Florida ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2023

Jimmy Patronis, Chief Financial Officer
Florida Department of Financial Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SPECIAL APPRECIATION

Special appreciation is given to all fiscal and accounting personnel throughout the State of Florida who contributed financial information for their agencies and component units.

The report cover was designed by the Publications Unit, Division of Administration, Department of Financial Services.

STATE OF FLORIDA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Ron DeSantis
GOVERNOR

Jimmy Patronis
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

This document and related information is available via the Florida Department of Financial Services' at:

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ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal 6
Organizational Chart and Principal Officials 9

FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT 13

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 19

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements
Statement of Net Position 28
Statement of Activities 30

Governmental Fund Financial Statements
Fund Descriptions 31
Balance Sheet 32
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position 34
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 36
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 38

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements
Fund Descriptions 39
Statement of Net Position 40
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 44
Statement of Cash Flows 46

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements
Fund Descriptions 50
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 52
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 54

Component Unit Financial Statements
Component Unit Descriptions 56
Statement of Net Position 57
Statement of Activities 58

Notes to the Financial Statements
Table of Contents 60
Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 61
Note 2 - Accounting and Reporting Changes 74
Note 3 - Deposits and Investments 76
Note 4 - Receivables and Payables 118
Note 5 - Taxes and Tax Abatements 123
Note 6 - Leases and Subscription Obligations 132
Note 7 - Capital Assets 135
Note 8 - Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits 139
Note 9 - Commitments and Conduit Debt Obligations 154
Note 10 - Bonds Payable and Certificates of Participation 156

Note 11 - Installment Purchases 166
Note 12 - Public-Private Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements 167
Note 13 - Changes in Long-term Liabilities 169
Note 14 - Interfund Balances and Transfers 173
Note 15 - Risk Management 178
Note 16 - Florida Prepaid College Program 180
Note 17 - Insurance Enterprises 181
Note 18 - Contingencies 185
Note 19 - Litigation 188
Note 20 - Deficit Fund Balance and Net Position 189
Note 21 - Subsequent Events 190

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - General and Major Special Revenue Funds 193
Budget to GAAP Reconciliation - General and Major Special Revenue Funds 198
Budgetary Reporting 199
Schedule of Proportionate Share and Schedule of State Contributions – Florida Retirement System - Pension 202
Schedule of Proportionate Share and Schedule of State Contributions – Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program - Pension 204
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Schedule of State Contributions – Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan 206
Schedule of Changes in Other Postemployment Benefits Liability 208
Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach 210

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES - NONMAJOR FUNDS

Governmental Funds

Fund Descriptions 215
Combining Balance Sheet 217
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 218

Special Revenue Funds

Fund Descriptions 219
Combining Balance Sheet 220
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 226
Budgetary Comparison Schedules 231

Capital Projects Funds

Fund Descriptions 248
Combining Balance Sheet 249
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 250

Debt Service Funds

Fund Descriptions 252
Combining Balance Sheet 253
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 254

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds

Fund Descriptions 256
Combining Statement of Net Position 257
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 259
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 260

Internal Service Funds

Fund Descriptions 263

Combining Statement of Net Position 264
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 267
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 268

Fiduciary Funds

Private-purpose Trust Funds
Fund Descriptions 273
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 274
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 276

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
Fund Descriptions 279
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 280
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 282

Investment Trust Funds
Fund Descriptions 285
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 286
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 287

Custodial Funds
Fund Descriptions 289
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 291
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 292

Component Units
Component Unit Descriptions 294
Combining Statement of Net Position 295
Combining Statement of Activities 296

STATISTICAL SECTION

Table of Contents 299
Schedule A-1 Net Position by Component 300
Schedule A-2 Changes in Net Position 302
Schedule A-3 Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 306
Schedule A-4 Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 308
Schedule B-1 Revenue Base/Rate 310
Schedule B-2 Principal Sales Tax Payers by Industry 312
Schedule C-1 Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type 314
Schedule C-2 Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding 316
Schedule C-3 Legal Debt Margin 317
Schedule C-4 Pledged-Revenue Coverage 318
Schedule D-1 Demographic and Economic Statistics 324
Schedule D-2 Industry Sector Employment 326
Schedule E-1 Full-Time Equivalent State Employees by Function 328
Schedule E-2 Operating Indicators by Function 330
Schedule E-3 Capital Assets by Function 332

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
JIMMY PATRONIS
STATE OF FLORIDA

February 28, 2024

Citizens of the State of Florida
The Honorable Ron DeSantis, Governor
The Honorable Kathleen Passidomo, President of the Senate
The Honorable Paul Renner, Speaker of the House of Representatives

To the Citizens of Florida, Governor DeSantis, President Passidomo, and Speaker Renner:

I am pleased to submit the State of Florida's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, in accordance with Section 216.102(3), Florida Statutes (F.S.). This report is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control. The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. The concept of reasonable assurance ensures that the costs do not exceed the benefits derived.

The Auditor General has issued an opinion on the state's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE STATE

Florida's Constitution divides the governmental structure of the state into three independent branches. The Legislative Branch has exclusive lawmaking power for the state. The Executive Branch, consisting of the Governor, Cabinet, and their agencies, administers the laws made by the Legislature. The Governor shares executive power and responsibility with the Cabinet, which is composed of the Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture. The Judicial Branch interprets the law and applies the Constitution. The organizational chart following this letter provides an overview of the state's structure. Florida's government provides a range of services to its citizens including education, health and family services, transportation, public safety, law and corrections, natural resources and environmental protection.

The financial reporting entity of the state includes the primary government as well as component units for which the state is either financially accountable or a relationship exists with the state such that exclusion would cause the financial statements to be misleading. Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements for a listing of Florida's component units and the Financial Section of the report to obtain an overview of their financial positions.

Florida's budget is prepared using the processes set forth in Chapter 216, F.S. The major phases of the budget process are detailed in the Other Required Supplementary Information Section of this report. Florida law strictly prohibits overspending and requires budgetary control to be maintained at the individual appropriation account level.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Florida recorded its third year of above-average growth in General Revenue Fund collections when the state's fiscal year ended on June 30, 2023. Following two-years of strong-double-digit growth in revenues, growth patterns began a welcome return to normal patterns in the 2022-23 fiscal year, signaling an economy approaching full recovery from the pandemic's immediate aftermath. The same as last year, Florida's near-term economic outlook is now largely linked to the future health of the national economy.

This linkage means that a greater focus necessarily falls on the national economic projections. Unfortunately, these projections are still far from clear-cut. Along with the economic disruption that continues today from the tight labor market and elevated inflation, considerable

uncertainly exists regarding the impact on Florida from current geopolitical events, national fiscal policy decisions and future Federal Reserve actions. In December 2023, a survey conducted by the National Association for Business Economics (NABE) showed participants expect "...growth to slow to 1% between the fourth quarter of 2023 and the fourth quarter of 2024." When asked what the greatest downside risk to the U.S. economy in 2024 would be, 42 percent of the panelists believed too much monetary policy tightness was the biggest risk, considering both probability of occurrence and potential impact. Twenty-six percent cited the broadening of war in Ukraine and the Middle East.

As this report is put to bed, significant economic ups and downs are occurring almost daily, some of which provide conflicting messages about the future. In October 2023, war between Israel and Hamas broke out, ultimately leading to disruption in the Red Sea as Houthi rebels from Yemen—an Iran-backed group in support of Hamas—conducted a series of attacks on commercial vessels in those crucial shipping lanes. In December 2023, the United States launched an international naval operation (Operation Prosperity Guardian) that, by January 2024, led to targeted air strikes against the Houthi rebels. Currently, a resolution to this conflict is not in sight. Continued escalation into a broader regional conflict will likely lead to higher transportation and energy costs which would increase inflationary pressures.

December 2023 also saw Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) hold rates to a targeted range between 5.25 percent and 5.50 percent, 100 basis points higher than this time last year. In its statement, the FOMC indicated that it will continue to monitor "...a wide range of information, including readings on labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments," in formulating the best monetary policy path to returning inflation to 2 percent. Forty-seven percent of NABE participants anticipate that core personal consumption expenditure (PCE) inflation will not decline to a year-over-year rate of 2 percent until 2025. The Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) reports that, "S&P Global considers some weakening of economic conditions necessary to bring down the still unacceptably high levels of inflation to the Federal Reserve's objective of 2% within an acceptable timeframe. In their view, this requires a period of below trend growth, referred to as a growth recession, to cool off the economy and reduce wage pressures on inflation." Except for the January events, all of this information informed the new forecasts adopted by the state's Economic Estimating Conference (Conference) in December 2023.

Several metrics from the Florida Economic Forecast stand out. One measure for assessing the economic health of states is the year-to-year change in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP); this is the gain or loss in all goods and services produced or exchanged within a state. According to the latest revised data, Florida's quarterly GDP movements have generally performed better than the nation as a whole since the beginning of the pandemic. Buffeted by a series of economic shocks, the state's GDP dipped to near zero (0.4 percent) in fiscal year 2019-20, bounced back to 4.7 percent in fiscal year 2020-21, and surged to 7.0 percent in fiscal year 2021-22, more than double the pre-pandemic-year growth rate and exceeding the prior peak growth rate of 6.6 percent in fiscal year 2004-05. The state's economy expanded by 4.4 percent in fiscal year 2022-23, but the Conference expects growth to decelerate to 2.8 percent and 1.1 percent over the current and next fiscal years as businesses and consumers transition from a high inflation environment to a high interest rate environment. Beginning in fiscal year 2025-26, the economy will grow at a more characteristic 1.9 – 2.0 percent per year.

Normally, personal income growth is another important gauge of the state's economic health; however, its changes have been in stark contrast to GDP, driven largely by the ebb and flow of federal dollars into Florida households and businesses due to the pandemic. Buttressed during the early part of the pandemic by an infusion of federal dollars, the final growth rate for the state's 2020-21 fiscal year was 10.3 percent. It fell to slightly less robust 6.6 percent at the end of the 2021-22 fiscal year when some of the extra federal support ended. Personal income growth then accelerated to 7.9 percent in fiscal year 2022-23 as workers and employers chased historic levels of inflation and leveraged the tight labor market into better paying opportunities. Largely on the continuing strength of wage growth, the Conference expects still high growth of 6.3 percent in fiscal Year 2023-24, followed by a nearly matching year at 6.4 percent growth. After three additional years of above 5 percent growth (the 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28 fiscal years), annual growth rates begin to stabilize at 4.7 percent.

The key measures of employment are job growth and the unemployment rate. Along with the nation and the world, the job market in Florida experienced an unprecedented contraction in the second quarter of 2020 when a large part of the Florida economy either shut down or sent workers home to slow the spread of Coronavirus. Employment dropped by almost 1.3 million jobs from February 2020 to April 2020, a loss of 14.1 percent of the pre-pandemic jobs. In fiscal year 2021-22, Florida jobs moved above the 2018-19 level, registering growth of 6.6 percent, the highest rate since the inception of the series in 1990. The 2022-23 fiscal year was again strong, recording the second highest job growth rate since the 1990s, +4.7 percent. The Conference expects growth to decelerate to 2.5 percent in fiscal year 2023-24, 1.7 percent in fiscal year 2024-25 and 1.4 percent in fiscal year 2025-26 as the nation's economy softens due to the Federal Reserve's efforts to fight persistently elevated inflation. Job growth stabilizes at this percentage level through fiscal year 2028-29 before declining to 1.2 percent for the remainder of the forecast.

Florida's unemployment rate had been below 4.0 percent from January 2018 through February 2020. With the onset of the pandemic, the unemployment rate spiked to 14.1 percent in May 2020, handily surpassing the prior peak rate of 10.9 percent reached during the Great Recession (the first four months of 2010). Three years later, Florida's monthly unemployment rate had dropped to 2.7 percent for the entire 2022-23 fiscal year, not far from the lowest recorded rate in modern times: the first half of 2006 when it was 2.4 percent. Given the Federal Reserve's actions to cool off the economy through higher interest rates, the Conference expects the unemployment rate to start an upward

drift—hitting 3.0 percent in fiscal year 2023-24. The rate ultimately reaches 4.3 percent in fiscal year 2026-27, after which it slightly retreats and then plateaus at 4.0 percent. The Conference assumes the "full employment" unemployment rate is about 4.0 percent.

Two areas of the state's economy indirectly benefited from the Federal Reserve's actions to protect the wider economy from the worst of the pandemic effects, but with a future payback: real estate and construction. Throughout the worst of the crisis, these economic sectors thrived as the federal funds rate neared zero and pushed interest rates to historic lows. By the second quarter of the 2021 calendar year, single-family starts were 63.0 percent higher than the same period in the prior year, while multi-family starts were 83.8 percent higher. Growing by almost 24.0 percent, total private housing starts reached a 16-year high of 251,500 units in fiscal year 2021-22, yet they were still far from the housing boom peak of over 272,000 units in fiscal Year 2004-05. The timing is important to the 2021-22 result—over the course of that year, the conventional mortgage rate had risen slightly from the prior year to 3.88 percent. The Federal Reserve's series of interest rate hikes to tame inflation had just begun (March 2022), but continued steadily through July 2023. As reported by the Mortgage Bankers Association, the 30-Year fixed rate mortgage reached 6.50 percent in the second quarter of the 2023 calendar year, and edged up to 7.00 percent in the third quarter. Moving in step, starts contracted by 14.6 percent in fiscal year 2022-23, and the Conference projects the slump to continue with a loss of 2.1 percent this year and 12.4 percent in fiscal year 2024-25. After leveling off in fiscal year 2025-26, starts lose ground for several more years before anemic growth resumes. At the end of the ten-year forecast period, total private housing starts achieve only 67.9 percent of the peak in fiscal Year 2004-05, but still surpass the projections in the pre-pandemic forecast. Reflecting the overall constraints in the construction industry, construction employment finally exceeds its fiscal year 2005-06 peak level in fiscal year 2028-29, 23 years later. Affected by many of the same factors, the existing home market entered its third year of contraction in fiscal year 2023-24. Even so, prices were higher than expected as many existing homeowners stayed out of the market, thereby limiting supply. Among other issues, they found it increasingly difficult to give up lower-interest mortgages on their current homes with the purpose of purchasing new homes in the high-interest environment.

Finally, Florida's tourism-sensitive economy was particularly vulnerable to the longer-term effects of the pandemic. The total number of tourists declined nearly 70.0 percent from the prior year in the second quarter of 2020. After that dramatic drop, tourism managed to recover gradually, buttressed by the increased number of domestic visitors travelling to Florida by air or car. It took two years to reach recovery from this pandemic in domestic visitors and three years in Canadian visitors, while international visitors are still at depressed levels. Total visitors, growing by 39.0 percent, surpassed the pre-pandemic peak by the end of fiscal year 2021-22, albeit with a different composition. After 2.5 percent in fiscal Year 2022-23, the Conference expects another strong period of growth (6.4 percent) during fiscal year 2023-24, after which the annual growth rate moderates from 4.9 percent in fiscal year 2024-25 to 2.9 percent in the latter half of the forecast period. While the new forecast levels never exceed the pre-pandemic forecast levels for those years, they come close in the latter part of the 10-year forecast horizon.

Based on these economic factors, the state's Revenue Estimating Conference met on January 16, 2024, to adopt a new forecast for the General Revenue Fund. Through December 2023, collections across all sources were running $1.26 billion or 6.0 percent above the forecast since the beginning of the fiscal year. Given the economic uncertainties going forward, the Conference added $1.59 billion to the estimate for the current year (fiscal year 2023-24), but moderated the increase going forward. The projected growth in fiscal year 2024-25 over the prior forecast is $585.5 million, yielding a two-year combined increase of $2.18 billion. These changes reflect increases over the previous estimates of 3.5 percent in fiscal year 2023-24 and 1.2 percent in fiscal year 2024-25.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

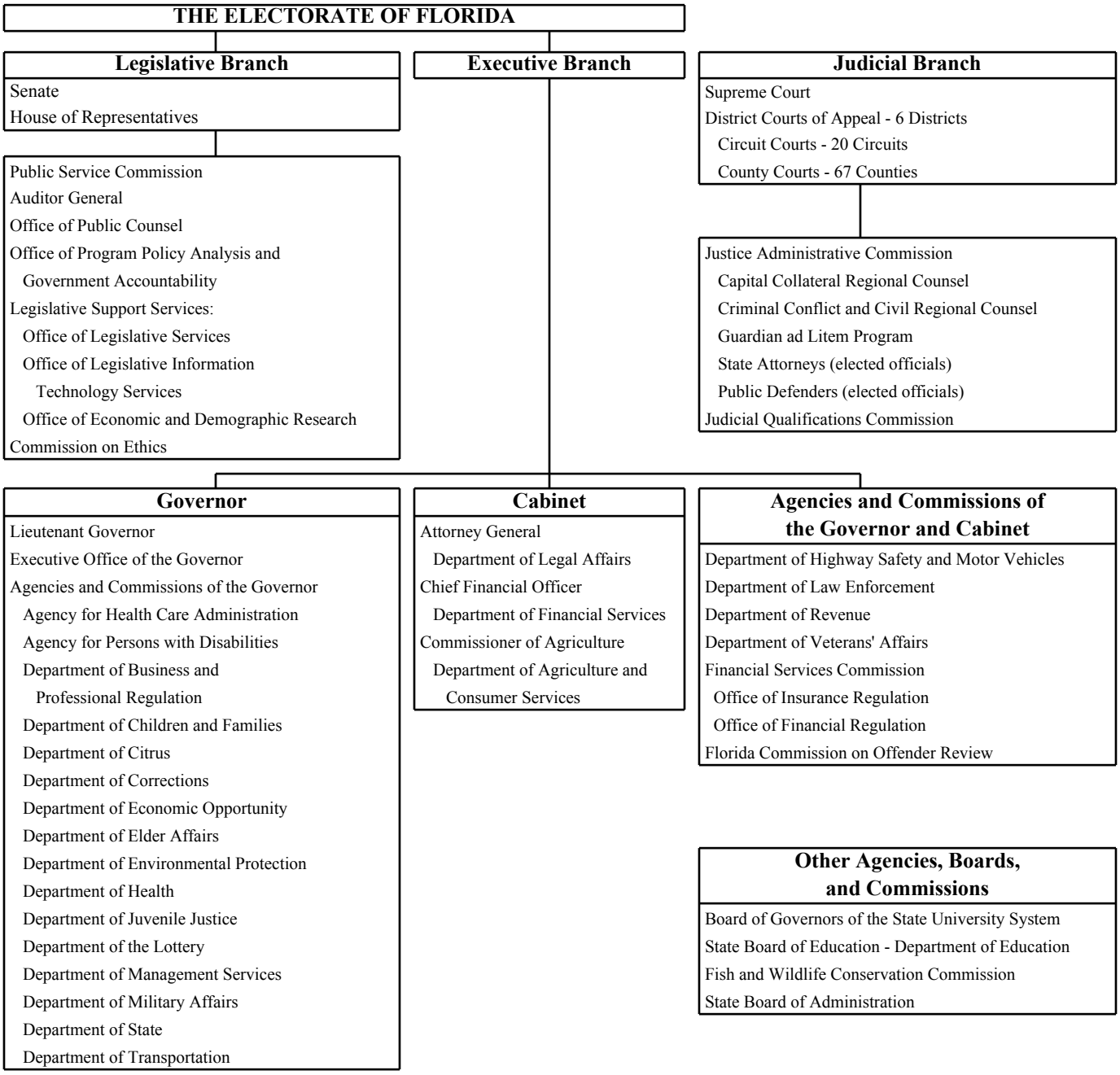
Preparation of the ACFR requires a significant investment of time and resources of fiscal and accounting personnel throughout the state. We appreciate all the contributions made to this effort.

Sincerely,

Jimmy Patronis
Chief Financial Officer

JP:pjb

ORGANIZATION AT JUNE 30, 2023



PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS AT JUNE 30, 2023

Legislative Branch

Senate

Kathleen Passidomo, President

House of Representatives

Paul Renner, Speaker

Executive Branch

Ron DeSantis, Governor

Jeanette Nuñez, Lieutenant Governor

Cabinet

Ashley Moody, Attorney General

Jimmy Patronis, Chief Financial Officer

Wilton Simpson, Commissioner of Agriculture

Judicial Branch

Carlos G. Muñiz, Chief Justice

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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Sherrill F. Norman, CPA
Auditor General

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The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the
House of Representatives, and the
Legislative Auditing Committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 Florida, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, 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 accompanying 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 of Florida, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of:

- The Prepaid College Program Fund, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 28 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The Florida Turnpike System, which represents 79 percent and 85 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the Transportation major enterprise fund.
- The Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 27 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The College Savings Plan and the trust fund maintained by the State Board of Administration to account for the investments of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program, which collectively represent 6 percent of the assets and 4 percent of the revenues/additions of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- The Florida Retirement System Trust Fund maintained by the State Board of Administration to account for the assets and investment income of the Florida Retirement System Defined Benefit

Pension Plan which represent 90 percent and 78 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues/additions of the Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds.

- The Florida Housing Finance Corporation, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, component units related to the State's universities and colleges, and certain other funds and entities that, in the aggregate, represent 59 percent and 36 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the discretely presented component units.

The financial statements for the above-listed funds and entities 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 funds and entities, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

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 of Florida 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of Florida's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 GAAS 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 of Florida's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State of Florida'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 **Management's Discussion and Analysis** on pages 19 through 25 and the **Budgetary Comparison Schedules** on pages 193 through 197, **Budget to GAAP Reconciliation** on page 198, **Budgetary Reporting** on pages 199 through 200, **Schedule of Proportionate Share and Schedule of State Contributions** for pension on pages 202 through 205, **Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Schedule of State Contributions** on pages 206 through 207, **Schedule of Changes in Other Postemployment Benefits Liability** on pages 208 through 209, and **Information About Infrastructure Assets Reported Using the Modified Approach** on pages 210 through 211 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 GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Florida's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of

management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison 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 comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the Introductory Section on pages 6 through 9, and the Statistical Section on pages 299 through 333, 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 appears otherwise 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 February 28, 2024, on our consideration of the State of Florida's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, administrative rules, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters included under the heading **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***. 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 of Florida'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 of Florida's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

Sherrill F. Norman, CPA
Tallahassee, Florida
February 28, 2024

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The information contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the State of Florida's (the state's) financial activities and performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 (fiscal year 2022-23). Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the state's financial statements that are presented in the Financial Section of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

Financial Statements Overview

The state's basic financial statements are comprised of the following elements:

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the state's overall financial condition. Changes in the state's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the state's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities. Financial information for the state's component units is also presented.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements for governmental and proprietary funds focus on individual parts of the state, reporting the state's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements for fiduciary funds are also included to provide financial information related to the state's fiduciary activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements for more information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 below summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements		
		Governmental Funds	*Proprietary Funds*	*Fiduciary Funds*
Scope	Entire state government (except fiduciary funds) and the state's component units	Activities of the state that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities of the state that are operated similar to private businesses	Instances in which the state is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	• Statement of net position • Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position • Statement of cash flows	• Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset, liability, and deferred outflow/inflow information	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	• Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year • Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Condensed Government-wide Financial Statements and Overall Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

Table 2 below presents the state's Condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2023, and 2022, derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The state's net position at the close of the fiscal year was $112.2 billion for governmental activities and $26.6 billion for business-type activities which was a combined total of $138.8 billion for the primary government. The three components of net position include net investments in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. The largest component, totaling $97.3 billion as of June 30, 2023, reflects net investments in capital assets. The state uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the state; consequently, this component of net position is not available for future spending. Restricted net position is the next largest component, totaling $25.4 billion as of June 30, 2023. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Governmental activities reflect an unrestricted net position of $15.2 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $7.4 billion over the prior year. The increase in the unrestricted net position over that reported in prior years is explained in the Major Fund Analysis, Governmental Funds section that follows.

Business-type activities reflect a restricted net position of $11.3 billion at June 30, 2023, a decrease of $5.9 billion over the prior year. The increase in the restricted net position over that reported in prior years is explained in the Major Fund Analysis, Proprietary Funds section that follows.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position

As of June 30

(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current and other assets	$ 67,793	$ 63,963	$ 37,967	$ 37,403	$ 105,760	$ 101,366
Capital and right to use assets, net	89,520	85,836	17,984	17,120	107,504	102,956
Total assets	157,313	149,799	55,951	54,523	213,264	204,322
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,091	3,922	111	111	4,202	4,033
Other liabilities	13,438	12,898	12,522	5,541	25,960	18,439
Noncurrent liabilities	29,418	26,253	16,440	17,137	45,858	43,390
Total liabilities	42,856	39,151	28,962	22,678	71,818	61,829
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,370	12,819	462	326	6,832	13,145
Net position						
Net investments in capital assets	82,820	80,475	14,496	13,370	97,316	93,845
Restricted	14,173	13,451	11,262	17,194	25,435	30,645
Unrestricted	15,185	7,825	880	1,066	16,065	8,891
Total net position	$ 112,178	$ 101,751	$ 26,638	$ 31,630	$ 138,816	$ 133,381

Statement of Activities

Table 3 presents the state's Condensed Statement of Activities for fiscal year 2022-23 and fiscal year 2021-22, as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in the net position measure whether the state's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The state's total net position increased during the fiscal year by $5.4 billion. The net position of governmental activities increased by $10.5 billion, and the net position of business-type activities decreased by $5 billion. The majority of the $17.7 billion increase in total program expenses for governmental activities relates to a $5.9 billion increase in Human Services expenses and $5.6 billion increase in Education expenses, while the largest increase in business-type activities expenses is the $9.8 billion increase in Hurricane Catastrophe fund program expenses. Refer to the Major Fund Analysis section for information regarding the increase in revenues from governmental activities.

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	$ 10,248	$ 11,046	$ 15,280	$ 11,034	$ 25,528	$ 22,080
Operating grants and contributions	50,885	51,700	4	1,299	50,889	52,999
Capital grants and contributions	2,243	1,850	91	—	2,334	1,850
Total program revenues	63,376	64,596	15,375	12,333	78,751	76,929
General revenues and payments						
Sales and use tax	40,641	38,414	—	—	40,641	38,414
Other taxes	19,683	19,210	—	—	19,683	19,210
Investment earnings (loss)	1,236	(1,600)	19	(22)	1,255	(1,622)
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total general revenues and payments	61,560	56,024	19	(19)	61,579	56,005
Total revenues	124,936	120,620	15,394	12,314	140,330	132,934
Program expenses						
General government	13,607	9,386	—	—	13,607	9,386
Education	31,051	25,407	—	—	31,051	25,407
Human services	54,763	48,864	—	—	54,763	48,864
Criminal justice and corrections	5,703	4,674	—	—	5,703	4,674
Natural resources and environment	3,824	3,316	—	—	3,824	3,316
Transportation	5,944	5,795	847	964	6,791	6,759
Judicial branch	703	454	—	—	703	454
Lottery	—	—	7,347	6,983	7,347	6,983
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	9,868	71	9,868	71
Prepaid College Program	—	—	(149)	(1,093)	(149)	(1,093)
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	797	1,785	797	1,785
Nonmajor enterprise funds	—	—	420	386	420	386
Indirect interest on long term debt	111	74	—	—	111	74
Total program expenses	115,706	97,970	19,130	9,096	134,836	107,066
Excess (deficiency) before gain (loss) and transfers	9,230	22,650	(3,736)	3,218	5,494	25,868
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(54)	(14)	(2)	(7)	(56)	(21)
Transfers	1,279	1,188	(1,279)	(1,188)	—	—
Change in net position	10,455	23,824	(5,017)	2,023	5,438	25,847
Beginning net position, as restated (Note 2)	101,723	77,927	31,655	29,607	133,378	107,534
Ending net position	$ 112,178	$ 101,751	$ 26,638	$ 31,630	$ 138,816	$ 133,381

Major Fund Analysis

Governmental Funds

The state's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $53.3 billion at June 30, 2023, a $8.3 billion or 18.3 percent increase from the prior year. Revenues increased by $6.6 billion or 5.5 percent, other financing sources and uses decreased by $876.5 million or 27.3 percent, and expenditures increased by $17.7 billion or 18.1 percent. Overall increases in revenues and expenditures were primarily attributable to an increase in taxes, fees and charges.

General Fund - This fund reported a fund balance of $34 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $6.2 billion or 22.7 percent. The increase in net position was primarily due to an increase in taxes and investment earnings.

Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management - This fund reported a fund balance of $6.6 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $747 million or 12.7 percent. The increase in net position was primarily due to an increase in the receipt of documentary stamp tax distributions.

Transportation - This fund reported a fund balance of $2.1 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $231 million or 12.2 percent. The increase in fund balance was primarily due to an increase in investment earnings of $241 million.

Proprietary Funds

The state's proprietary funds report combined ending net position of $26.6 billion at June 30, 2023, of which $14.5 billion is the net investment in capital assets and $11.3 billion is restricted for specific purposes. The remaining $0.8 billion was unrestricted and available for purposes of the various funds. Information is provided below regarding major funds with significant variances relative to the prior year.

Transportation - This fund reported net position of 15.3 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $855 million or 5.9 percent. The increase in net position was primarily due to an increase in contributions to support road construction and other capital projects.

Lottery – This fund reported net position of $44.1 million at June 30, 2023, an increase of $11.6 million or 36 percent. The increase in net position was primarily due to ticket sales surpassing operating expenses and transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund (EETF). The increase resulted in a $25.7 million increase in restricted for future prizes or special prize promotions and a $14.2 million decrease in unrestricted net position.

Reemployment Assistance – This fund reported restricted net position of $3.1 billion at June 30, 2023, an increase of $1.3 billion or 68 percent. The increase in restricted net position was primarily due to a decrease in reemployment assistance claims.

Hurricane Catastrophe Fund – The restricted net position at June 30, 2023, totaled $2.9 billion, a decrease of $8 billion or 73 percent. The decrease in the Fund's net position is primarily a result of including the outstanding obligations for Hurricane Ian losses. The Hurricane Catastrophe fund's net position of $2.9 billion includes the net position of the Florida Optional Reinsurance Assistance Program Premium fund, amounting to $144.7 million.

Prepaid College Program – The restricted net position at June 30, 2023, totaled $4.9 billion, an increase of $821 million or 20 percent. The growth in net position and revenues can be attributed to investment gains driven by the overall rise in the financial markets. Meanwhile, the reduction in expenses is primarily a result of an increase in the discount rate employed by the actuary for calculating the present value of the Prepaid Plan's liabilities and receivables.

General Fund Budget Variances

Budgeted expenditures are based on revenues estimated by the Revenue Estimating Conference and other sources. Original expenditures are budgeted for less than total expected available resources. There was a $8 billion increase between the original and final estimated revenues. Final budgeted total expenditures increased by $568.2 million from the original budget. Variances between the original and final budget or between the final budgeted and actual amounts are not expected to significantly affect future services or liquidity. For additional information on the budget variances, refer to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund in the Other Required Supplementary Information section of the ACFR.

Capital Assets including Lease and Subscription-Based Information Technology (SBITA) Assets

Capital Asset Activity

At June 30, 2023, the state reported $89.5 billion in net capital assets for governmental activities and $18 billion in net capital assets for business-type activities. Net capital assets for governmental and business-type activities increased from fiscal year

2021-22 to fiscal year 2022-23 by approximately 2.9 percent. The increase is primarily due to the capitalization of construction costs for infrastructure projects. Capitalized infrastructure projects include additions to and/or enhancements of roadways and bridges on the state's highway system. Construction commitments by the Florida Department of Transportation were approximately $17.4 billion. Construction commitments by other state agencies for major projects including office buildings and correctional facilities increased by approximately $343.3 million compared to the prior year. Net capital assets also include leased assets and subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), net of amortization, totaling $822 million and $317 million, respectively. Refer to Note 6 in the notes to the financial statements for additional information on leased assets and SBITA assets. Refer to Note 7 to the financial statements for information on capital assets and Note 9 to the financial statements for information on construction commitments.

Long-term Debt Activity

Total bonded debt outstanding decreased by $1.0 billion, or approximately 5.6 percent, from the prior fiscal year to a total of $16.9 billion at June 30, 2023 due to new debt issued being less than scheduled amortization and debt service payments. The majority of the outstanding bonded debt serves to finance educational facilities ($6.7 billion), the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund ($3.5 billion) and transportation ($6.0 billion). New and refinanced bonded debt issues for 2023 totaled $1 billion. Availability payment agreements contracts outstanding decreased from the prior year by $115 million or 4.3 percent to a total of $2.6 billion. The annual debt service requirements decreased from $2.1 billion in 2022 to $1.7 billion in 2023. The annual debt service payment experienced a notable reduction of almost $400 million or 19 percent. This decline can be mainly attributed to the completion of the final milestone payment for the I-4 P3 in FY 2022. The annual debt service is projected to decrease to approximately $1.6 billion through Fiscal Year 2024 to approximately $794 million in FY2033.

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, the State of Florida recorded $7.8 billion in pension liabilities for the defined benefit plans it administers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The $7.8 billion includes the State's proportionate share of the liability for the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan, the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program, and the Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan. (See Note 8 to the Financial Statements for further information.)

Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75 - *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, the State of Florida recorded $5.5 billion in other postemployment benefits liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This resulted in an decrease of $1.8 billion or 25 percent. (See Note 8 to the Financial Statements for further information.)

The state maintained its credit ratings during the past year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, all three major rating agencies (Standard & Poor's Rating Services, Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Services) rated the state in the highest rating category and have affirmed the state's AAA general obligation rating and stable outlooks. The state's benchmark debt ratio decreased in Fiscal Year 2023 to 2.93 percent and is projected to remain below the 6 percent policy target for the foreseeable future.

Section 11 of Article VII of the State Constitution authorizes the state to issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds to finance or refinance fixed capital outlay projects authorized by law. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the state and payable from specified taxes. Revenue bonds are payable solely from specified revenues. The responsibility to issue most state bonds rests with the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration. However, certain quasi-governmental entities also incur debt and are reported as part of the primary government. See the *State of Florida 2023 Debt Report* for more detailed information about the state's debt position. The report can be found at *www.sbafla.com/bondfinance* or by contacting the Division of Bond Finance, 1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, (850) 488-4782. Additional information on long-term debt is also found in Notes 6b, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13 to the financial statements and the Statistical Section of this report.

