expressed in dollars) ²	\$ 932	\$ 734	\$ 784	\$ 721	\$ 849

⁵ During fiscal year 2022, all Student Assistance Programs bonds were redeemed upon the sale of the related student loans. Additionally, funds in the amount of \$517 thousand were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the outstanding bond issuance under the State Board of Regents Revenue Refunding Bonds Indenture dated May 1, 2012. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

⁶ Balances increased during fiscal year 2022, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

⁷ Balances increased during fiscal year 2023, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96, *Software-Based IT Arrangements*.

Schedule C-2
Long-term Debt and Other Long-term Liabilities
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,026,300	\$ 1,375,010	\$ 1,694,190	\$ 2,049,115	\$ 2,397,925
General Obligation Bonds – Direct Placement	76,400	94,500	112,200	113,600	115,000
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	122,829	137,300	144,797	151,864	159,261
SBOA Lease Revenue Bonds – Direct Placement	—	—	5,440	10,525	15,985
Net Unamortized Premiums	62,761	84,447	115,627	152,374	195,167
Leases ¹	192,814	190,456	174,961	192,038	23,372
Software Subscriptions ⁷	10,694	11,552	10,004	—	—
Capital Leases	—	—	—	—	2,252
Notes Payable	8,549	12,291	3,035	3,794	134
Compensated Absences ²	496,218	264,150	254,992	231,060	217,280
Claims Liability	115,872	74,387	71,636	66,886	87,317
Pollution Remediation Obligation	21,122	4,412	4,921	5,183	10,639
Settlement Obligations	176	554	366	461	768
Net Pension Liability	781,635	665,414	631,147	927	405,970
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Obligation ⁴	—	—	—	—	—
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability ⁴	—	—	1,610	2,012	608
Arbitrage Liability	—	—	—	—	198
Total Governmental Activities	<u>2,915,370</u>	<u>2,914,473</u>	<u>3,224,926</u>	<u>2,979,839</u>	<u>3,631,876</u>
Business-type Activities					
Student Assistance Revenue Bonds ^{3, 5, 6}	—	—	—	—	940,447
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	106,461	100,290	107,198	114,916	79,109
Water Loan Recapitalization Revenue Bonds	—	—	—	6,830	13,345
Net Unamortized Premiums/(Discounts)	9,298	7,708	9,122	10,711	(4,610)
Leases ¹	28,477	27,604	28,013	16,510	—
Software Subscriptions ⁷	834	1,070	275	—	—
Notes Payable	—	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	4,137	—	—	—	—
Claims and Uninsured Liabilities	211,781	226,754	239,260	246,992	257,864
Net Pension Liability	13,911	11,881	10,360	—	5,447
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability ⁴	—	—	—	—	—
Arbitrage Liability	2,417	1,501	—	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	<u>377,316</u>	<u>376,808</u>	<u>394,228</u>	<u>395,959</u>	<u>1,291,602</u>
Total Primary Government Other Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,292,686</u>	<u>\$ 3,291,281</u>	<u>\$ 3,619,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,375,798</u>	<u>\$ 4,923,478</u>

Note: Details regarding the liabilities listed above can be found in [Note 10. Long-term Liabilities](#) in the financial statements.

¹ Balances increased during fiscal year 2022, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

² During fiscal year 2019, a new actuary valuation was performed for GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences* and as a result the total liability increased. This valuation is performed biannually.

³ In fiscal year 2017, the Student Assistance Programs issued additional bonds to retire its line of credit issued in fiscal year 2015 related to acquiring federally guaranteed student loans.

⁴ During fiscal year 2017, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* which replaced GASB Statement No. 45. In part, GASB Statement No. 75 requires the reporting of the net Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) liability. GASB Statement No. 45 only required the reporting of an OPEB obligation when contributions were less than the actuary's Annual Required Contribution.

Schedule C-2
Long-term Debt and Other Long-term Liabilities - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 2,704,640	\$ 2,155,675	\$ 2,396,875	\$ 2,173,985	\$ 2,498,895
General Obligation Bonds – Direct Placement ¹	116,300	117,600	—	—	—
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	166,693	174,076	237,426	225,163	242,976
SBOA Lease Revenue Bonds – Direct Placement ¹	21,105	25,910	—	—	—
Net Unamortized Premiums	243,120	106,066	108,115	66,423	92,827
Leases ¹	25,849	28,203	33,132	21,616	23,498
Software Subscriptions ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Leases	2,531	2,803	—	—	—
Notes Payable	183	227	268	305	339
Compensated Absences ²	210,811	211,138	184,505	181,557	182,707
Claims Liability	73,622	63,558	57,330	53,645	48,092
Pollution Remediation Obligation	5,308	5,324	5,366	5,891	6,401
Settlement Obligations	1,113	227	273	319	365
Net Pension Liability	719,708	1,140,766	763,753	1,031,449	992,495
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Obligation ⁴	—	—	—	—	3,848
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability ⁴	18,410	68,335	99,058	109,618	—
Arbitrage Liability	418	544	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	<u>4,309,811</u>	<u>4,100,452</u>	<u>3,886,101</u>	<u>3,869,971</u>	<u>4,092,443</u>
Business-type Activities					
Student Assistance Revenue Bonds ^{3, 5, 6}	1,081,161	1,265,880	1,506,965	1,822,807	1,256,026
State Building Ownership Authority					
Lease Revenue Bonds	85,612	72,549	77,704	67,438	72,674
Water Loan Recapitalization Revenue Bonds	19,565	25,520	31,225	36,680	41,915
Net Unamortized Premiums/(Discounts)	(6,811)	(8,000)	(6,418)	(5,437)	5,434
Leases ¹	—	—	—	—	—
Software Subscriptions ⁷	—	—	—	—	—
Notes Payable	—	618	635	—	921,995
Compensated Absences	—	—	—	—	—
Claims and Uninsured Liabilities	79,789	3,279	4,365	4,810	5,726
Net Pension Liability	11,064	19,065	12,038	17,468	17,845
Net Other Post Employment Benefit Liability ⁴	350	1,108	1,564	1,731	—
Arbitrage Liability	—	—	—	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	<u>1,270,730</u>	<u>1,380,019</u>	<u>1,628,078</u>	<u>1,945,497</u>	<u>2,321,615</u>
Total Primary Government Other Long-term Liabilities	<u>\$ 5,580,541</u>	<u>\$ 5,480,471</u>	<u>\$ 5,514,179</u>	<u>\$ 5,815,468</u>	<u>\$ 6,414,058</u>

⁵ During fiscal year 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued a line of credit to retire outstanding revenue bonds and purchase governmental obligation for the purpose of redeeming the Series 2010 EE bonds. In fiscal year 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued additional bonds to retire its line of credit issued in 2020.

