



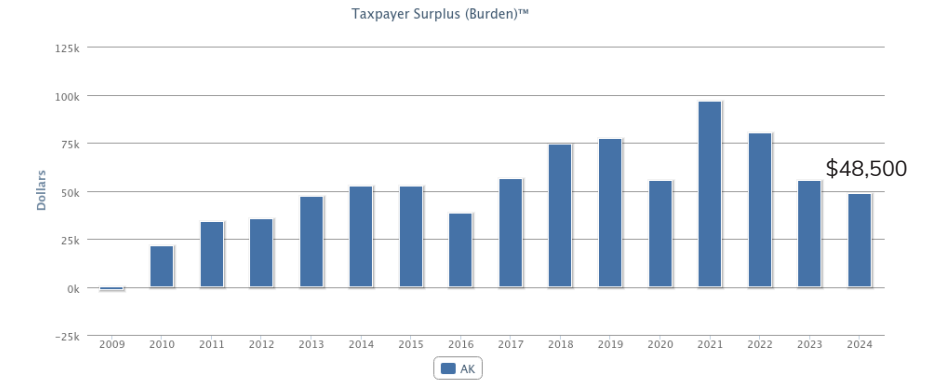


Alaska's Financial Breakdown

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$13.5 billion	
Taxpayer Surplus	\$48,500	
Ranking (Out of 50)	2	
Financial Grade	A	

Although Alaska had less money available in 2024 than the year before, it still ended the year with \$13.5 billion more than needed to pay its bills. This resulted in a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$48,500 and earned the state an “A” grade from Truth in Accounting.

Alaska reported revenues that exceeded expenses, but most of the surplus was a set aside in the Permanent Fund. While investment income from the fund provides Alaskans with annual dividend payments, the principal is constitutionally protected and cannot be used for future spending without a public vote. As a result, despite strong revenues, the amount of money available to pay future bills declined, since the deposited funds are restricted and not accessible for general use.



Temporary pandemic-related programs increased Alaska's federal funding starting in 2020, helping provide money to pay its bills. As these programs end and national fiscal pressures rise, federal grants and contributions may return to 2019 levels adjusted for inflation. If that happens, Alaska could lose \$699 million in federal funding, which is nearly 6 percent of estimated expenses for the state's primary government. This shortfall could strain the state's ability to maintain services, meet obligations, and balance its budget.

The data in this report is derived from Alaska's audited 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its retirement systems' reports. To explore prior years or compare financial, demographic, and economic data across other states and cities, visit Data-Z.org.

Alaska's Financial Facts

- FACT #1:**
Alaska had \$28.3 billion available to pay \$14.8 billion worth of bills.
- FACT #2:**
The outcome was a \$13.5 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$48,500 per taxpayer.
- FACT #3:**
Alaska may lose \$699 million in federal funding (6 percent of expenses) if allocations return to 2019 levels, adjusted only for inflation.

The State's Assets Exceeded Its Bills

Total Assets	\$121,190,612,000
Minus: Capital Assets	-\$13,575,167,000
Restricted Assets	-\$79,312,237,000
Assets Available to Pay Bills	\$28,303,208,000
Minus: Total Bills*	-\$14,757,008,000
Money Available to Pay Bills	\$13,546,200,000
Each Taxpayer's Share of this Surplus	\$48,500

*Breakdown of Total Bills

Bonds	\$5,199,664,000
Other Liabilities	\$8,719,266,000
Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets	-\$1,868,846,000
Unfunded Pension Benefits	\$4,977,459,000
Overfunded Retiree Health Care Benefits	-\$2,270,535,000
Total Bills	\$14,757,008,000

Grade:
A

Bottom line:
Alaska had more than enough money to pay its outstanding bills and received an “A” grade for its finances. According to Truth in Accounting’s grading scale, any government with a Taxpayer Surplus greater than \$10,000 is given an “A” grade.



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