Infrastructure Accounted for Using the Modified Approach

The state elected to use the modified approach to account for roadways, bridges, and other infrastructure assets of the State Highway System. Under this approach, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) committed to maintain these assets at levels established by FDOT and approved by the Florida Legislature. No depreciation expense is reported for these assets, nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of such assets, unless the improvements also increase their service potential. FDOT maintains an inventory of these assets and performs periodic assessments to establish that predetermined condition levels are being maintained. The condition assessments performed during fiscal year 2022-23 show that the roadways and bridges of the State Highway System are being maintained at or near FDOT standards. These condition assessments were consistent with condition assessments conducted during past years. In addition, FDOT makes annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain the roadways and bridges included on the State Highway System at the predetermined condition levels. These estimates are based on the FDOT five-year plan that is revised as projects are added, deleted, adjusted, or postponed. Refer to the Other Required Supplementary Information of the ACFR for information on FDOT's established condition standards, recent condition assessments, and other information on infrastructure reported on the modified approach.

Economic Factors

With a transition to a more stable economic environment that is nearing completion, many of the key metrics used to gauge the health of the overall economy were calming to normal growth patterns as the state's fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. After two years of double-digit increases, General Fund tax collections came in 7.5 percent higher than the prior fiscal year. Florida's experience differs notably from other states which collectively saw small growth in their General Funds (+0.9 percent across all states). Even so, signs of economic disruption were still evident, with varied impacts on household savings, the elevated use of credit, the continued normalization of spending on services and away from taxable goods, and strong inflationary pressures on households. Nonetheless, final state revenue collections exceeded prior expectations which had assumed a mild recession in the first and second quarters of the 2023 calendar year that failed to materialize. Ultimately, the annual growth rates for the General Fund are expected to go through a multiyear period of adjustment prior to stabilizing at the 2.8 percent annual growth projected for the long run.

Just over one-half (53.5 percent) of the year-over-year net increase in General Fund receipts (total revenue minus refunds) came from the gain in sales tax collections. Over the past 19 years, this revenue source's share of the fund has changed from a 70.6 percent in fiscal year 2004-05 to 75.6 percent in fiscal year 2022-23, which means that even a small percentage increase in collections from the prior year translates into a nontrivial dollar gain. As the economy continued to normalize in the post-pandemic world, total sales tax liability increased 7.2 percent from fiscal year 2021-22 to fiscal year 2022-23, with all but one of the state's six sales tax categories used for reporting purposes (consumer nondurables, tourism and recreation, autos and accessories, other durables, construction and building investment, and business investment) showing positive growth over the prior year. This equates to a $2.72 billion increase from the fiscal year 2021-22 level for this source, of which $1.76 billion flowed through to the General Fund after taking account of other revenue adjustments. Because the state's Revenue Estimating Conference had previously expected the underlying economic disruption to erode some of the potential sales tax growth, the final strength of that gain to the General Fund came as a windfall of $419.4 million or 1.2 percent over the anticipated level for the year. There are several reasons why this occurred, but one is particularly problematic. The initial response to inflation is an increase in sales tax collections that reflects the higher prices. Persistent inflation conditions, however, ultimately suppress collections as consumers begin to spend more money on non-taxable necessities like food and healthcare. The precise turning point between the two conditions is difficult to predict.

Several revenue sources continued to perform better than expected, still benefiting from the lingering effects of government actions to provide relief and support during the first crucial stages of the pandemic. Among these sources, collections of both the documentary stamp and intangibles taxes rely predominantly on activity in the state's real estate market. To provide an important firewall between the turmoil in the economy at-large and the financial system, the Federal Reserve aggressively instituted rate cuts to near-zero percent, backstopped credit markets and created new facilities to buy corporate debt. One result was record low interest rates that set off a surge of home buying and refinancing that began in the last quarter of fiscal year 2019-20. Two years later, the Federal Reserve initiated a series of interest rate hikes to tame accelerating inflation (March 2022). The impact on mortgage rates and construction loans was felt throughout the 2022-23 fiscal year, with total Documentary Stamp Tax collections dropping -27.9 percent from the prior year's supercharged level. This was still $229.8 million higher than expected for the year, with the General Fund benefiting by $120.4 million. Reflecting a slightly different aspect of the market, intangibles tax collections, which entirely benefit the General Fund, ultimately lost 38.0 percent over its prior year level—although, collections were still higher than expected by $39.2 million as refinancing activity showed some resilience in the early stages of the high-interest rate environment.

Setting a record since the original implementation of the tax in 1972, corporate income tax collections grew an astonishing 46.7 percent over the prior year. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, underlying profits remained high, and corporations were able to pass higher input costs fully onto consumers. In a follow-up analysis released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, the authors suggested that "anticipatory price-setting, in which firms expect higher costs of production in the near future and thus raise prices on the goods they produce today" may have led to greater price increases than needed. To the extent that companies were able to maintain these higher prices as inflation began to stabilize and cool, corporate profits continued to increase. Even though the state's Revenue Estimating Conference had assumed that the 2022-23 fiscal year would have robust double-digit growth, corporate income tax receipts came in even stronger than expected, providing $349.1 million of the gain to the estimate for the year. Going forward, corporate profits is one of the few areas where the outlook has unambiguously weakened throughout the new economic forecast. While economic profits for corporations grew by stronger than expected 5.3 percent in the 2022-23 fiscal year, the forecast is markedly softer in the 2023-24 and 2024-25 fiscal years, with economic profits turning negative.

In addition to sales tax and corporate income tax which were addressed above, two other General Fund sources showed material growth over the prior year: insurance premium tax and earnings on investments. In total, seven of the 17 active revenue sources, posted year-over-year gains. Of the 10 sources that lost ground during the year, the most significant have already been discussed (documentary stamp tax and intangibles taxes). The remainder (severance taxes, beverages taxes and licenses, pari-

mutuel taxes, counties' Medicaid share, service charges, tobacco taxes, highway safety licenses and fees, and article V fees) did not have material dollar losses. Revenue sharing from the Seminole Tribe of Florida—which typically comprises the 18th revenue source—was suspended during this period.

The Revenue Estimating Conference last met in January 2024 to revise the General Fund forecast for fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25. After coming in nearly $1.26 billion over estimate since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Conference added a similar amount ($1.59 billion) to the overall forecast for the 2023-24 fiscal year. Even at that, relative to actual collections in fiscal year 2022-23, the new forecast for fiscal year 2023-24 has a decline of -0.2 percent due to the net effect of legislative changes, the forecast adjustments, and the diminishing impact from Hurricane Ian recovery efforts. The projected growth in fiscal year 2024-25 over the prior forecast is $585.5 million, yielding a two-year combined increase of $2.18 billion. These changes reflect increases over the previous estimates of 3.5 percent in fiscal year 2023-24 and 1.2 percent in fiscal year 2024-25.

As a buffer against any future emergencies and to control recurring spending commitments, the latest General Revenue Outlook shows that there will be $10.83 billion in unallocated general revenue remaining at the end of the current fiscal year. In addition, the state's major reserve for emergencies, the Budget Stabilization Fund, has a planned balance of $4.14 billion. The fund balance is now at the highest recorded level in its history. In addition, the Legislature created the Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund during the 2022 Regular Session as a primary source of funding for preparing or responding to a disaster declared by the Governor as a state of emergency. Between the three funds, reserves total $15.79 billion or 33.4 percent of the state's estimated General Fund tax collections for the current year (after payment of refunds). This level is materially higher than the analysis included in the state's Long-Range Financial Outlook adopted in September 2023. According to that document, the state will not have a budget gap in the upcoming fiscal year (2024-25), meaning the projected revenues will meet all anticipated needs. At the time the report was adopted by the state's Legislative Budget Commission, the projected surplus of revenues over needs for fiscal year 2024-25 was $7.03 billion, but 57.8 percent of this was nonrecurring dollars.

Contact the State's Financial Management

Questions about this report or requests for additional financial information may be addressed to:

Department of Financial Services
Bureau of Financial Reporting
Statewide Financial Reporting Section
200 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0364
(850) 413-5511

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FINANCIAL SECTION:

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 47,649	$ 288,709	$ 336,358	$ 2,869,815
Pooled investments with State Treasury	55,161,344	4,765,539	59,926,883	3,329,247
Other investments	1,185,904	28,738,896	29,924,800	18,647,283
Receivables, net	5,696,776	1,457,352	7,154,128	3,047,778
Lease Receivables, net	13,897	18,662	32,559	476,705
Internal balances	252,925	(252,925)	—	—
Due from component units/primary	324	25,438	25,762	1,386,028
Inventories	198,653	8,757	207,410	133,473
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	19,920	19,920	640,471
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	—	472,048	472,048	631,268
Restricted investments	—	494,793	494,793	8,819,002
Advances to other entities	898,811	1,283	900,094	—
Other loans and notes receivable, net	4,336,035	1,866,205	6,202,240	1,666,294
Other assets	1,022	61,946	62,968	996,276
Capital assets, net	89,520,465	17,984,160	107,504,625	30,111,388
Total assets	157,313,805	55,950,783	213,264,588	72,755,028
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Accum. decrease in fair value - hedging derivatives	—	—	—	26,842
Grants paid in advance	30,109	—	30,109	—
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	3,627	10,409	14,036	50,343
Lease related	—	—	—	202
Pension-related items	2,889,808	57,754	2,947,562	1,747,846
Other postemployment benefits	1,167,015	42,757	1,209,772	746,661
Asset retirement obligations	—	—	—	9,185
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,090,559	110,920	4,201,479	2,581,079

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

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals	Component Units
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,053,272	1,313,178	5,366,450	4,719,319
Due to other governments	—	—	—	—
Due to component units/primary	159,523	200	159,723	167,492
Obligations under security lending agreements	1,637,550	1,026,806	2,664,356	—
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year	7,587,459	10,181,865	17,769,324	4,014,223
Due in more than one year	29,417,999	16,440,244	45,858,243	16,544,290
Total liabilities	42,855,803	28,962,293	71,818,096	25,445,324
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	—	118,259	118,259	106,821
Accum. increase in fair value - hedging derivatives	—	—	—	180
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	64,357	15,809	80,166	2,020
Lease related	13,821	183,542	197,363	534,951
Pension-related items	1,517,273	16,110	1,533,383	375,803
Other postemployment benefits liability	4,775,034	128,139	4,903,173	1,990,043
Irrevocable split-interest agreements	—	—	—	60,373
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,370,485	461,859	6,832,344	3,070,191
NET POSITION				
Net investments in capital assets	82,820,323	14,495,635	97,315,958	24,289,609
Restricted for				
Natural resources, environment, and growth management	6,291,986	—	6,291,986	—
Public Education	736,330	—	736,330	—
Health and Family Services	2,417,139	—	2,417,139	—
Transportation	2,116,416	221,254	2,337,670	—
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,526,768	—	1,526,768	—
Debt service	20,792	—	20,792	117,898
Lottery	—	118,038	118,038	—
Prepaid College Program	—	4,893,624	4,893,624	—
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	2,893,971	2,893,971	—
Reemployment Assistance	—	3,120,377	3,120,377	—
Other	1,063,304	14,839	1,078,143	7,158,821
Funds held for permanent endowment				
Expendable	—	—	—	2,833,669
Nonexpendable:				
Inventories	—	—	—	4,086,023
Unrestricted	15,185,018	879,813	16,064,829	8,334,572
Total net position	$ 112,178,076	$ 26,637,551	$ 138,815,627	$ 46,820,592

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary government					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 13,606,818	$ 6,062,077	$ 4,193,427	$ 2,913	$ (3,348,401)
Education	31,051,456	361,027	8,017,175	199	(22,673,055)
Human services	54,762,982	2,235,929	36,511,534	2,636	(16,012,883)
Criminal justice and corrections	5,703,096	308,103	192,642	14,911	(5,187,440)
Natural resources and environment	3,824,448	432,949	1,803,181	1,836	(1,586,482)
Transportation	5,943,637	732,614	165,404	2,220,565	(2,825,054)
Judicial branch	702,838	116,123	1,529	—	(585,186)
Indirect interest on long-term debt	110,687	—	—	—	(110,687)
Total governmental activities	115,705,962	10,248,822	50,884,892	2,243,060	(52,329,188)
Business-type activities:					
Transportation	847,130	1,428,136	—	32,850	613,856
Lottery	7,346,606	9,811,758	—	—	2,465,152
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	9,867,561	1,861,536	—	—	(8,006,025)
Prepaid College Program	(148,572)	672,157	—	—	820,729
Reemployment Assistance	797,415	987,151	3,205	—	192,941
Nonmajor enterprise funds	419,619	519,054	647	57,908	157,990
Total business-type activities	19,129,759	15,279,792	3,852	90,758	(3,755,357)
Total primary government	$ 134,835,721	$ 25,528,614	$ 50,888,744	$ 2,333,818	$ (56,084,545)
Component units					
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	$ 283,425	$ (77,423)	$ —	$ —	$ (360,848)
University of Florida	8,152,563	5,438,063	1,340,804	356,006	(1,017,690)
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	4,357,701	1,902,036	—	—	(2,455,665)
Nonmajor component units	14,772,315	3,763,014	4,942,514	1,718,216	(4,348,571)
Total component units	$ 27,566,004	$ 11,025,690	$ 6,283,318	$ 2,074,222	$ (8,182,774)

	Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Units
Net (expense) revenue	$ (52,329,188)	$ (3,755,357)	$ (56,084,545)	$ (8,182,774)
General revenues:				
Taxes				
Sales and use tax	40,640,600	—	40,640,600	—
Fuel taxes	3,438,656	—	3,438,656	—
Corporate income tax	5,458,515	—	5,458,515	—
Documentary stamp tax	3,880,253	—	3,880,253	—
Intangible personal property tax	527,978	—	527,978	—
Communications service tax	903,103	—	903,103	—
Beverage and tobacco taxes	1,320,639	—	1,320,639	—
Insurance premium tax	1,993,432	—	1,993,432	—
Gross receipts utilities tax	1,038,868	—	1,038,868	—
Property taxes	—	—	—	524,605
Other taxes	1,121,172	—	1,121,172	—
Investment earning (loss)	1,235,678	18,666	1,254,344	(203,685)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	—	—	—	(9,254)
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(54,233)	(1,611)	(55,844)	(8,079)
Payments from the State of Florida	—	—	—	5,532,838
Miscellaneous	—	108	108	1,519,152
Transfers	1,279,440	(1,279,440)	—	—
Contributions to permanent funds	—	—	—	131,160
Total general revenues, transfers and contributions	62,784,101	(1,262,277)	61,521,824	7,486,737
Changes in net position	10,454,913	(5,017,634)	5,437,279	(696,037)
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	101,723,163	31,655,185	133,378,348	47,516,629
Net position - ending	$ 112,178,076	$ 26,637,551	$ 138,815,627	$ 46,820,592

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

GENERAL FUND
This fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT
This fund accounts for operations of various programs, such as air pollution control, water quality assurance, ecosystem management, and marine resources conservation.

PUBLIC EDUCATION
This fund includes internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Education to operate education-related programs.

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
This fund includes internal reporting funds used to operate various health and family service-related programs, such as health care, elder affairs, and public assistance.

TRANSPORTATION
This fund includes the internal reporting special revenue funds used to account for the administration of the maintenance and development of the State highway system and other transportation-related projects.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 215.

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,972	$ 2,355	$ —	$ 10,770
Pooled investments with State Treasury	34,291,758	4,891,375	1,907,182	3,419,681
Other investments	380,330	—	—	—
Receivables, net	2,597,565	210,634	124,817	1,686,764
Due from other funds	177,844	65,351	144,255	106,386
Due from component units/primary	56	70	—	—
Lease receivables	3,193	—	—	5
Inventories	9,813	897	—	35,203
Other	730	—	—	—
Total current assets	37,466,261	5,170,682	2,176,254	5,258,809
Noncurrent assets				
Long-term investments	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables, net	9,786	4	—	10
Advances to other funds	1,425	—	—	—
Advances to other entities	10,811	403	863,437	—
Other loans and notes receivable, net	512	1,911,208	786	38,568
Total noncurrent assets	22,534	1,911,615	864,223	38,578
Total assets	37,488,795	7,082,297	3,040,477	5,297,387
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Grants paid in advance	—	—	—	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	—	—	—	—
Total assets and deferred outflows	37,488,795	7,082,297	3,040,477	5,297,387
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,054,309	66,845	122,846	886,322
Due to other funds	594,285	85,121	26,622	53,752
Due to component units/primary	60,779	95,430	2,713	96
Compensated absences	22,983	1,907	13	5,692
Claims payable	93,728	—	—	1,116,072
Deposits	8,557	127,540	13,328	—
Obligations under security lending agreements	1,323,395	60,481	46,678	4,786
Total current liabilities	3,158,036	437,324	212,200	2,066,720
Noncurrent liabilities				
Advances from other funds	—	—	1,397,347	—
Deposits	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	294	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	—	1,397,641	—
Total liabilities	3,158,036	437,324	1,609,841	2,066,720
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue	303,252	1,475	—	717,651
Lease related	12,919	4	—	15
Total deferred inflows of resources	316,171	1,479	—	717,666
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable				
Inventories	19,604	897	—	35,203
Restricted	108,061	3,199,392	1,741,944	723,035
Committed	598,683	3,443,205	693,094	1,754,763
Unassigned	33,288,240	—	(1,004,402)	—
Total fund balances	34,014,588	6,643,494	1,430,636	2,513,001
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 37,488,795	$ 7,082,297	$ 3,040,477	$ 5,297,387

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

Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals 6/30/23
$ 799	$ 16,611	$ 35,507
4,416,750	5,552,341	54,479,087
—	694,682	1,075,012
357,919	600,886	5,578,585
369,227	238,147	1,101,210
—	89	215
—	—	3,198
12,665	140,075	198,653
8	275	1,013
5,157,368	7,243,106	62,472,480
—	44,497	44,497
—	6	9,806
111,854	—	113,279
23,873	287	898,811
383,131	2,001,830	4,336,035
518,858	2,046,620	5,402,428
5,676,226	9,289,726	67,874,908
30,109	—	30,109
30,109	—	30,109
5,706,335	9,289,726	67,905,017
845,288	462,741	3,438,351
168,510	298,311	1,226,601
—	318	159,336
2,817	3,418	36,830
—	5,459	1,215,259
2,181,712	191,691	2,522,828
105,014	82,154	1,622,508
3,303,341	1,044,092	10,221,713
25,000	1,509	1,423,856
—	115	115
—	—	294
25,000	1,624	1,424,265
3,328,341	1,045,716	11,645,978
261,575	1,691,244	2,975,197
—	6	12,944
261,575	1,691,250	2,988,141
12,673	140,238	208,615
50	1,660,729	7,433,211
2,103,696	4,751,793	13,345,234
—	—	32,283,838
2,116,419	6,552,760	53,270,898
$ 5,706,335	$ 9,289,726	$ 67,905,017

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds		$	53,270,898
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets and leased assets used in governmental activities reported in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Land and other nondepreciable assets	22,980,206		
Nondepreciable infrastructure	59,912,874		
Buildings, equipment and other depreciable assets	7,533,266		
Accumulated depreciation	(5,100,464)		
Construction work in progress	2,245,071		
			87,570,953
Right to use subscriptions	333,424		
Non-amortizable leased assets	—		
Right to use leased assets	771,337		
Accumulated amortization	(174,633)		
			930,128
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Compensated absences	(857,739)		
Subscription liabilities	(288,969)		
Installment purchases/leases/public-private partnership agreements	(3,502,381)		
Claims payable	(3,272,302)		
Bonds payable	(9,866,406)		
Certificates of participation payable	(35,356)		
Pension liability	(5,252,432)		
Other postemployment benefits	(7,578,337)		
Due to other governments	(322,482)		
Other	(22,350)		
			(30,998,754)
Deferred amounts on refunding are reported in the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources (to be amortized as interest expense) but are not reported in the funds.			(58,576)
Deferred amounts for pension-related items are reported in the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources (to be amortized as pension expense) but are not reported in the funds.			1,363,082
Deferred amounts for other postemployment items are reported in the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources (to be amortized as pension expense) but are not reported in the funds.			(3,548,667)
Accrued interest payable on bonds that is not recognized on the fund statements but is recognized on the Statement of Net Position.			(330)
Assets (receivables) not available to provide current resources are offset with deferred inflows of resources in the fund statements. The reduction of the deferred inflow and recognition of revenue increases net position in the Statement of Net Position.			2,975,197
Internal service funds are used to report activities that provide goods and services to other funds or agencies within the state. Therefore, the excess of assets over liabilities of the internal service funds are included as governmental activities on the Statement of Net Position.			674,145
Net position of governmental activities		$	112,178,076

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

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STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 54,259,527	$ 314,130	$ 1,376,398	$ 847,413
Licenses and permits	242,256	57,018	1,600	39,594
Fees and charges	1,727,882	191,643	60,586	2,529,949
Grants and donations	1,563,847	201,387	7,826,368	36,064,704
Investment earnings (losses)	1,126,538	72,006	82,159	19,756
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	351,678	5,467	184,070	42,419
Other	174,334	71,222	18,779	755,365
Total revenues	59,446,062	912,873	9,549,960	40,299,200
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	7,355,881	17,088	—	166,821
Education	18,974,755	—	11,672,778	—
Human services	11,559,663	—	—	41,686,280
Criminal justice and corrections	4,447,386	—	—	—
Natural resources and environment	857,430	1,431,436	—	—
Transportation	2,651	—	—	—
Judicial branch	583,907	—	—	—
Capital outlay	666,135	136,050	71	241,573
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	9,548	245	—	—
Interest and fiscal charges	6,657	181	—	2,296
Total expenditures	44,464,013	1,585,000	11,672,849	42,096,970
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	14,982,049	(672,127)	(2,122,889)	(1,797,770)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds of bond issues	1,545	—	115,350	—
Proceeds of refunding bonds	—	—	—	—
Proceeds of financing agreements	3,082	—	—	—
Lease liabilities issued	326,050	30,397	—	199,200
Subscription liabilities issued	34,854	—	—	—
Operating transfers in	817,245	1,658,289	3,037,279	1,837,746
Operating transfer out	(9,925,064)	(269,564)	(1,047,941)	(467,064)
Payments to refunded bond agent	—	—	—	—
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,742,288)	1,419,122	2,104,688	1,569,882
Net change in fund balances	6,239,761	746,995	(18,201)	(227,888)
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	27,774,827	5,896,499	1,448,837	2,740,889
Fund balances - ending	$ 34,014,588	$ 6,643,494	$ 1,430,636	$ 2,513,001

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

Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals 6/30/23
$ 3,128,212	$ 346,829	$ 60,272,509
16,603	1,955,533	2,312,604
520,352	783,788	5,814,200
2,353,069	4,539,239	52,548,614
117,618	114,578	1,532,655
6,463	765,259	1,355,356
343,289	99,267	1,462,256
6,485,606	8,604,493	125,298,194
229,739	5,753,793	13,523,322
—	205,907	30,853,440
—	495,589	53,741,532
—	626,085	5,073,471
—	1,774,460	4,063,326
5,871,107	138	5,873,896
—	106,970	690,877
2,340,319	470,856	3,855,004
100,995	1,032,215	1,143,003
107,945	421,189	538,268
8,650,105	10,887,202	119,356,139
(2,164,499)	(2,282,709)	5,942,055
—	122,571	239,466
—	426,367	426,367
—	—	3,082
1,359	92,848	649,854
—	254,214	289,068
3,208,004	6,035,629	16,594,192
(785,985)	(2,940,411)	(15,436,029)
—	(426,367)	(426,367)
2,423,378	3,564,851	2,339,633
258,879	1,282,142	8,281,688
1,857,540	5,270,618	44,989,210
$ 2,116,419	$ 6,552,760	$ 53,270,898

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		$	8,281,688
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of goods or services to other funds and agencies within the state. Therefore, the net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.			27,877
Governmental funds report capital outlays and leases as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets are allocated over the estimated useful lives of the assets and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. The amount by which capital outlay and lease expenditures exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period.			
Capital outlay and lease expenditures	1,872,631		
Subscription expenditures	333,424		
Lease expenditures	765,867		
Capital asset transfers, net	(127,292)		
Depreciation and amortization expense	(462,436)		
			2,382,194
In the Statement of Activities, the gain or (loss) on the sale of assets is reported whereas in the governmental funds only the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the cost of the assets sold.			(54,233)
In the Statement of Activities, some revenues are recognized that do not provide current financial resources and are not recognized as revenues in the governmental funds until available, i.e., deferred inflows of resources, unavailable revenue.			(466,471)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Increase in compensated absences	95,138		
Decrease in accrued interest	(21,945)		
Increase in claims payable	915,980		
Decrease in other postemployment benefits	(406,295)		
Decrease in net pension related items	(84,232)		
Decrease in due to other governments	(17,497)		
Increase in other liabilities	(15)		
			481,134
The incurrence of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) and leases provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayments of the principal of long-term debt and the payment of leases consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, deferred amounts on refundings when debt is issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.			
Bond proceeds and leases issued	(239,466)		
Refunding bond proceeds	(426,367)		
Financing agreement proceeds (leases and subscriptions issued)	(1,387,945)		
Repayment of bonds	1,031,626		
Repayment of leases/installment purchase contracts/certificates of participation	213,902		
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	426,367		
Amortization of bond premium	178,390		
Amortization of amount deferred on refunding of debt	2,217		
Other	4,000		
			(197,276)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$	10,454,913

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

PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

TRANSPORTATION
This fund primarily accounts for operations of the Florida Turnpike Enterprise which includes the Florida Turnpike System.

LOTTERY
This fund accounts for state lottery operations, which include sale of lottery tickets, payment of lottery prizes, and transfers to the Education Enhancement Trust Fund.

FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND
This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is used to help cover insurers' losses in the event of a hurricane disaster. This fund accounts for operations of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, the Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders Program, and the Florida Optional Reinsurance Assistance Program each created to help cover insurer losses in the event of a hurricane disaster.

PREPAID COLLEGE PROGRAM
This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is used to account for payments from purchasers of the Florida Prepaid College Program, a blended component unit. This program was created to provide a medium through which the cost of state post-secondary education may be paid in advance of enrollment at a rate lower than the projected corresponding costs at the time of enrollment.

REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
This fund accounts for the receipt of monies for and payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds

Nonmajor enterprise funds are presented on page 256.

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are presented on page 263.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 61,743	$ 11,089	$ 60,137	$ 117,604	$ 13,961
Pooled investments with State Treasury	887,379	391,600	—	—	3,005,311
Other investments	70,117	—	9,815,646	1,716,900	—
Receivables, net	47,568	53,242	263,911	504,460	393,461
Lease receivables, net	—	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds	293,647	—	46	59	561
Due from component units/primary	—	—	—	—	279
Inventories	7,303	1,453	—	—	—
Other	25,000	3,097	—	2	—
Total current assets	1,392,757	460,481	10,139,740	2,339,025	3,413,573
Noncurrent assets					
Lease receivables, net	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	182	—	—	—	—
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	386,523	85,525	—	—	—
Restricted investments	268,281	226,512	—	—	—
Long-term investments	—	—	5,256,306	11,761,924	—
Advances to other funds	25,000	—	—	—	—
Advances to other entities	—	—	—	—	—
Other loans and notes receivable, net	71,917	—	—	1,794,147	—
Capital assets					
Right to use subscription	—	—	—	—	—
Right to use leased assets	—	35,525	—	—	—
Accumulated amortization	—	(11,740)	—	—	—
Land and other non-depreciable assets	1,483,560	493	—	—	—
Non-depreciable infrastructure	13,362,020	—	—	—	—
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	1,557,893	12,304	121	130	—
Accumulated depreciation	(759,542)	(8,644)	(86)	(108)	—
Construction work in progress	1,973,708	—	—	16,252	—
Other	—	32,514	—	—	—
Total noncurrent assets	18,369,542	372,489	5,256,341	13,572,345	—
Total assets	19,762,299	832,970	15,396,081	15,911,370	3,413,573
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	10,409	—	—	—	—
Pension-related items	—	8,626	603	1,266	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	5,176	192	319	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,409	13,802	795	1,585	—

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

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/23	Internal Service Funds
$ 24,175	$ 288,709	$ 12,142
481,249	4,765,539	682,257
7,992	11,610,655	66,395
7,160	1,269,802	42,145
1,374	1,374	143
14,632	308,945	75,208
25,159	25,438	109
1	8,757	—
1,332	29,431	8
563,074	18,308,650	878,407
17,288	17,288	750
19,738	19,920	—
—	472,048	—
—	494,793	—
110,011	17,128,241	—
—	25,000	—
1,283	1,283	—
141	1,866,205	—
2,391	2,391	25,940
58,171	93,696	111,328
(7,404)	(19,144)	(5,847)
—	1,484,053	296
—	13,362,020	—
384,335	1,954,783	1,564,833
(116,190)	(884,570)	(720,621)
971	1,990,931	43,455
—	32,514	—
470,735	38,041,452	1,020,134
1,033,809	56,350,102	1,898,541
—	10,409	2,310
47,259	57,754	20,675
37,070	42,757	18,942
84,329	110,920	41,927

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	87,138	10,267	30,044	764,100	291,355
Accrued prize liability	—	356,212	—	—	—
Due to other funds	178,205	119,548	403	67,213	1,841
Due to component units/primary	—	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences	—	872	91	111	—
Subscription liability	—	—	—	—	—
Installment purchases/leases	5,126	4,438	—	—	—
Bonds payable	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable from restricted assets	152,970	—	—	—	—
Deposits	133,764	—	—	—	—
Claims payable	—	—	8,969,600	—	—
Obligations under security lending agreements	33,369	12,555	—	970,283	—
Certificates of participation payable	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition and housing benefits payable	—	—	—	521,727	—
Pension liability	—	5	—	1	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	550	10	12	—
Total current liabilities	590,572	504,447	9,000,148	2,323,447	293,196
Noncurrent liabilities					
Advances from other funds	111,270	—	—	—	—
Accrued prize liability	—	208,877	—	—	—
Bonds payable	3,266,133	—	3,500,000	—	—
Certificates of participation payable	—	—	—	—	—
Subscription liability	—	—	—	—	—
Installment purchases/leases	348,666	19,836	—	—	—
Deposits	103	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences	—	2,992	259	822	—
Tuition and housing benefits payable	—	—	—	8,674,811	—
Pension liability	—	23,540	1,612	2,951	—
Other postemployment benefits liability	—	21,330	374	461	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,726,172	276,575	3,502,245	8,679,045	—
Total liabilities	4,316,744	781,022	12,502,393	11,002,492	293,196
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	118,259	—	—	—	—
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	15,809	—	—	—	—
Lease related	—	—	—	—	—
Pension-related items	—	3,062	177	148	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	18,547	300	417	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	134,068	21,609	477	565	—
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	14,210,720	3,663	35	16,274	—
Restricted for Reemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—	3,120,377
Restricted for Lottery	—	118,038	—	—	—
Restricted for Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	2,893,971	—	—
Restricted for Prepaid College Program	—	—	—	4,893,624	—
Restricted for Transportation	221,254	—	—	—	—
Restricted - other	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	889,922	(77,560)	—	—	—
Total net position	$ 15,321,896	$ 44,141	$ 2,894,006	$ 4,909,898	$ 3,120,377

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

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/23	Internal Service Funds
44,621	1,227,525	291,735
—	356,212	—
6,492	373,702	29,973
200	200	187
6,346	7,420	2,118
910	910	8,693
5,741	15,305	10,274
—	—	15,005
—	152,970	—
20,207	153,971	146,056
—	8,969,600	—
10,599	1,026,806	15,042
—	—	36,885
—	521,727	—
6	12	—
3,166	3,738	1,003
98,288	12,810,098	556,971
—	111,270	500
—	208,877	—
—	6,766,133	108,107
—	—	327,996
1,568	1,568	17,313
49,132	417,634	56,294
43,441	43,544	—
19,430	23,503	6,753
—	8,674,811	—
131,096	159,199	58,614
122,810	144,975	38,917
367,477	16,551,514	614,494
465,765	29,361,612	1,171,465
—	118,259	—
—	15,809	4,467
183,542	183,542	877
12,723	16,110	11,220
108,875	128,139	78,294
305,140	461,859	94,858
264,943	14,495,635	438,215
—	3,120,377	—
—	118,038	—
—	2,893,971	—
—	4,893,624	—
—	221,254	—
14,839	14,839	232,651
67,451	879,813	3,279
$ 347,233	$ 26,637,551	$ 674,145

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales - nonstate	$ 9,962	$ 9,807,454	$ 1,551,584	$ 375,289
Change in actuarial value of contract premiums	—	—	—	21,620
Fees	1,343,825	—	—	1,110
Sales - state	—	—	46	225
Rents and royalties - nonstate	9,639	295	—	—
Rents - state	—	—	—	—
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	3,663	117	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total operating revenues	1,367,089	9,807,866	1,551,630	398,244
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Benefit payments	—	—	—	—
Payment of lottery winnings	—	6,555,700	—	—
Commissions on lottery sales	—	571,384	—	—
Contractual services	608,087	171,263	4,595	386,761
Gain (loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	—	—	—	—
Change in actuarial value of contract benefit payments	—	—	9,795,617	(604,436)
Insurance claims expense	—	—	—	—
Personal services	18,850	29,533	1,956	3,351
Amortization and depreciation	80,691	4,259	17	17
Materials and supplies	15,173	1,492	10	40
Repairs and maintenance	—	965	—	—
Basic services	—	1,285	276	219
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	—	3
Total operating expenses	722,801	7,335,881	9,802,471	(214,045)
Operating income (loss)	644,288	2,471,985	(8,250,841)	612,289
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Grants and donations	32,850	—	—	—
Investment earnings (losses)	67,681	3,892	309,910	273,913
Interest and fiscal charges	(123,213)	(10,725)	(65,090)	(55,720)
Fines, forfeits, judgments and settlements	—	—	—	108
Property disposition gain (loss)	(3,863)	(57)	—	—
Grant expense and client benefits	—	—	—	—
Other	(1,116)	—	—	—
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(27,661)	(6,890)	244,820	218,301
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	616,627	2,465,095	(8,006,021)	830,590
Operating transfers in	116,590	99	—	—
Operating transfers out	(35,637)	(2,453,574)	(10,000)	(9,753)
Capital contributions	129,626	—	—	—
Change in net position	827,206	11,620	(8,016,021)	820,837
Total net position - beginning	14,466,942	32,521	10,910,027	4,089,061
Adjustments to increase (decrease) beginning net position	27,748	—	—	—
Change in AP to increase/(decrease) beg net asset	—	—	—	—
Total net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	14,494,690	32,521	10,910,027	4,089,061
Total net position - ending	$ 15,321,896	$ 44,141	$ 2,894,006	$ 4,909,898