⁶ During fiscal year 2022, all Student Assistance Programs bonds were redeemed upon the sale of the related student loans. Additionally, funds in the amount of \$517 thousand were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the outstanding bond issuance under the State Board of Regents Revenue Refunding Bonds Indenture dated May 1, 2012. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

⁷ Balances increased during fiscal year 2023, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96, *Software-Based IT Arrangements*.

Schedule C-3
Legal Debt Margin
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Taxable Property, Taxable Value ¹	\$ 590,981	\$ 552,610	\$ 504,084	\$ 393,665	\$ 353,750
Taxable Property, Fair Market Value ¹	842,822	790,466	728,724	559,692	497,914
Debt Limit (Fair Market Value times 1.50 %)	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %
Debt Limit Amount	12,642	11,857	10,931	8,395	7,469
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	1,162	1,554	1,922	2,314	2,706
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 11,480</u>	<u>\$ 10,303</u>	<u>\$ 9,009</u>	<u>\$ 6,081</u>	<u>\$ 4,763</u>
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt					
As a Percentage of the Debt Limit Amount	9.19 %	13.11 %	17.58 %	27.57 %	36.23 %

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and the Utah Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance.

Note: Article XIV, Section 1 of the *Utah Constitution* allows the State to contract debts not exceeding 1.50 percent of the total taxable property in the State. The Legislature authorizes general obligation indebtedness within this limit. The State uses outstanding general obligation bond debt to comply within the constitutional debt limit. The State has other long-term contract liabilities consisting of unused vacation for employees of \$162.936 million as of fiscal yearend. These contract liabilities do not affect the State's compliance with the constitutional debt limit. Historically, the State Auditor, out of an abundance of caution, has considered this other long-term contract liabilities when monitoring the compliance with the constitutional debt limits.

¹ Taxable property is assessed January 1 of each year. The value used for the fiscal year limitation is from the prior calendar year; assessed values as of January 1, 2024, are used for fiscal year 2025.

Schedule C-4
Statutory Debt Limit
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Appropriations Limitation Amount	\$ 5,506	\$ 5,587	\$ 4,845	\$ 4,412	\$ 4,162
Limit (Appropriations Limitation Amount times applicable percentage)	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %
Statutory Debt Limit Amount	2,478	2,514	2,180	1,985	1,873
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	1,162	1,554	1,922	2,314	2,706
Less: Exempt Highway Construction Bonds	(943)	(1,266)	(1,565)	(1,890)	(2,214)
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Subject to Statutory Debt Limit	219	288	357	425	492
Additional General Obligation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>\$ 2,259</u>	<u>\$ 2,226</u>	<u>\$ 1,823</u>	<u>\$ 1,560</u>	<u>\$ 1,381</u>

Source: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance.

Note: Article XIV, Section 5 of the *Utah Constitution* limits any funds borrowed to be used solely for purposes as authorized by law. In addition, Title 63J-3-402 of the *Utah Code* limits outstanding state general obligation debt to not exceed the applicable percentage (unless approved by more than two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature) of that fiscal year's appropriations limit. The State uses outstanding general obligation bond debt to comply within the constitutional debt limit. The State has other long-term contract liabilities consisting of unused vacation for employees of \$162.936 million as of fiscal yearend. These contract liabilities do not affect the State's compliance with the constitutional debt limit. Historically, the State Auditor, out of an abundance of caution, has considered this other long-term contract liabilities when monitoring the compliance with the constitutional debt limits.

Schedule C-3
Legal Debt Margin - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Taxable Property, Taxable Value ¹	\$ 329,096	\$ 298,114	\$ 271,649	\$ 251,598	\$ 235,273
Taxable Property, Fair Market Value ¹	461,064	415,650	377,260	347,716	323,367
Debt Limit (Fair Market Value times 1.50 %)	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %	1.50 %
Debt Limit Amount	6,916	6,235	5,659	5,216	4,851
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	3,061	2,374	2,498	2,235	2,585
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 3,855</u>	<u>\$ 3,861</u>	<u>\$ 3,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,981</u>	<u>\$ 2,266</u>
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt					
As a Percentage of the Debt Limit Amount	44.26 %	38.08 %	44.14 %	42.85 %	53.29 %

Schedule C-4
Statutory Debt Limit - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Appropriations Limitation Amount	\$ 3,990	\$ 3,911	\$ 3,738	\$ 3,567	\$ 3,469
Limit (Appropriations Limitation Amount times applicable percentage)	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %	45.00 %
Statutory Debt Limit Amount	1,796	1,760	1,682	1,605	1,561
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt	3,061	2,374	2,498	2,235	2,585
Less: Exempt Highway Construction Bonds	(2,534)	(2,175)	(2,282)	(2,180)	(2,402)
Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Subject to Statutory Debt Limit	527	199	216	55	183
Additional General Obligation Debt Incurring Capacity	<u>\$ 1,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,561</u>	<u>\$ 1,466</u>	<u>\$ 1,550</u>	<u>\$ 1,378</u>

