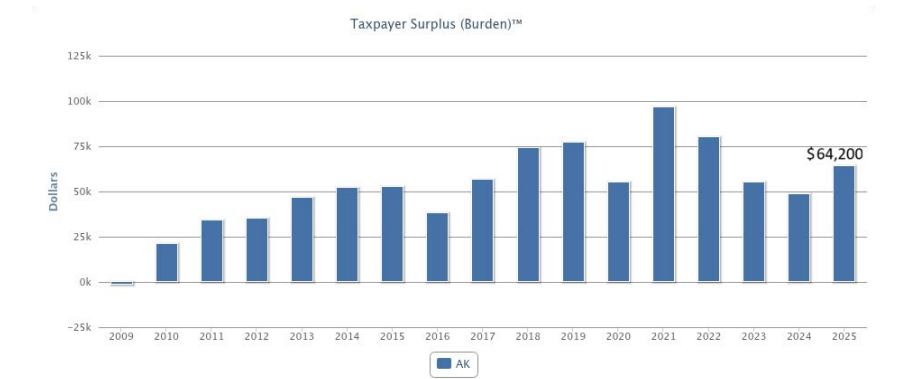


ALASKA'S FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Money Available to Pay Bills	\$17.9 billion	Ranking (Out of 50)	2
Taxpayer Surplus™	\$64,200	Financial Grade	A

In 2025, Alaska's financial situation improved. It ended the year with \$17.9 billion more than it needed to pay its bills. That means the state had a Taxpayer Surplus™ of \$64,200 and earned an "A" grade from Truth in Accounting.

Most of Alaska's assets available to pay its bills come from the state's Permanent Fund. The fund's principal is constitutionally protected and intended to preserve Alaska's long-term wealth. However, since 2019, the legislature has used a portion of the fund's investment earnings to help finance the state budget. In 2025, favorable investment returns generated 47 percent of the state's revenue. Truth in Accounting includes these earnings among Alaska's assets available to pay its bills.



Alaska received approximately \$6.4 billion in federal grants, which represented 31 percent of its revenue. The federal government mandates that entities receiving significant federal funds undergo a Single Audit. These audits are intended to be the taxpayers' first line of defense against potential fraud and abuse. A common issue throughout Alaska's 2025 audit was staff turnover, inadequate training, competing priorities, and human error. Auditors found that state agencies often lacked clear procedures and proper review of their work, increasing the risk of inaccurate reporting, failure to follow federal rules, and disruptions to government programs.

The data in this report is derived from Alaska's audited 2025 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

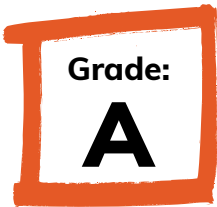
FACT #1: Alaska had \$32 billion available to pay \$14.2 billion worth of bills.	FACT #2: The outcome was a \$17.9 billion surplus, which breaks down to \$64,200 per taxpayer.
FACT #3: Alaska received 31 percent of its revenue from federal grants and was required to undergo a Single Audit, which identified potential fraud and abuse.	

THE STATE'S ASSETS EXCEEDED ITS BILLS

\$127,379,922,000	→	Total Assets
- \$13,905,342,000	→	Minus: Capital Assets
- \$81,428,178,000	→	Minus: Restricted Assets
= \$32,046,402,000	→	Assets Available to Pay Bills
- \$14,179,265,000	→	Minus: Total Bills*
= \$17,867,137,000	→	Money Available to Pay Bills
/ Divide by the estimated number of taxpayers		
= \$64,200	→	Each Taxpayer's Share of This Surplus

*BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL BILLS

\$5,216,247,000	→	Bonds
+ \$9,112,113,000	→	Other Liabilities
- \$1,816,011,000	→	Minus: Debt Related to Capital Assets
+ \$4,315,972,000	→	Unfunded Pension Benefits
- \$2,649,056,000	→	Overfunded Retiree Health Care Ben-
= \$14,179,265,000	→	Total Bills



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.