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

Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/23	Internal Service Funds
$ —	$ 117,308	$ 11,861,597	$ 453,852
—	—	21,620	—
579,551	299,582	2,224,068	—
—	66,497	66,768	2,353,587
—	—	9,934	—
—	—	—	77,242
—	8,669	12,449	74
—	44	44	17,089
579,551	492,100	14,196,480	2,901,844
483,099	—	483,099	—
—	—	6,555,700	—
—	—	571,384	—
—	140,968	1,311,674	585,295
—	899	899	8,035
—	—	9,191,181	—
—	—	—	2,654,861
—	211,602	265,292	42,902
—	21,022	106,006	38,663
—	5,651	22,366	2,787
—	1,834	2,799	3,231
—	31,380	33,160	5,284
—	3,229	3,232	1,018
483,099	416,585	18,546,792	3,342,076
96,452	75,515	(4,350,312)	(440,232)
3,205	58,555	94,610	—
41,180	16,871	713,447	29,077
—	(1,649)	(256,397)	(13,607)
—	—	108	—
—	48	(3,872)	(592)
—	(930)	(930)	—
52,095	(438)	50,541	184,494
96,480	72,457	597,507	199,372
192,932	147,972	(3,752,805)	(240,860)
1,082,394	28,407	1,227,490	288,332
(14,138)	(98,843)	(2,621,945)	(19,682)
—	—	129,626	95
1,261,188	77,536	(5,017,634)	27,885
1,859,189	271,808	31,629,548	646,260
—	—	27,748	—
—	(2,111)	(2,111)	—
1,859,189	269,697	31,655,185	646,260
$ 3,120,377	$ 347,233	$ 26,637,551	$ 674,145

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers	$ 1,302,059	$ 9,797,583	$ 1,443,216
Cash paid to vendors	(552,804)	(749,241)	(4,917)
Cash paid to employees	(18,737)	(30,858)	(1,890)
Cash received/(paid) for grants	—	—	—
Loans collected/(issued)	—	—	—
Lottery prizes	—	(6,471,260)	—
Cash paid for insurance claims	—	—	(2,338,778)
Reemployment assistance	—	—	—
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	730,518	2,546,224	(902,369)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers in (out)	234,645	(2,382,504)	(10,000)
Advances from or repayment from other funds	(18,117)	—	—
Advances, grants or loans (to) from or repayment from others	(3,218)	—	(8)
Payment of bonds or loans (principal and interest)	(5,570)	—	(59,703)
Payment of fees	—	—	—
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	207,740	(2,382,504)	(69,711)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from sale or lease of capital assets	78	—	—
Cash received from the issuance of debt	389,992	—	—
Payment of bond principal	(5,525)	—	—
Payment of principal on installment purchases/leases	(349,510)	—	—
Payment of interest on bonds/installment purchases/leases	(150,072)	—	—
Purchase or construction of capital assets	(833,551)	(4,570)	(15)
Line of credit draws/(payments)	—	—	—
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(948,588)	(4,570)	(15)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Security lending	(47,859)	(8,100)	—
Proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments	3,808,215	22,919	104,958,596
Cash paid to grand prize winners upon maturity of grand prize investments	—	(22,919)	—
Investment earnings	61,488	8,743	173,756
Purchase of investments	(3,776,115)	—	(104,100,120)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	45,729	643	1,032,232
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35,399	159,793	60,137
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	1,300,428	328,421	—
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	$ 1,335,827	$ 488,214	$ 60,137

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

Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/23	Internal Service Funds
$ 554,409	$ 655,763	$ 494,102	$ 14,247,132	$ 2,835,279
(556,216)	—	(196,116)	(2,059,294)	(616,875)
(3,145)	—	(216,819)	(271,449)	(72,041)
—	—	(864)	(864)	—
—	—	4	4	157
—	—	—	(6,471,260)	—
—	—	—	(2,338,778)	(2,632,003)
—	(382,626)	—	(382,626)	—
(4,952)	273,137	80,307	2,722,865	(485,483)
(9,753)	1,068,256	(70,916)	(1,170,272)	360,770
—	—	—	(18,117)	(114)
—	—	—	(3,226)	—
—	—	—	(65,273)	(50,096)
—	3,205	54,413	57,618	—
(9,753)	1,071,461	(16,503)	(1,199,270)	310,560
—	—	2	80	—
—	—	12,481	402,473	—
—	—	—	(5,525)	(16,410)
—	—	(3,979)	(353,489)	(157)
—	—	(170)	(150,242)	(1,198)
(7,503)	—	(9,004)	(854,643)	(29,506)
—	—	(773)	(773)	—
(7,503)	—	(1,443)	(962,119)	(47,271)
3,328	—	5,231	(47,400)	(1,291)
17,678,852	—	96,672	126,565,254	11,592
—	—	—	(22,919)	—
206,994	41,180	4,748	496,909	22,015
(17,841,916)	—	(117,876)	(125,836,027)	(11,100)
47,258	41,180	(11,225)	1,155,817	21,216
25,050	1,385,778	51,136	1,717,293	(200,978)
92,554	1,633,494	474,026	3,828,923	895,377
$ 117,604	$ 3,019,272	$ 525,162	$ 5,546,216	$ 694,399

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund
Operating income (loss)	$ 644,288	$ 2,471,985	$ (8,250,841)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	80,691	4,259	17
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(25,971)	(13,014)	(108,200)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(9,778)	—	—
Increase (decrease) in allowance for uncollectibles	—	546	(104)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	2,020	199	—
(Increase) decrease in future contract premiums and other receivables	2,594	—	—
(Increase) decrease in other noncurrent assets	—	343	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	21,612	(1,698)	(67)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	—	391	70
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	11,710	—	—
Increase (decrease) in tuition and housing benefits payable	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liability	—	93	—
(Increase) decrease in deposits and prepaid items	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	3,352	—	—
Increase (decrease) in prize liability	—	84,837	—
Increase (decrease) in pension liability and deferrals	—	(73)	18
Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability and deferrals	—	(1,644)	(1)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	—	—	7,456,739
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 730,518	$ 2,546,224	$ (902,369)
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities			
Borrowing under lease or installment purchase	$ 55,596	$ —	$ —
Change in fair value of investments	23,198	(34,106)	368,919
Contribution of capital assets	34,463	—	—
Other noncash items	34,415	—	—

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

Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/23	Internal Service Funds
$ 612,289	$ 96,452	$ 75,515	$ (4,350,312)	$ (440,232)
17	—	21,022	106,006	38,663
(2,098)	(2,294,956)	24,454	(2,419,785)	(6,546)
(17)	434	3,776	(5,585)	143
—	2,216,857	(25,817)	2,191,482	(3,389)
—	—	(1,049)	1,170	—
(19,522)	—	(1)	(16,929)	—
—	—	—	343	(1)
(2,705)	254,350	2,492	273,984	20,286
121	—	3,276	3,858	1,936
11,272	—	(3,899)	19,083	(38,295)
(604,436)	—	—	(604,436)	—
—	—	(12,955)	(12,862)	21,249
1	—	(150)	(149)	—
—	—	857	4,209	(57,402)
—	—	—	84,837	—
129	—	(390)	(316)	(15,368)
(3)	—	(6,824)	(8,472)	(6,527)
—	—	—	7,456,739	—
$ (4,952)	$ 273,137	$ 80,307	$ 2,722,865	$ (485,483)
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 55,596	$ —
233,669	—	250	591,930	—
—	—	—	34,463	—
—	—	1,552	35,967	—

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 273.

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 279.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 285.

CUSTODIAL FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 289.
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STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,749	$ 109,809	$ 3,383,341	$ 86,891	$ 3,596,790
Pooled investments with State Treasury	577,275	259,864	472,400	2,687,808	3,997,347
Total cash and cash equivalents	594,024	369,673	3,855,741	2,774,699	7,594,137
Investments					
Certificates of deposit	—	700,086	3,994,851	—	4,694,937
U.S. government & federally guaranteed obligations	52,089	12,514,333	—	—	12,566,422
Federal agencies	8,649	7,557,063	—	—	7,565,712
Commercial paper	—	2,345,295	8,528,352	—	10,873,647
Repurchase agreements	—	1,400,000	626,485	—	2,026,485
Bonds and notes	18,969	11,454,094	306,144	—	11,779,207
International bonds and notes	3,614	2,889,003	—	—	2,892,617
Real estate contracts	—	16,137,412	—	—	16,137,412
Mutual fund investments	1,064,759	15,126,188	—	—	16,190,947
Money market and short-term investments	119,863	681,043	515,348	10,380	1,326,634
Domestic equity	4,966	55,828,403	—	—	55,833,369
Alternative investments	—	42,147,124	—	—	42,147,124
International equity	—	33,841,990	—	—	33,841,990
International equity commingled	—	3,653,954	—	—	3,653,954
Deferred compensation annuities	—	9,912	—	—	9,912
Self-directed brokerage investments	—	1,186,229	—	—	1,186,229
Other investments	(97)	(30,578)	—	21,014	(9,661)
Total investments	1,272,812	207,441,551	13,971,180	31,394	222,716,937
Receivables					
Accounts receivable	594	63,789	—	1,352,983	1,417,366
State contributions receivable	—	112,844	—	—	112,844
Nonstate contributions receivable	—	526,741	—	—	526,741
Interest receivable	9,686	199,206	51,050	1,015	260,957
Dividends receivable	107	298,183	—	—	298,290
Pending investment sales	1,198	831,577	—	—	832,775
Foreign currency contracts receivable	—	215,478	—	—	215,478
Futures trade equity	151	—	—	—	151
Due from state funds	90,071	125,180	—	318,040	533,291
Due from other governments	17,079	—	—	224	17,303
Total receivables	118,886	2,372,998	51,050	1,672,262	4,215,196
Security lending collateral	—	444,639	—	—	444,639
Advances to other funds	1,397,347	—	—	—	1,397,347
Advances to other entities	—	—	—	275,747	275,747
Right to use leased assets	—	17,560	—	—	17,560
Accumulated amortization	5	(1,853)	—	—	(1,848)
Capital assets	309	1,136	—	6,236	7,681
Accumulated depreciation	(226)	(584)	—	(540)	(1,350)
Other assets	—	903	24	30,989	31,916
Total assets	3,383,157	210,646,023	17,877,995	4,790,787	236,697,962
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension-related items	1,202	152	—	—	1,354
Other postemployment benefits	542	4,468	—	—	5,010
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,744	4,620	—	—	6,364

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

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Totals 6/30/23
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 5,693	$ 222,576	$ 6,158	$ 623,268	$ 857,695
Due to other funds	473	140,639	144	247,122	388,378
DROP	—	253,834	—	—	253,834
Pending investment purchases	16,941	1,984,887	—	—	2,001,828
Short sell obligations	—	147,559	—	—	147,559
Foreign currency contracts payable	22	215,525	—	—	215,547
Broker rebate fees	—	2,464	—	—	2,464
Due to other governments	15,246	—	7,150	2,661,133	2,683,529
Due to component units/primary	—	—	13,558	—	13,558
Obligations under security lending agreements	12,556	463,399	12,680	23,385	512,020
Claims payable	—	—	—	29,889	29,889
Deposits payable	59,678	9,695	—	90,923	160,296
Compensated absences	617	1,426	—	—	2,043
Installment purchases/leases	2	841	—	—	843
Other liabilities	3	15,152	—	30,103	45,258
Pension liability	2,685	415	—	—	3,100
Other postemployment benefits liability	3,002	11,012	—	—	14,014
Total liabilities	116,918	3,469,424	39,690	3,705,823	7,331,855
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension-related items	396	45	—	—	441
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	—		1,983	1,983
Other postemployment benefits	2,946	9,406	—	—	12,352
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,342	9,451	—	1,983	14,776
NET POSITION					
Restricted for pension benefits	—	201,059,087	—	—	201,059,087
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	—	6,112,681	—	—	6,112,681
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	3,264,641	—	17,838,305	1,082,981	22,185,927
Total Net Position	$ 3,264,641	$207,171,768	$ 17,838,305	$ 1,082,981	$229,357,695

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investments Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Totals 6/30/23
ADDITIONS					
Contributions and other deposits					
Pension fund employer contributions - state	$ —	$ 1,240,730	$ —	$ —	$ 1,240,730
Pension fund employer contributions - nonstate	—	5,170,065	—	—	5,170,065
Pension fund employee contributions	—	1,202,363	—	—	1,202,363
Other contributions	—	193,496	—	7,194	200,690
Purchase of time by employees	—	4,436	—	—	4,436
Fees	481	1,905	—	1,875,491	1,877,877
Grants and contributions	244,354	—	—	2,281	246,635
Flexible benefits contributions	—	334,711	—	—	334,711
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	215	6	—	1,052,643	1,052,864
Unclaimed property remittances	835,282	—	—	—	835,282
Receivership assets acquired	—	—	—	437,788	437,788
Transfers in from state funds	11,826	674,269	—	1,242	687,337
Total contributions and other deposits	1,092,158	8,821,981	—	3,376,639	13,290,778
Investment income					
Interest income	42,349	1,654,971	781,767	9,787	2,488,874
Dividends	12,322	1,963,613	—	—	1,975,935
Other investment income (loss)	—	2,092,574	—	436	2,093,010
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	74,796	10,321,423	145	54	10,396,418
Total investment income (loss)	129,467	16,032,581	781,912	10,277	16,954,237
Investment activity expense	(11,792)	(750,676)	(6,365)	—	(768,833)
Net income (loss) from investing activity	117,675	15,281,905	775,547	10,277	16,185,404
Security lending activity					
Security lending income	—	42,841	—	—	42,841
Security lending expense	—	(24,394)	—	—	(24,394)
Net income from security lending	—	18,447	—	—	18,447
Total net investment income (loss)	117,675	15,300,352	775,547	10,277	16,203,851
Other additions	668,962	36,710	—	12,062,654	12,768,326
Total additions	1,878,795	24,159,043	775,547	15,449,570	42,262,955
DEDUCTIONS					
Benefit payments	—	14,623,606	—	—	14,623,606
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(18)	949	—	—	931
Insurance claims expense	—	8,257	—	—	8,257
Supplemental insurance payments	—	99,675	—	—	99,675
Lease liabilities issued	8	—	—	—	8
Flexible reimbursement payments	—	21,024	—	—	21,024
Life insurance premium payments	—	37,431	—	—	37,431
Remittances to annuity companies	—	221,436	—	—	221,436
Program contribution refunds	—	35,824	—	—	35,824
Interest expense	1,779	2	—	643	2,424
Student loan default payments	76,428	—	—	—	76,428
Payments to unclaimed property claimants	341,038	—	—	—	341,038
Distribution to State School Fund	183,531	—	—	—	183,531
Administrative expense	15,326	31,276	96	45,486	92,184
Property disposition gain (loss)	4	5	—	—	9
Interest and fiscal charges	—	213	—	—	213
Transfers out to state funds	2,065	713,449	—	4,181	719,695
Other deductions	756,326	65	—	14,912,649	15,669,040
Total deductions	1,376,487	15,793,212	96	14,962,959	32,132,754
Depositor activity					
Deposits	1,140,063	—	32,886,529	2,621	34,029,213
Withdrawals	(924,058)	—	(33,004,466)	(2,620)	(33,931,144)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals	216,005	—	(117,937)	1	98,069
Change in net position	718,313	8,365,831	657,514	486,612	10,228,270
Net position - beginning, restated (Note 2)	2,546,328	198,805,937	17,180,791	596,369	219,129,425
Net position - ending	$ 3,264,641	$207,171,768	$ 17,838,305	$ 1,082,981	$229,357,695

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

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COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Component Units

FLORIDA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 420.504, Florida Statutes, this corporation was created as an entrepreneurial public corporation organized to provide and promote public welfare by administering the governmental function of financing or refinancing housing and related facilities in Florida.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
University of Florida is a major, public, comprehensive, land-grant, research university with a main campus location in Gainesville, Florida.

CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 627.351(6), Florida Statutes, this corporation was created to provide certain residential property, non-residential property, and casualty insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida under specified circumstances.

Nonmajor Component Units

Nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 294.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2023 (in thousands)

	Florida Housing Finance Corporation	University of Florida	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 143,931	$ 282,670	$ 599,382	$ 1,843,832	$ 2,869,815
Pooled investments with State Treasury	1,187,340	516,332	—	1,625,575	3,329,247
Other investments	1,978,022	2,380,733	7,871,298	6,417,230	18,647,283
Receivables, net	43,826	1,024,681	317,758	1,661,513	3,047,778
Lease receivables, net	—	21,150	—	455,555	476,705
Due from component units/primary	—	420,829	—	965,199	1,386,028
Inventories	—	88,085	—	45,388	133,473
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	22,213	—	618,258	640,471
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	—	305,031	—	326,237	631,268
Restricted investments	—	3,675,970	—	5,143,032	8,819,002
Other loans and notes receivable, net	1,547,894	15,767	—	102,633	1,666,294
Other assets	11,141	363,167	152,684	469,284	996,276
Capital assets, net	—	5,293,463	49,965	24,767,960	30,111,388
Total assets	4,912,154	14,410,091	8,991,087	44,441,696	72,755,028
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accum. decrease in fair value-hedging derivatives	—	11,691	—	15,151	26,842
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	26,877	—	23,466	50,343
Lease related	—	—	—	202	202
Pension-related items	—	480,954	—	1,266,892	1,747,846
Other postemployment benefits	—	158,393	—	588,268	746,661
Asset retirement obligations	—	9,185	—	—	9,185
Total deferred outflows of resources	—	687,100	—	1,893,979	2,581,079
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	24,906	659,767	2,796,142	1,238,504	4,719,319
Due to component units/primary	—	106,200	—	61,292	167,492
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year	121,316	487,086	2,286,498	1,119,323	4,014,223
Due in more than one year	1,432,756	4,238,282	475,047	10,398,205	16,544,290
Total liabilities	1,578,978	5,491,335	5,557,687	12,817,324	25,445,324
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	—	—	—	106,821	106,821
Accum. increase in fair value-hedging derivatives	—	—	—	180	180
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	1,510	—	510	2,020
Lease related	—	71,017	—	463,934	534,951
Pension-related items	—	83,517	—	292,286	375,803
Other postemployment benefits	—	626,809	—	1,363,234	1,990,043
Irrevocable split-interest agreements	—	18,422	—	41,951	60,373
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	801,275	—	2,268,916	3,070,191
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	—	2,867,413	317	21,421,879	24,289,609
Restricted for					
Debt service	—	7,228	—	110,670	117,898
Other	3,169,359	485,934	—	3,503,528	7,158,821
Funds held for permanent endowment					
Expendable	—	1,626,114	—	1,207,555	2,833,669
Nonexpendable	—	1,535,689	—	2,550,334	4,086,023
Unrestricted	163,817	2,282,203	3,433,083	2,455,469	8,334,572
Total net position	$ 3,333,176	$ 8,804,581	$ 3,433,400	$ 31,249,435	$ 46,820,592

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

		Program Revenues			
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Florida Housing Finance Corporation
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	$ 283,425	$ (77,423)	$ —	$ —	$ (360,848)
University of Florida	8,152,563	5,438,063	1,340,804	356,006	—
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	4,357,701	1,902,036	—	—	—
Nonmajor component units	14,772,315	3,763,014	4,942,514	1,718,216	—
Total component units	$ 27,566,004	$ 11,025,690	$ 6,283,318	$ 2,074,222	(360,848)

General revenues	
Property taxes	—
Investment earnings (losses)	—
Gain/(loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	—
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	—
Payments from the State of Florida	—
Miscellaneous	472,663
Contributions to permanent funds	—
Total general revenues and contributions	472,663
Change in net position	111,815
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	3,221,361
Net position - ending	$ 3,333,176

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
University of Florida	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/23
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (360,848)
(1,017,690)	—	—	(1,017,690)
—	(2,455,665)	—	(2,455,665)
—	—	(4,348,571)	(4,348,571)
(1,017,690)	(2,455,665)	(4,348,571)	(8,182,774)
—	—	524,605	524,605
287,946	(810,711)	319,080	(203,685)
—	—	(9,254)	(9,254)
(1,268)	—	(6,811)	(8,079)
957,698	—	4,575,140	5,532,838
307,538	—	738,951	1,519,152
76,251	—	54,909	131,160
1,628,165	(810,711)	6,196,620	7,486,737
610,475	(3,266,376)	1,848,049	(696,037)
8,194,106	6,699,776	29,401,386	47,516,629
$ 8,804,581	$ 3,433,400	$ 31,249,435	$ 46,820,592

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NOTE		PAGE
1	SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	61
2	ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING CHANGES	74
3	DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS	76
4	RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES	118
5	TAXES AND TAX ABATEMENTS	123
6	LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION OBLIGATIONS	132
7	CAPITAL ASSETS	135
8	PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	139
9	COMMITMENTS AND CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS	154
10	BONDS PAYABLE AND CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION	156
11	INSTALLMENT PURCHASES	166
12	PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND AVAILABILITY PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS	167
13	CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	169
14	INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS	173
15	RISK MANAGEMENT	178
16	FLORIDA PREPAID COLLEGE PROGRAM	180
17	INSURANCE ENTERPRISES	181
18	CONTINGENCIES	185
19	LITIGATION	188
20	DEFICIT FUND BALANCE AND NET POSITION	189
21	SUBSEQUENT EVENTS	190

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The State of Florida's (the state's) financial reporting entity includes the primary government (i.e., legislative agencies, the Governor and Cabinet, departments and agencies, commissions and boards of the Executive Branch, and various offices relating to the Judicial Branch) and its component units.

Component units, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section 2100, *Defining the Financial Reporting Entity*, and Section 2600, *Reporting Entity and Component Unit Presentation and Disclosure*, are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the state are financially accountable. Financial accountability is the ability of the state to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing board and to impose its will upon the organization. When the state does not appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body, GASB standards require inclusion in the financial reporting entity if: (1) an organization is fiscally dependent upon the state because its resources are held for the direct benefit of the state or can be accessed by the state and (2) the potential exists for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the state. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the state are such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading.

Blended Component Units

A component unit is reported as blended when either (1) the component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the state, *and* (a) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the governing body of the state and the component unit, *or* (b) management of the governing body of the state has operational responsibility for the component unit, *or* (2) the component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the state or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the state, *or* (3) the component unit's outstanding debt is expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with resources of the state.

The following component units provide services entirely or almost entirely to the primary government, or have outstanding debt that is expected to be paid entirely or almost entirely with state resources:

- Career Source Florida, Inc.
- Corrections Foundation, Inc.
- Florida Board of Governors
- Florida Citrus Commission (Department of Citrus)
- Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation
- Florida Commission on Community Service (Volunteer Florida)
- Florida Department of Transportation Financing Corporation*
- Florida Engineers Management Corporation
- Florida Prepaid College Board
- Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
- Florida Surplus Lines Service Office
- Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation
- Inland Protection Financing Corporation
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Foundation*
- Space Florida
- State Board of Administration (SBA)
- State Board of Education (SBE)
- Wireless Emergency Telephone System

Blended component units that are considered major funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Other blended component units that are considered non-major funds are reported with other funds in the appropriate columns in the fund financial statements. In addition, the financial data for some blended component units are reported in more than one fund type, some of which are considered major and others that are considered non-major. Refer to Section D of this note for more information on the determination criteria for major funds and a list of major funds and fund types.

* The state's financial statements do not include amounts relating to these component units. The assets of these component units at June 30, 2023, are approximately $1.9 million.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Component units that are not blended are discretely presented. In the government-wide financial statements, discrete presentation entails reporting component unit financial data in a column separate from the financial data of the state.

In addition, financial data for discretely presented component units that are considered major are reported in separate columns in the basic financial statements for component units. Discretely presented component units that are considered non-major are combined and reported in one column in the component unit financial statements and are aggregated by type in the combining statements. The state's financial statements are reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The state's component units' financial statements are reported for the most recent fiscal year for which an audit report is available. Some component units have a fiscal year other than June 30. Accordingly, amounts reported by the state as due from and to component units on the statement of net position may not agree with amounts reported by the component units as due from and to the state. Refer to Section D of this note for more information on major fund determination and presentation. The state's discretely presented component units are grouped into the following categories:

State Universities and Colleges. State universities and colleges receive funding from the state. The State University System is governed by the Florida Board of Governors. The Florida College System is governed by the State Board of Education. Each university and college is administered by a local board of trustees. All state universities and colleges have a June 30 year-end. Component units included in this category are:

State Universities

Major:

- University of Florida[1]

Non-major:

- Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
- Florida Atlantic University
- Florida Gulf Coast University
- Florida International University
- Florida Polytechnic University
- Florida State University
- New College of Florida
- University of Central Florida
- University of North Florida
- University of South Florida
- University of West Florida

Florida College System Institutions

Non-major:

- Broward College
- Chipola College
- College of Central Florida
- Daytona State College
- Eastern Florida State College
- Florida Gateway College
- The College of the Florida Keys
- Florida State College at Jacksonville
- Florida SouthWestern State College
- Gulf Coast State College
- Hillsborough Community College
- Indian River State College
- Lake-Sumter State College
- Miami Dade College
- North Florida College
- Northwest Florida State College
- Palm Beach State College
- Pasco-Hernando State College
- Pensacola State College
- Polk State College
- Santa Fe College

- Seminole State College of Florida
- South Florida State College
- St. Johns River State College
- St. Petersburg College
- State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota
- Tallahassee Community College
- Valencia College

[1] Significant transactions occurring during the 2022-23 fiscal year between the University of Florida and the state totaled $1.3 billion. These funds represent state appropriated funds to the University of Florida.

Florida Housing Finance Corporation (Major). Pursuant to Section 420.504, Florida Statutes (F.S.), this corporation was created as an entrepreneurial public corporation organized to provide and promote public welfare by administering the governmental function of financing or refinancing housing and related facilities in Florida. This entity has a December 31 year-end. Significant transactions occurring during the 2022-23 fiscal year between the Florida Housing Finance Corporation and the state included revenues of state documentary stamp taxes totaling $291 million.

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Major). Pursuant to Section 627.351(6), F.S., this corporation was created to provide certain residential property and casualty insurance coverage to qualified risks in the state under specified circumstances. This entity has a December 31 year-end. For additional information, refer to Note 17D.

Water Management Districts. Pursuant to Section 373.069, F.S., these districts were created to provide for the management and conservation of water and related land resources. In addition, the general regulatory and administrative functions of these districts are either fully or in part financed by general appropriations. Water management districts have a September 30 year-end. Component units included in this category are:

Non-major:

- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District

Other. Additional discretely presented component units of the state include various foundations and not-for-profit organizations. The fiscal year-ends of these component units may vary. Component units included in this category are:

Non-major:

- Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc.*
- Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- Florida Agricultural Museum*
- Florida Agriculture Center and Horse Park Authority*
- Florida Agriculture in the Classroom, Inc.*
- Florida Alliance to End Human Trafficking*
- Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Plan
- Florida Board of Governors Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Concrete Masonry Education Council*
- Florida Corrections Accreditation Commission, Inc.*
- Florida Education Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Education Fund, Inc.
- Florida Foundation for Correctional Excellence*
- Florida Fund for Minority Teachers, Inc.*
- Florida Healthy Kids Corporation
- Florida is for Veterans, Inc.*
- Florida Mobile Home Relocation Corporation*
- Florida State Fair Authority
- Florida Telecommunications Relay, Inc.*
- Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation, Inc.
- Florida Veterans Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Virtual School

- Forestry Arson Alert Association, Inc.*
- Friends of Florida State Forests, Inc.*
- Higher Educational Facilities Financing Authority
- Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE)
- South Florida Regional Transportation Authority
- The Florida College System Foundation, Inc.*
- The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation, Inc.
- Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc.
- Wildlife Alert Reward Association*
- Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Inc.*

*The state's financial statements do not include amounts relating to several component units. The assets and revenues relating to these component units totaled $124 million and $40 million, respectively. These amounts represent less than one percent of total aggregate component unit assets and revenues.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (1) an ongoing financial interest or (2) an ongoing financial responsibility. Financial data for the state's joint ventures are not included in its statements. The state's joint ventures include the following:

Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin (ACFRB) Commission. Section 373.69, F.S., provides for the creation of an interstate administrative agency to promote interstate comity, remove causes of present and future controversies, equitably apportion the surface waters of the ACFRB, and engage in water planning. Operational funding required by the Commission is equally shared among the party states.

Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Section 1000.32, F.S., promotes the development and maintenance of regional education services and facilities in the southern states to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens in the region. The states established a joint agency called the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education to submit plans and recommendations to the states from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation, and maintenance of educational facilities in the region.

Regional Planning Councils. Sections 186.501 through 186.513, F.S., the "Florida Regional Planning Council Act," provide for the creation of regional planning agencies to assist local governments in resolving their common problems. The regional planning councils are designated as the primary organizations to address problems and plan solutions that are of greater-than-local concern or scope. Participants in these councils are required by statutes to contribute to the support of these programs.

Southern States Energy Compact. Section 377.711, F.S., enacted this compact into law joining the State of Florida and other states to recognize that the proper employment and conservation of energy, and the employment of energy-related facilities, materials, and products can assist substantially in the industrialization of the South and the development of a balanced economy in the region. The State of Florida appropriates funds to support Florida's participation in the compact.

Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators. Section 464.0095, F.S., enacted this compact into law joining the State of Florida and other states with the general purpose to facilitate the states' responsibility to protect the public's health and safety with regard to nurse licensure and regulation. This compact is additionally purposed with facilitating the exchange of information among party states in the areas of nurse regulation, investigation, and adverse actions, promote compliance with the laws governing the practice of nursing, and decrease redundancies in the consideration and issuance of nurse licenses.

Related Organizations

Organizations for which the state is accountable because the state appoints a voting majority of the board, but for which the state is not financially accountable, are deemed "related organizations." The state's related organizations include certain transportation authorities, hospital districts, tourism oversight district, port authorities, aviation authorities and a financing corporation. The state is not financially accountable for any of these organizations; therefore, applicable financial data is not included in the state's financial statements.

Contact

Financial statements of the component units that issue separate statements and other financial statement-related information may be obtained from:

Department of Financial Services
Bureau of Financial Reporting
Statewide Financial Reporting Section
200 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0364
Telephone: (850) 413-5511
Department Website: *http://www.myfloridacfo.com*

Joint ventures may be contacted directly for their financial statements.

B. Basic Financial Statements

The state's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by GASB. The basic financial statements of the state, including its component units, are presented in the required format discussed below.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from its discretely presented component units.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable to a specific function. Some functions may include administrative overhead that is essentially indirect expenses of other functions. The state currently does not allocate those indirect expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function; and (3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not included in program revenues are reported in general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned, while expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year are considered available, with the exception of certain tax revenues, which are considered available when collected within 30 days of year-end. For governmental funds, certain long-term liabilities, such as compensated absences, due within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year are expected to be liquidated with expendable financial resources and are recognized within the applicable governmental fund. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures for insurance and similar services extending over more than one fiscal year generally are accounted for as expenditures of the fiscal year of acquisition. Further, principal and interest on general long-term debt are recognized when due.

D. Basis of Presentation

Major Funds

GASB Codification Section 2200, *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the total assets and deferred outflows of resources, total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses for either fund category or the governmental and enterprise funds combined) for the determination of major funds. GASB Codification Section 2200 further requires that the reporting government's main operating fund (the General Fund) always be reported as a major fund. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The non-major funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements and detailed in the combining statements. The state reports the following major funds:

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund – a fund that accounts for the financial resources of the state, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This is the state's primary operating fund.

Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management – a special revenue fund that accounts for the operations of various programs such as air pollution control, water quality assurance, ecosystem management, and marine resources conservation. Transfers from other funds, pollutant tax collections, and federal grants are its major sources of revenue.

Public Education – a special revenue fund that includes funds used to operate education-related programs. Significant sources of revenue for this fund are federal grants, transfers from the Florida Lottery, and utility taxes.

Health and Family Services – a special revenue fund that includes funds used to operate various health and family service-related programs such as health care, elder affairs, and public assistance. Federal grants are the predominant sources of revenue for this fund.

Transportation – a special revenue fund that accounts for the maintenance and development of the state highway system and other transportation-related projects. It accounts for federal grants, motor fuel and aviation fuel taxes, automobile registration fees, and other revenues that are used for transportation purposes.

Major Business-type Funds

Transportation – an enterprise fund that primarily accounts for operations of Florida's Turnpike System.

Lottery – an enterprise fund that accounts for state lottery operations, which include sale of lottery tickets, payment of lottery prizes, and transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund – an enterprise fund that accounts for operations of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which was created to help cover insurer losses in the event of a hurricane disaster. The Hurricane Catastrophe Fund also accounts for reinsurance programs created to reimburse participating insurer losses in the event of a hurricane disaster.

Prepaid College Program – an enterprise fund that accounts for payments from purchasers of the Florida Prepaid College Program. This program was created to provide a medium through which the cost of state post-secondary education may be paid in advance of enrollment at a rate lower than the projected corresponding costs at the time of enrollment.

Reemployment Assistance – an enterprise fund that accounts for contributions, benefit payments, grants, loans, and investments for the Unemployment Compensation Fund, which was created to pay reemployment assistance benefits to eligible individuals.

Fund Types

Additionally, the state reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds

These proprietary-type funds are primarily used to report activities that provide goods or services to other funds or agencies within the state, rather than to the general public. Internal service funds are classified into the following categories:

- ***Employee Health and Disability*** – includes funds that account for state employee health and disability plans.

- ***Data Centers*** – includes funds that account for services provided by data processing centers operated by various agencies.
- ***Communications and Facilities*** – includes funds that primarily account for services provided by the Department of Management Services such as those related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of public facilities, and management and operation of the SUNCOM (state communication) Network.
- ***Other*** – includes funds that account for services provided to other state agencies such as legal services, records management, and community services (inmate work squads).

Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others; therefore, cannot be used to support the state's own programs.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds – funds that are used to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments including funds accounting for unclaimed property, federally guaranteed higher education loans, contributions to a college savings plan, and various others.

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds – funds that are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the state's pension plans and other employee benefit plans.

Custodial Funds – funds that are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. For example, these funds account for asset and liability balances related to retiree health care, taxes collected and held by the Department of Revenue for other entities, and student funds held by the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Investment Trust Funds – funds that are used to report the external portion of investment pools reported by the state.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The state's cash includes cash on hand and on deposit in banks, including demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and time deposits. Most deposits are held by financial institutions qualified as public depositories under Florida law. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments. For the purposes of GASB Codification Section 2450, *Cash Flows Statements*, pooled investments with the State Treasury are considered cash equivalents. Details of deposits are included in Note 3.