Schedule C-5
Pledged Revenue Bond Coverage
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenues ¹	Less Operating Expenses ²	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage ³
				Principal	Interest	
Water Loan Programs						
2016	\$ 3,744	\$ —	\$ 3,744	\$ 5,025	\$ 1,851	0.54
2017	\$ 3,628	\$ —	\$ 3,628	\$ 5,235	\$ 1,658	0.53
2018	\$ 3,756	\$ —	\$ 3,756	\$ 5,455	\$ 1,406	0.55
2019	\$ 4,113	\$ —	\$ 4,113	\$ 5,705	\$ 1,167	0.60
2020	\$ 3,648	\$ —	\$ 3,648	\$ 5,955	\$ 908	0.53
2021	\$ 2,694	\$ —	\$ 2,694	\$ 6,220	\$ 629	0.39
2022	\$ 1,542	\$ —	\$ 1,542	\$ 6,515	\$ 327	0.23
2023	\$ 3,830	\$ —	\$ 3,830	\$ 6,830 ⁸	\$ —	0.56
Student Assistance Programs						
2016	\$ 110,982 ⁴	\$ 87,889	\$ 23,093	\$ 483,729	\$ 25,338	0.05
2017	\$ 92,421	\$ 65,327	\$ 27,094	\$ 1,227,465 ⁵	\$ 30,833	0.02
2018	\$ 79,408	\$ 40,098	\$ 39,310	\$ 315,842	\$ 38,403	0.11
2019	\$ 69,749	\$ 22,821	\$ 46,928	\$ 241,085	\$ 44,081	0.16
2020	\$ 58,733	\$ 28,819	\$ 29,914	\$ 184,719	\$ 28,496	0.14
2021	\$ 46,868	\$ 36,974	\$ 9,894	\$ 363,165 ⁶	\$ 7,486	0.03
2022	\$ 58,117	\$ 20,146	\$ 37,971	\$ 940,447 ⁷	\$ 17,670	0.04

Note: Details regarding the State's outstanding bonds can be found in [Note 10. Long-term Liabilities](#) in the financial statements.

¹ Revenues for Water Loan Programs are primarily interest on revolving loan receivables; principal repayments are not included in gross revenues, but are pledged to cover debt service payments. Revenues for Student Assistance Programs are primarily interest on student loans and federal allowances.

² Operating Expenses do not include interest, depreciation, or amortization expenses.

³ Coverage equals net available revenue divided by debt service.

⁴ During fiscal year 2016, the Student Assistance Programs had a substantial increase in interest on loans related to the line of credit that was issued in fiscal year 2015 to acquire federally-guaranteed student loans.

⁵ During fiscal year 2017, the Student Assistance Programs retired its line of credit issued in fiscal year 2015 related to acquiring federally guaranteed student loans.

⁶ During fiscal year 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued a line of credit to retire outstanding revenue bonds and purchase governmental obligation bonds for the purpose of redeeming the Series 2010 EE bonds. In fiscal year 2020, the Student Assistance Programs issued additional bonds to retire its line of credit issued in 2020.

⁷ During fiscal year 2022, all Student Assistance Programs bonds were redeemed upon the sale of the related student loans. Additionally, funds in the amount of \$517 thousand were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the outstanding bond issuance under the State Board of Regents Revenue Refunding Bonds Indenture dated May 1, 2012. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

⁸ The pledged revenue for the water loan programs ended with the final debt service payment made during fiscal year 2023.



Schedule D–1
Demographic and Economic Indicators
 Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Population <i>(in thousands)</i>				Unemployment Rate		Utah Net Migration
	Utah		U.S.		Utah	U.S.	
	Number	Change	Number	Change			
2016	3,044	1.77 %	324,000	0.78 %	3.30 %	4.90 %	25,300
2017	3,103	1.94 %	326,000	0.62 %	3.10 %	4.40 %	30,000
2018	3,188	2.74 %	329,000	0.92 %	2.90 %	3.90 %	22,300
2019	3,237	1.54 %	330,000	0.30 %	2.60 %	3.70 %	20,200
2020	3,282	1.39 %	332,000	0.61 %	4.70 %	8.10 %	22,300
2021	3,339	1.74 %	332,000	0.00 %	2.70 %	5.40 %	31,700
2022	3,391	1.56 %	335,000	0.90 %	2.40 %	3.60 %	28,700
2023	3,443	1.53 %	337,000	0.60 %	2.60 %	3.60 %	27,900
2024	3,504	1.77 %	341,000	1.19 %	3.20 %	4.00 %	36,400
2025 (est.)	3,553	1.40 %	342,000	0.29 %	3.20 %	4.20 %	25,100

Calendar Year	Personal Income <i>(in millions)</i>				Per Capita Income <i>(in dollars)</i>			
	Utah		U.S.		Utah		U.S.	
	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change	Amount	Change
2016	\$ 128,407	8.15 %	\$16,125,000	3.68 %	\$ 42,184	6.27 %	\$ 49,769	2.88 %
2017	\$ 136,544	6.34 %	\$16,879,000	4.68 %	\$ 44,004	4.31 %	\$ 51,776	4.03 %
2018	\$ 148,241	8.57 %	\$17,852,000	5.76 %	\$ 46,500	5.67 %	\$ 54,261	4.80 %
2019	\$ 157,336	6.14 %	\$18,424,000	3.20 %	\$ 48,605	4.53 %	\$ 55,830	2.89 %
2020	\$ 171,385	8.93 %	\$19,832,000	7.64 %	\$ 52,220	7.44 %	\$ 59,735	6.99 %
2021	\$ 190,468	11.13 %	\$21,408,000	7.95 %	\$ 57,043	9.24 %	\$ 64,482	7.95 %
2022	\$ 205,519	7.90 %	\$22,089,000	3.18 %	\$ 60,607	6.25 %	\$ 65,937	2.26 %
2023	\$ 219,332	6.72 %	\$23,403,000	5.95 %	\$ 63,704	5.11 %	\$ 69,445	5.32 %
2024	\$ 232,949	6.21 %	\$24,692,000	5.51 %	\$ 66,481	4.36 %	\$ 72,411	4.27 %
2025 (est.)	\$ 244,798	5.09 %	\$25,942,000	5.06 %	\$ 68,899	3.64 %	\$ 75,854	4.76 %

Source: Population – Utah Population Estimates Committee at July 1 each year. The 2025 estimate is from the Utah Revenue Assumption Committee.

Source: Unemployment Rate – Utah Department of Workforce Services. The 2025 estimate is from the Utah Revenue Assumption Committee.

Source: Utah Net Migration – Utah Population Estimates Committee at July 1 each year. The 2025 estimate is from the Utah Revenue Assumption Committee.

Source: Personal Income – U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Utah Department of Workforce Services. The 2025 estimate is from the Utah Revenue Assumption Committee.

Note: Prior year information has been updated with the most recent data available. Per Capita Income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population. Amounts may not be exact due to rounding.

Schedule D-2
Principal Employers
Most Current Calendar Year and Historical Comparisons

Entity Name	Calendar Year 2015			Calendar Year 2024		
	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of All Employees	Number of Employees	Rank	Percent of All Employees
Intermountain Health Care (IHC).....	20,000 +	1	2.50 %	20,000 +	1	2.50 %
University of Utah (includes Hospital).....	20,000 +	2	2.10 %	20,000 +	2	2.00 %
State of Utah.....	20,000 +	3	1.50 %	20,000 +	3	1.40 %
Wal-Mart Stores.....	15,000–19,999	5	1.20 %	20,000 +	4	1.20 %
Brigham Young University.....	15,000–19,999	4	1.30 %	15,000–19,999	5	1.10 %
Hill Air Force Base.....	10,000–14,999	6	0.80 %	10,000–14,999	6	0.80 %
Davis County School District.....	7,000–9,999	7	0.60 %	10,000–14,999	7	0.60 %
Utah State University.....	7,000–9,999	9	0.60 %	10,000–14,999	8	0.60 %
Northrop Grumman Corp.....				10,000–14,999	9	0.60 %
Smith's Food and Drug Centers.....	7,000–9,999	10	0.60 %	7,000–9,999	10	0.50 %
Granite School District.....	7,000–9,999	8	0.60 %			
Total Employees of Principal Employers.....	165,351		11.80 %	197,000		11.30 %

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Notes: Number of employees is based on a calendar year average.



Schedule D-3
Composition of the Labor Force
 Last Ten Calendar Years

	Calendar Year				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Nonagricultural Jobs					
Government	275,662	266,530	256,173	251,682	248,608
Mining	11,278	10,779	9,909	8,822	8,658
Construction	138,261	134,214	131,058	122,346	115,432
Manufacturing	152,909	152,917	151,605	145,654	136,420
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	315,999	315,621	313,247	306,785	290,381
Information	41,291	42,765	45,127	41,050	38,474
Financial Activity	98,930	98,377	98,051	97,694	93,313
Professional and Business Services	248,208	249,672	247,044	234,350	225,252
Education and Health Services	242,381	235,021	224,931	216,456	208,847
Leisure and Hospitality	175,768	172,206	162,737	148,307	133,416
Other Services	46,643	46,187	45,594	43,690	42,037
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	<u>1,747,330</u>	<u>1,724,289</u>	<u>1,685,476</u>	<u>1,616,836</u>	<u>1,540,838</u>
Civilian Labor Force	1,832,933	1,790,381	1,743,054	1,681,494	1,640,426
Total Employed	1,774,702	1,743,223	1,702,674	1,636,150	1,562,799
Unemployed	58,231	47,158	40,380	45,344	77,627
Unemployment Rate	3.20 %	2.60 %	2.40 %	2.70 %	4.70 %

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services and the Utah Revenue Assumption Committee. Prior year information has been updated with the most recent data available.

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Schedule D-3
Composition of the Labor Force - continued
 Last Ten Calendar Years

	Calendar Year				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Nonagricultural Jobs					
Government	253,697	247,904	244,311	239,416	233,658
Mining	9,361	9,470	8,618	8,494	10,372
Construction	109,486	104,341	97,495	91,537	84,676
Manufacturing	136,924	133,006	129,199	125,926	123,695
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	290,908	286,355	278,526	271,432	263,158
Information	39,572	38,080	38,429	36,860	34,402
Financial Activity	90,007	87,540	84,072	81,710	79,020
Professional and Business Services	223,789	217,642	206,987	202,175	194,127
Education and Health Services	209,998	203,484	198,251	190,935	182,273
Leisure and Hospitality	153,446	148,530	143,029	138,591	133,657
Other Services	42,379	41,189	40,210	39,472	38,689
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	<u>1,559,567</u>	<u>1,517,541</u>	<u>1,469,127</u>	<u>1,426,548</u>	<u>1,377,727</u>
Civilian Labor Force	1,618,055	1,583,703	1,554,352	1,500,137	1,453,457
Total Employed	1,576,421	1,537,389	1,505,413	1,449,981	1,401,945
Unemployed	41,634	46,314	46,314	50,156	51,512
Unemployment Rate	2.60 %	2.90 %	3.10 %	3.30 %	3.50 %

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Schedule D-4
Public Education Student Enrollment (K-12)
 Last Ten Academic Years

	Academic Year				
	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Elementary	346,438	350,529	353,570	354,817	350,621
Secondary	321,351	322,133	321,080	319,534	314,685
Total All Grades	<u>667,789</u>	<u>672,662</u>	<u>674,650</u>	<u>674,351</u>	<u>665,306</u>

Source: State of Utah Office of Education.

Note: Public Education Student Enrollment count is based on October 1st counts.

Schedule D-5
Public Higher Education Enrollment
 Last Ten Academic Years

	Academic Year				
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22
University of Utah	38,257	36,970	35,310	34,734	34,462
Utah State University	29,831	28,900	28,063	27,943	27,426
Weber State University	33,293	32,701	30,536	29,914	29,774
Southern Utah University	15,825	15,444	15,033	14,330	13,611
Salt Lake Community College	31,473	27,437	26,764	26,348	27,225
Utah Valley University	48,670	46,809	44,653	43,099	41,262
Utah Tech University ¹	13,207	13,167	12,567	12,556	12,266
Snow College	5,561	5,577	5,506	5,997	6,106
Technical Colleges	23,590	22,285	20,455	20,083	19,852
Total All Institutions	<u>239,707</u>	<u>229,290</u>	<u>218,887</u>	<u>215,004</u>	<u>211,984</u>

Source: Utah Board of Higher Education.

Note: Utah Higher Education Enrollment count is based on fall semester third week headcounts.

¹ In fiscal year 2022, Legislative action renamed Dixie State University to Utah Tech University.