Investments

Florida Statutes authorize the state to invest in various instruments. The state reports investments in accordance with GASB Codification Section I50, *Investments.*

Investments with the State Treasury are reported at fair value which is obtained from independent pricing service providers. Independent pricing service providers use quoted market prices when available and employ various, sometimes proprietary, multifactor models for determining a security's fair value if it is not available from quoted market prices. Some securities, including U.S. government, municipal bonds, and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, are priced using evaluated bid prices. Evaluated bid prices are determined by taking bid prices and adjusting them by an evaluated adjustment factor derived from the independent pricing service's multifactor model. If values are not available using the above methods, secondary methods such as non-evaluated mid-price and bid price are used. If no source of values is available, cost or last available price from any source is used, or other pricing methodology as directed by the State Treasury.

Investments managed by the State Board of Administration (SBA) are reported in various funds. Investments of the Debt Service Escrowed Fund, which meet the requirements of a legal or in-substance defeasance, are reported at cost. Investments of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund are reported based on amortized cost. Other investments managed by the SBA, including those related to the state's defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, are reported at fair value at the reporting date.

For SBA-managed investments, fair values are obtained or estimated in accordance with the Global Pricing Guidelines established with the SBA's custodian, BNY Mellon Bank. BNY Mellon Bank uses a variety of independent pricing vendors and designates certain vendors as the primary source based on asset type, class or issue. BNY Mellon Bank monitors prices supplied by primary sources and may use a supplemental price source or change the primary price source if any of the following occurs:

- The price of a security is not received from the primary price source.
- The primary price source no longer prices a particular asset type, class, or issue.
- The SBA or its portfolio investment manager challenges a price and BNY Mellon Bank reviews the price with the vendor, who agrees that the price provided by that vendor may not be appropriate.
- The price from the primary source exceeds BNY Mellon Bank's price tolerance checkpoints and results in a vendor comparison review where another source is deemed to be more appropriate by the BNY Mellon Bank.

When a portfolio includes securities or instruments for which BNY Mellon Bank does not receive fair value information from its vendor price sources, BNY Mellon Bank uses a "non-vendor price source." Examples include, but are not limited to, limited partnerships or similar private investment vehicles that do not actively trade through established exchange mechanisms; other private placements where there is limited or no information in the market place; and unique fixed income and equity instruments. The SBA does not provide direction regarding the substitution of prices in such instances where securities or instruments are in the portfolio of an investment manager appointed by the SBA. In such cases where the SBA directed the purchase of such securities or instruments, BNY Mellon may obtain the non-vendor prices by contacting the SBA only if it is not commercially reasonable to directly obtain the non-vendor price information from the broker of record, as identified by the SBA.

For private market investments, where no readily ascertainable market value exists (including limited partnerships, hedge funds, directly-owned real estate, and real estate pooled funds), fair values for the individual investments are based on the net asset value (capital account balance) at the closest available reporting period, as communicated by the general partner and/or investment manager, adjusted for subsequent contributions and distributions. The valuation techniques vary based upon investment type and involve a certain degree of judgment. The most significant input into the net asset value of an entity is the value of its investment holdings. The net asset value is provided by the general partner and/or investment manager and reviewed by management.

Annually, the financial statements of all private market investments are audited by independent auditors. Private market investments in which the SBA has a controlling interest are also required to be valued annually by independent, licensed external appraisers selected by an appraisal management company retained by the SBA.

All derivative financial instruments are reported at fair value in the statements of net position. The instruments are adjusted to fair value at least monthly, with valuation changes recognized in investment earnings. Gains and losses are recorded in the statements of changes in net position as "net increase (decrease) in fair market value" during the period.

Because of the inherent uncertainty of the valuation using pricing methodologies other than the quoted market prices, the estimated fair values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed.

Investment detail is included in Note 3.

Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of expendable supplies. Inventories are recorded according to the consumption method as expenditures when consumed. At the end of the fiscal year, inventory is reported as an asset and identified in fund balance as non-spendable. The method used to determine the cost of inventories varies by agency responsible for the inventories.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are real, personal, and intangible property, as well as intangible right-to-use lease assets, that have a cost equal to or greater than an established capitalization threshold and have an estimated useful life extending beyond one year. For additional information, refer to Note 7.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

A consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

Long-term Liabilities

Refer to Note 6 for information on leases and subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs); Note 8 for information on pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liabilities; Note 10 for information on bonds payable and certificates of participation; Note 11 for information on installment purchases; Note 12 for public-private partnership agreements and availability payment arrangements; and Note 13 for changes in long-term liabilities.

Leases and Subscription Obligations

The State has both leases under which it is obligated as a lessee and leases for which it is a lessor.

Leases and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) are included in capital assets and long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.

An intangible right-to-use asset represents the State's right to use an underlying asset for the lease or SBITA term. Lease obligations represent the State's liability to make lease payments arising from lease agreements or SBITA agreements. Intangible right-to-use assets and lease obligations are recognized based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term, where the initial term exceeds twelve months. Residual value guarantees and the value of an option to extend or terminate a lease are reflected to the extent it is reasonably certain to be paid or exercised. Variable payments based on future performance or usage are not included in the measurement of the lease obligation. Intangible right-to-use assets are amortized using a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset.

The State is a lessor for non-cancelable leases of land and land improvements, buildings, and equipment. Rental income arising from leases as a lessor is included as a receivable and deferred inflow of resources at the commencement of the lease and revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the lease term. For additional information, refer to Note 4.

At the commencement of the leases, the lease receivables are measured at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivables are reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflows of resources are initially measured as the amounts of the lease receivables, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement dates. Subsequently, the deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the life of the lease terms.

Key estimates and judgments include how the state determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, lease term, and lease receipts.

a. The state uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
b. The lease terms include the noncancelable periods of the leases.
c. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivables are composed of fixed payments from the lessees.

The state monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases, and will remeasure the lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amounts of the lease receivables. Lease detail is included in Note 6.

At the commencement of each lease and subscription, the liability is measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the term. Subsequently, the lease and subscription liabilities are reduced by the principal portions of payments made. The RTU lease and subscription assets are measured as the initial amount of the individual liabilities, adjusted for payments made at or before the lease and subscription commencement dates, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the RTU lease and subscription assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases and subscriptions include how the state determines the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease and subscription payments to present value, lease and subscription term, and lease and subscription payments.

- The interest rate charged by the lessor is used as the discount rate. When an interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the estimated incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate for leases and subscriptions.
- The lease terms include the noncancelable period of the leases and subscriptions and option years that the state is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease and subscription payments included in the measurement of the lease and subscription liabilities are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the state is reasonably certain to exercise.

The state monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease assets and liabilities if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liabilities.
Lease and subscription assets are reported with capital assets and lease and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

For additional information, refer to Note 6.

Compensated Absences Liability

Employees earn the right to be compensated during absences for vacation and illness as well as for unused special compensatory leave earned for hours worked on legal holidays and other specifically authorized overtime. Compensated absences for annual leave are recorded as a liability when the benefits are earned. Compensated absences for sick leave are calculated based on the vesting method. Within the limits established by law or rule, the value of unused leave benefits will be paid to employees upon separation from state service. The amounts reported for compensated absences are based on current year-end salary rates and include employer Social Security and Medicare tax and pension contributions at current rates.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Components of Net Position

The government-wide statement of net position classifies net position into the following categories: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted, and (3) unrestricted. The "net investment in capital assets" component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. "Restricted" net position is reported when constraints are placed on net position that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. "Unrestricted" net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." When both restricted and unrestricted resources are to be used for the same purpose, the agency responsible for administering the resources determines the flow assumption used to identify the portion of expenses paid from restricted resources. At June 30, 2023, the government-wide statement of net position reported a restricted net position of $25.4 billion, of which $10.36 billion is restricted by enabling legislation.

Components of Fund Balance

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form such as inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term portion of loans and notes receivable, net, unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned. Additionally, activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund, is considered to be nonspendable.

Restricted fund balance has constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party, such as the Federal Government, or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the state's highest level of decision-making authority, the Legislature and the Governor, i.e., through legislation passed into law. Commitments may only be modified or rescinded by equivalent formal, highest-level action.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the three categories described above. Also, any remaining deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

When an expenditure 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 are incurred for which unrestricted (committed or unassigned) resources 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 agency responsible for administering the resources determines the flow assumption used to identify the portion of expenses paid from restricted resources.

Fund Balances Classifications and Special Revenue by Purpose – GASB Codification Section 2200, *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, requires presentation of governmental fund balances and special revenue fund revenues by specific purpose. In the basic financial statements, the fund balance classifications are presented in the aggregate. The table presented below displays further detail of nonspendable fund balance and appropriation of resources existing at June 30, 2023 (in thousands).

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory and Prepaid Items	$ 10,070	$ 897	$ —	$ 35,203	$ 12,673	$ 140,223	$ 199,066
Long-term Receivables and Advances	9,534	—	—	—	—	—	9,534
Permanent Fund Principal	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Total	19,604	897	—	35,203	12,673	140,238	208,615
Restricted:							
Grantors/Contributors	611	78,366	—	132,625	—	51,594	263,196
Enabling Legislation	71,521	6,875	119,254	450,899	50	269,784	918,383
Constitutional Provision	—	59,931	738,329	—	—	711	798,971
Creditors	8	2,171	850,109	—	—	978,305	1,830,593
Federal Government	35,921	3,052,049	34,252	139,511	—	360,335	3,622,068
Total	108,061	3,199,392	1,741,944	723,035	50	1,660,729	7,433,211
Committed:	598,683	3,443,205	693,094	1,754,763	2,103,696	4,751,793	13,345,234
Unassigned:	33,288,240	—	(1,004,402)	—	—	—	32,283,838
Total Fund Balances	$ 34,014,588	$ 6,643,494	$ 1,430,636	$ 2,513,001	$ 2,116,419	$ 6,552,760	$ 53,270,898

Section 215.32(2)(b)4.a., F.S., provides that the unappropriated cash balances from selected trust funds may be authorized by the Legislature for transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund and the General Revenue Fund through the General Appropriation Act. The amounts indicated below were identified in the State's 2023 General Appropriations Act as being unappropriated June 30, 2023, cash balances that are to be transferred to and from the funds indicated during the 2023-24 fiscal year (in thousands).

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	NonMajor Governmental Funds	Total
Transfer to (from) Fund	$ 35,000	$ —	$ —	$ (35,000)	$ —	$ —	$ —
Transfer from Non-Governmental Funds	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Total	$ 40,000	$ —	$ —	$ (35,000)	$ —	$ —	$ 5,000

F. Interfund Activity and Balances

The effect of interfund activities, except those between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities, has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. Transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund which expends the resources. Transfers between funds are made to accomplish various provisions of law.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

For additional information, refer to Note 14.

G. Nonmonetary Transactions

The state participates in various activities that are, in part, represented by nonmonetary transactions. Examples include nonmonetary assistance in the form of Federal grants, such as vaccines, Electronic Benefit Transfer cards for food assistance, and donated food commodities. The state also acts as an agent for the United States Department of Agriculture in the distribution of donated food commodities to qualifying organizations outside the state's reporting entity. The fair value of these items is reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

State Attorneys and Public Defenders of the State of Florida are furnished certain office space and other services by counties under the provisions of Chapter 29, F.S. Some counties also provide certain facilities and services to other officers and staff of the judicial branch. The value of the facilities and services provided by the counties is not reported as revenue.

H. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues

Proprietary funds distinguish operating from non-operating revenues. Operating revenues are typically derived from providing goods or services and include all transactions involved in delivering those goods or services. These revenues are a direct result of exchange-type transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Cash flow resulting from capital and related financing, noncapital financing, and investment activities are considered non-operating for reporting purposes.

I. Budget Stabilization Fund

The State Constitution mandates the creation and maintenance of a Budget Stabilization Fund, in an amount not less than 5 percent nor more than 10 percent of the last complete fiscal year's net revenue collections for the General Revenue Fund. Monies in the Budget Stabilization Fund may be transferred to the General Revenue Fund to offset a deficit therein or to provide emergency funding, including payment of up to $38 million with respect to certain uninsured losses to state property. Monies in this fund are constitutionally prohibited from being obligated or otherwise committed for any other purposes, in accordance with Section 216.222, F.S. Any withdrawals from the Budget Stabilization Fund must be restored from general revenues in five equal annual installments, commencing in the third fiscal year after the expenditure, unless the Legislature establishes a different restoration schedule, in accordance with Section 215.32, F.S.

The Budget Stabilization Fund had $3.14 billion in cash at June 30, 2023. During fiscal year 2022-23, The Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund (LCEF) was mostly liquidated, and $410 million was transferred from the LCEF to the Budget Stabilization Fund. There were no disbursements made from the Budget Stabilization Fund.

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NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING CHANGES

A. Accounting and Reporting Changes

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, to introduce a single method to report conduit debt obligations, eliminating the option for issuers to report conduit debt obligations as their own liabilities. The statement defines a conduit debt obligation as a debt instrument issued in the name of a state or local government (the issuer) for the benefit of a third party that is primarily liable for repayment of the debt instrument (third-party obligor). A conduit debt obligation must have all the following characteristics:

a. It involves at least three parties: an issuer, a third-party obligor, and a debt holder or a debt trustee.
b. Its issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity.
c. The debt obligation is not a parity bond of the issuer or cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer.
d. The third-party obligor or its agent—not the issuer—ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance.
e. The third-party obligor—not the issuer—is primarily responsible for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments).

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). A PPP is defined as an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in the Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*, which defines SBITAs and provides uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. Under this Statement, a government is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use asset for contracts that meet the definition of a SBITA. SBITAs provide governments with access to vendors' IT software and associated tangible capital assets for subscription payments without granting governments perpetual license or title to the IT software and associated tangible capital assets. A SBITA differs from a traditional technology arrangement covered by existing guidance in that it allows temporary use that ends when the subscription expires. Examples of SBITAs include Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the SBITA guidance, unless specifically excluded in the Statement.

The state implemented paragraphs 18-22 and 23-25 of Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, which addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Statement No. 99:

a. Clarifies in paragraphs 18-22 the provisions in GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements* related to the determination of the term of a PPP, recognition and measurement of installment payments, and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset.
b. Explains in paragraphs 23-25 the provisions in GASB Statement No. 96*, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)* related to the subscription term of a SBITA and the option to terminate, short-term SBITAs, and recognition requirements for subscription liability for SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs.

The adoption of paragraphs 18-22 and 23-25 of this Statement was done in conjunction with the adoption of GASB Statement No. 94 and 96

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, which establishes new requirements and clarifications for three types of accounting changes: changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the reporting entity. The statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

B. Fund Balance and Net Position Reclassifications and Restatements

Fund balances and Net position at June 30, 2023 have been adjusted as follows (in thousands):

	6/30/2022 As Previously Reported	Change in Accounting Principle	Error Correction	6/30/2022 As Restated
Government-Wide				
Governmental Activities	$ 101,750,912	$ —	$ (27,749)	$ 101,723,163
Business-Type Activities	31,629,548	—	25,637	31,655,185
Total Primary Government	$ 133,380,460	$ —	$ (2,112)	$ 133,378,348
Governmental Funds				
Major Funds:				
General	$ 27,774,827	$ —	$ —	$ 27,774,827
Natural Resources, Environmental, and Growth Management	5,896,499	—	—	5,896,499
Public Education	1,448,837	—	—	1,448,837
Health and Family Services	2,740,889	—	—	2,740,889
Transportation	1,885,289	—	(27,749)	1,857,540
Nonmajor Funds	5,270,618	—	—	5,270,618
Total Governmental Funds	$ 45,016,959	$ —	$ (27,749)	$ 44,989,210
Proprietary Funds				
Major Funds:				
Transportation	$ 14,466,942	$ —	$ 27,748	$ 14,494,690
Lottery	32,521	—	—	32,521
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	10,910,027	—	—	10,910,027
Prepaid College Program	4,089,061	—	—	4,089,061
Reemployment Assistance	1,859,189	—	—	1,859,189
Nonmajor Funds	271,808	(2,111)	—	269,697
Total Proprietary Funds	$ 31,629,548	$ (2,111)	$ 27,748	$ 31,655,185
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-Purpose Trust Funds	$ 2,546,328	$ —	$ —	$ 2,546,328
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	198,805,937	—	—	198,805,937
Investment Trust Funds	17,180,791	—	—	17,180,791
Custodial Funds	473,409	—	122,960	596,369
Total Fiduciary Funds	$ 219,006,465	$ —	$ 122,960	$ 219,129,425
Component Units				
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	$ 3,221,361	$ —	$ —	$ 3,221,361
University of Florida	8,194,222	(116)	—	8,194,106
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	6,698,055	1,721	—	6,699,776
Nonmajor Component Units	29,360,250	33,286	7,850	29,401,386
Total Component Units	$ 47,473,888	$ 34,891	$ 7,850	$ 47,516,629

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

At June 30, 2023, the state's deposits in financial institutions totaled approximately $4.3 billion for primary government and $3.5 billion for discretely presented component units.

1. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the state will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The state mitigates custodial credit risk by generally requiring public funds to be deposited in a bank or savings association that is designated by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as authorized to receive deposits in the state and meets the collateral requirements as set forth in Chapter 280, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The CFO determines the collateral requirements and collateral pledging level for each Qualified Public Depository (QPD) following guidelines outlined in Section 280.04, F.S., and Department of Financial Services Rules, Chapter 69C-2, Florida Administrative Code. Collateral pledging levels include 25, 50, 110, and 150 percent of a QPD's average daily deposit balance, or, if needed, an amount as prescribed by the CFO. Section 280.13, F.S., outlines eligible types of collateral including direct obligations of the United States (U.S.) Government, federal agency obligations fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, certain federal agency obligations, state and local government obligations, corporate bonds, and letters of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank. Also, with the CFO's permission, eligible collateral includes collateralized mortgage obligations, real estate mortgage investment conduits and securities or other interests in any open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, the portfolio of the investment company must be limited to direct obligations of the U.S. Government and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such direct obligations of the U.S. Government, and the investment company must take delivery of such collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

In accordance with Section 280.08, F.S., if a QPD defaults, losses to public depositors are first satisfied with any applicable depository insurance, followed by demands of payment under any letters of credit or sale of the defaulting QPD's collateral. If necessary, any remaining losses are to be satisfied by assessments against the other participating QPDs according to a statutory based ratio.

At June 30, 2023, the following deposits were not secured pursuant to Chapter 280, F.S., and were exposed to custodial credit risk because they were uninsured and (1) uncollateralized, (2) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or (3) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the state's name (in thousands).

Schedule of Deposits with State Treasury
Exposed to Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2023

	Bank Statement Balance (in U.S. $)	
Custodial Credit Risk	Primary Government	Component Units
(1)	$ 3,605,874	$ 426,963
(2)	—	208,696
(3)	—	—
Total deposits subject to custodial credit risk	$ 3,605,874	$ 635,659

2. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of a deposit. Under Section 215.47, F.S., and subject to the limitations and conditions of the State Constitution or of the trust agreement relating to a trust fund, moneys available for investment by the State Board of Administration (SBA) may be invested in fixed income obligations or stocks denominated in foreign currency. The SBA has developed a total fund investment policy for the investment of assets in the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Pension Trust Fund that sets ranges on investments by asset class. Under the FRS Pension Trust Fund investment policy statement approved by SBA Trustees effective January 17,2023, foreign and domestic equity securities are included in the global equity asset class. The FRS Pension Trust Fund has a target allocation to global equities of 53% with a policy range from 45-70%, but within this range there is no limit on the amount of foreign

equity securities that are denominated in foreign currency. The FRS Pension Trust Fund is not limited to holding securities in foreign currency only in the global equity asset class. All asset classes may hold non-U.S. securities, depending on portfolio guidelines. The Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund (LCEF) previously had an investment policy that allowed foreign and domestic equity securities in the global equity asset class, but this fund was almost fully liquidated during the fiscal year ended June 30,2022, and only contains residual balances. The Florida Prepaid Program's comprehensive investment plan limits investment in foreign equities to 30% of total equities, with the target for total equities to be 70% of the actuarial reserve. In all cases, Florida law limits the exposure to foreign securities held outside of commingled funds to 50% of the total fund. The investment plans may be modified in the future if the SBA or Florida Prepaid adopts changes. This investment activity in foreign investments resulted in deposits in foreign currency as of June 30, 2023, as illustrated in the following schedule (in thousands):

Schedule of Investments with State Board of Administration
Foreign Currency Deposits Held As of June 30, 2023

	Bank Statement Balance (in U.S. $)			
Currency	FRS Pension Trust Fund	LCEF	Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan	Total
Australian dollar	$ 1,490	$ —	$ —	$ 1,490
Brazilian real	4,103	—	—	4,103
British pound sterling	7,367	—	—	7,367
Canadian dollar	6,431	—	—	6,431
Chilean peso	509	—	—	509
Chinese yuan Hong Kong	9,465	—	—	9,465
Colombian peso	9	—	—	9
Czech koruna	1	—	—	1
Danish krone	662	10	—	672
Egyptian pound	64	—	—	64
Euro	18,658	—	92	18,750
Hong Kong dollar	4,997	11	35	5,043
Hungarian forint	553	—	—	553
Indian rupee	4,272	—	—	4,272
Indonesian rupiah	477	—	—	477
Israeli shekel	1,772	—	750	2,522
Japanese yen	10,705	—	55	10,760
Kuwaiti dinar	293	—	—	293
Malaysian ringgit	262	—	—	262
Mexican peso	1,302	—	1,581	2,883
New Taiwan dollar	3,750	—	—	3,750
New Zealand dollar	13	—	—	13
New Zimbabwe dollar	388	—	—	388
Norwegian krone	774	—	—	774
Pakistan rupee	54	—	—	54
Peruvian sol	5	—	—	5
Philippines peso	130	—	—	130
Polish zloty	261	—	—	261
Qatari riyal	246	—	—	246
Saudi Arabian riyal	1,572	—	—	1,572
Singapore dollar	1,353	13	—	1,366
South African rand	1,499	—	—	1,499
South Korean won	8,822	—	—	8,822
Swedish krona	865	—	—	865
Swiss franc	6,366	—	—	6,366
Turkish lira	381	—	—	381
United Arab Emirates dirham	132	—	—	132
Vietnam dong	3,690	—	—	3,690
Total deposits subject to foreign currency risk	$ 103,693	$ 34	$ 2,513	$ 106,240

B. Investments

At June 30, 2023, the state's investments reported in governmental and business-type activities and fiduciary funds totaled $317.7 billion, consisting of pooled investments with the State Treasury in the amount of $64.4 billion and other investments in the amount of $253.3 billion. The State Treasury also had holdings at June 30, 2023, of $4.4 billion for discretely presented component units in total. These investments are not reported as part of the primary government and may be different from the amounts reported by some component units due to different reporting periods. Other investments for discretely presented component units, excluding those investments held by SBA, totaled $25.6 billion.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Unless specifically exempted by statute, all cash of the state must be deposited in the State Treasury. The State Treasury, in turn, fully invests the funds to maximize earnings. In addition, the State Treasury may invest funds of any board, association, or entity created by the State Constitution, or by law. As a result, pooled investments with the State Treasury contain deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). The external portion of pooled investments with the State Treasury is reported in a governmental external investment pool.

Pooled investments with the State Treasury are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Oversight of the pooled investments with the State Treasury is provided by the Treasury Investment Committee per Section 17.575, F.S. The authorized investment types are set forth in Section 17.57, F.S.

Redemptions are on a dollar in/dollar out basis adjusted for distributed income. The fair value of the pooled investments with the State Treasury is determined at fiscal year-end for financial reporting purposes.

The State Treasury does not contract with an outside insurer in order to guarantee the value of the portfolio, or the price of shares redeemed.

Per Section 17.61(1), F.S., the State Treasury shall invest all general revenue funds, trust funds, all agency funds of each state agency, and of the judicial branch. As a result, state agencies and the judicial branch are considered involuntary participants in pooled investments with the State Treasury. The total involuntary participation as of June 30, 2023, was $62.4 billion or 91% of the pool.

At year-end, the condensed financial statements for the Investment Pool maintained by the State Treasury were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
Condensed Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2023

ASSETS		
Current and Other Assets	$	70,172,616
Total Assets		70,172,616
LIABILITIES		
Other Liabilities		3,154,324
Total Liabilities		3,154,324
NET POSITION		
Net position held for Internal Pool Participants		66,557,558
Net position held for External Pool Participants		460,734
Total net position, ending	$	67,018,292

Condensed Statement of Changes of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2023

ADDITIONS		
Net income (loss) from investing activity	$	2,052,979
DEDUCTIONS		
Distributions paid and payable		(2,052,979)
DEPOSITOR ACTIVITY		
Deposits		172,636,959
Withdrawals		(163,847,307)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals		8,789,652
Change in net position		8,789,652
Net position, beginning		58,228,640
Net position, ending	$	67,018,292

The following table provides a summary of the fair value, the number of shares or the principal amount, ranges of interest rates, and maturity dates of each major investment classification (dollars in thousands):

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
Summary of Investment Holdings
As of June 30, 2023

	Par	Fair Value	Range of Interest Rates*	Range of Maturity Dates
Commercial paper	$ 315,000	$ 314,695	0.000% - 4.250%	7/3/2023 - 7/12/2023
Money market funds	501,638	501,638	5.152% - 5.152%	N/A
Repurchase agreements	4,415,809	4,415,809	4.780% - 5.070%	7/3/2023 - 07/26/2023
U.S. guaranteed obligations	30,323,870	28,339,587	0.000% - 8.500%	7/15/2023 - 3/20/2065
Federal agencies	9,141,314	7,940,480	0.000% - 10.450%	7/13/2023 - 6/1/2062
Bonds and notes - domestic	14,604,209	13,265,366	0.091% - 9.943%	7/1/2023 - 4/1/2122
Bonds and notes - international	1,813,159	1,697,018	0.250% - 9.625%	7/26/2023 - 11/15/2069
Federal agencies discounted securities	982,251	965,660	1.920% - 5.330%	8/17/2023 - 3/25/2042
U.S. guaranteed obligations discounted securities	8,980,581	8,890,789	0.000% - 5.350%	7/5/2023 - 4/20/2052
Commingled STIF	606,567	606,567	N/A	N/A
Unemployment compensation	2,807,439	2,807,439	N/A	N/A
Totals	$ 74,491,837	$ 69,745,048		

*The coupon rate in effect at June 30, 2023, is reported. If a security is discounted, the purchase yield is reported.

The State Treasury records, as an investment, funds credited to the state's account in the Federal Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund pursuant to Section 904 of the Social Security Act. The fund is drawn upon primarily to pay reemployment assistance benefits. This money is pooled with deposits from other states and is managed by the Federal Government. No disclosures can be made of specific securities owned.

The schedule below discloses the detail of the State Treasury holdings at fair value at June 30, 2023, as well as reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type		Fair Value
Commercial paper	$	314,695
Money market funds		501,638
U.S. guaranteed obligations		37,230,376
Federal agencies		8,588,657
Bonds and notes - domestic		13,081,207
Bonds and notes - international		1,697,018
Repurchase agreements		3,175,000
Commingled STIF		606,567
Unemployment compensation funds pooled with U. S. Treasury		2,807,439
Total investments excluding security lending collateral*		68,002,597
Lending collateral investments:		
Commercial paper		—
Repurchase agreements		1,240,809
Money market funds		—
Federal agencies		317,483
Bonds and notes - domestic		184,159
Bonds and notes - international		—
Total lending collateral investments		1,742,451
Total investments		69,745,048
Cash on deposit		427,568
Total State Treasury holdings		70,172,616
Adjustments:		
Outstanding warrants		(303,027)
Deposits in transit		—
SPIA Revolving Account**		(8,702)
Unsettled securities liability		(1,100,144)
Reconciled balance, June 30, 2023	$	68,760,743
Reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):		
Unrestricted Pooled investments with State Treasury		
Governmental activities	$	55,161,344
Business-type activities		4,765,539
Fiduciary funds		3,997,347
Component units		3,329,247
Component units timing difference		403,950
Total unrestricted pooled investments with State Treasury		67,657,427
Restricted Pooled investments with State Treasury		
Business-type activities		472,048
Component units		631,268
Total restricted pooled investments with State Treasury		1,103,316
Total pooled investments with State Treasury	$	68,760,743

*This amount excludes the Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Association's (NICA) participation in Treasury's Short Term Investment Fund (STIF). NICA's portion represents less than a tenth of a percent of the total investments held at Treasury.

**The SPIA Revolving Account is included as cash and cash equivalent by the agencies.

Other Investments

Other investments in various funds of the state are primarily managed by the SBA. The largest of these funds managed by the SBA is the FRS Pension Trust Fund (Defined Benefit Pension Fund), whose total investments represented 73.3% of total other investments at June 30, 2023. Investments in the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund (Defined Contribution Pension Fund) represents 5.7% of total other investments, while investments in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and the Florida Prepaid College Trust Fund represented another 5.9% and 5.7%, respectively, of total other investments. Section 215.47, F.S., allows the SBA to invest funds in a range of instruments, including security lending agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and alternative investments (including limited partnerships and hedge funds).

The schedule below discloses other investments at fair value at June 30, 2023, as well as reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

Schedule of Other Investments
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair Value[1]			
		Other funds		
Investment types	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Managed by SBA	Not managed by SBA	Total
Certificates of deposit	$ 700,086	$ 5,324,599	$ 791	$ 6,025,476
Commercial paper	2,345,295	11,970,773	—	14,316,068
Money market funds	27,250	1,287,311	22,147	1,336,708
Repurchase agreements	1,400,000	774,000	—	2,174,000
U.S. guaranteed obligations	12,409,773	14,771,772	11,512	27,193,057
Federal agencies	7,459,319	1,275,085	—	8,734,404
Domestic bonds and notes	8,986,547	5,811,449	2,117,015	16,915,011
Commingled domestic bonds and notes funds/mutual funds	—	3,763,905	—	3,763,905
International bonds and notes	2,871,905	2,098,211	1,046	4,971,162
International bonds and notes mutual fund	—	23,102	—	23,102
Domestic stocks	54,961,305	1,026,288	77,246	56,064,839
Commingled domestic equity funds/mutual funds	—	7,405,158	—	7,405,158
International stocks	33,780,786	722,808	3,357	34,506,951
Commingled international equity funds/mutual funds	3,653,954	3,143,028	—	6,796,982
Commingled real asset funds	—	1,088,750	—	1,088,750
Alternative investments	42,147,124	—	—	42,147,124
Real estate investments (directly owned)	13,726,007	—	1,213	13,727,220
Commingled real estate investments funds	2,411,405	—	—	2,411,405
Self-Directed brokerage accounts	—	1,186,229	—	1,186,229
Derivative instruments, net:[2]				
Forward currency contracts	(1,764)	(11)	—	(1,775)
Futures (debt and equity)	(22,636)	(105)	—	(22,741)
Option contracts	—	—	104	104
Swap contracts	(6,178)	19	2,256	(3,903)
Mutual funds	—	—	3,287,395	3,287,395
Total investments excluding lending collateral	186,850,178	61,672,371	5,524,082	254,046,631
Lending collateral investments:				
Certificates of deposit	—	380,890	—	380,890
Commercial paper	—	203,947	—	203,947
Money market funds	436,720	—	—	436,720
Repurchase agreements	—	282,000	—	282,000
Domestic bonds and notes	7,919	—	—	7,919
Total lending collateral investments	444,639	866,837	—	1,311,476
Total investments for all types	$187,294,817	$ 62,539,208	$ 5,524,082	$ 255,358,107
% of total other investments	73.3 %	24.5 %	2.2 %	

[1]Investments of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund are reported based on amortized cost which approximates fair value. See the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund disclosure on page 85 to obtain investment details of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund. In addition, investments of the Debt Service Escrowed Fund, which meet the requirements of a legal or in-substance defiance, are reported at cost.
[2]Refer to Note 3.B.6. for detailed information regarding derivatives.

Reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Fiduciary funds	Component Units[1]	Total
Other investments	$ 1,141,407	$ 11,610,655	$ —	1,924,216	$ 14,676,278
Restricted investments	—	494,793	—	—	494,793
Long-term investments	44,497	17,128,241	222,716,937	—	239,889,675
Security lending collateral[2]	—	—	444,639	—	444,639
Timing and other differences[3]	(143,341)	(22,471)	(139,988)	158,522	(147,278)
Total other investments	$ 1,042,563	$ 29,211,218	$ 223,021,588	$ 2,082,738	$ 255,358,107

[1]The column for Component Units presents investments managed by SBA for Component Units. For presentation of all other investments for Component Units, see the Schedule of Other Investments For Discretely Presented Component Units.

[2]Other investments and Restricted investments for Governmental and Business-type activities include security lending collateral. Refer to Note 3 B Schedule of Other Investments and B(5) Schedule of Other Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements for additional information.

[3]Differences between participant balances posted and actual investments. Some Component Units have fiscal year ends other than the state's year end of June 30, 2023.

Certain investments included in the above schedule were pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures and swaps clearing counterparties. These investments are presented below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Securities Pledged as Collateral for Futures and Swaps Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 134,433
Total	$ 134,433

Florida Prepaid Investment Plan
Securities Pledged as Collateral for Futures Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 415
Total	$ 415

In addition, cash and foreign currency required to open futures and swap contracts (i.e., initial margin) in the FRS Pension Trust Fund may be pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures and swap counterparties. Pursuant to these types of contracts, and pending foreign currency contracts and commitments to purchase (TBAs), the FRS Pension Trust Fund agrees to receive or pay to the broker an amount of cash equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the contract. Such receivables and payables are known as variation margin. All initial and variation margin amounts held by counterparties, and the variation margins held by the FRS Pension Trust Fund as of June 30, 2023, are included in "Accounts receivable" and in "Accounts payable and accrued liabilities", respectively, on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. These amounts are presented in the table below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Cash and Foreign Currency Pledged as Collateral for Futures and Swaps Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair Value
Margin receivable from counterparties:	
Futures contracts	$ 46,003
Swap contracts	10,111
Foreign currency contracts	1,370
Commitments to purchase (TBAs)	3,017
Total margin receivable	$ 60,501
Margin payable to counterparties:	
Futures contracts	$ 1,344
Swap contracts	1,314
Total margin payable	$ 2,658

The Florida Prepaid Investment Plan also held open futures positions at June 30, 2023. Similar to the FRS Pension Trust Fund, Florida Prepaid pays to or receives from the broker a variation margin (i.e., an amount of cash) equal to the daily fluctuation in the value of the futures contract. All variation margin amounts held by counterparties, and the variation margins held by the Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan as of June 30, 2023, are included in "Accounts receivable" and in "Accounts payable and accrued liabilities", respectively, on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. These amounts are presented in the table below (in thousands):

Florida Prepaid Investment Plan
Cash and Foreign Currency Pledged as Collateral for Futures and Swaps Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair Value
Margin receivable from counterparties:	
Futures contracts	$ 151
Commitments to purchase (TBAs)	140
Total margin receivable	$ 291
Margin payable to counterparties:	
Futures contracts	$ 23
Swap contracts	22
Commitments to purchase (TBAs)	140
Total margin payable	$ 185

The FRS Pension Trust Fund also held short positions in investments at June 30, 2023. Short investment positions are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The schedule below presents the short investment positions at fair value at June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Short Investment Position
As of June 30, 2023

Investment Type	Fair Value
Federal agencies	$ (147,560)
Total	$ (147,560)

The SBA issued a separate report (financial statements and notes) pertaining to the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (an external investment pool) within the state's Investment Trust Fund for the period ended June 30, 2023. This report may be obtained from the Chief Operating & Financial Officer, State Board of Administration of Florida, 1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 101, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, (850) 488-4406.