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Schedule D-4
Public Education Student Enrollment (K-12) - continued
 Last Ten Academic Years

	Academic Year				
	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
Elementary	358,817	358,908	358,190	356,686	353,050
Secondary	308,008	299,893	294,158	287,790	280,846
Total All Grades	<u>666,825</u>	<u>658,801</u>	<u>652,348</u>	<u>644,476</u>	<u>633,896</u>

Schedule D-5
Public Higher Education Enrollment - continued
 Last Ten Academic Years

	Academic Year				
	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
University of Utah	33,080	32,852	33,023	32,800	32,061
Utah State University	27,691	27,810	27,932	27,679	28,118
Weber State University	29,596	29,644	28,247	27,949	26,809
Southern Utah University	12,582	11,224	10,196	9,468	8,955
Salt Lake Community College	27,293	29,517	29,156	29,620	29,901
Utah Valley University	40,936	41,728	39,931	37,282	34,978
Utah Tech University ¹	12,043	11,193	9,950	9,673	8,993
Snow College	5,800	5,383	5,514	5,563	5,350
Technical Colleges	18,284	20,130	19,418	16,838	17,293
Total All Institutions	<u>207,305</u>	<u>209,481</u>	<u>203,367</u>	<u>196,872</u>	<u>192,458</u>

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Schedule E-1
Full-Time Equivalent State Employees by Function
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Government:					
Government Operations	2,388	2,338	2,153	2,101	2,169
Tax Commission	659	647	631	627	650
All Other	236	225	211	213	198
Health and Human Services ³	5,610	5,615	5,262	5,213	5,161
Corrections	2,603	2,540	2,557	2,499	2,520
Public Safety:					
Department of Public Safety	1,675	1,597	1,485	1,424	1,427
Utah National Guard	251	248	252	254	266
State Courts	1,094	1,073	1,035	1,005	998
Environmental Quality ³	398	383	361	359	358
Employment and Family Services ²	2,014	2,011	2,035	2,044	2,053
Natural Resources	1,701	1,591	1,488	1,419	1,427
Cultural and Community Engagement ¹	188	170	162	151	140
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	914	897	840	804	798
Education:					
Public Education Support ²	972	940	893	837	800
Higher Education Support	65	73	74	163	196
Transportation	1,792	1,753	1,728	1,685	1,687
Total Full-time Equivalent State Employees	<u>22,560</u>	<u>22,101</u>	<u>21,167</u>	<u>20,798</u>	<u>20,848</u>

Source: Utah Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance.

¹ In fiscal year 2022, Legislative action renamed the Department of Heritage and Arts to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

² In fiscal year 2017, Legislative action transferred the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation from Public Education Support to Employment and Family Services.

³ In fiscal year 2023, Legislative action reorganized the Department of Health, previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line, and the Department of Human Services consolidating them into one department and renaming them as the Department of Health and Human Services.

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Schedule E-1
Full-Time Equivalent State Employees by Function - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Government:					
Government Operations	2,180	2,150	2,122	2,095	2,063
Tax Commission	674	685	690	690	697
All Other	196	191	184	185	181
Health and Human Services ³	5,098	4,970	5,023	5,067	4,980
Corrections	2,501	2,513	2,527	2,453	2,392
Public Safety:					
Department of Public Safety	1,435	1,403	1,341	1,333	1,329
Utah National Guard	266	261	253	247	226
State Courts	1,009	1,004	983	986	994
Environmental Quality ³	361	358	361	365	367
Employment and Family Services ²	2,026	2,013	2,043	1,989	1,719
Natural Resources	1,384	1,355	1,361	1,334	1,320
Cultural and Community Engagement ¹	142	128	124	126	125
Business, Labor, and Agriculture	806	796	786	773	767
Education:					
Public Education Support ²	786	749	721	816	1,138
Higher Education Support	369	422	399	274	236
Transportation	1,694	1,693	1,638	1,642	1,616
Total Full-time Equivalent State Employees	<u>20,927</u>	<u>20,691</u>	<u>20,556</u>	<u>20,375</u>	<u>20,150</u>

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Schedule E-2
Operating Indicators by Function
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Government					
Government Operations:					
Construction Projects Managed	903	1,084	1,193	1,198	1,099
Tax Commission:					
Percent of Data Managed Electronically	93.00 %	92.00 %	92.00 %	91.00 %	88.00 %
Number of Returns Filed Electronically	1,657,773	1,611,410	1,567,315	1,493,502	1,603,914
Motor Vehicle Registrations (in thousands)	3,861	3,642	3,618	3,577	3,352
Health and Human Services ⁶					
Food Stamp Recipients	268,140	261,053	248,071	244,599	254,397
Percent of Population	7.55 %	7.45 %	7.21 %	7.21 %	7.62 %
Juveniles, Daily Average in Justice System Placement	342	334	312	300.7	330
Rate of Reccommitment to Juvenile Custody	29.30 %	21.60 %	22.80 %	21.70 %	19.90 %
Children's Health Insurance Program Enrollment	12,398	11,628	7,114	7,145	15,388
Medicaid Eligible (unduplicated)	436,923	543,027	571,705	514,438	451,244
Percent of Population	12.30 %	15.50 %	16.60 %	15.17 %	13.51 %
Corrections ¹					
Incarcerated Offenders	N/A	6,410	6,183	5,935	5,765
Supervised Offenders	N/A	16,035	15,439	15,034	15,013
Utah Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population)	N/A	N/A	186	176	175
US Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population)	N/A	N/A	360	355	350
State Courts ²					
State Court Filings	287,073	277,780	270,533	253,926	260,461
State Court Dispositions	257,289	255,397	242,155	234,012	232,952
Employment and Family Services					
Individuals Registered for Employment	487,592	481,072	444,157	490,587	553,241
Percent Who Entered Employment	63.70 %	65.90 %	68.40 %	70.10 %	67.30 %
Natural Resources					
Hatchery Fish, Pounds Raised	1,180,028	1,064,702	1,008,841	1,152,293	1,148,452
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Sold ^{1,3}	623,197	606,613	620,852	638,152	725,191
State Park Visitations (in thousands)	12,204	12,962	11,011	10,795	12,080
Business, Labor, and Agriculture					
Department of Commerce:					
Licenses and Registrations Issued ⁴	568,106	547,481	521,421	494,471	454,816
Department of Agriculture and Food: ¹					
Dairy Farm Inspections	N/A	447	389	329	361
Pounds of Turkey Inspected and Graded (in thousands)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gas Pumps and Scales Inspected	N/A	46,687	40,754	39,883	28,290
Higher Education					
Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded	71,243	66,925	56,553	53,619	47,974
Transportation					
Percent of Roads which are Deficient ^{1,5}	N/A	3.88 %	4.49 %	4.50 %	4.90 %
Vehicles Weighed or Inspected (in thousands)	10,071	9,532	9,245	8,367	9,728

Source: Various agencies of the State and the Utah Board of Higher Education.

Note: N/A = Data Not Available

¹ Data is provided on a calendar year basis.

² State Courts includes filings and dispositions for the appellate, district, and juvenile courts; it does not include the justice courts which are operated by cities and counties.

³ Includes only licenses for elk, deer, fishing, and all other big game.

⁴ Includes professional, occupational, real estate, and securities licenses. Does not include corporation and other business registrations or filings.

Schedule E-2
Operating Indicators by Function - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Government					
Government Operations:					
Construction Projects Managed	1,058	1,052	1,155	896	910
Tax Commission:					
Percent of Data Managed Electronically	89.00 %	86.00 %	84.50 %	83.80 %	83.20 %
Number of Returns Filed Electronically	1,256,658	1,307,267	1,246,011	1,196,647	1,171,287
Motor Vehicle Registrations (in thousands)	3,113	2,976	2,950	3,027	2,961
Health and Human Services ⁶					
Food Stamp Recipients	265,352	273,779	298,396	323,768	338,362
Percent of Population	8.09 %	8.46 %	9.36 %	10.43 %	11.12 %
Juveniles, Daily Average in Justice System Placement	380	425	467	604	686
Rate of Recombitment to Juvenile Custody	25.80 %	16.90 %	14.90 %	9.90 %	8.40 %
Children's Health Insurance Program Enrollment	17,235	18,198	19,338	19,248	17,058
Medicaid Eligible (unduplicated)	413,533	404,861	404,303	414,519	418,356
Percent of Population	12.60 %	12.51 %	12.68 %	13.36 %	13.74 %
Corrections ¹					
Incarcerated Offenders	5,986	6,772	6,522	6,309	6,298
Supervised Offenders	16,180	16,775	17,329	16,855	16,590
Utah Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population)	166	206	208	205	201
US Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 population)	358	419	431	441	450
State Courts ²					
State Court Filings	277,250	284,152	278,392	283,449	288,797
State Court Dispositions	243,996	255,926	245,764	262,841	260,952
Employment and Family Services					
Individuals Registered for Employment	382,178	121,759	131,386	150,168	185,347
Percent Who Entered Employment	71.00 %	67.00 %	67.00 %	73.00 %	71.00 %
Natural Resources					
Hatchery Fish, Pounds Raised	1,162,722	1,155,821	1,089,720	1,081,766	1,093,205
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Sold ^{1, 3}	605,957	590,111	587,443	582,751	558,893
State Park Visitations (in thousands)	8,705	7,424	6,712	5,691	5,176
Business, Labor, and Agriculture					
Department of Commerce:					
Licenses and Registrations Issued ⁴	440,481	417,172	409,301	387,348	378,478
Department of Agriculture and Food: ¹					
Dairy Farm Inspections	465	435	515	525	533
Pounds of Turkey Inspected and Graded (in thousands)	18,805	27,692	108,130	121,106	102,511
Gas Pumps and Scales Inspected	43,762	31,655	33,774	30,116	32,486
Higher Education					
Number of Certificates and Degrees Awarded	44,031	38,622	37,756	36,701	33,822
Transportation					
Percent of Roads which are Deficient ⁵	6.74 %	8.82 %	8.60 %	9.64%	N/A
Vehicles Weighed or Inspected (in thousands)	8,583	8,542	8,116	7,893	5,969

⁵ Assessments are completed at a minimum of every other calendar year. See [Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using The Modified Approach](#).

⁶ In fiscal year 2023, Legislative action reorganized the Department of Health, previously reported under the Health and Environmental Quality function line, and the Department of Human Services consolidating them into one department and renaming them as the Department of Health and Human Services.

State of Utah

Schedule E-3 Capital Asset Statistics by Function * Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Government					
Buildings	347	332	331	333	333
Vehicles	6,810	6,733	8,233	8,138	8,045
Data Processing Equipment and Software	1,189	1,193	1,193	1,113	1,059
Reproduction and Printing Equipment	830	1,007	969	896	831
Health and Human Services					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	140	146	146	147	145
Medical and Lab Equipment	428	414	344	323	311
Corrections					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	226	224	223	222	220
Security and Surveillance Equipment	155	132	108	110	109
Public Safety					
Department of Public Safety:					
Vehicles	41	39	37	36	35
Data Processing Equipment and Software	266	264	264	256	241
Medical and Lab Equipment	472	357	347	330	296
Utah National Guard:					
Buildings	244	239	239	239	239
State Courts					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	89	89	84	80	78
Audio Visual Equipment	139	136	134	134	132
Environmental Quality					
Monitoring and Lab Equipment	800	695	583	521	522
Employment and Family Services					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	437	426	390	414	407
Natural Resources					
Division of Parks and Recreation:					
State Parks	46	46	46	46	46
Buildings	830	804	798	800	794
Vehicles	377	377	376	371	369
Division of Wildlife Resources:					
Wildlife Management Areas	149	194	193	193	92
Fish Hatcheries	13	13	12	12	12
Buildings	211	209	205	203	203
Vehicles	245	239	238	236	236
Business, Labor, and Agriculture					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	128	127	127	125	121
Monitoring and Lab Equipment	192	199	160	157	153
Transportation					
Highway Center Line Miles	6,960	6,926	6,919	6,920	5,865
Buildings	488	460	463	462	457
Vehicles	512	445	416	399	333
Heavy Equipment	2,566	2,417	2,589	2,583	2,437