Component Units

The schedule below discloses other investments reported at fair value, as of June 30, 2023, for discretely presented component units and a reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands). Those investments held with the State Treasury as of June 30, 2023, are excluded.

Schedule of Other Investments
For Discretely Presented Component Units
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type	Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	$ 57,373
Commercial paper	21,986
Repurchase agreements	476
Money market funds	418,838
U.S. guaranteed obligations	4,246,116
Federal agencies	922,959
Domestic bonds & notes	6,991,090
International bonds & notes	804,679
Domestic stocks	1,396,512
International stocks	867,053
Real estate investments	241,701
Mutual funds	2,990,398
Investment agreements	6,582,888
Total other investments for all types	$ 25,542,069
Reconciliation of fair value to the basic financial statements:	
Other investments	$ 18,647,283
Restricted investments	8,819,002
Less SBA Investments*	(1,924,217)
Total other investment for component units	$ 25,542,069

*Investment types for component units with investments held by SBA are disclosed on the Schedule of Other Investments on page 82.

At June 30, 2023, 60.51% of total other investments for discretely presented component units belonged to the following major component units: Florida Housing Finance Corporation, University of Florida, and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

1. Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the state's investment in a single issuer.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury follows the investment guidelines set forth in Section 17.57, F.S., for reducing exposure to investment credit risk. The State Treasury's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2023, were rated by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO) Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's, and the ratings are presented below using the applicable rating scale (in thousands):

State Treasury
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

S&P rating[2]	Moody's rating[2]	Total[1]	Commercial paper	Federal agencies	Domestic bonds & notes	International bonds & notes	Repurchase agreements[3]	Money Market funds
AAAm		$ 501,638	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 501,638
AAA		2,404,489	—	7,266	2,360,392	36,831	—	—
AA		10,051,753	—	8,527,638	844,750	49,347	630,018	—
A		5,052,055	—	—	3,900,614	1,151,441	—	—
A-1		209,739	209,739	—	—	—	—	—
BBB		3,229,376	—	—	2,931,128	298,248	—	—
BB		21,112	—	—	17,646	3,466	—	—
B		926	—	—	926	—	—	—
Below B		5	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Aaa	2,171,013	—	—	2,152,688	18,325	—	—
	Aa	185,008	—	—	185,008	—	—	—
	A	227,059	—	—	223,404	3,655	—	—
	P-1	104,956	104,956	—	—	—	—	—
	Baa	464,111	—	—	401,275	62,836	—	—
	Ba	99,084	—	—	99,084	—	—	—
	B	10,868	—	—	—	10,868	—	—
Not Rated	Not Rated	3,756,683	—	371,236	148,446	62,001	3,175,000	—
		$ 28,489,875	$ 314,695	$ 8,906,140	$ 13,265,366	$ 1,697,018	$ 3,805,018	$ 501,638
Not Rated[4]	Not Rated[4]	37,230,376	U.S. guaranteed obligations					
Not Rated	Not Rated	606,567	Commingled STIF					
Not Rated	Not Rated[1]	610,791	Repurchase agreements					
		$ 66,937,609						

[1] The remaining $2,807,439 (in thousands) reported for Pooled Investments with State Treasury is comprised primarily of investments with the U.S. Treasury Unemployment Compensation Funds Pool.

[2] Long-term ratings are presented except for "A-1" and "P-1", which are a short-term ratings for S&P and Moody's, respectively.

[3] Collateral underlying the repurchase agreements was not rated.

[4] U.S. guaranteed obligations and collateral for repurchase agreements which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government do not require disclosure of credit quality.

The State Treasury's investment policies allow for unlimited investments in U.S. obligations and certain Federal Agency obligations. For other investments, the investment policies address concentration of credit risk by placing limits on amounts invested per issuer (taking into account the maturity date and duration of the investment). In addition, the policies also address limits on certain investments by credit ratings. Limits on amounts invested are expressed in dollar amounts per issuer and also in total amounts per investment type as a percentage of the investment pool's market value. As of June 30, 2023, more than five percent of the State Treasury's investment pool is invested in the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA). These investments are approximately 7 percent of the State Treasury's investments pool.

Other Investments

The SBA, in compliance with Section 215.47, F.S., has adopted certain investment policies with regard to credit risk of debt securities. Investment policies vary by fund or portfolio. Below are the investment policies and credit risk disclosures for the FRS Pension Trust Fund, which constitute the primary portion of other investments.

FRS Pension Trust Fund – Investments are generally managed through individual portfolios within various asset classes, as listed below. Some of the individual portfolios have slightly different restrictions on credit quality.

Short-term Portfolio – Securities must be high quality at the time of purchase. For short-term investment ratings, this is defined as the highest applicable rating from one of the NRSROs. For long-term investment ratings, this is defined as a minimum rating of A from one of the NRSROs. Securities of a single issuer are generally limited to 5% of the market value of the portfolio (excluding U.S. Treasuries and Agencies).

Generally, securities in other major portfolios, such as the Mortgage Index Portfolio, Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio and the Core Portfolio, should be rated investment grade by at least one of the NRSROs at the time of purchase allowing a very small allocation to below investment grade (down to BB-/Ba3) for the Core Portfolio. Securities for a single issuer are generally limited to 5% of the fair value of the portfolio (excluding U.S. Treasuries and Agencies).

Mortgage Index Portfolio – Securities are generally limited to those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), FNMA, and FHLMC. No specific credit rating criteria are listed.

Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio and the Core Portfolio – These portfolios allow U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Government agencies, corporate, mortgage and asset backed securities, foreign sovereign debt, and municipals.

Lending Portfolios – Under investment policy guidelines in effect for the FRS Pension Trust Fund, eligible cash collateral investments are:

- Tri-party qualified repurchase agreement transactions collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds, and/or strips, U.S. Government Agency securities, U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities, and U.S. equity securities. Collateral consisting of U.S. Treasury and Government Agencies must maintain a market value of at least 102% of the market value of the securities subject to being repurchased. Collateral consisting of U.S. equities must maintain a market value of at least 107% of the market value of the securities subject to being repurchased,
- Money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7 and rated the highest applicable rating by at least one NRSRO and
- U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.

Security lending investments that were purchased prior to the policy guidelines established in December 2008 are being held to maturity in existing lending portfolios.

Florida Prepaid College Program Lending Program – Short-term obligations should be limited to obligations rated in the highest rating category by at least two NRSROs or, if only rated by one NRSRO, rated at the time of purchase in the highest rating category by that NRSRO (S&P A-1, Moody's P-1, Fitch F1 or equivalent). A "short-term obligation" means any eligible security or instrument (other than a repurchase agreement) which has an original maturity of 397 days or less at the time of purchase or has a put that entitles the holder to receive the principal amount at specified intervals not exceeding 397 days. With respect to bonds and other long-term obligations, investment is limited to obligations backed by the United States Government and have a maximum maturity of 762 days. A "long-term obligation" means any eligible security or instrument (other than a repurchase agreement) which has a remaining maturity of greater than 397 days at the time of purchase and is not subject to a demand feature in 397 days or less.

The FRS Pension Trust Fund did not hold any investments with a single issuer representing 5% or more of the fund's fair market value at June 30, 2023. The schedule below discloses credit quality ratings on investments held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Credit Rating[1]									
S&P	Moody's	Total[2]	Certificates of Deposit	Commercial paper	Money market funds	Repurchase agreements	Federal agencies[3]	Domestic bonds & notes	International bonds & notes
A-1/AAAm		$ 3,097,247	$ 474,301	$ 2,158,976	$ 463,970	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
A-2		10,408	—	10,408	—	—	—	—	—
A-3		1,157		1,157	—	—	—	—	—
AAA		1,122,160	—	—	—	—	—	626,365	495,795
AA		891,632	—	—	—	7,180	492,377	246,410	145,665
A		2,669,446	—	—	—	—	—	1,968,510	700,936
BBB		4,457,968	—	—	—	—	—	3,657,718	800,250
BB		213,924	—	—	—	—	—	174,800	39,124
B		73,465	—	—	—	—	—	45,529	27,936
CCC		7,673	—	—	—	—	—	3,700	3,973
CC		6,408	—	—	—	—	—	6,408	—
D		844	—	—	—	—	—	844	—
	P-1	399,340	224,586	174,754	—	—	—	—	—
	P-2	1,199	1,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aaa	1,383,909	—	—	—	—	—	992,601	391,308
	Aa	97,449	—	—	—	—	—	74,416	23,033
	A	212,541	—	—	—	—	—	190,450	22,091
	Baa	381,184	—	—	—	—	—	269,765	111,419
	Ba	136,839	—	—	—	—	—	119,311	17,528
	B	62,110	—	—	—	—	—	39,485	22,625
	Caa	5,429	—	—	—	—	—	694	4,735
	Ca	1,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,708
NR	NR	8,400,795	—	—	—	792,614	6,966,942	577,460	63,779
Total ratable investments		23,634,835	$ 700,086	$ 2,345,295	$ 463,970	$ 799,794	$ 7,459,319	$ 8,994,466	$ 2,871,905
Ratings not Applicable:									
Repurchase agreements[4]		600,206							
U.S. guaranteed obligations[4]		12,409,773							
Domestic stocks		54,961,305							
International stocks		33,780,786							
Commingled international equity funds		3,653,954							
Alternative investments		42,147,124							
Real estate (directly owned)		13,726,007							
Commingled real estate investment funds		2,411,405							
Derivative instruments, net:									
Forward currency contracts		(1,764)							
Futures (debt and equity)		(22,636)							
Swaps		(6,178)							
Total investments		$ 187,294,817							

[1]S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of credit risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated). Long-term ratings are presented except for commercial paper and money market funds.
[2]All FRS investments are included in this schedule, including security lending collateral investments.
[3]Federal agency TBAs and mortgage-backed securities are classified as "NR" because they do not have explicit credit ratings on individual securities.
[4]U.S. guaranteed obligations and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government do not require disclosure of credit quality.

All futures, and swaps contracts held by the FRS Pension Trust Fund and the Florida Prepaid Investment Plan at June 30, 2023, were exchange traded, thereby minimizing counterparty credit risk through the use of futures and swaps clearing merchants and clearing houses. The FRS Pension Trust Fund may enter into contracts that allow for close-out netting with certain counterparties. In the event of default or early termination, the contract permits the non-defaulting party the right to close-out all transactions in a single net settlement to one net amount payable by one counterparty to the other. The aggregate fair value of non-exchange traded derivative instruments subject to close-out netting totaled $-2.9 million as of June 30, 2023.

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for forward foreign currency exchange contracts held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2023, are listed below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contract Counterparty Credit Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Counterparty Credit Rating (Long / Short)[1]		Receivable Fair Value	Payable Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)[2]
S&P	Moody's			
AA/A-1		$ 2,862	$ (5,884)	$ (3,022)
	A/P-1	—	(5)	(5)
	NR/P-1	1,635	(372)	1,263
Total		$ 4,497	$ (6,261)	$ (1,764)

[1]S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of credit risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated).
[2] Forward currency exchange contracts are reported net, as an investment derivative on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for spot currency exchange contracts held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2023, are listed below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Spot Foreign Currency Exchange Contract Counterparty Credit Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Counterparty Credit Rating (Long /Short)[1]		Receivable Fair Value	Payable Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)
S&P	Moody's			
AA/A-1		$ 4,001	$ (4,007)	$ (6)
A/A-1		148,846	(148,917)	(71)
	A/P-1	16,330	(16,324)	6
	NR/P-1	1,478	(1,474)	4
NR	NR	44,823	(44,803)	20
	Total	$ 215,478	$ (215,525)	$ (47)

[1]S&P or Moody ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of credit risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated).

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for spot currency exchange contracts held in the Florida Prepaid Program at June 30, 2023, were unavailable.

Counterparty credit ratings related to credit risk for forward currency exchange contracts held in the Florida Prepaid Investment Plan at June 30,2023, are listed below (in thousands):

Florida Prepaid Investment Plan
Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts Counterparty Credit Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Counterparty Credit Rating (Long /Short)[1]		Receivable Fair Value	Payable Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)
S&P	Moody's			
A/A-2		$ 670	$ (681)	$ (11)
	Total	$ 670	$ (681)	$ (11)

[1]S&P or Moody ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of credit risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated).

The schedule below discloses credit quality ratings on investments held in all funds managed by the SBA (except the FRS Pension Trust Fund) at June 30, 2023, (in thousands):

All SBA Managed Funds (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Credit Rating[1]									
S&P	Moody's	Total[2]	Certificates of deposit	Commercial paper	Money market funds	Repurchase agreements	Federal agencies	Domestic bonds and notes[3]	International bonds and notes
AAAm		$ 1,254,259	$ —	$ —	$ 1,254,259	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
A-1		11,592,105	—	11,592,105	—	—	—	—	—
A-2		88,858	—	88,858	—	—	—	—	—
AAA		672,957	—	—	—	—	—	597,905	75,052
AA		1,398,136	—	—	—	19,173	75,525	818,696	484,742
A		3,356,931	—	—	—	76,279	—	1,954,272	1,326,380
BBB		1,197,812	—	—	—	4,125	—	1,047,426	146,261
BB		17,323	—	—	—	—	—	15,332	1,991
B		1,019	—	—	—	—	—	942	77
	P-2	473,758	—	473,758	—	—	—	—	—
	Aaa	296,974	—	—	—	—	—	248,838	48,136
	Aa	20,595	—	—	—	—	—	18,472	2,123
	A	458,727	—	—	—	423	—	451,543	6,761
	Baa	142,473	—	—	—	—	—	138,231	4,242
	Ba	63,614	—	—	—	—	—	63,406	208
	B	1,648	—	—	—	—	—	392	1,256
NR	NR	11,302,083	5,705,489	19,999	33,052	100,000	1,199,560	4,219,899	24,084
Total ratable investments		$ 32,339,272	$ 5,705,489	$ 12,174,720	$ 1,287,311	$ 200,000	$ 1,275,085	$ 9,575,354	$ 2,121,313
Ratings not applicable									
Repurchase agreements[4]		691,000							
Repurchase agreement(collateralized by stocks)		165,000							
U.S. guaranteed obligations[4]		14,771,772							
Domestic stocks		1,026,288							
Commingled domestic equity funds/mutual funds		7,405,158							
International stocks		722,808							
Commingled international equity fund//mutual funds		3,143,028							
Commingled real asset funds		1,088,750							
Self-directed brokerage accounts		1,186,229							
Derivative instruments, net:									
Forward currency contracts		(11)							
Futures contracts (debt)		(105)							
Swap contracts		19							
Total investments		$ 62,539,208							

[1]S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not provide a rating or did not provide the rating with the greatest degree of credit risk, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "NR" (not rated). Long-term ratings are presented except for commercial paper and money market funds.
[2]All investments are included in this schedule, including security lending collateral investments. Fair value is presented for all investments, except for repurchase agreements and money market funds, which are presented at cost.
[3]These columns include several commingled domestic bonds and notes funds/mutual funds and one international bonds and notes mutual fund with fair values of approximately $3.8 billion and $23.1 million, respectively, that do not carry credit ratings.
[4]U.S. guaranteed obligations and collateral for repurchase agreements, which are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, do not require disclosure of credit quality.

Component Units

Investment policies with regard to credit risk of debt securities vary from component unit to component unit. In addition, investment policies vary among Universities' direct support organizations. Investment policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below are reported credit quality ratings for debt securities of major component units (in thousands). Amounts shown below represent only that portion of debt investments required to be disclosed by component units reporting under the GASB reporting model.

Major Component Units
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2023

Component Unit*	Federal agencies	Bonds & notes	Money market funds	Bond mutual funds	U.S. guaranteed obligations	Total	S&P rating
Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC)	$ —	$ 44,102	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 44,102	AAA-
FHFC (continued)	—	89,904	—	—	—	89,904	AAA-AA
FHFC (continued)	—	25,190	—	—	—	25,190	AAA-A-
FHFC (continued)	—	246,903	—	—	—	246,903	AAA-BBB-
FHFC (continued)	23,878	—	—	—	253,788	277,666	AA+
University of Florida (UF)	—	9,695	142,396	51,836	—	203,927	AAA
UF (continued)	7,650	2,782	—	53,847	—	64,279	AA
UF (continued)	312	1,661	—	75,627	—	77,600	A
UF (continued)	1,014	36,158	15,420	7,437	—	60,029	Less than A
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (CPIC)	514,096	—	—	—	1,757,895	2,271,991	AA+
CPIC (continued)	—	780,326	—	—	—	780,326	A+
CPIC (continued)	—	4,818,981	—	—	—	4,818,981	A
Total Investments	$ 546,950	$ 6,055,702	$ 157,816	$ 188,747	$ 2,011,683	$ 8,960,898	

*State of Florida major component units do not have any investments subject to concentration of credit risk.

2. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the state will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury's custodial risk policy states that securities must be held in an account in the state's name. As required by negotiated trust and custody contracts, many of the state's investments were held in the state's name by the Treasury's custodial financial institution at June 30, 2023. Investments that were uninsured and unregistered, and held by the counterparty, or by its trust department but not in the state's name, included the following (in thousands):

State Treasury
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair value
Invested security lending collateral:	
Repurchase agreements	$ 1,240,809
Federal agencies	317,483
Bonds and notes - domestic	184,159
Total	$ 1,742,451

Other Investments

The SBA's custodial credit risk policy states that custodial credit risk will be minimized through the use of trust accounts maintained at top tier third party custodian banks. To the extent possible, negotiated trust and custody contracts shall require that all deposits, investments, and collateral be held in accounts in the SBA's name, or in the case of certain foreign investments, in an omnibus client account, but separate and apart from the assets of the custodian banks. This policy applies to

investments evidenced by cash or securities, and does not apply to investments evidenced by contractual agreements such as alternative or real estate investments, cleared derivative instruments (futures, options and swaps), external investment pools or open-ended mutual funds. These types of investments are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. As required by negotiated trust and custody contracts, many of the state's investments were held in the state's name or in the case of certain foreign investments, in an omnibus client account, by the SBA's custodial financial institutions at June 30, 2023. Investments that were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department, but not in the SBA's name, included the following (in thousands):

Other Investments with SBA
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2023

	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Other funds
Invested security lending collateral:		
Certificates of deposit	$ —	$ 380,890
Commercial paper	—	203,947
Repurchase agreements	—	282,000
Domestic bonds and notes	7,919	—
Total	$ 7,919	$ 866,837

Component Units

Component units manage their exposure to custodial credit risk through various investment policies. These policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below is the applicable custodial credit risk information for a major component unit (in thousands):

Major Component Unit
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2023

Component unit / Investment type	Fair value
University of Florida	
Federal agencies	$ 8,663
Bonds and notes	21,214
Total	$ 29,877

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt investments.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Through its investment policy, the State Treasury manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting either the maturities or durations of the various investment strategies used for the investment pool. The maximum effective weighted duration allowed is in the Long Duration portfolio: six (6) years or the benchmark's effective duration if higher. In addition, the security lending portfolio manages exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the maximum weighted average maturity gap. The maximum weighted average maturity gap is defined as the difference between the weighted average days to maturity of the portfolio minus the weighted average days to maturity of the liabilities (loans). The maximum weighted average maturity gap for security lending portfolios is 30 days.

Presented below is the interest rate risk table for the debt investments with the State Treasury (in thousands). Investment types related to debt portfolios are presented using effective weighted duration. Investment types related to the security lending collateral portfolio are presented using weighted average maturity.

Debt Investments
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type	Fair value	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Security Lending Market Value	Weighted average maturity (in days)
Commercial paper	$ 314,695	0.01	$ —	N/A
Money market funds	501,638	0.28	—	N/A
Repurchase agreements	3,175,000	0.01	1,240,809	2.13
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	27,053,798	2.61	—	N/A
U.S. Treasury strips	28,656	18.07	—	N/A
U.S. Treasury bills	8,858,657	0.12	—	N/A
GNMA mortgage-backed pass-through	701,360	5.46	—	N/A
GNMA TBA pass-through	36,753	4.05	—	N/A
GNMA collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's)	106,267	9.30	—	N/A
GNMA CMO's - principal only	3,477	18.69	—	N/A
GNMA CMO's - interest only	14,957	1.16	—	N/A
SBA asset-backed	426,451	5.07	—	N/A
Federal agencies:			317,483	0.55
Discount notes	965,626	0.22	—	N/A
Unsecured bonds & notes	84,975	7.48	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed pass-through	6,888,565	5.56	—	N/A
TBA mortgage-backed pass-through	213,234	5.28	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's	418,176	4.96	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's - principal only	33	2.50	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's - interest only	18,048	3.25	—	N/A
Domestic bonds and notes:			184,159	0.32
Corporate	7,827,863	5.41	—	N/A
Corporate asset-backed	2,599,054	1.79	—	N/A
Non-government backed CMO's & CMBS*	1,910,579	3.20	—	N/A
Non-government backed CMO's & CMBS* - interest only	10,961	2.81	—	N/A
Municipal/provincial	732,750	6.48	—	N/A
International bonds and notes:			—	0.00
Government & Agency	160,521	5.51	—	N/A
Corporate	1,536,497	3.28	—	N/A
Commingled STIF	606,567	—	—	N/A
Futures contracts - long**	—	6.18	—	N/A
Futures contracts - short**	—	9.77	—	N/A
Total portfolio effective duration and weighted average maturity		2.85		3.00
Total debt investments***	$ 65,195,158		$ 1,742,451	

*Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS).

**The futures contracts effective weighted duration was calculated using notional values rather than fair values.

***The remaining $2,807,439 (in thousands) reported for Pooled Investments with State Treasury is comprised of investments with the U.S. Treasury Unemployment Compensation Funds Pool.

Other Investments

The SBA manages its exposure to interest rate risk through various investment policies. Policies and interest rate risk disclosures for debt investments within the FRS Pension Trust Fund are presented below.

Investments authorized by Section 215.47, F.S., are managed through individual portfolios within various asset classes. The individual portfolios may have different policies regarding interest rate risk. Major types of debt portfolios are listed below.

Short-term Portfolio – Weighted average maturity to final maturity date (WAL) is limited to 120 days and weighted average time to coupon reset (WAM) is limited to 60 days. For securities without a fixed interest rate, the next coupon reset date is used as the maturity for the reset WAM calculation.

Mortgage Index Portfolio – Portfolio duration should be similar to the duration of the mortgage-related fixed income market and should remain within plus or minus 0.25 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. MBS Index duration. Swaps and/or Agency debentures may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio – Portfolio duration should remain within plus or minus 0.25 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index duration less the MBS Index component. Interest rate swaps and interest rate futures, on a net basis, may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

Core Portfolios – Portfolio duration should remain within plus or minus 0.50 years of the Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Bond Index duration. Interest rate swaps and interest rate futures, on a net basis, may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

The Core Portfolio contains certain investments, known as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), which are more sensitive to interest rate changes than other debt instruments. Examples of CMO securities that qualify as "highly interest rate sensitive" include interest-only (IOs), principal-only (POs), and inverse floaters (INVs). IO and PO securities are transactions that involve the separation of the interest and principal components of a security. They are highly sensitive to prepayments by mortgagors, which increase the value of a PO and decrease the value of an IO. INVs have an inverse relationship to a benchmark rate, and the coupon payment is adjusted as the interest rate changes. If the benchmark interest rate decreases, the coupon rate increases and vice versa, which allows the bondholder to benefit from declining interest rates. Similar to an IO, an interest-only inverse floater's value increases as interest rates rise.

Security Lending Portfolios – Investment policy guidelines in effect for the FRS Pension Trust Fund allow investment in:

- Tri-party qualified repurchase obligations, with a term to repurchase not to exceed 45 calendar days that are fully collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds and/or strips, U.S. Government Agency securities, U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities, and U.S. equity securities,
- Money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7, and
- U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds maturing within 92 days or less.

Security lending investments that were purchased prior to the investment policy guidelines established in December 2008, are still held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund lending programs, and are slowly paying down. For investments that had floating interest rates, interest rate reset dates were used to calculate the WAM.

For the Florida Prepaid lending program, investment policy guidelines state that the maximum rate sensitivity is 60 days. The "rate sensitivity" of a security or instrument shall mean (a) in the case of a fixed rate security or instrument (i) the date on which final payment is due or (ii) the principal amount can be recovered through demand (if applicable) or (b) in the case of a floating or variable rate security or instrument, the shorter of the period of time remaining until either (i) the next readjustment of the interest rate or (ii) the principal amount can be recovered through demand (if applicable).

Presented in the following schedule is the interest rate risk table for the FRS Pension Trust Fund (in thousands). Investment types related to debt portfolios are presented using effective weighted duration. Investment types related to short-term and securities lending collateral portfolios are presented using weighted average maturity.

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Debt Investments
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted average maturity (in days)
Certificates of deposit	$ —	N/A	$ 700,086	51
Commercial paper	—	N/A	2,345,295	13
Money market funds	—	N/A	463,970	3
Repurchase agreements	—	N/A	1,400,000	3
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bills	1,337,752	0.18	—	N/A
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	9,326,343	3.75	—	N/A
U.S. Treasury strips	14,597	17.61	—	N/A
Index linked government bonds	227,904	5.54	—	N/A
U.S. government guaranteed bonds and notes	1,792	1.47	—	N/A
Asset-backed	2,779	1.94	—	N/A
GNMA mortgage-backed pass-through	1,010,181	5.39	—	N/A
GNMA TBA mortgage-backed pass-through	127,193	4.72	—	N/A
GNMA CMO's and CMBS[1]	361,232	5.49	—	N/A
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	11,437	0.23	—	N/A
Unsecured bonds and notes	480,940	4.69	—	N/A
Agency strips	22,589	7.97	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed pass-through	5,213,956	4.50	—	N/A
FNMA, FHLMC TBA mortgage-backed pass-through	773,212	5.83	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	957,185	5.32	—	N/A
Domestic bonds and notes:				
Corporate	6,450,442	0.86	—	N/A
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	705,557	1.79	7,201	25
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	1,809,078	3.63	718	25
Municipal/provincial	21,470	7.07	—	N/A
International bonds and notes:				
Government and agency	583,310	2.99	—	N/A
Corporate	1,617,406	2.36	—	N/A
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	627,445	0.04	—	N/A
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	43,744	0.05	—	N/A
Futures contracts - long (debt)[2]	(51,090)	4.07	—	N/A
Futures contracts - short (debt)[2]	11,138	6.35	—	N/A
Credit default swaps[2]	(7,029)	—	—	N/A
Interest rate swap contracts[2]	851	(2.76)	—	N/A
Total debt investments	$ 31,681,414		$ 4,917,270	

[1]Includes investments in IOs, POs, and INVs totaling $50 million at June 30, 2023.
[2]The futures and swap contracts effective weighted duration were calculated using notional values (in U.S. dollars) rather than fair values.

Interest rate risk information for debt investments sold short is presented below (in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Sold Short[1] Debt Investment Positions
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to sell (TBAs)	$ (147,560)	6.00
Total debt investments sold short[1]	$ (147,560)	

[1]Investments sold short are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

Presented below are interest rate risk schedules for all debt-related investments managed by the SBA (excluding the FRS Pension Trust Fund), as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands). Certain investment types may be presented using two or more interest rate risk methods if the investment types are managed using different techniques. For example, if investments are purchased to match scheduled debt payments, to coincide with Lottery prize payouts, or are entirely client directed investments, the investments are presented using the segmented time distribution method. If investments are in a portfolio that contains weighted average maturity restrictions, the investments are presented using this method. If investments are subject to certain restrictions on duration, then that method is used. Individual investments are only included in one of the following three methods scheduled below.

Debt Investments Managed by SBA (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
That Use Segmented Time Distribution Method
As of June 30, 2023

		Investment maturities (in years)						
Investment type	Total fair value	Less than or equal to 1	> 1 to 3	> 3 to 5	> 5 to 10	>10 to 15	> 15 to 20	> 20
U.S. guaranteed obligations:								
U.S. Treasury bills	$ 501,031	$ 501,031	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, and SLGS*	35,569	29,932	2,382	1,622	1,633	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury strips	226,511	23,577	45,758	39,059	68,620	24,280	15,604	9,613
Total debt investments	$ 763,111	$ 554,540	$ 48,140	$ 40,681	$ 70,253	$ 24,280	$ 15,604	$ 9,613

*Special U.S. Treasury securities for State and Local Governments.

Debt Investments Managed by SBA (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
That Use Weighted Average Maturity Method or Duration Method
As of June 30, 2023

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted average maturity (in days)
Certificates of deposit	$ —	N/A	$ 5,705,981	79
Commercial paper	187,737	0.13	11,987,426	30
Money market funds	32,795	0.08	1,254,878	3
Repurchase agreements	—	N/A	1,056,000	3
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bills	53,807	0.30	2,838,515	15
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	704,027	13.37	6,159,474	375
U.S. Treasury strips	3,987,078	13.04	—	N/A
Index linked government bonds	116,603	6.28	—	N/A
U.S. government guaranteed	298	3.84	—	N/A
U.S. guaranteed (SBA) asset-backed	5,030	4.52	—	N/A
GNMA mortgage-backed pass through	25,488	6.67	—	N/A
GNMA commitments to purchase (TBAs)	88,587	6.00	—	N/A
GNMA CMO's[1]	29,709	7.58	—	N/A
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	—	N/A	307,816	7
Unsecured bonds and notes	60,168	8.86	—	N/A
Agency strips	284,321	7.16	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed (FNMA, FHLMC)	261,081	7.07	—	N/A
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to purchase (TBAs)	310,223	6.79	—	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	51,476	5.45	—	N/A
Domestic bonds and notes:				
Corporate	2,320,148	9.90	2,762,436	351
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	413,336	2.03	—	N/A
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	256,248	3.29	—	N/A
Municipal/provincial	44,447	7.66	14,850	35
Commingled funds/mutual funds	3,763,904	4.87	—	N/A
International bonds and notes:				
Government and agency	47,823	7.05		
Corporate	253,178	8.67	71,809	417
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	103,697	0.02	1,621,704	398
Mutual fund	23,102	7.33	—	N/A
Futures contracts - long (debt)[2]	(88)	5.82	—	N/A
Futures contracts - short (debt)[2]	(17)	7.96	—	N/A
Interest rate Swaps[2]	$ 19	(18.78)	$ —	N/A
Total debt investments	$ 13,424,225		$ 33,780,889	

[1]Includes Investments in IO's and INV IO's totaling $10.2 million and $127 thousand, respectively, at June 30,2023, in the Florida Prepaid College Program, and $388 thousand in IO's in Florida Prepaid Investment Plan.
[2] The futures contracts effective weighted duration was calculated using notional values (in U.S. dollars) rather than fair values.

Component Units

Component units manage their exposure to interest rate risk through various investment policies. These policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below is the applicable interest rate risk information for major component units (in thousands). Amounts shown below represent only that portion of debt investments required to be disclosed by component units reporting under the GASB reporting model.

Major Component Units
Debt Investments
That Use Segmented Time Distribution Method
As of June 30, 2023

		Investment maturities (in years)			
Component unit / Investment type	Total fair value	Less than or equal to 1	> 1 to 5	> 5 to 10	> 10
University of Florida					
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 9,199	$ 8,872	$ 327	$ —	$ —
Federal agencies	8,975	7,225	629	844	277
Bonds & notes	50,296	21,277	501	—	28,518
Bond Mutual funds	188,748	10,298	162,942	15,508	—
Total debt investments	$ 257,218	$ 47,672	$ 164,399	$ 16,352	$ 28,795

Major Component Units
Debt Investments
That Use Duration or Weighted Average Maturity Method
As of June 30, 2023

Component unit / Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted average maturity (in years)
Florida Housing Finance Corporation				
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 246,895	1.77	$ —	N/A
Federal agencies	30,771	1.71	—	N/A
Bonds & notes	406,099	1.83	—	N/A
Others	—	0.00	—	N/A
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation				
U.S. guaranteed obligations	—	N/A	1,757,895	3.00
Federal agencies	—	N/A	514,096	7.81
Bonds & notes	—	N/A	4,818,981	6.02
International bonds and notes	—	N/A	780,326	5.00
Total debt investments	$ 683,765		$ 7,871,298	

4. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury does not have any investments in foreign currency. State law and investment policy do not authorize investments in foreign currency related to State Treasury investment operations.

Other Investments

The FRS Pension Trust Fund, the LCEF, and the Florida Prepaid College Program had exposure to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2023. These funds are managed primarily by the use of "asset classes".

The FRS Pension Trust Fund investment policy, approved and effective on January 17, 2023, by the Trustees, limits the global equity asset class (including domestic and foreign equities) to a policy range of 45-70% and a target allocation of 53%. All asset classes may hold non-U.S. securities, depending on portfolio guidelines. Within the global equity asset class, the FRS Pension Trust Fund also holds units in international equity commingled funds. The FRS Pension Trust Fund owns only a portion of the overall investment in the funds, which are also owned by other investors. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are investment funds that hold assets such as stocks or bonds and are traded on the stock exchanges. Participatory notes (P-notes) allow the FRS Pension Trust Fund to participate in certain foreign equity markets where direct participation is not possible due to local government regulations, tax policies, or other reasons. The FRS Pension Trust Fund's unit holdings in the overall investments or notes themselves may be valued in U.S. dollars, but a portion of the underlying assets are exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies. Within the alternative investment asset class, the FRS Pension Trust owns an interest in several alternative investment commingled funds (primarily limited partnerships) with other investors and, therefore, owns only a portion of the overall investment in the funds. The alternative investment funds denominated in foreign currency are presented in the foreign currency risk table below by currency. For the alternative investment funds denominated in U.S. dollars, some of the underlying investments may be exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies. Alternative investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk totaled approximately $40.0 billion as of June 30, 2023.

The LCEF fund was almost fully liquidated by the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and only held a small amount of illiquid stock exposed to foreign currency risk.