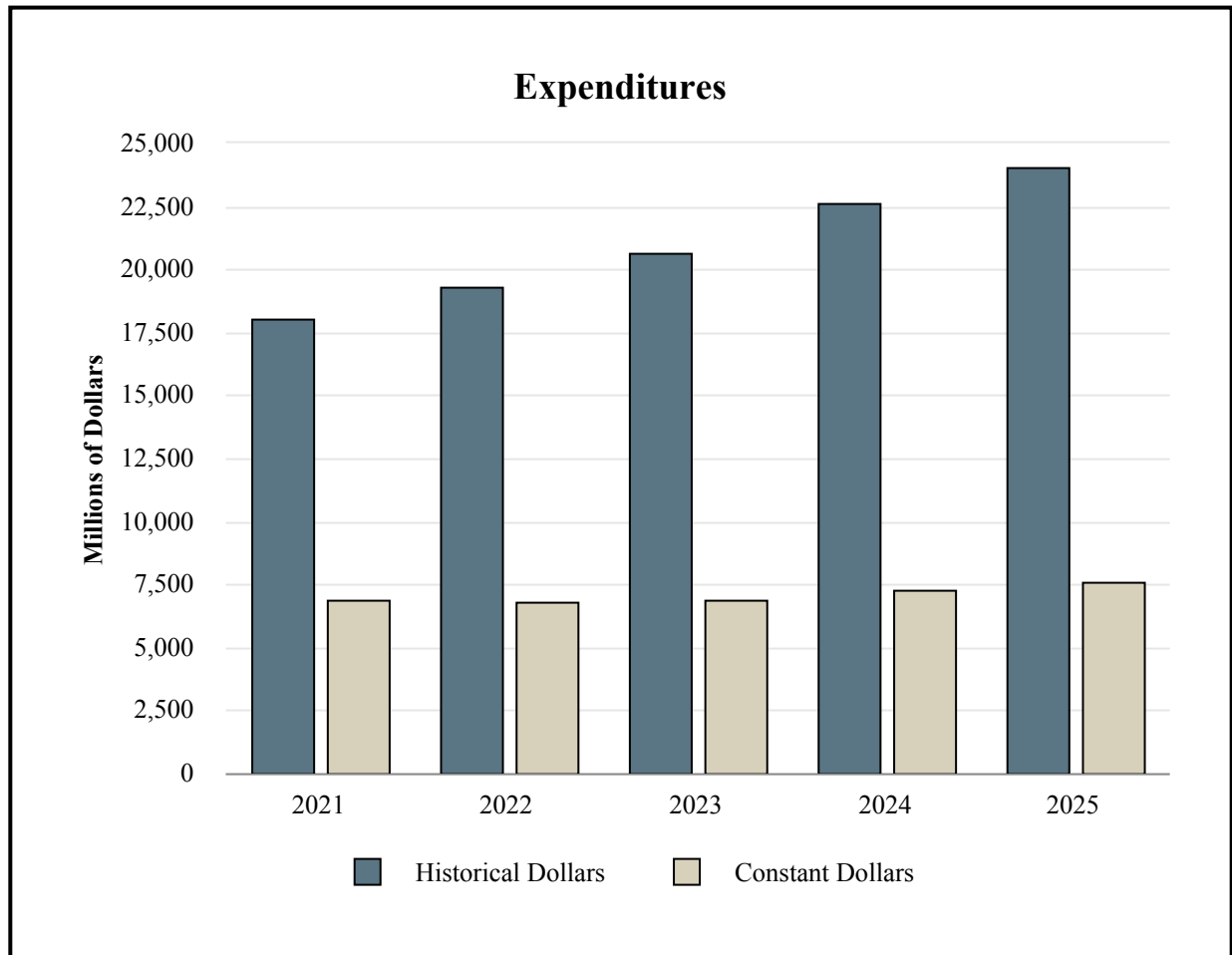
Source: Utah Department of Government Operations, Division of Finance and various agencies of the State.

* Lease assets under GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, implemented in 2022, and subscription based-software under GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Base Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, implemented in 2023, are not included on this table.

Schedule E-3
Capital Asset Statistics by Function - continued
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Government					
Buildings	333	332	326	323	319
Vehicles	8,049	7,969	7,828	7,732	7,886
Data Processing Equipment and Software	1,367	1,315	1,314	1,397	2,428
Reproduction and Printing Equipment	841	1,133	1,112	1,138	1,140
Health and Human Services					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	141	144	143	137	153
Medical and Lab Equipment	308	299	287	283	295
Corrections					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	216	217	219	220	222
Security and Surveillance Equipment	79	83	70	75	73
Public Safety					
Department of Public Safety:					
Vehicles	35	35	35	35	35
Data Processing Equipment and Software	230	219	208	222	213
Medical and Lab Equipment	216	208	205	236	220
Utah National Guard:					
Buildings	239	237	237	237	235
State Courts					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	78	72	65	60	63
Audio Visual Equipment	136	134	134	146	150
Environmental Quality					
Monitoring and Lab Equipment	534	555	562	510	448
Employment and Family Services					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	407	402	393	387	370
Natural Resources					
Division of Parks and Recreation:					
State Parks	44	44	44	43	43
Buildings	793	789	785	779	778
Vehicles	368	359	356	351	344
Division of Wildlife Resources:					
Wildlife Management Areas	92	92	92	92	92
Fish Hatcheries	12	12	12	11	11
Buildings	202	195	192	191	190
Vehicles	234	229	224	220	214
Business, Labor, and Agriculture					
Data Processing Equipment and Software	116	115	112	110	101
Monitoring and Lab Equipment	156	142	143	138	122
Transportation					
Highway Center Line Miles	5,859	5,787	5,780	5,880	5,825
Buildings	456	456	446	442	440
Vehicles	345	330	1,010	956	931
Heavy Equipment	2,395	2,412	2,635	2,602	2,599

Schedule F-1
Expenditures — Historical and Constant Dollars
 All Governmental Fund Types
 Last Five Fiscal Years

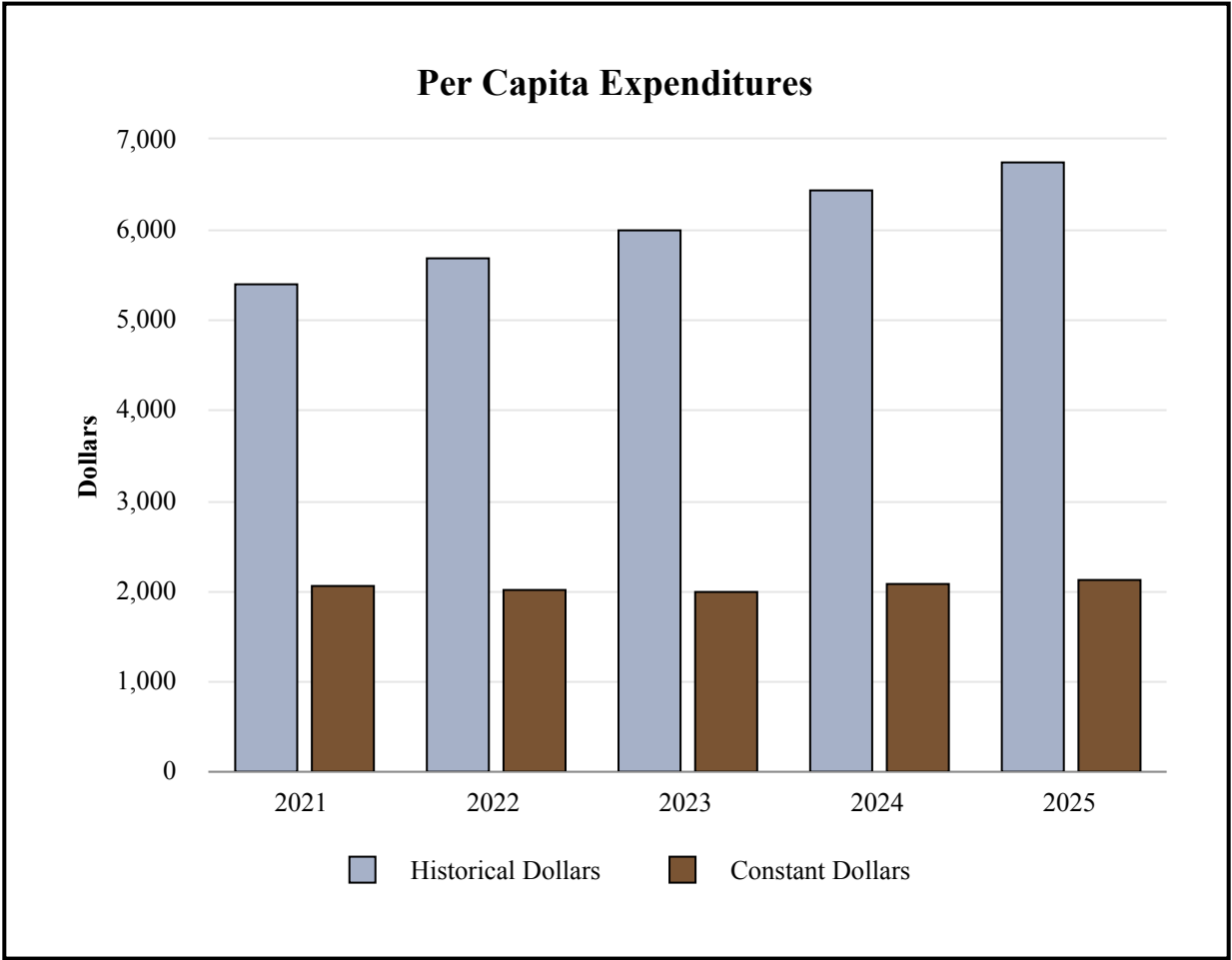


Fiscal Year	Historical Dollars		Constant Dollars	
	(in millions)	Change	(in millions)	Change
2021	\$18,029	15.13 %	\$6,851	12.54 %
2022	\$19,282	6.95 %	\$6,837	(0.21)%
2023	\$20,652	7.10 %	\$6,891	0.79 %
2024	\$22,596	9.42 %	\$7,299	5.92 %
2025	\$24,039	6.38 %	\$7,566	3.65 %

Note: Historical and Constant percentage changes may not be exact due to rounding.

Source: Constant Dollars are derived using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, base year 1982–84 = 100.

Schedule F-2
Per Capita Expenditures — Historical and Constant Dollars
All Governmental Fund Types
Last Five Fiscal Years

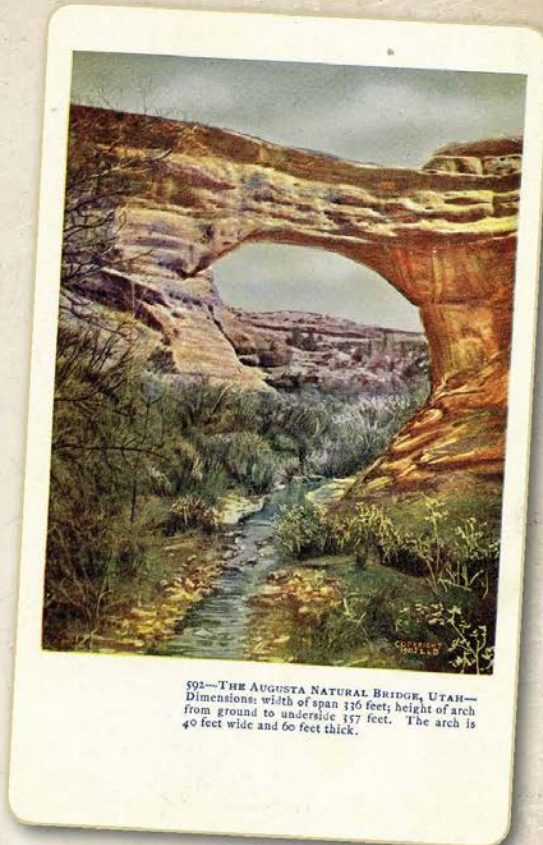
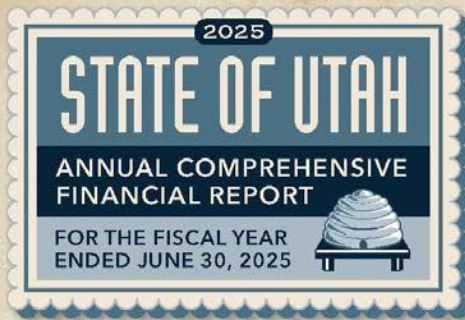


Fiscal Year	Per Capita Expenditures			
	Historical Dollars		Constant Dollars	
		Change		Change
2021	\$5,400	13.17 %	\$2,052	10.62 %
2022	\$5,686	5.31 %	\$2,016	(1.74)%
2023	\$5,998	5.49 %	\$2,002	(0.73)%
2024	\$6,449	7.51 %	\$2,083	4.08 %
2025	\$6,766	4.92 %	\$2,129	2.22 %

Note: Prior year information has been updated with the most recent population data available. Historical and Constant percentage changes may not be exact due to rounding.

Source: Historical Dollars are derived by dividing total expenditures of governmental funds by population data (See Schedule D-1). Constant Dollars are derived using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, base year 1982–84 = 100.

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592—THE AUGUSTA NATURAL BRIDGE, UTAH—
Dimensions: width of span 126 feet; height of arch
from ground to underside 157 feet. The arch is
40 feet wide and 60 feet thick.



Utah Department of
**Government
Operations**