The Florida Prepaid Program's comprehensive investment plan limits investment in foreign equities to 30% of total equities, with the target for total equities to be 70% of actuarial reserve. The Florida Prepaid Program also holds units in international equity commingled funds.

In all cases, Florida law limits the total exposure to foreign securities outside of commingled funds to 50% of the total fund. There is no requirement that this exposure to foreign currency be hedged through forward currency contracts, although some investment managers use them in many cases.

Presented below in U.S. dollars are the FRS Pension Trust Fund investments exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2023, listed in total, by currency (in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Investments Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk (fair values in U.S.$, in thousands)
As of June 30, 2023

	Investment Type				
Currency	Equity	Alternative Investments	Fixed Income	Other	Spot Contracts, Net
Australian dollar	$ 824,031	$ —	$ —	$ 78,441	$ (2,861)
Brazilian real	557,797	—	—	—	(76)
British pound sterling	2,986,618	137,598	12,930	(40,344)	18,069
Canadian dollar	1,353,677	—	3,568	113,434	(3,583)
Chilean peso	44,489	—	—	—	—
Chinese yuan renminbi	708,421	—	—	4,746	(370)
Colombian peso	325	—	—	—	—
Czech koruna	22,455	—	—	—	—
Danish krone	742,624	—	—	(7,633)	(2,185)
Egyptian pound	59	—	—	—	—
Euro	7,816,652	1,921,914	92,263	(483,007)	108,535
Hong Kong dollar	2,427,307	—	—	36,326	(1,366)
Hungarian forint	8,670	—	—	—	—
Indian rupee	1,224,502	—	—	(29,032)	—
Indonesian rupiah	223,603	—	—	—	(253)
Israeli shekel	38,752	—	—	—	—
Japanese yen	3,688,587	9,645	—	6,412	2,120
Kuwaiti dinar	11,050	—	—	—	—
Malaysian ringgit	46,866	—	—	—	(6)
Mexican peso	269,009	—	—	—	(1,248)
New Taiwan dollar	1,292,497	—	—	(7,926)	(1,750)
New Zealand dollar	20,669	—	—	—	75
Norwegian krone	180,450	—	—	4,468	(494)
Philippines peso	41,162	—	—	—	—
Polish zloty	74,469	—	—	—	(17)
Qatari riyal	16,239	—	—	—	—
Russian ruble	3	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arabian riyal	264,196	—	—	—	—
Singapore dollar	439,457	—	—	7,074	(963)
South African rand	196,854	—	—	—	(21)
South Korean won	1,286,834	—	—	(27,624)	334
Swedish krona	569,052	37,790	—	39,998	(650)
Swiss franc	1,703,007	—	—	(11,629)	(3,049)
Thailand baht	191,240	—	—	—	(26)
Turkish lira	23,422	—	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates dirham	93,595	—	—	—	—
Vietnam dong	16,250	—	—	—	—
Total foreign currency investments	29,404,890	2,106,947	108,761	(316,296)	110,215
Other investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk:					
Alternative investments	—	40,040,177	—	—	—
P-notes and ETFs	86,718	—	—	—	—
Commingled international equity funds	3,653,953	—	—	—	—
Total investments subject to foreign currency risk	$ 33,145,561	$ 42,147,124	$ 108,761	$ (316,296)	$ 110,215

In addition to the investments presented above, the FRS Pension Trust Fund and the Florida Prepaid Investment Plan hold positions in futures contracts that are subject to foreign currency risk. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties, a buyer and a seller, to exchange a particular good for a particular price at a particular date in the future, all of which are specified in a contract common to all participants in a market on an organized futures exchange. Upon entering into a futures contract, collateral is deposited with the counterparty, in the SBA's name (or Florida Prepaid's name), in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the counterparty. Futures contracts are marked to market daily by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. The resulting gain/loss is received/paid the following day until the contract expires. The frequency of cash flows depends upon specified collateral and margin limits mutually agreed upon by the SBA (or Florida Prepaid) and the third-party counterparty. The margin payments are exposed to foreign currency risk. The FRS Pension Trust Fund's futures contract positions at June 30, 2023, that have exposure to foreign currency risk are presented below (values in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Futures Positions Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk
As of June 30, 2023

			In Local Currency			
	Currency	Number of Contracts	Notional Traded Exposure	Notional Market Exposure	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (in U.S. $)
Stock Index Futures:						
MSCI EAFE[1]	U. S. dollar	4,437	483,074	478,198	(4,876)	$ (4,876)
MSCI Emerging Markets[1]	U. S. dollar	366	18,192	18,261	69	69
Bond Futures:						
Euro Bobl	Euro	(82)	(9,618)	(9,488)	130	142
Euro Bund	Euro	(14)	(1,893)	(1,872)	21	23
						$ (4,642)

[1]Futures denominated in U.S. dollars are based on an index that converts the foreign issues to U.S. dollar equivalents at currency market exchange rates.

The FRS Pension Trust Fund did not hold any positions in option or swap contracts that were exposed to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2023.

The FRS Pension Trust Fund, Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan also enter into foreign currency exchange contracts which are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. Currently, there are two types of foreign currency contracts being utilized by the FRS Pension Trust Fund. Spot currency contracts are valued at spot (traded) currency rates and are used primarily for trade settlement and currency repatriation. Forward currency contracts are valued at interpolated forward rates and may be used to mitigate currency risk for changes in value associated with foreign holdings, payables and/or receivables. On the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, individual forward currency contract positions are recorded as net in Other investments, and spot currency contracts are recorded as receivables and payables. In addition, such contracts may be used to seek additional value independent of underlying equity assets. The Florida Prepaid Plans may also use both spot and forward currency contracts, but only the Investment Plan currently utilizes forward currency contracts. All of the contracts are subject to foreign currency risk. A schedule of the FRS Pension Trust Fund's foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding at June 30, 2023, is presented below, by currency (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

	Forward Currency Contracts				Spot Currency Contracts			
Currency	**Receivable Notional**	**Payable Notional**	**Net Investment Fair Value**	**Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)**	**Receivable Fair Value**	**Payable Fair Value**	**Net Receivables/ Payables**	**Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)**
Australian dollar	$ 84,232	$ 4,386	$ 78,441	$ (1,405)	$ 34	$ (2,895)	$ (2,861)	$ (11)
Brazilian real	—	—	—	—	—	(76)	(76)	—
British pound sterling	24,518	64,248	(40,345)	(615)	22,814	(4,745)	18,069	11
Canadian dollar	117,454	5,312	113,434	1,291	—	(3,583)	(3,583)	(5)
Chinese yuan renminbi	5,034	—	4,746	(288)	—	(370)	(370)	(1)
Danish krone	33,653	41,332	(7,633)	46	—	(2,185)	(2,185)	(8)
Euro	22,475	505,969	(483,172)	321	122,503	(13,968)	108,535	(34)
Hong Kong dollar	40,794	4,248	36,326	(219)	1,466	(2,832)	(1,366)	—
Indian rupee	—	29,077	(29,032)	45	—	—	—	—
Indonesian rupiah	—	—	—	—	—	(253)	(253)	—
Japanese yen	11,423	4,892	6,412	(118)	9,444	(7,324)	2,120	(3)
Malaysian ringgit	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)	—
Mexican peso	—	—	—	—	237	(1,485)	(1,248)	2
New Taiwan dollar	—	8,066	(7,926)	141	—	(1,750)	(1,750)	(1)
New Zealand dollar	—	—	—	—	75	—	75	—
Norwegian krone	4,543	—	4,468	(75)	—	(494)	(494)	(1)
Polish zloty	—	—	—	—	—	(17)	(17)	—
Singapore dollar	7,205	—	7,074	(131)	—	(963)	(963)	(3)
South African rand	—	—	—	—	1,185	(1,206)	(21)	1
South Korean won	—	27,635	(27,624)	10	336	(2)	334	—
Swedish krona	40,750	—	39,998	(752)	—	(650)	(650)	1
Swiss franc	55,475	67,089	(11,629)	(15)	3,599	(6,648)	(3,049)	5
Thailand baht	—	—	—	—	1,222	(1,248)	(26)	—
U.S. dollar	762,253	447,555	314,698	—	52,563	(162,825)	(110,262)	—
Total	**$ 1,209,809**	**$ 1,209,809**	**$ (1,764)**	**$ (1,764)**	**$ 215,478**	**$ (215,525)**	**$ (47)**	**$ (47)**

The FRS Pension Plan's Swap agreement positions as of June 30,2023, that were exposed to foreign currency risk are presented below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Swap Positions Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk
AS of June 30,2023

Currency	Notional Amount (Local Currency)	Receive[1]	Pay	Maturity Date	Market Value (Local Currency)	Market Value (in U.S. $)
British Pound Sterling	5565	SONIA-1D	1% Fixed	5/8/2026	669	$ 851

[1]The SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average) is an interest rate published by the British central bank (Bank of England). SONIA can be seen as the average interest rate at which a selection of financial institutions lend to one another in British pound sterling (GBP) with a maturity of 1 day (overnight).

A schedule of the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund and Florida Prepaid College Fund investments exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2023, is presented below, by currency (in thousands):

Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund (LCEF) and Florida Prepaid College Program
Investments Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk (fair values in U.S. $)
As of June 30, 2023

	LCEF Investment Type	Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan Investment Type			
Currency	Equity	Equity	Fixed Income	Other[1]	Spot Foreign Currency Contracts, Net
Australian dollar	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
British pound sterling	—	46,631	—	—	(61)
Canadian dollar	—	51,086	—	—	—
Danish krone	10	50,691	—	—	—
Euro	—	171,672	675	(720)	—
Hong Kong dollar	11	32,717	—	—	(35)
Israeli shekel	—	10,696	—	—	—
Japanese yen	—	72,932	—	—	(55)
Mexican Peso	—	22,401	—	—	—
Singapore dollar	13	9,504	—	—	671
South African rand	—	6,567	—	—	463
Swedish krona	—	6,659	—	—	—
Swiss franc	—	18,625	—	—	—
Taiwan Dollar	—	6,923	—	—	—
Total foreign currency risk	$ 34	$ 507,104	$ 675	$ (720)	$ 983
Other investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk:					
Commingled International bonds and notes funds	—	—	23,102	—	—
Commingled international equity funds	—	524,871	—	—	—
Total investments subject to foreign currency risk	$ 34	$1,031,975	$ 23,777	$ (720)	$ 983

[1]Other investments consist of forward foreign currency contracts and futures contracts, net that are exposed to foreign currency risk.

The Florida Prepaid Investment Plan's futures contract positions at June 30, 2023, that have exposure to foreign currency risk are presented below (values in thousands):

Fiduciary Funds (Investment Plan)
Futures Positions Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk
As of June 30, 2023

			In Local Currency			
	Currency	Number of Contracts	Notional Traded Exposure	Notional Market Exposure	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (in U.S. $)
Bond Futures:						
Euro Bobl	Euro	(11)	(1,284)	(1,273)	11	$ (5)
Euro Buxl 30 year	Euro	(4)	(547)	(559)	(12)	(21)
Euro Bund	Euro	(9)	(268)	(267)	1	(13)
						$ (39)

A Schedule of the Florida Prepaid College Plan's foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding at June 30, 2023, is presented below, by currency (in thousands):

Florida Prepaid College Plans
Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts
As of June 30, 2023

	Florida Prepaid Investment Plan				Florida Prepaid Program			
	Forward Currency Contracts				Spot Currency Contracts			
Currency	**Receivable Notation**	**Payable Notation**	**Total Market Value**	**Unrealized Gain/ (Loss)**	**Receivables**	**Payables**	**Net Receivables/ Payables**	**Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss)**
Canadian Dollar	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (61)	$ (61)	$ —
Euro	—	(681)	(681)	(11)	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong Dollar	—	—	—	—	—	(35)	(35)	—
Japanese yen	—	—	—	—	—	(55)	(55)	—
Singapore Dollar	—	—	—	—	671	—	671	—
South African rand	—	—	—	—	463	—	463	(6)
U.S. dollar	670	—	670	—	151	(1,140)	(989)	—
Total	$ 670	$ (681)	$ (11)	$ (11)	$ 1,285	$ (1,291)	$ (6)	$ (6)

Note: Spot currency contracts are reported gross as receivables and payables on the Statement of Net Position Forward currency contracts are treated as derivative investments and are reported at net fair value on the Fiduciary Statement of Net Position.

Component Units

Component unit information regarding foreign currency risk was unavailable.

5. Security Lending

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Section 17.61(1), F.S. authorizes the State Treasury to participate in a security lending program. Agents of the State Treasury loan securities, including U.S. government and federally guaranteed obligations, bonds, and notes to broker/dealers for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Collateral for loaned securities cannot be less than 100 percent of the fair value of the underlying security plus accrued interest. Such collateral may consist of cash or government securities. Cash collateral is invested by the agent in investments authorized by Section 17.57, F.S. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally are not matched to maturities of the securities loaned because security loan agreements are generally open-ended with no fixed expiration date. The collateral under security lending agreements (including accrued interest) exceeded the fair value of the securities underlying those agreements (including accrued interest) on June 30, 2023. If a situation occurs where an agent does not receive collateral sufficient to offset the fair value of any securities lent, or the borrowers fail to return the securities or fail to pay the State Treasury for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan, the agent is required to indemnify the State Treasury for any losses that might occur. The State Treasury received $1,743,158,256 cash collateral and $5,607,109,879 non-cash collateral for securities loaned to others. Since the State Treasury does not have the ability to pledge or sell non-cash collateral securities, any non-cash portion of the collateral is not reported on the balance sheet. Securities held with others under security lending agreements with cash collateral totaled $1,701,313,877. Securities held with others under security lending agreements with non-cash collateral totaled $5,482,477,231. Security lending asset and liability balances are allocated at fiscal year end and reported among all participating funds of the primary government.

The securities held with others under security lending agreements as of June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

State Treasury Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements
As of June 30, 2023

Securities on Loan for Cash Collateral, by Security Type	Fair Value of Securities on Loan*
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 1,454,496
Federal agencies	2,118
Domestic bonds and notes	167,075
International bonds and notes	77,625
Total securities on loan for cash collateral	1,701,314
Securities on Loan for Non-Cash Collateral, by Security Type	
U.S. guaranteed obligations	5,477,182
Domestic bonds and notes	5,051
International bonds and notes	244
Total securities on loan for non-cash collateral	5,482,477
Total securities on loan	$ 7,183,791

*The fair value equals the carrying value of the investments on loan.

Other Investments

Through the SBA, various funds, including the FRS Pension Trust Fund and the Florida Prepaid College Program participate in security lending programs during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Initial collateral requirements for securities on loan range from 100% to 105%, depending on the lending agent, the type of security lent and the type of collateral received. The SBA had received and invested approximately $1.4 billion in cash and $7.2 billion in U.S. government and federal agency securities as collateral for the lending programs as of June 30, 2023. At June 30, 2023, the collateral held for the security lending transactions exceeded the fair value of the securities underlying the agreements (including accrued interest). Most security lending programs have indemnity clauses requiring the lending agent to assume borrower's risk from default. The FRS Pension Trust Fund also participated indirectly in security lending through investments in three commingled funds that do not offer borrower indemnification. The Fund receives a proportionate share of the security lending income generated from these activities. The SBA does not have the ability to pledge or sell the non-cash collateral securities, so the non-cash portion is not reported on the balance sheet or the Statement of (Fiduciary) Net Position. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally are not matched to maturities of the securities loaned-because security loan agreements are generally open-ended with no fixed expiration date. As such, investments made with cash collateral are primarily in short-term investments. However, investments purchased for some security lending programs included investments with final maturities of six months or more

representing a range of approximately 2% to 17% of total collateral invested. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be loaned at one time to one borrower for most funds.

At June 30, 2023, the collateral re-investment portfolios for the FRS Pension Trust Fund was primarily reinvested in selected money market funds in order to maximize earnings and reduce risk. The portfolios contain some legacy securities that will remain until they are either sold or mature. At June 30, 2023, there were four lending agents, including the two master custodians and two third-party agents.

The schedule below discloses the fair value and carrying value of investments on loan at June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

Schedule of Other Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair value of Securities on Loan[1]		
Securities on Loan for Cash Collateral, by Security type	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Other Funds Managed by SBA	Total
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 140,659	$ 729,238	$ 869,897
Federal agencies	7,293	79,948	87,241
Domestic bonds and notes	100,775	87,994	188,769
International bonds and notes	80,264	23,279	103,543
Domestic stocks	89,882	12,003	101,885
International Stocks	32,191	23,668	55,859
Total Securities on loan for cash collateral	451,064	956,130	1,407,194
Securities on Loan for Non-Cash Collateral, by Security type			
U.S. guaranteed obligations	1,062,637	939,967	2,002,604
Federal agencies	9,250	19,276	28,526
Domestic bonds and notes	244,399	30,401	274,800
International bonds and notes	53,907	12,163	66,070
Domestic stocks	1,972,681	29,928	2,002,609
International stocks	2,496,710	42,189	2,538,899
Total securities on loan for non-cash collateral	5,839,584	1,073,924	6,913,508
Total securities on loan	$ 6,290,648	$ 2,030,054	$ 8,320,702

[1] The fair value of debt securities on loan includes accrued interest.

6. Derivatives

A derivative instrument is defined as a financial instrument or other contract that has all of the following characteristics:

a. Settlement factors – It has (1) one or more reference rates and (2) one or more notional amounts or payment provisions or both. These terms determine the amount of the settlement or settlements and, in some cases, whether or not a settlement is required.
b. Leverage – It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
c. Net Settlement – Its terms require or permit net settlement, it can readily be settled net by a means outside the contract, or it provides for delivery of an asset that puts the recipient in a position not substantially different from net settlement.

Derivative instruments consisted of futures, forward currency contracts, and swaps. Although allowed in the FRS Pension Trust Fund, no options were traded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Pursuant to the State Treasury's established investment policy guidelines, interest rate futures are used as part of the investment strategy related to interest rate risk, duration adjustments, and yield curve strategies. Although put and call options on any security are permitted under the State Treasury's investment guidelines, interest rate futures were the only type of derivative held as of June 30, 2023. The State Treasury did not utilize derivatives for hedging activities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. All of the State Treasury investment derivatives were reported at fair value in the accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 2023.

A summary of investment derivatives traded in the State Treasury is presented below (in thousands):

		Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2023	
	Notional (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount
State Treasury					
Investment derivatives:					
Futures	$ 225,774	Investment Income	$ 1,595	Receivable/(Payable)	$ (1,861)

This schedule includes both long and short positions.

See section 1E of Note 1 to these financial statements regarding State Treasury's securities pricing policies and independent pricing services methodologies related to securities not available on quoted market pricing exchanges.

Other Investments

The SBA has established investment policy guidelines for each investment portfolio. Pursuant to these guidelines, derivative investment instruments are authorized to be used as tools for managing risk or executing investment strategies more efficiently than could otherwise be done in cash markets, and may only be used as part of a prudent investment process. Various derivative investment instruments are used as part of the investment strategy to hedge against interest rate risk, currency risk in foreign markets, default risk, and mortgaged-backed security prepayment risk, and to effectively manage exposure to domestic and international equities, bonds, and real estate markets.

A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer and a seller to exchange a particular good for a particular price at a particular date in the future, all of which are specified in a contract common to all members in a market on an organized futures exchange. Upon entering into a futures contract, collateral (cash and/or securities) is deposited with the counterparty, in SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the counterparty. Futures contracts are marked to market daily by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded. The resulting gain/loss is received/paid the following day until the contract expires. The frequency of cash flows depends on specified collateral and margin limits mutually agreed upon by the SBA and third-party counterparty. Future contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin disclosed in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

An option gives the buyer a stipulated privilege of buying or selling a stated property, security, or commodity at a given price (strike price) within a specified time (for an American-style option, at any time prior to or on the expiration date). A securities option is a negotiable contract in which the seller (writer), for a certain sum of money called the option premium, gives the buyer the right to demand within a specified time the purchase (call) from or sale (put) to the option seller of a specified number of bonds, currency units, index units, or shares of stock, at a fixed price or rate, called the strike price. There were no option contracts traded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

A forward currency contract is a contractual obligation, typically over-the-counter, traded between two parties to exchange a particular good or instrument (i.e., currency) at a set price on a future date. The buyer of the forward agrees to pay the price and take delivery of the good or instrument and is said to be "long" the forward contract, while the seller of the forward, or "short", agrees to deliver the good or instrument at the agreed price on the agreed date.

A swap is a contractual agreement to exchange a stream of periodic payments utilizing a central clearing house, whereby, each party in the transaction enters into a contract with the central counterparty. These agreements may be over-the-counter or exchange-traded. Upon entering into a swap contract through a clearing house, collateral is deposited with the counterparty, in

SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the counterparty. Swaps are available in and between all active financial markets. Examples include:

Interest rate swap – An agreement between two parties where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate.

Credit default swap – An agreement that allows one party to "buy" protection from another party for losses that might be incurred as a result of default by a specified reference credit (or credits). The "buyer" of protection pays a premium for the protection, and the "seller" of protection agrees to make a payment to compensate the buyer for losses incurred if a defined credit event occurs.

A summary of investment derivatives traded in the FRS Pension Trust Fund is presented below. As of June 30, 2023, all of the SBA investment derivatives were reported at fair value (in thousands).

		Increase/(Decrease) in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2023	
	Notional (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)
Fiduciary funds (FRS Pension Trust Fund)					
Investment derivative instruments:					
Futures[1]					
Futures (debt)	$ 5,247,030	Investment Income	$ (104,910)	Investment	$ (39,951)
Futures (equity)	$ 2,094,996	Investment Income	288,560	Investment	17,315
Total futures			$ 183,650		$ (22,636)
Forward currency contracts	$ 1,209,809	Investment Income	$ (20,687)	Investment	$ (1,764)
Swaps					
Credit default swaps	$ 658,311	Investment Income	$ (7,341)	Investment	$ (7,029)
Interest rate swaps	$ 7,075	Investment Income	847	Investment	851
Total swaps			$ (6,494)		$ (6,178)

[1] The total notional values of long and short fixed income futures positions were $4.0 billion and $1.3 billion, respectively. The total notional value of long equity futures positions was $2.1 billion.

A summary of the derivatives traded in the Florida Prepaid Investment Plan is presented below. The Florida Prepaid College Program did not trade any investment derivatives during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

		Increase/(Decrease in Fair Value)		Fair Value at June 20, 2023	
	Notional (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)
Fiduciary funds (Investment Plan)					
Investment derivative instruments:					
Futures (debt)[1]	$ 16,319	Investment Income	$ (157)	Investment Income	$ (105)
Forward currency contracts	$ 670	Investment Income	$ (2)	Investment Income	$ (11)
Interest rate Swaps	$ 345	Investment Income	$ 12	Investment Income	$ 19

[1] The total notional values of long and short debt futures positions were $12.9 million and $3.4 million, respectively.

7. Commitments

Each year the FRS Pension Trust Fund enters into a number of agreements that commit the Fund, upon request, to make additional investment purchases (i.e., capital commitments) up to predetermined amounts over certain investment time periods. The unfunded capital commitments for private equity, real estate and strategic investments not reported on the FRS Pension Trust Fund Statement of Fiduciary Net Position totaled $17.2 billion as of June 30, 2023.

8. Fair Value Hierarchy

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. Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are either directly or indirectly observable for an asset (including quoted prices for similar assets), which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The categorization of investments within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the instrument and should not be perceived as the particular investment's risk.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Securities classified in Level 1 are valued using quoted prices from the custodian bank's primary external pricing vendors.

Securities classified in Level 2 are evaluated prices from the custodian bank's primary external pricing vendors. The pricing methodology involves the use of evaluation models such as matrix pricing, which is based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Other evaluation models use actual trade data, collateral attributes, broker bids, new issue pricings and other observable market information.

Debt and equity securities classified as Level 3 are valued with prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors or an alternative pricing source, utilizing inputs such as stale prices, cash flow models, broker bids, or cost. Cost or book value may be used as an estimate of fair value when there is a lack of an independent pricing source.

Certain investments, such as money market funds and repurchase agreements, are not included in the table, because they are carried at cost and not priced at fair value. Unemployment compensation funds are not included in the table, because this money is pooled with deposits from other states and is managed by the Federal Government. No disclosures can be made of specific securities owned.

At June 30, 2023, the State Treasury had the following recurring fair value measurements (in thousands):

Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value
As of June 30, 2023

Investments by fair value level	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial paper	$ 314,695	$ —	$ 314,695	$ —
U.S. guaranteed obligations	37,230,376	35,935,319	1,295,057	—
Federal agencies	8,588,657	—	8,588,657	—
Bonds and notes - domestic	13,081,207	—	13,081,207	—
Bonds and notes - international	1,697,018	23,396	1,673,622	—
Commingled STIF	606,567	—	—	606,567
Lending collateral investments:				
Commercial Paper	—	—	—	—
Federal Agencies	317,483	—	317,483	—
Bonds and notes - domestic	184,159	—	184,159	—
Bonds and notes - international	—	—	—	—
Total investments by fair value level	$62,020,162	$35,958,715	$25,454,880	$ 606,567
Investment derivative instruments				
Futures contracts	$ (1,861)	$ (1,861)	$ —	$ —
Total investment derivative instruments	$ (1,861)	$ (1,861)	$ —	$ —

Other Investments

Equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using quoted prices at June 30 (or the most recent market close date if the markets are closed on June 30) in active markets from the custodian bank's primary external pricing vendors, which utilize primary exchanges.

Debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using evaluated prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors. The pricing methodology involves the use of evaluation models such as matrix pricing, which is based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Other evaluation models use actual trade data, collateral attributes, broker bids, new issue pricings and other observable market information.

Equity securities classified as Level 2 are valued using evaluated prices provided by the custodial bank's external pricing vendors, or alternative pricing source, such as investment managers, if information is not available from the custodial bank's external pricing vendors.

Debt and equity securities classified as Level 3 are valued using prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors or an alternative pricing source, utilizing inputs such as stale prices, cash flow models, or broker bids. Cost or book value may be used as an estimate of fair value when there is a lack of an independent pricing source.

Derivative instruments classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using exchange traded prices as provided by the custodian bank's external pricing vendors. Derivative instruments classified as Level 2 receive clearing house prices, which are based on models that reflect the contractual terms of the derivative instruments.

Private equity funds and real estate direct investments classified as Level 3 are valued using external appraisals as described in the footnotes for the *Additional GASB 72 Required Disclosures* table, footnotes 13 and 15, respectively. Other private equity funds are measured at net asset value (NAV).

Certain investments, such as money market funds, repurchase agreements and U.S. guaranteed State and Local Government Series (SLGS) securities are not reported at fair value in the tables below because they are carried at cost and not priced at fair value. Additionally, U.S. guaranteed securities in the Debt Service Escrowed Fund and all investments of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund are not included at fair value in the tables below because they are carried at cost and amortized cost, respectively. See page 85 for information to obtain the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund investment detail. Commingled investments are measured at the NAV per share (or its equivalent).

The FRS Pension Trust Fund had the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023 (in thousand):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
As of June 30, 2023

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
Investments by fair value level	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities				
Certificates of deposit	$ 700,086	$ —	$ 700,086	$ —
Commercial paper	2,345,295	—	2,345,295	—
U.S. guaranteed obligations	12,409,773	—	12,409,773	—
Federal agencies	7,459,319	—	7,432,575	26,744
Domestic bonds and notes	8,986,547	—	8,942,562	43,985
International bonds and notes	2,871,905	—	2,245,873	626,032
Total debt securities	34,772,925	—	34,076,164	696,761
Equity securities				
Domestic	54,961,305	54,961,181	—	124
International	33,780,786	33,705,078	—	75,708
Total equity securities	88,742,091	88,666,259	—	75,832
Commingled international equity funds	113,586	—	113,586	—
Alternative Investments				
Private equity fund	152,000	—	—	152,000
Real Estate direct investments	13,726,007	—	—	13,726,007
Derivative Instruments, net				
Forward currency contracts	(1,764)	—	(1,764)	—
Futures contracts	(22,636)	(22,636)	—	—
Swap contracts	(6,178)	—	(6,178)	—
Total Investment derivative instruments	(30,578)	(22,636)	(7,942)	—
Securities lending collateral investments				
Domestic bonds and notes	7,919	—	7,919	—
Total investments by fair value level	137,483,950	$ 88,643,623	$ 34,189,727	$ 14,650,600
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Commingled international equity funds	3,540,368			
Commingled real estate investment funds	2,411.405			
Activist equity funds	1,414,237			
Hedge funds	4,771,298			
Insurance funds	955,564			
Private debt/credit opportunities funds	5,892,485			
Private equity funds	20,813,551			
Private real asset funds	8,147,989			
Total investments measured at the NAV	47,946,897			
Total investments measured at fair value	185,430,847			
Other investments carried at amortized cost				
Money market funds	27,250			
Money market funds - security lending collateral	436,720			
Repurchase agreements	1,400,000			
Total investments carried at amortized cost	1,863,970			
Total investments	**$ 187,294,817**			
Investments sold short (Liabilities) measured at fair value				
Federal agencies	$ (147,560)	—	(147,560)	—
Total investments sold short	$ (147,560)	$ —	$ (147,560)	$ —

The valuation method for investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as of June 30, 2023, is presented in the footnotes to the table below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Additional GASB 72 Required Disclosures

	Fair Value 6/30/2023	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Investments Measured at the NAV:				
Commingled international equity funds[1]	$ 3,540,368	$ —	Daily, Monthly	2 - 120 days
Commingled real estate investment funds[2]	2,411,405	—	Quarterly	15 - 90 days
Activist equity funds[3]	1,414,237	—	Monthly, Annually	65 - 90 days
Hedge funds				
Diversifying strategies (managed futures)[4]	1,749,680	—	Daily, Monthly	10 - 35 days
Equity long/short[5]	454,845	—	Monthly, Quarterly	30 - 60 days
Event driven[6]	142,381	10,000	None currently eligible	
Global macro[7]	402,561	—	Monthly	5 - 30 days
Multi-strategy[8]	1,187,237	—	Quarterly, Biennially	30 - 90 days
Opportunistic debt[9]	382,909	—	Quarterly	60 - 65 days
Relative value[10]	451,685	—	Quarterly	60 days
Insurance funds[11]	955,564	204,376	Monthly, Quarterly, Biannually	30 - 90 days
Private debt/credit opportunity funds[12]	5,892,485	3,600,210		
Private equity funds[13]	20,813,551	8,194,285		
Private real asset funds[14]	8,147,989	4,448,210		
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	$ 47,946,897	$ 16,457,081		
Investments Measured at Level 3:				
Private equity funds[13]	$ 152,000	$ —		
Real estate direct investments[15]	$ 13,726,007	$ 766,784		

[1] *Commingled International Equity Funds.* The five funds in this group are primarily invested in publicly traded international equity securities, and two of these funds also focus on emerging markets. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. Two funds within this strategy are redeemable daily, two funds are redeemable monthly, and the remaining fund is currently in the liquidation process with a residual balance remaining.

[2] *Commingled Real Estate Investment Funds.* The nine funds in this group consist primarily of real estate investments owned directly or through partnership interests located in the United States. These investments include multi-family, industrial, retail, office, apartments and mortgage loans on income producing property. Each are valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. Eight funds within this strategy are eligible for redemption quarterly, and the remaining fund is subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and not currently eligible for redemption.

[3] *Activist Equity Funds.* The four funds in this group invest in public companies with the intent to effect positive change through influencing management. The funds may be structured with a focus on specific domestic or foreign geographic regions. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. One fund (approximately 34% of this strategy) is currently eligible for redemption monthly. Another fund (approximately 29% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption in six months due to annual lock-up restrictions. The remaining two funds (approximately 37% of this strategy) are subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and are not currently eligible for redemption.

[4] *Diversifying Strategies (Managed Futures) Hedge Funds.* The three funds that make up this group primarily trade equity and commodity futures, but can also participate in indexes, rates and currencies across global markets. These funds use a systematic approach and focus on trends in price and other market signals. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. The funds within this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and are eligible for redemption within one month or less.

[5] *Equity Long/Short Hedge Funds.* Consisting of three funds, this strategy invests both long and short, primarily in U.S. and global stocks that are mispriced by the markets. These managers vary in their use of short selling, leverage and definitions of growth or value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. The funds within this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and are eligible for redemption within three months or less.

[6] *Event Driven Hedge Funds.* The two funds in this group seek to gain an advantage from pricing inefficiencies that may occur in the onset or aftermath of a corporate action or related event. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. Both funds within this strategy are subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and not currently eligible for redemption.

[7] *Global Macro Hedge Funds*. Consisting of two funds, which base their holdings (such as long and short positions in various equity, fixed income, currency, and futures markets) primarily on overall economic and political view of various countries. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. Both funds within this strategy are no longer subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and are eligible for redemption within one month.

[8] *Multi-Strategy Hedge Funds.* The five funds in this group aim to diversify risks and reduce volatility by combining other strategies. These strategies are typically a mix of Equity Long/Short, Event-Driven, Opportunistic Debt and Relative Value. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. Four funds (approximately 78% of this strategy) are currently eligible for redemption within three months due to quarterly redemption restrictions. One fund (approximately 22% of this strategy) is eligible for redemption biennially (for each commitment) with the next redemption in five months.

[9] *Opportunistic Debt Hedge Funds.* Consisting of three funds that pursue various strategies and asset classes, with an emphasis on mispriced debt or equity of companies in distress. These managers vary in their focus on early versus late stage situations, senior versus subordinated levels on the capital structure and non-traditional areas including high yield bonds and Emerging Markets debt, and may also pursue relative value and arbitrage strategies with various debt instruments. These funds are valued at the NAV per share. Two funds in this strategy are eligible for redemption within three months due to quarterly redemption restrictions, and the remaining fund is currently in the redemption process.

[10]*Relative Value Hedge Funds.* Consisting of one fund, this strategy focuses on benefiting from valuation discrepancies that may be present in related financial instruments by simultaneously purchasing (long) or selling (short) these instruments. These investments are valued at the NAV per share. The one fund in this strategy is no longer subject to contractual lock-up restrictions and eligible for redemption within three months.

[11]*Insurance funds*. The seven funds in this group invest primarily in reinsurance contracts and insurance-linked securities. These investments are the valued at NAV per share. One fund (approximately 27%) has varying restrictions due to underlying investment funds and redeemable within one to three months. Three funds (approximately 56%) are eligible for redemption within seven months or less due to biannual redemptions restrictions. The remaining three funds (approximately 17%) are not eligible for redemption due to contractual lock-up restrictions.

[12]*Private Debt/Credit Opportunity Funds.* There are 75 private debt/credit funds investing primarily in Distressed, Mezzanine and Loans with some exposure to Special Situations. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2023 or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of five to ten years.

[13]*Private Equity funds.* There are 257 private equity funds investing primarily in Leveraged Buyouts funds, Venture Capital funds, Secondary funds and Growth funds with some exposure to Special Situations, Diversifying Strategies and GP Investments. The fair value of 256 funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2023, or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. The fair value of the remaining 1 fund (approximately 1% of the value of these investments) is based on external appraisals at June 30, 2023, and classified as Level 3. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of five to ten years.

[14]*Private Real Asset Funds.* There are 107 real asset funds, 72 of which invest in real estate assets such as commercial office buildings, retail properties, multi-family residential properties, developments or hotels. In addition, the funds may be structured with a focus on specific geographic domestic or foreign regions. The remaining 35 funds invest in infrastructure, timberland, transportation and commodities. The fair value of these funds has been determined using the NAV at June 30, 2023, or one quarter in arrears adjusted for current quarter cash flows. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of five to ten years.

[15]*Direct Real Estate Investments*. There are 86 direct owned/joint venture real estate assets that are valued based on annual external and/or quarterly internal appraisals and are classified as Level 3.

The schedule below discloses the fair value measurements for all other funds managed by the SBA (excluding the FRS Pension Trust Fund) at June 30, 2023, (in thousands):

All SBA Managed Funds (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
As of June 30, 2023

		Fair Value Measurement Using		
Investments by fair value level	**Total Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Debt securities				
Certificates of deposit	$ 389,590	$ —	$ 389,590	$ —
Commercial paper	1,434,733	—	1,434,733	—
U.S. guaranteed obligations	14,724,254	—	14,724,254	—
Federal agencies	1,275,085	—	1,275,085	—
Domestic bonds and notes	5,157,548	—	5,155,938	1,610
International bonds and notes	2,098,211	—	2,098,211	—
Total debt securities	25,079,421	—	25,077,811	1,610
Equity securities				
Domestic	1,026,288	1,026,288	—	—
International	722,808	722,808	—	—
Total equity securities	1,749,096	1,749,096	—	—
Investment derivative instruments				
Forward currency contracts	(11)	—	(11)	—
Futures contracts	(105)	(105)	—	—
Swap contracts (debt)	19	—	19	
Total Investment derivative instruments	(97)	(105)	8	—
Other investments				
Domestic bonds and notes mutual funds	524,160	524,160	—	—
International bonds and notes mutual funds	23,102	23,102	—	—
Domestic equity mutual funds	2,558,153	2,558,153	—	—
International equity mutual funds	1,013,402	1,013,402	—	—
Self-directed brokerage account	1,186,229	—	1,186,229	—
Total other investments	5,305,046	4,118,817	1,186,229	—
Securities lending collateral investments				
Certificates of deposit	380,891	—	380,891	—
Commercial paper	203,947	—	203,947	—
Total securities lending collateral investments	584,838	—	584,838	—
Total investments by fair value level	32,718,304	$ 5,867,808	$ 26,848,886	$ 1,610
Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)				
Commingled domestic bonds and notes funds	3,239,745			
Commingled domestic equity funds	4,847,005			
Commingled international equity fund	2,129,626			
Commingled real asset fund	1,088,750			
Total investments measured at the NAV	11,305,126			
Total investments measured at fair value	44,023,430			
Other investments carried at cost or amortized cost				
Money market funds	1,287,311			
Certificates of deposit	4,935,008			
Commercial paper	10,536,040			
Repurchase agreements	774,000			
Repurchase agreements - security lending collateral	282,000			
U.S. guaranteed obligations	47,518			
Domestic bonds and notes	653,901			
Total investments carried at cost or amortized cost	18,515,778			
Total investments	$ 62,539,208			

The valuation method for investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as of June 30, 2023, is presented in the footnotes to the table below (in thousands):

All SBA Managed Funds (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
Additional GASB 72 Disclosures

	6/30/2023	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Investments Measured at the NAV				
Commingled domestic bonds and notes funds[1]	$ 3,239,745	$ —	Daily	2 - 365 Days
Commingled domestic equity funds[2]	4,847,005	—	Daily	2 - 4 Days
Commingled international equity fund[3]	2,129,626	—	Daily	2 Days
Commingled real asset funds[4]	1,088,750	—	Daily	2 - 3 Days
Total investments measured at the NAV	$ 11,305,126			

[1]*Commingled Domestic Bonds and Notes Funds:* One Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) fund, six domestic bonds and notes funds and two stable value funds are considered to be commingled in nature. The TIPS fund seeks long-term real total return and is designed to keep pace with inflation. The six domestic bonds and notes funds utilize various investment strategies such as short/intermediate duration, index/benchmark tracking, high-yield, and corporate/government investment grade debt. The two stable value funds consist of fixed income securities and wrap contracts, and focus on the preservation of capital by retaining the value of investment with limited volatility. Each fund is valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.
[2]*Commingled Domestic Equity Funds:* Five domestic equity funds are considered to be commingled in nature. The domestic equity funds utilize various investment strategies such as index/benchmark tracking, small/mid cap, and large cap growth/value seeking appreciation and income. Each fund is valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.
[3]*Commingled International Equity Fund:* One international equity fund is considered to be commingled in nature. The fund invests in a portfolio of international equity securities whose total rates of return will approximate as closely as practicable the capitalization weighted total rates of return of the markets in certain countries for equity securities traded outside the United States. The fund is valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.
[4]*Commingled Real Asset Funds:* These two funds consist of various investments such as commodities, real estate, floating rate loans, energy industry Master Limited Partnerships, global infrastructure and agriculture. Each fund is valued at the NAV of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Component Units

Securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using quoted prices in active markets from the custodian bank's primary external pricing vendors.

Securities classified in Level 2 are evaluated prices from the custodian bank's primary external pricing vendors, or alternative pricing source, such as investment managers, if information is not available from the primary vendors. The pricing methodology involves the use of evaluation models such as matrix pricing, which is based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Other evaluation models use actual trade data for similar securities, collateral attributes, broker bids, new issue pricings and other observable market information.

Securities classified as Level 3 are valued with prices from the custodian bank's external pricing vendors or an alternative pricing source, utilizing cash flow models.

Certain investments, such as commercial paper, repurchase agreements, money market funds, and various investment agreements, are not included in the table, because they are carried at cost and not priced at fair value.

The schedule below discloses the fair value measurements for major component units at June 30, 2023, (in thousands):

Major Component Units
As of June 30, 2023

	Fair Value Measurement Using			
Investment by fair value level	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC)				
Debt securities				
Commercial paper	$ 1,481,540	$ —	$ 1,481,540	$ —
U.S. guaranteed obligations	19,519	—	19,519	—
Federal agencies	476,963	—	476,963	—
Domestic bonds and notes	—	—	—	—
Total debt securities	1,978,022	—	1,978,022	—
Other investments	—	—	—	—
Total FHFC investments by fair value level	$ 1,978,022	$ —	$ 1,978,022	$ —
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (CPIC)				
Debt securities				
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 1,757,895	$ 1,755,887	$ 2,008	$ —
Federal agencies	514,096	—	514,096	—
Domestic bonds and notes	4,818,981	9,714	4,809,267	—
International bonds and notes	780,326	—	780,326	—
Total CPIC investments by fair value level	$ 7,871,298	$ 1,765,601	$ 6,105,697	$ —
University of Florida (UF)				
Debt securities				
Certificates of deposit	$ 447	$ 447	$ —	$ —
Commercial paper	15,922	—	15,922	—
U.S. guaranteed obligations	9,199	8,872	327	—
Federal agencies	8,975	719	8,256	—
Domestic bonds and notes	50,276	29,113	21,163	—
International bonds and notes	20	—	20	—
Total debt securities	84,839	39,151	45,688	—
Equity securities				
Domestic	6,175	6,136	39	—
International	444	444	—	—
Total equity securities	6,619	6,580	39	—
Swap contracts (debt)	4,274	—	2,922	1,352
Mutual funds	358,673	236,132	117,373	5,168
Real estate investments	36	36	—	—
Other investments	26,981	8,840	15,849	2,292
Total UF investments by fair value level	$ 481,422	$ 290,739	$ 181,870	$ 8,812

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)		Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
University of Florida				
International equity[1]	$ 456	$ —	Illiquid	N/A
Real estate investments[2]	5,198	—	Illiquid	N/A
Private equity funds[4]	4,952,880	—	Monthly	30 - 45 days
Total investments measured at the NAV	4,958,534			
Total investments measured at fair value	$ 5,439,956			

[1]*International equity:* This category included an investment in a foreign-based publicly-traded company focused on providing law enforcement with new tools and technology.
[2]*Real estate investments:* This category includes an investment in the form of real estate with donor restrictions.The real estate is held at fair value less estimated costs to sell.
[3]*Hedge Funds:* This category includes an investment in a hedge fund in which the fund manager is authorized to invest in a broad spectrum of securities that include, but are not limited to the following: equity and debt securities, currency, commodities, foreign debt, options, futures and swaps.
[4]*Private Equity Funds:* This category includes investments in several limited partnership funds that invest in equity securities and debt of private companies.

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NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

"Receivables, net" and "Other loans and notes receivable, net," as presented on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and the applicable balance sheets and statements of net position in the fund financial statements, consist of the following (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Accounts receivable	$ 134,100	$ 8,180	$ 236	$ 1,152,591	$ 7,667
Contracts & grants receivable	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Federal government	9,511	12,698	121,762	595,558	36,927
Due from other governmental units	713	4,875	—	52	17,486
Interest & dividends receivable	132,955	4,158	2,975	729	22,519
Loans & notes receivable	86,619	161,378	—	—	—
Fees receivable	168,941	4	—	—	—
Taxes receivable	4,568,109	24,809	—	—	289,645
Allowance for uncollectibles	(2,503,383)	(5,468)	(156)	(62,166)	(16,325)
Receivables, net	**$ 2,597,565**	**$ 210,634**	**$ 124,817**	**$ 1,686,764**	**$ 357,919**
Due from other governments	$ —	$ 1,911,208	$ —	$ 211	$ 325,988
Other loans & notes receivable	527	—	4,001	332,768	57,396
Allowance for uncollectibles	(15)	—	(3,215)	(294,411)	(253)
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 512**	**$ 1,911,208**	**$ 786**	**$ 38,568**	**$ 383,131**
Lease receivable - current	$ 3,193	$ —	$ —	$ 5	$ —
Lease receivable - noncurrent	9,786	4	—	10	—
Lease receivable, net	**$ 12,979**	**$ 4**	**$ —**	**$ 15**	**$ —**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total Governmental Funds**	Internal Service Funds	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Governmental Activities**
Accounts receivable	$ 338,723	**$ 1,641,497**	$ 47,603	$ 76,046	**$ 1,765,146**
Contracts & grants receivable	17,036	**17,036**	—	—	**17,036**
Due from Federal government	261,265	**1,037,721**	—	—	**1,037,721**
Due from other governmental units	45,793	**68,919**	3,875	—	**72,794**
Interest & dividends receivable	6,984	**170,320**	830	—	**171,150**
Loans & notes receivable	99,348	**347,345**	—	—	**347,345**
Fees receivable	76	**169,021**	—	—	**169,021**
Taxes receivable	20,983	**4,903,546**	—	—	**4,903,546**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(189,322)	**(2,776,820)**	(10,163)	—	**(2,786,983)**
Receivables, net	**$ 600,886**	**$ 5,578,585**	**$ 42,145**	**$ 76,046**	**$ 5,696,776**
Due from other governments	$ 581,037	**$ 2,818,444**	$ —	$ —	**$ 2,818,444**
Other loans & notes receivable	1,437,284	**1,831,976**	—	—	**1,831,976**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(16,491)	**(314,385)**	—	—	**(314,385)**
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 2,001,830**	**$ 4,336,034**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 4,336,034**
Lease receivable - current	$ —	**$ 3,198**	$ 143	$ —	**$ 3,341**
Lease receivable - noncurrent	6	**9,806**	$ 750	—	**10,556**
Lease receivable, net	**$ 6**	**$ 13,004**	**$ 893**	**$ —**	**$ 13,897**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
Accounts receivable	$ 7,423	$ 57,555	$ 209,065	$ 143,157	$ 3,372,460
Due from Federal government	—	—	—	—	2,097
Due from other governmental units	219	—	—	—	1,648
Interest & dividends receivable	2,679	1,149	55,988	47,826	—
Loans & notes receivable	—	—	—	313,477	—
Fees receivable	37,247	—	—	—	1,635
Taxes receivable	—	—	—	—	117,175
Allowance for uncollectibles	—	(5,462)	(1,142)	—	(3,101,554)
Receivables, net	**$ 47,568**	**$ 53,242**	**$ 263,911**	**$ 504,460**	**$ 393,461**
Loans & notes receivable	$ 71,917	$ —	$ —	$ 1,794,147	$ —
Advances to CU	—	—	—	—	—
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 71,917**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 1,794,147**	**$ —**
Lease receivable - current	—	—	—	—	—
Lease receivable - noncurrent	—	—	—	—	—
Lease receivable, net	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total Enterprise Funds**	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Business-type Activities**
Accounts receivable	$ 25,192	**$ 3,814,852**	$ 187,550	**$ 4,002,402**
Due from Federal government	—	**2,097**	—	**2,097**
Due from other governmental units	3,803	**5,670**	—	**5,670**
Interest & dividends receivable	881	**108,523**	—	**108,523**
Loans & notes receivable	1,153	**314,630**	—	**314,630**
Fees receivable	140	**39,022**	—	**39,022**
Taxes receivable	—	**117,175**	—	**117,175**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(24,009)	**(3,132,167)**	—	**(3,132,167)**
Receivables, net	**$ 7,160**	**$ 1,269,802**	**$ 187,550**	**$ 1,457,352**
Loans & notes receivable	$ —	**$ 1,866,064**	—	**$ 1,866,064**
Advances to CU	141	**141**	—	**141**
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 141**	**$ 1,866,205**	**$ —**	**$ 1,866,205**
Lease receivable - current	1,374	1,374	—	1,374
Lease receivable - noncurrent	17,288	17,288	—	17,288
Lease receivable, net	**$ 18,662**	**$ 18,662**	**$ —**	**$ 18,662**

COMPONENT UNITS

Accounts receivable	$ 2,238,216
Contracts & grants receivable	360,341
Due from Federal government	12,089
Due from other governmental units	792,715
Interest & dividends receivable	89,253
Loans & notes receivable	98,000
Allowance for uncollectibles	(542,836)
Receivables, net	**$ 3,047,778**
Other loans & notes receivable	$ 1,908,298
Allowance for uncollectibles	(242,004)
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 1,666,294**
Lease receivable - current	$ 49,407
Lease receivable - noncurrent	427,298
Lease receivable, net	**$ 476,705**

"Accounts payable and accrued liabilities," as presented on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and the applicable balance sheets and statements of net position in the fund financial statements, consist of the following (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Accounts payable	$ 729,706	$ 50,413	$ 14,903	$ 696,493	$ 440,119
Accrued salaries & wages	83,713	6,872	42	30,295	10,151
Accrued interest payable	285	7	—	166	3
Claims payable	—	—	—	—	—
Construction contracts	180,202	—	—	—	335,345
Deposits payable	10	554	31	8	10,743
Due to Federal government	4	—	—	151,421	—
Due to other governmental units	60,389	8,999	107,870	7,939	48,927
Other payables	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 1,054,309**	**$ 66,845**	**$ 122,846**	**$ 886,322**	**$ 845,288**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total Governmental Funds**	Internal Service Funds	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Governmental Activities**
Accounts payable	$ 359,457	**$ 2,291,091**	$ 11,225	$ 323,186	**$ 2,625,502**
Accrued salaries & wages	5,970	**137,043**	284	—	**137,327**
Accrued interest payable	93	**554**	81	—	**635**
Claims payable	—	**—**	275,502	—	**275,502**
Construction contracts	181	**515,728**	—	—	**515,728**
Deposits payable	1,235	**12,581**	—	—	**12,581**
Due to Federal government	36,182	**187,607**	—	—	**187,607**
Due to other governmental units	59,623	**293,747**	—	—	**293,747**
Other payables	—	**—**	4,643	—	**4,643**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 462,741**	**$ 3,438,351**	**$ 291,735**	**$ 323,186**	**$ 4,053,272**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
Accounts payable	$ 1,357	$ 7,133	$ 194	$ 764,100	$ 24,843
Accrued interest payable	—	—	29,850	—	—
Accrued salaries & wages	—	33	—	—	—
Claims Payable	—	—	—	—	—
Construction contracts	85,533	—	—	—	—
Deposits payable	248	3,101	—	—	—
Due to Federal government	—	—	—	—	266,512
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 87,138**	**$ 10,267**	**$ 30,044**	**$ 764,100**	**$ 291,355**
Short-term lease liabilities	—	4,438	—	—	—
Long-term lease liabilities	—	19,836	—	—	—
Lease liabilities, net	**$ —**	**$ 24,274**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**
Short-term subscription liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term subscription liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Subscription liabilities, net	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total Enterprise Funds**	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Business-type Activities**
Accounts payable	$ 40,320	**$ 837,947**	$ 85,653	**$ 923,600**
Accrued interest payable	697	**30,547**	—	**30,547**
Accrued salaries & wages	3,061	**3,094**	—	**3,094**
Claims Payable	355	**355**	—	**355**
Construction contracts	—	**85,533**	—	**85,533**
Deposits payable	188	**3,537**	—	**3,537**
Due to Federal government	—	**266,512**	—	**266,512**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 44,621**	**$ 1,227,525**	**$ 85,653**	**$ 1,313,178**
Short-term lease liabilities	$ 4,619	**$ 9,057**	$ —	**$ 9,057**
Long-term lease liabilities	48,810	**68,646**	—	**68,646**
Lease liabilities, net	**$ 53,429**	**$ 77,703**	**$ —**	**$ 77,703**
Short-term subscription liabilities	$ 910	**$ 910**	**$ —**	**$ 910**
Long-term subscription liabilities	1,568	**1,568**	—	**1,568**
Subscription liabilities, net	**$ 2,478**	**$ 2,478**	**$ —**	**$ 2,478**

	COMPONENT UNITS	
Accounts payable	$	1,156,962
Accrued interest payable		28,049
Accrued salaries & wages		369,622
Claims payable		2,806,153
Construction contracts		93,061
Deposits payable		240,064
Due to other governmental units		8,305
Vouchers payable		17,103
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**4,719,319**

Short-term lease liabilities	$	85,037
Long-term lease liabilities		702,415
Lease liabilities, net	**$**	**787,452**

Short-term subscription liabilities	$	27,637
Long-term subscription liabilities		120,481
Subscription liabilities, net	**$**	**148,118**

NOTE 5 – TAXES AND TAX ABATEMENTS

A. Taxes

Florida levies neither a personal income tax nor an ad valorem tax on real or tangible personal property. Taxes are, however, one of the principal sources of financing state operations. A schedule of tax revenues by major tax type for each applicable major governmental fund, and for nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, is presented below (in thousands):

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Sales and use tax	$ 40,589,893	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 40,589,893
Fuel taxes:							
Motor fuel tax	—	—	—	—	3,094,117	—	3,094,117
Pollutant tax	—	285,122	—	—	—	—	285,122
Aviation fuel tax	—	—	—	—	34,095	—	34,095
Solid minerals severance tax	—	22,943	—	—	—	—	22,943
Oil and gas production tax	2,379	—	—	—	—	—	2,379
Total fuel taxes:	2,379	308,065	—	—	3,128,212	—	3,438,656
Corporate income tax	5,458,515	—	—	—	—	—	5,458,515
Documentary stamp tax	3,880,253	—	—	—	—	—	3,880,253
Intangible personal property tax	527,978	—	—	—	—	—	527,978
Communications service tax	559,508	—	343,595	—	—	—	903,103
Gross receipts utilities tax	—	6,065	1,032,803	—	—	—	1,038,868
Beverage and tobacco taxes:							
Alcoholic beverage tax	301,917	—	—	—	—	15,480	317,397
Cigarette tax	961,913	—	—	—	—	—	961,913
Smokeless tobacco tax	41,329	—	—	—	—	—	41,329
Total beverage and tobacco taxes	1,305,159	—	—	—	—	15,480	1,320,639
Other taxes:							
Insurance premium tax	1,925,067	—	—	—	—	68,365	1,993,432
Hospital public assistance tax	—	—	—	847,413	—	—	847,413
Citrus excise tax	—	—	—	—	—	5,445	5,445
Pari-mutuel wagering tax	10,775	—	—	—	—	257,539	268,314
Total other taxes	1,935,842	—	—	847,413	—	331,349	3,114,604
Total	$ 54,259,527	$ 314,130	$1,376,398	$847,413	$ 3,128,212	$ 346,829	$ 60,272,509

	Sales and Use Tax
Governmental fund statements	$ 40,589,893
Government-wide accruals	50,707
Government-wide statements	$ 40,640,600

B. Tax Abatements

For financial reporting purposes, a tax abatement is defined as an agreement between the government and an individual or entity through which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. As of June 30, 2023, tax abatement programs are as follows:

Program Name	Entertainment Industry Sales Tax Exemption Program	Community Contribution Tax Credit Program
Program Purpose	The purpose of this program is to encourage the use of this state as a site for filming, for the digital production of films, and to develop and sustain the workforce and infrastructure for film, digital media, and entertainment production.	Encourage donations and local private support of projects that provide housing opportunities for persons with special needs or home ownership opportunities for low-income or very low income families.
Taxes being abated	Sales and Use Tax	Corporate Income Tax; Insurance Premium Tax; Sales and Use Tax Refund
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 288.1258, F.S.	s. 212.08(5)(p); s. 220.183; and s. 624.5105, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Applicants must be a production company producing specified types of content in Florida. For the purposes of this section, "qualified production company" means any production company that has submitted a properly completed application to the Department of Revenue and that is subsequently qualified by the Office of Film and Entertainment.	A taxpayer must apply for approval and be issued an approval letter by the State. A community contribution by a person must be in the following form: (a) Cash or other liquid assets; (b) Real property, including 100 percent ownership of a real property holding company; (c) Goods or inventory; or (d) Other physical resources identified by the State.
How taxes are reduced	Tax Exemption	Tax credit against corporate income or insurance premium tax; sales tax refund
How amount of abatement is determined	Point of sale exemption on items used as an integral part of the production process in Florida, including production equipment, set design and construction, props, wardrobe, and real estate rental.	The credit is equal to 50 percent of the value of the donation, with a limit of $200,000 per year. For the credits under this authorized program maximum amount limitation is totaling $14,000,000.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	Revocation of certificate and any taxes exempted are due with interest and penalty.	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$37,658	$14,000

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Florida Scholarship Funding Organizations Program	Hope Scholarship Credit
Program Purpose	Allows taxpayers to make private, voluntary contributions to nonprofit scholarship-funding organizations and receive dollar for dollar tax credit against specific Florida taxes.	The Hope Scholarship Program provides a public-school student who was subjected to an incident of violence or bullying at school the opportunity to apply for a scholarship to attend an eligible private school rather than remain in an unsafe school environment.
Taxes being abated	Sales and Use Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Severance Taxes, Insurance Premium Tax	Sales and Use Tax
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 1002.395, F.S.	s. 212.1832 and s. 1002.40, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Qualifying business entity shall apply to the department for approval of an allocation of statewide cap to ensure credits do not exceed the cap. The Department will approve applications and issue an approval letter. Taxpayer must make the contribution to the Scholarship Funding Organization by the end of the tax year to earn the credit on the return.	Applicants must purchase or register a motor vehicle qualifying for the Hope Scholarship Program in Florida and may designate $105 of the state sales tax due at the time of purchase or registration to an eligible nonprofit scholarship-funding organization (SFO) participating in the Program. If the state sales tax due is less than $105, the designated amount would be the state sales tax due. Motor vehicle dealers, private tag agencies, and county tax collectors receiving contributions must remit the contributions directly to the designated nonprofit scholarship-funding organization and tax a credit on their sales and use tax return for the amount of the contributions.
How taxes are reduced	Tax Credit	Tax Credit
How amount of abatement is determined	Contribution is made to qualifying Scholarship Funding Organization	Contribution is paid to a qualifying scholarship-funding organization for use in the Hope Scholarship Program.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$348,442	$74,935

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Capital Investment Tax Credit	Contaminated Site Credit
Program Purpose	Attract and grow capital-intensive industries in the state.	To promote voluntarily rehabilitation of brownfield sites or sites contaminated with dry-cleaning solvent.
Taxes being abated	Corporate Income Tax; Premium Tax arising from the project	Corporate Income Tax
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 220.191, F.S.	s. 220.1845 and s. 376.30781, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Applicants must establish a qualified project certified by the State and meet minimum capital investment, job creation and wage requirements. (1) The business has to be a high-impact sector business; (2) The business has to build or expand a facility within Florida; (3) The business has to incur construction or expansion costs of at least $25 million; (4) The business has to create and maintain at least 100 new jobs within Florida; and (5) The business has to be approved by the Department of Economic Opportunity.	Participants must meet applicable eligibility criteria and enter either a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement or a Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreement.
How taxes are reduced	Tax Credit	Tax Credit
How amount of abatement is determined	An annual credit may be claimed for up to 20 years in an annual amount up to 5 percent of the eligible capital costs generated by a qualifying project. The annual tax credit shall not exceed specified percentages of the annual tax liability.	The credit is 50 percent of rehabilitation costs, up to $500,000 per site, per year. To encourage completion of site rehabilitation the applicant may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed $500,000, in the final year of cleanup. To encourage the construction of affordable housing an applicant meeting applicable requirements may claim an additional 25 percent of the total site rehabilitation costs, not to exceed $500,000.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$75,335	$18,835

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Research and Development Tax Credit	Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program
Program Purpose	To encourage target industry business in the State.	To encourage the growth of higher-wage jobs and a diverse economic base by providing state tax refunds to qualified target industry businesses that originate or expand in the state or that relocate to the state.
Taxes being abated	Corporate Income Tax	Sales and Use Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Intangible Personal Property Tax, Excise Tax, Ad Valorem Tax, Insurance premium tax, Communication services tax.
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 220.196, F.S.	s. 288.106, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Taxpayer must claim and be allowed a research credit against federal income tax for qualified research expenses under Section 41, Internal Revenue Code, and also meet the definition of a target industry business as defined in Section 288.106, F.S.	Applicants must be a new or expanding business in Florida, create a minimum number of new full-time jobs within one or more of Florida's designated targeted industries and meet minimum wage requirements.
How taxes are reduced	Tax Credit	Tax Credit or Refund
How amount of abatement is determined	The Florida credit is equal to 10 percent of the amount of qualified research expenses incurred in Florida and allowed under s. 41, IRC, which exceeds the base amount, defined as the average of the qualified research expenses incurred in Florida for the four tax years prior to the calendar year for which the credit is determined. The Florida credit may be prorated if the total credits applied for by all applicants exceed the credit cap (currently $9 million)	Demonstrate minimum Florida job creation, maintenance and wages paid.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.	Revocation of certification and interest, penalties, attorneys' fees and expenses. A qualified target industry business that fraudulently claims a refund under this section commits a felony of the third degree and is liable for repayment of the amount of the refund plus a mandatory penalty.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$10,354	$11,209

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Professional Sports Franchises	Major League Baseball Spring Training Baseball Franchises
Program Purpose	To attract and retain professional sports franchises by assisting with facility construction and or renovation.	To attract and retain major league baseball franchises and spring training programs.
Taxes being abated	Sales and Use Tax	Sales and Use Tax
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 220.181, F.S.	s. 288.11621, F.S. and s. 288.11631, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Applicants must meet minimum statutory requirements to be certified and receive funding. Eight governmental entities have been certified and are currently receiving funding. Complete renovations and/or construction of the sports facility as described in the original application.	Applicants must meet minimum statutory requirements to be certified and receive funding. A total of eleven governmental entities have been certified and are currently receiving funding. (Originally, the spring training program was included in s. 288.1162, F.S. A total of ten governmental entities were certified in 2001 and 2006, respectively.)
How taxes are reduced	Tax Refund	Tax Refund
How amount of abatement is determined	The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity shall serve as the state agency for screening applicants for state funding under s. 212.20, F.S. and for certifying an applicant as a facility for the new or retained professional sports franchise.	The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity is responsible for certifying eligible applicants and determining allowable refund amounts.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$16,000	$10,667

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Salary Tax Credit	New Worlds Reading Program
Program Purpose	Provides a credit against insurance premium taxes and fees for up to 15% of the salary of employees of the insurer meeting certain conditions.	To instill a love of reading by providing high-quality, free books to students in kindergarten through grade 5 who are reading below grade level and to improve the literacy skills of students in kindergarten through grade 12.
Taxes being abated	Insurance Premium Tax	Sales and Use Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Severance Taxes, Insurance Premium Tax
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 624.509(5), F.S. and s. 624.509(6), F.S.	s.1003.485, F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Eligibility of credits claimed for employee's salary is determined by 1) employees must perform insurance related activities, 2) Employees are located within Florida and 3) are covered by Chapter 443, F.S, Reemployment Assistance.	Qualifying business entity shall apply to the department for approval of an allocation of statewide cap to ensure credits do not exceed the cap. The Department will approve applications and issue an approval letter. Taxpayer must make the contribution to the Scholarship Funding Organization by the end of the tax year to earn the credit on the return.
How taxes are reduced	Tax Credit applied for on Tax return	Tax Credit applied for on Tax return
How amount of abatement is determined	Any taxpayer who has received prior approval from the Governor’s Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development for its community contribution to any revitalization project undertaken by an eligible sponsor, shall be allowed a credit of 50 percent of the contribution. The total annual credit under this section applied against the tax due under Section 624.509 or 624.510, F.S., for a calendar year, may not exceed $200,000. The valuation of the contribution determined by the Governor’s Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development shall be used in the computation of the credit.	Monetary contribution is made to qualifying Organization.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.	If erroneous credits are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax offset by the credit will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$535,506	$11,057

Tax abatement programs, continued:

Program Name	Rural Area of Opportunity Building Materials Sales Tax Refund
Program Purpose	Provides refund of sales tax on building materials used in a rural area of opportunity.
Taxes being abated	Sales and Use Tax
Authority under which abatements are entered	s. 212.08(5)(b), F.S. and s. 212.08(5)(q), F.S.
Criteria to be eligible to receive abatements and commitment of the taxpayer	Property owners, lessees of lessors shall be eligible to apply for a sales tax refund on the purchase of building materials or pest control services or the rental of tangible personal property on new construction projects located within a Rural Area of Opportunity. Refund applicant must show building materials purchased have been used for the rehabilitation of real property located in a rural area of opportunity. The application must be filed with the Department of Economic Opportunity.
How taxes are reduced	Refund of sales and use tax.
How amount of abatement is determined	Building materials are used to rehabilitate real property located in a rural area of opportunity.
Provisions for recapturing abated taxes	If erroneous refunds are discovered during an audit of the taxpayer's books and records the amount of tax refunded will be assessed.
Type of commitments other than taxes	N/A
Total tax revenues reduced during fiscal year (in thousands)	$5,713

The state had additional tax abatement programs, each amounting to less than $5 million in revenue and estimated to be reduced in fiscal year 2022-23. In total, these programs resulted in $20.3 million in estimated tax abatements and include the New Markets Tax Credit, Redevelopment Products, Enterprise Zone Property Credit, New and Expanding Business, Florida AMT Credit, Professional Golf Hall of Fame Facility, Rural Job Tax Credit Program, Hazardous Waste Facility Credit, Emergency Excise Tax Credit, Brownfield Redevelopment Bonus Tax Refund, Rural Jobs Credit, Urban High-Crime Area Job Tax Credit Program, and Enterprise Zone Jobs Credit, Entertainment Industry Financial Incentive Program, Florida Renew Prod Credit, Strong Family, and Florida Renew Tech Credit.

NOTE 6 - LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION OBLIGATIONS

A. Right to Use Leased Assets

The state enters into leases for land, buildings, copiers, and equipment. Certain leases can be short-term or renewable at the option of the state, and are accounted for appropriately per GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. As of June 30, 2023, there were no leases with variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability, and none of the leases contained residual value guarantees. Leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease. Amortization expense charged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 for the state's governmental, business-type activities, and component units were $133.7 million, $5.3 million, and $3.5 million, respectively.

For details on Right to Use Lease Assets, refer to Note 7 - Capital Assets.

Amortization for the remaining lease term as of June 30, 2023, is shown below (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2024	$ 119,418	$ 7,188	$ 90,270
2025	98,613	6,509	90,270
2026	83,343	6,245	90,270
2027	67,790	5,973	90,270
2028	52,172	5,874	90,270
2029-2033	163,367	17,226	267,236
2034-2038	62,035	7,820	—
2039-2043	33,506	6,698	—
2044-2048	33,446	6,178	—
2049-2053	33,367	4,841	—
Total Amortization	$ 747,057	$ 74,552	$ 718,586

B. Subscription Assets

Subscription assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the subscription. Amortization expense charged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 for the state's governmental, business-type activities, and component units were $52.9 million, $899 thousand, and $5.8 million, respectively.

Amortization for the remaining subscription term as of June 30, 2023, is shown below (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2024	$ 88,897	$ 1,248	$ 32,911
2025	86,505	999	32,911
2026	81,292	112	32,911
2027	57,797	32	32,911
2028	—	—	13,757
2029-2032	—	—	55,030
Total Amortization	$ 314,491	$ 2,391	$ 200,431

C. Lease Receivables

The state leases land, buildings and equipment to third parties with various terms and interest rates. As of June 30, 2023, the state's governmental activities, business-type activities, and component unit receivables for lease payments totaled $13.9 million, $18.7 million, and $151.4 million, respectively.

The following are schedules of future minimum payments to be received by year by the state as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 3,341	$ 384	$ 1,374	$ 384	$ 49,407	$ 590
2025	2,062	337	3,377	337	14,736	585
2026	2,068	289	3,388	289	14,736	579
2027	2,076	239	3,399	239	14,732	573
2028	355	206	582	206	14,736	568
2029-2033	1,943	410	3,182	785	73,672	2,755
2034-2038	2,052	140	3,360	268	73,672	2,614
2039-2043	—	—	—	—	73,672	2,473
2044-2048	—	—	—	—	73,671	2,330
2049-2053	—	—	—	—	73,671	2,198
Total Lease Receivable	$ 13,897	$ 2,005	$ 18,662	$ 2,508	$ 476,705	$ 15,265

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the state's governmental activities and component units recognized $3.2 million and $22.3 million in lease revenue, respectfully. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the component units recognized $3 million in interest income, respectfully.

D. Deferred Inflows

The total deferred inflow of resources associated with these leases will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of June 30, 2023, the balance of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units deferred inflow of resources was $13.8 million, 183.5 million, and $534.9 million, respectively.

Deferred inflows of resources for the remaining lease term as of June 30, 2023, is shown below (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2024	$ 3,613	$ 12,236	$ 58,844
2025	3,612	12,236	58,844
2026	3,605	12,236	58,844
2027	374	12,236	58,844
2028	374	12,236	58,844
2029-2033	1,874	61,181	240,731
2034-2038	369	61,181	—
Total Deferred inflows	$ 13,821	$ 183,542	$ 534,951

E. Principal and Interest Requirements for Lease Liability

The state routinely leases land, buildings and equipment in lieu of purchasing assets. As of June 30, 2023, the state's governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units for lease liabilities totaled approximately $692.9 million, $77.7 million, $788.5 million, respectively.

The following is a schedule by fiscal year of principal and interest payments due for lease payments as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 119,755	$ 8,580	$ 9,057	$ 703	$ 85,037	$ 71
2025	101,113	5,172	9,585	503	24,222	63
2026	83,630	4,000	8,850	311	24,221	66
2027	64,290	3,100	8,457	124	24,221	63
2028	49,789	2,545	9,248	871	24,221	61
2029-2033	142,128	5,408	15,450	175	121,106	270
2034-2038	54,526	1,776	5,214	279	121,106	208
2039-2043	25,995	1,286	1,834	18	121,106	147
2044-2048	25,924	1,278	10,008	919	121,106	86
2049-2053	25,838	1,273	—	—	121,106	37
Total lease liabilities	$ 692,988	$ 34,418	$ 77,703	$ 3,903	$ 787,452	$ 1,072

F. Principal and Interest Requirements for Subscription Liability

As of June 30, 2023, the state's governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units for subscription liabilities totaled approximately $314.6 million, $2.4 million, $105.8 million, respectively.

The following is a schedule by fiscal year of principal and interest payments due for lease payments as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Component Units	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 50,436	$ 8,809	$ 910	$ 56	$ 27,637	$ 12
2025	105,212	5,391	729	34	30,120	10
2026	88,663	4,209	529	23	30,120	8
2027	68,631	3,298	310	11	30,120	6
2028	1,615	57	—	—	30,121	4
Total subscription liabilities	$ 314,557	$ 21,764	$ 2,478	$ 124	$ 148,118	$ 40

G. Deferred Outflows

The total deferred outflow of resources associated with these leases will be recognized as expense over the lease term. As of June 30, 2023, the balance of the component unit deferred outflow of resources was $202 thousand.

Deferred outflows of resources for the remaining lease term as of June 30, 2023, is shown below (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2024	$ —	$ —	$ 20
2025	—	—	20
2026	—	—	20
2027	—	—	20
2028	—	—	20
2029-2033	—	—	102
2034-2038	—	—	—
Total Deferred outflows	$ —	$ —	$ 202

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized.

For financial statement purposes, the state reports capital assets under the following categories and has established a reporting capitalization threshold for each category. Applicable capital assets are amortized or depreciated over the appropriate estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Capital Asset Category	Financial Statement Capitalizing Threshold	Estimated Useful Life (in Years)
Right to use subscriptions	$1,500,000	Shorter of subscription term or useful life*
Right to use leased assets	$1,500,000	Shorter of lease term or useful life*
Land and other nondepreciable assets	Capitalize all	Not depreciable
Nondepreciable infrastructure	Capitalize all	Not depreciable
Construction work in progress	$100,000 when work is completed	Not depreciable
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets		
Buildings and building improvements	$100,000	5 - 50
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements (depreciable)	$100,000	3 - 50
Leasehold improvements	$100,000	2 - 15
Intangible assets	$4,000,000	2 - 30
Furniture and equipment	$5,000 and $250 for non-circulated books	2 - 25
Works of art and historical treasures	Items capitalized as of June 30, 1999, remain capitalized; capitalize unless considered a collection	5 - 50
Library resources	$25	5 - 50
Other capital assets	$5,000	3 - 20

** Useful life for right to use lease and subscription assets are the same amount of time as the tangible asset categories.*

The state has elected to use the modified approach for accounting for its roadways, bridges, and other infrastructure assets included in the State Highway System. Under this approach, the Department of Transportation has made the commitment to maintain these assets at levels established by the Department of Transportation and approved by the Florida Legislature. No depreciation expense is reported for such assets, nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of such assets, unless the improvements also increase their service potential. The Department of Transportation maintains an inventory of these assets and performs periodic condition assessments to establish that the predetermined condition level is being maintained. In addition, the Department of Transportation makes annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain these assets at the predetermined condition levels. Refer to the Other Required Supplementary Information for additional information on infrastructure using the modified approach.

Not included in the reported capital assets are the irreplaceable collections at various historic sites and museums throughout the state. For example, the Museum of Florida History, located in Tallahassee, currently has artifacts illustrating the history of Florida since the arrival of human beings on the peninsula. It also has access to collections that include Florida upland and underwater archaeology, Florida archives, and Florida and Spanish colonial numismatics.

Depreciation and amortization expense charged to functions of governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2023, is as follows (in thousands):

	Depreciation Expense	Amortization Expense	Depreciation and Amortization Expense
General Government	$ 84,304	$ 79,367	$ 163,671
Education	9,097	569	9,666
Human Services	36,546	38,143	74,689
Criminal Justice & Corrections	91,243	57,130	148,373
Natural Resources & Environment	57,099	10,968	68,067
Transportation	39,757	439	40,196
Judicial Branch	4,473	—	4,473
Total depreciation expense (governmental activities)	**$ 322,519**	**$ 186,616**	**$ 509,135**

Primary government capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	Balance July 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and other nondepreciable assets	$ 22,059,576	$ 932,211	$ 11,285	$ 22,980,502
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements - nondepreciable	58,376,788	1,664,712	128,626	59,912,874
Construction work in progress	2,354,008	48,085	113,567	2,288,526
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**82,790,372**	**2,645,008**	**253,478**	**85,181,902**
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	5,760,534	306,952	51,140	6,016,346
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	896,016	86,591	26,895	955,712
Leasehold improvements	8,758	71	1	8,828
Furniture and equipment	1,907,397	276,537	213,965	1,969,969
Works of art and historical treasures	1,904	—	—	1,904
Library resources	25,354	280	681	24,953
Other	111,860	9,620	1,093	120,387
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**8,711,823**	**680,051**	**293,775**	**9,098,099**
Intangible right to use assets, being amortized:				
Buildings	1,454,793	—	600,760	854,033
Furniture and equipment	42,732	—	18,920	23,812
Other	8,646	—	3,827	4,819
Subscriptions	—	367,399	—	367,399
Total intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**1,506,171**	**367,399**	**623,507**	**1,250,063**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, and intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**10,217,994**	**1,047,450**	**917,282**	**10,348,162**
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	3,507,249	230,772	91,596	3,646,425
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	613,291	34,922	6,777	641,436
Leasehold improvements	5,241	648	121	5,768
Furniture and equipment	1,445,453	53,006	68,082	1,430,377
Works of art and historical treasures	1,385	123	57	1,451
Library resources	19,190	249	328	19,111
Other	74,285	2,799	568	76,516
Total accumulated depreciation	**5,666,094**	**322,519**	**167,529**	**5,821,084**
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	158,051	133,708	159,299	132,460
Furniture and equipment	4,643	—	2,026	2,617
Other	940	—	410	530
Subscriptions	—	52,908	—	52,908
Total accumulated amortization	**163,634**	**186,616**	**161,735**	**188,515**
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**5,829,728**	**509,135**	**329,264**	**6,009,599**
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized, net	**4,388,266**	**538,315**	**588,018**	**4,338,563**
Governmental activities capital assets, net	**$ 87,178,638**	**$ 3,183,323**	**$ 841,496**	**$ 89,520,465**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Balance July 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and other nondepreciable assets	$ 1,416,175	$ 92,164	$ 24,286	$ 1,484,053
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements - nondepreciable	13,124,918	1,098,635	861,533	13,362,020
Construction work in progress	1,401,025	631,381	41,475	1,990,931
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**15,942,118**	**1,822,180**	**927,294**	**16,837,004**
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	758,997	24,038	57,802	725,233
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	648,222	—	—	648,222
Leasehold improvements	59	—	—	59
Furniture and equipment	416,454	41,670	49,331	408,793
Library resources	25	4	—	29
Other	172,447	—	—	172,447
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**1,996,204**	**65,712**	**107,133**	**1,954,783**
Intangible right to use assets, being amortized:				
Buildings	52,519	34,780	—	87,299
Furniture and equipment	2,688	1,826	—	4,514
Other	586	398	—	984
Subscriptions	—	3,290	—	3,290
Total intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**55,793**	**40,294**	**—**	**96,087**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, and intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**2,051,997**	**106,006**	**107,133**	**2,050,870**
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	247,508	27,901	7,819	267,590
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	126,708	34,913	1,252	160,369
Furniture and equipment	319,117	31,873	23,422	327,568
Library resources	10	1	—	11
Other	124,941	4,130	39	129,032
Total accumulated depreciation	**818,284**	**98,818**	**32,532**	**884,570**
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	12,101	5,920	899	17,122
Furniture and equipment	619	303	—	922
Other	135	66	—	201
Subscriptions	—	899	—	899
Total accumulated amortization	**12,855**	**7,188**	**899**	**19,144**
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**831,139**	**106,006**	**33,431**	**903,714**
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized, net	**1,220,858**	**—**	**73,702**	**1,147,156**
Business-type activities capital assets, net	**$ 17,162,976**	**$ 1,822,180**	**$ 1,000,996**	**$ 17,984,160**

Component units' capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

	COMPONENT UNITS			
	Balance July 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and other non-depreciable assets	$ 7,162,809	$ 6,110,012	$ 5,984,364	$ 7,288,457
Construction work in progress	2,965,385	2,571,451	1,987,118	3,549,718
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**10,128,194**	**8,681,463**	**7,971,482**	**10,838,175**
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	23,728,921	3,016,213	2,102,542	24,642,592
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	4,328,109	2,716,417	2,458,334	4,586,192
Leasehold improvements	582,256	226,382	65,044	743,594
Furniture and equipment	4,890,709	658,003	464,405	5,084,307
Works of art and historical treasures	4,255	1,831	1,706	4,380
Library resources	1,099,300	119,297	98,510	1,120,087
Other	495,428	158,285	132,783	520,930
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**35,128,978**	**6,896,428**	**5,323,324**	**36,702,082**
Intangible right to use assets, being amortized:				
Leases	$ 789,208	$ 113,495	$ —	$ 902,703
Subscriptions	$ —	$ 230,379		$ 230,379
Total intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**$ 789,208**	**$ 343,874**	**$ —**	**$ 1,133,082**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, and intangible right to use assets, being amortized	**$ 35,918,186**	**$ 7,240,302**	**$ 5,323,324**	**$ 37,835,164**
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	10,149,444	1,132,910	161,088	11,121,266
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	1,769,762	744,385	615,839	1,898,308
Leasehold improvements	215,332	73,920	12,794	276,458
Furniture and equipment	3,801,080	404,173	570,162	3,635,091
Works of art and historical treasures	2,696	82	—	2,778
Library resources	948,210	33,038	5,046	976,202
Other	408,617	68,980	39,814	437,783
Total accumulated depreciation	**17,295,141**	**2,457,488**	**1,404,743**	**18,347,886**
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Leases	150,457	274,807	241,147	184,117
Subscriptions	—	29,948	—	29,948
Total accumulated amortization	**150,457**	**304,755**	**241,147**	**214,065**
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	**17,445,598**	**2,762,243**	**1,645,890**	**18,561,951**
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized, net	**18,472,588**	**4,478,059**	**3,677,434**	**19,273,213**
Component units capital assets, net	**$ 28,600,782**	**$ 13,159,522**	**$ 11,648,916**	**$ 30,111,388**

NOTE 8 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Pensions

The Florida Department of Management Services (Department) is part of the primary government of the State of Florida and is responsible for administering the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Department administered three defined benefit plans, two defined contribution plans, a supplemental funding of defined benefit plans for municipal police officers and firefighters, and various general revenue funded pension programs. Beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the Department issues a publicly-available, audited annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that includes financial statements, notes and required supplementary information for each of the pension plans which it administers. Detailed information about the plans is provided in the FRS ACFR which is available online or by contacting the Department.

Copies of this report, as well as the plans' actuarial valuations, can be obtained from the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement (Division), Bureau of Outreach and Audit, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000; by telephone toll free at 877-377-1737 or 850-488-5706; by email at REP@dms.fl.gov; or at the Division's website **(www.frs.myflorida.com).**

1. Defined Benefit Plans

The Florida Retirement System

The FRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public-employee retirement system with two primary plans – the FRS defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan) and the FRS Investment Plan. The FRS Pension Plan was created in Chapter 121, Florida Statutes (F.S.), effective December 1, 1970, by consolidating and closing these existing plans to new members: the Teachers' Retirement System (Chapter 238, F.S.), the State and County Officers and Employees' Retirement System (Chapter 122, F.S.), and the Highway Patrol Pension Trust Fund (Chapter 321, F.S.). In 1972, the Judicial Retirement System (Chapter 123, F.S.) was closed and consolidated into the FRS. The FRS was created to provide a defined benefit pension plan for participating public employees. The FRS was amended in 1998 to add the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) under the defined benefit plan and amended in 2000 to provide the Investment Plan as a defined contribution plan alternative to the defined benefit plan for FRS members effective July 1, 2002. The FRS Investment Plan is an integrated defined contribution plan administered by the State Board of Administration (SBA). Effective July 1, 2007, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) Supplemental Retirement Program, established under Section 121.40, F.S., was consolidated under the FRS Pension Plan as a closed retirement plan. Participation in the IFAS Supplemental Retirement Program does not constitute membership in the FRS.

Chapter 121, F.S., also provides for nonintegrated, optional retirement programs in lieu of the FRS to certain members of the Senior Management Service Class (SMSC) employed by the state, state elected officials who chose SMSC membership in lieu of Elected Officers' Class membership (EOC), and faculty and other specified positions in the State University System and Florida College System institutions. Provisions relating to the FRS are also contained in Chapter 112, F.S.

Membership

FRS membership is compulsory for eligible employees filling a regularly established position in a state agency, county agency, state university, state college, or district school board, unless restricted from FRS membership under Sections 121.053 or 121.122, F.S., or allowed to participate in a non-integrated defined contribution plan in lieu of FRS membership. Participation by cities, municipalities, special districts, charter schools, and metropolitan planning organizations, although optional, is generally irrevocable after election to participate is made. Members hired into certain positions may be eligible to withdraw from the FRS altogether or elect to participate in the non-integrated optional retirement programs in lieu of the FRS except faculty of a medical college in a state university who are required to participate in the State University System Optional Retirement Program (SUSORP). Retirees initially reemployed in regularly established positions on or after July 1, 2010, may not participate in the FRS except for defined contribution plan retirees employed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2017. FRS Pension Plan retirees remain ineligible for renewed membership.

Retirees initially reemployed in regularly established positions on or after July 1, 2010, may not participate in the FRS except for defined contribution plan retirees employed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2017. Retirees of the FRS Investment Plan, the SUSORP, the State Community College System Option Retirement Program (SCCSORP), and the Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program (SMSOAP) who are initially reemployed on or after July 1, 2010, and who are

employed in a regularly established position on or after July 1, 2017, will be enrolled in the FRS Investment Plan, SUSORP, or SCCSORP based upon the position held as renewed members on or after July 1, 2017.

FRS Pension Plan retirees remain ineligible for renewed membership

There are five general classes of membership, as follows:

- *Regular Class* – Members of the FRS who do not qualify for membership in the other classes.
- *Senior Management Service Class* – Members in senior management level positions in state and local governments who fill compulsory and designated positions participate in the Senior Management Service Class (SMSC). Members of the EOC may also elect to participate in the SMSC in lieu of the EOC.
- *Special Risk Class* – Members who are employed as law enforcement officers, firefighters, firefighter trainers, fire prevention officers, state fixed-wing pilots for aerial firefighting surveillance, correctional officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, community-based correctional probation officers, youth custody officers (from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2014), certain health-care related positions within state forensic or correctional facilities, or specified forensic employees of a medical examiner's office or a law enforcement agency, and meet the criteria to qualify for this class.
- *Special Risk Administrative Support Class* – Former Special Risk Class members who are transferred or reassigned to nonspecial risk law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical care, or correctional administrative support positions within an FRS special risk-employing agency.
- *Elected Officers' Class* – Members who are elected state or county officers and the elected officers of cities and special districts that choose to place their elected officials in this class.

Vesting

Beginning July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2011, the FRS Pension Plan provided for vesting of benefits after six years of creditable service for members working on or after July 1, 2001, and initially enrolled before July 1, 2011. Members not actively working in a position covered by the FRS Pension Plan on July 1, 2001, must return to covered employment for up to one work year to be eligible to vest with less service than was required under the law in effect before July 1, 2001. Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, vest after eight years of creditable service. Members are eligible for normal retirement when they have met the requirements listed below. Early retirement may be taken any time after vesting within 20 years of normal retirement age; however, there is a 5% benefit reduction for each year prior to the normal retirement age.

- *Regular Class, Senior Management Service Class, and Elected Officers' Class Members* – For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, six or more years of creditable service and age 62, or the age after completing six years of creditable service if after age 62. Thirty years of creditable service regardless of age before age 62.

  For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, eight or more years of creditable service and age 65, or the age after completing eight years of creditable service if after age 65. Thirty-three years of creditable service regardless of age before age 65.
- *Special Risk Class and Special Risk Administrative Support Class Members* – For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, six or more years of Special Risk Class service and age 55, or the age after completing six years of Special Risk Class service if after age 55. Twenty-five years of special risk service regardless of age before age 55. A total of 25 years of service including special risk service and up to four years of active-duty wartime service and age 52. Without six years of Special Risk Class service, members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class must meet the requirements of the Regular Class.

  For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, eight or more years of Special Risk Class service and age 60, or the age after completing eight years of Special Risk Class service if after age 60. Thirty years of special risk service regardless of age before age 60. Without eight years of Special Risk Class service, members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class must meet the requirements of the Regular Class.

Benefits

The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the FRS Pension Plan. Benefits under the FRS Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age, average final compensation, creditable years of service, and accrual value per year by membership class. Members are also provided in-line-of-duty or regular disability and survivors' benefits. Members must terminate employment and apply for retirement benefits. Pension benefits of eligible retirees and annuitants are increased each July 1 by a cost-of-living adjustment. If the member is initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before July 1, 2011, the annual cost-of-living adjustment is 3% per year. If the member is initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, and has service credit on or after July 1, 2011, there is an individually calculated cost-of-living adjustment. This individually calculated annual cost-of-living adjustment is a proportion of 3% determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by 3%. FRS Pension Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a cost-of-living adjustment after retirement.

The DROP became effective July 1, 1998, subject to provisions of s. 121.091(13), F.S. The DROP allows FRS Pension Plan members who reach eligibility for normal retirement to retire while continuing employment with an FRS employer while deferring receipt of monthly benefit payments. As of June 5, 2023, when Senate Bill 7024 was signed into law, all eligible members may elect to participate in the DROP for a maximum of 96 calendar months (up from 60 calendar months) and authorized instructional personnel may extend his or her DROP participation for up to 24 additional calendar months beyond their initial 96-month participation period but their authorized extended DROP participation must conclude at the end of a school year.

During DROP participation, monthly retirement benefits remain in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest until the member terminates FRS employment to finalize retirement. As of June 30, 2023, the FRS Trust Fund held in trust $2,745,616,982 in accumulated benefits for 30,093 DROP participants. Of these 30,093 DROP participants, 28,480 were active in the DROP with balances totaling $2,491,783,327. The remaining participants were no longer active in the DROP and had balances totaling $253,833,655 to be processed after June 30, 2023.

Administration

The Division administers the FRS Pension Plan. The SBA invests the assets of the FRS Pension Plan held in the FRS Trust Fund. Costs of administering the FRS Pension Plan are funded from earnings on investments of the FRS Trust Fund. Reporting of the FRS Pension Plan is on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the obligation is incurred.

Contributions

All participating employers must comply with statutory contribution requirements. Section 121.031(3), F.S., requires an annual actuarial valuation of the FRS Pension Plan, which is provided to the Legislature as guidance for funding decisions. Employer and employee contribution rates are established in s. 121.71, F.S. Employer contribution rates under the uniform rate structure (a blending of both the FRS Pension Plan and Investment Plan rates) are recommended by the actuary but set by the Legislature. Statutes require that any unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) be amortized within 30 plan years; however, all UAL bases are being amortized within 20 years. Pursuant to s. 121.031(3)(f), F.S., any surplus actuarial amounts available to offset total retirement system costs are to be amortized over a 10-year rolling period on a level-dollar basis. The balance of legally required reserves for the FRS Pension Plan at June 30, 2023, was $186,357,365,968. These funds were reserved to provide for total current and future benefits, refunds, and administration of the FRS Pension Plan.

The table below presents FRS employer contribution rates. Rates indicated are uniform rates for all FRS members and include UAL contribution rates. These rates do not include a 1.66% contribution rate for the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) Program and a 0.06% assessment for the administration of the FRS Investment Plan and the educational program available to all FRS members. In addition, the Fiscal Year 2022-2023, statutory employer rates do not include the 3.00% mandatory employee contribution for all membership classes except for members in the DROP.

Membership Class	Uniform Employer Rates Recommended by Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2022 for Fiscal Year 2022-2023	July 1, 2022 Statutory Rates (Ch. 121, F.S.)
Regular	11.25%	10.19%
Senior Management Service	38.62%	29.85%
Special Risk	27.74%	26.11%
Special Risk Administrative Support	48.36%	36.93%
Elected Officers - Judges	47.72%	42.05%
Elected Officers - Legislators/Attorneys/Cabinet	89.39%	66.07%
Elected Officers - County	74.39%	55.28%
DROP - applicable to members from all of the above classes or plans	16.94%	16.94%

Employee eligibility, benefits, and contributions by class are as previously described. Employees not filling regular established positions and working under the other personal services or temporary status are not covered by the FRS.

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) Program

The HIS Program is a non-qualified cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, F.S. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the contribution requirements and benefit terms of the HIS Program. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of state-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance premium costs and is administered by the Division. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of creditable service completed at the time of retirement multiplied by $5. The payments are at least $30 but not more than $150 per month, pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. To be eligible to receive a HIS benefit, a retiree under a state-administered retirement system must provide proof of eligible health insurance coverage, which can include Medicare.

The HIS Program is funded by required contributions from FRS employers as set by the Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the contribution rate was 1.66% of payroll pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. The state contributed 100% of its statutorily required contributions for the current and preceding two years. HIS contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which HIS payments are authorized. HIS benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event the legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, the legislature may reduce or cancel HIS payments.

The Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan

The Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (National Guard Benefit) is a single-employer, non-qualified defined benefit pension plan established under Section 250.22, F.S., and is administered by the Division. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the plan. Florida National Guard retirees must have at least 30 years of Florida National Guard service. Normal retirement is at age 62 with early retirement available beginning at age 60. The monthly benefit is equal to 50% of the federal military pay table for the highest rank held while in the Florida National Guard less the benefit received from the Federal Government for military service. The benefit amount is recalculated whenever the federal military pay table is increased or the federal benefit is increased by a cost-of-living adjustment. The benefit is payable for the lifetime of the retiree without a survivor benefit option. The table below shows the number of employees covered by the benefit terms as of June 30, 2023.

Active Members	12,317
Retirees	726
Terminated Vested Members	505
Total	13,548

The National Guard Benefit is funded by an annual appropriation from General Revenue by the Legislature. Any appropriated funds not obligated for benefit payments owed at June 30 each year revert to the General Revenue Fund.

Pension Amounts for Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

At June 30, 2023, the State reported a total liability of $7,795,207,941 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of the defined benefit, multiple-employer cost-sharing pension plans and its single-employer, non-qualified pension plan. The table below presents the fiduciary net position for the FRS and HIS plans as well as the State's proportion and proportionate share as of the measurement date of June 30, 2022, and the fiduciary net position of the National Guard Benefit as of the measurement date of June 30, 2023:

	FRS Pension Plan	HIS	National Guard Benefit	Total
Plan total pension liability (A)	$ 217,434,441,000	$ 11,126,965,688	$ 609,412,914	
Plan fiduciary net position (B)	(180,226,404,807)	(535,368,479)	—	
Plan net pension liability (A-B)	37,208,036,193	10,591,597,209	609,412,914	
State's proportion	15.548909091 %	13.221342140 %	100.00 %	
State's proportionate share	$ 5,785,443,722	$ 1,400,351,305	$ 609,412,914	$ 7,795,207,941

The State's proportion of the net pension liability for FRS Pension Plan and HIS was based on contributions paid to the plans by the State relative to the contributions paid by all participating employers. The table below shows the change in proportion since the prior measurement date:

	FRS	HIS
State's proportion at prior measurement date, June 30, 2021	16.203571589%	13.711565539%
State's proportion at measurement date, June 30, 2022	15.548909091%	13.221342140%
Increase / (decrease) in proportion	-0.654662498%	-0.490223399%

The table below shows the changes in National Guard Benefit net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

National Guard Benefit

Changes in Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances as of June 30, 2022	$ 601,400,987	$ —	$ 601,400,987
Changes for the year:			
Service Cost	14,546,315	—	14,546,315
Interest on total pension liability	21,533,911	—	21,533,911
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	—	—	—
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(12,644,705)	—	(12,644,705)
Benefit payments	(15,423,594)	(15,423,594)	—
Employer contributions	—	15,471,794	(15,471,794)
Administrative expenses	—	(48,200)	48,200
Balances as of June 30, 2023	$ 609,412,914	$ —	$ 609,412,914

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference is responsible for setting the assumptions used in the funding valuations of the defined benefit pension plan pursuant to s. 216.136(10), F.S. The Department determines the assumptions in the valuations for GASB Statement No. 67 reporting purposes. The FRS Pension Plan's GASB Statement No. 67 valuation is performed annually. The HIS program has a valuation performed biennially that is updated for GASB reporting in the year a valuation is not performed. The most recent experience study for the FRS Pension Plan was completed in 2019 for the period July 1, 2013, through June 30, 2018. Because the HIS Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, no experience study has been completed

for that program. The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability for the HIS Program were based on certain results of the most recent experience study for the FRS Pension Plan.

The total pension liability for each of the defined benefit plans was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the measurement date of July 1, 2021, using the Individual Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. Inflation increases for the FRS Pension Plan and the HIS is assumed at 2.40%. Payroll growth for both plans is assumed at 3.25%.

Both the discount rate and the long-term expected rate of return used for FRS Pension Plan investments is 6.70%. 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 participating employers will be made at the statutorily required rates. Based on these assumptions, the 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 discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return and was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Because the HIS Program uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 3.54% was used to determine the total pension liability for the program. Mortality assumptions for both plans were based on the Generational PUB-2010 with Projection Scale MP-2018 tables.

There were no changes in benefit terms for FRS that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date. There were no changes in benefit terms for HIS that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date. There were no changes between the measurement date and the reporting date which significantly impact the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and pension expense for either FRS Pension Plan or HIS.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2022:

- FRS Pension Plan: The long-term expected rate of return decreased from 6.80% to 6.70%.
- HIS: The municipal rate used to determine total pension liability increased from 2.16% to 3.54%.

The long-term expected rate of return on FRS Pension Plan investments was determined using a forward-looking capital market economic model, which includes an adjustment for the inflation assumption. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.0%	2.6%
Fixed income	19.8%	4.4%
Global equity	54.0%	8.8%
Real estate (property)	10.3%	7.4%
Private equity	11.1%	12.0%
Strategic investments	3.8%	6.2%
	100.0%	

The National Guard Benefit has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed. Due to the pay-as-you-go nature of the program, full actuarial valuations will be conducted in even-numbered years. Liabilities for odd-numbered years will be developed based on the results of a full actuarial valuation using standard actuarial roll-forward techniques. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the valuation date, July 1, 2022, using the Individual Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method. Liabilities originally calculated as of the actuarial valuation date have been recalculated as of a later GASB measurement date using standard actuarial roll forward procedures. The annual increase for the net Florida National Guard benefit reflects the projected effect on the benefit of a 2.4% inflation increase assumption for the total Florida plus federal benefit and a 2.0% increase assumption for the federal portion of the benefit[1].

[1]Varied by service; separate tables for officer and enlisted can be obtained from the Division, Bureau of Outreach and Audit.

Because the National Guard Benefit uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 3.65% was used to determine the total pension liability for the program. Mortality assumptions for the plan were based on the Generational PUB-2010 with Projection Scale MP-2018 tables.

There were no changes in benefit terms to the National Guard Benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date.

The following change in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2023 for the National Guard Benefit:

- The municipal bond rate used to determine total pension liability increased from 3.54% to 3.65%.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the State's proportionate share of the FRS and HIS plan's net pension liability and the National Guard Benefit net pension liability if the discount rate was 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current discount rate.

FRS Pension Plan

1% Decrease 5.70%	Current Discount Rate 6.70%	1% Increase 7.70%
$10,005,527,114	$5,785,443,722	$2,256,951,862

HIS

1% Decrease 2.54%	Current Discount Rate 3.54%	1% Increase 4.54%
$1,602,116,869	$1,400,351,305	$1,233,394,461

National Guard Benefit

1% Decrease 2.65%	Current Discount Rate 3.65%	1% Increase 4.65%
$740,440,960	$609,412,914	$510,451,756

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, paragraphs 54 and 71, changes in the net pension liability are recognized in pension expense in the current measurement period, except as indicated below. For each of the following, a portion is recognized in pension expense in the current measurement period, and the balance is amortized as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources using a systematic and rational method over a closed period, as defined below:

- Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors – amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active and inactive employees).
- Changes of assumptions or other inputs – amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active and inactive employees).
- Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions – amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active and inactive employee).
- Differences between expected and actual earnings on pension plan investments – amortized over five years.

The average expected remaining service life of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2022, was 5.5 years for FRS Pension Plan and 6.4 years for HIS.

The State's proportionate share of the components of collective pension expense and deferred outflows and inflows of resources reported in the pension allocation schedules for the measurement date year ended June 30, 2022, are presented below for each plan.

FRS Pension Plan

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2023	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Service cost	$ 409,818,319	Current	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	2,178,734,152	Current	—	—
Effect of plan changes	15,437,734	Current	—	—
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses (difference between expected and actual experience)	119,844,252	5.5 years	274,775,162	—
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	470,205,156	5.5 years	712,501,601	—
Member contributions	(119,606,527)	Current	—	—
Projected investment earnings	(2,097,068,352)	Current	—	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(113,278,281)	5.5 years	162,050,978	(550,603,224)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(168,437,790)	5 years	382,012,083	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	—	1 year	786,813,116	—
Administrative expenses	3,497,660	Current	—	—
Total	$ 699,146,323		$ 2,318,152,940	$ (550,603,224)

Health Insurance Subsidy

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2023	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Service cost	$ 38,450,925	Current	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	36,409,701	Current	—	—
Effect of plan changes	689,542	Current	—	—
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses (difference between expected and actual experience)	10,079,285	6.4 years	42,503,970	(6,161,667)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(12,626,368)	6.4 years	80,269,038	(216,633,450)
Member contributions	(6,402)	Current	—	—
Projected investment earnings	(1,407,546)	Current	—	—
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(29,814,049)	6.4 years	50,307,495	(155,998,135)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	831,251	5 years	2,027,409	—
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	—	1 year	90,916,807	—
Administrative expenses	25,040	Current	—	—
Total	$ 42,631,379		$ 266,024,719	$ (378,793,252)

The average expected remaining service life of all employees provided with pensions through the National Guard defined benefit single-employer plan at June 30, 2023, was 17.6 years. The State's pension expense and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are presented below for the plan.

National Guard Benefit Plan

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2023	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Service cost	$ 14,546,315	Current	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	21,533,911	Current	—	—
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses (difference between expected and actual experience)	5,710,249	17.6 years	43,686,530	(33,227,163)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	11,148,045	17.6 years	320,064,727	(570,834,744)
Administrative expenses	48,200	Current	—	—
Total	$ 52,986,720		$ 363,751,257	$ (604,061,907)

Deferred outflows of resources related to contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date as shown in the tables above will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the reporting period ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension expense will be recognized as follows:

Reporting Period Ending June 30,	FRS Pension Plan Expense	HIS Expense	National Guard Benefit Expense
2024	$ 224,322,802	$ (50,151,014)	$ 16,858,294
2025	21,172,622	(34,186,985)	16,384,965
2026	(210,903,780)	(28,118,162)	13,706,390
2027	910,448,436	(33,024,790)	4,228,820
2028	35,696,520	(41,166,256)	2,048,139
Thereafter	—	(17,038,134)	(293,537,258)
Total	$ 980,736,600	$ (203,685,341)	$ (240,310,650)

Payables to the Pension Plans

The State reported payables of 100.0 million to the FRS Pension Plan, and 3.5 million to the HIS Program as of June 30, 2023, for legally required contributions to the plans.

2. Defined Contribution Programs

FRS Investment Plan

The SBA administers the defined contribution plan officially titled the FRS Investment Plan. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the contribution requirements and benefit terms of the plan. Retirement benefits are based upon the value of the member's account upon retirement. The FRS Investment Plan provides vesting after one year of service regardless of membership class. If an accumulated benefit obligation for service credit originally earned under the FRS Pension Plan is transferred to the FRS Investment Plan, the years of service required for vesting under the Pension Plan (including the service credit represented by the transferred funds) is required to be vested for these funds and the earnings on the funds. The employer pays a contribution as a percentage of salary that is deposited into the individual member's account. Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3.00%. The FRS Investment Plan member directs the investment from the options offered under the plan. Costs of administering the plan, including the FRS Financial Guidance Program, are funded through an employer assessment of 0.06% of payroll and by forfeited benefits of plan members. After termination and applying to receive benefits, the member may rollover vested funds to another qualified plan, structure a periodic payment under the FRS Investment Plan, receive a lump-sum distribution, or leave the funds invested for future distribution. Upon receiving a distribution, other than a de minimis distribution or required minimum distribution, the member is a retiree. Disability coverage is provided for total and permanent disability (non-duty or line of duty); the employer pays an employer contribution to fund the disability benefit which is deposited in the FRS Trust Fund. The member may either transfer the account balance to the FRS Pension Plan when approved for disability retirement to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan or remain in the FRS Investment Plan and rely upon that account balance for retirement income. Survivor benefit coverage is provided to the surviving spouse or dependent children of members who die in line of duty; the employer pays an employer contribution to fund the survivor benefit which is deposited in the FRS Trust Fund. The member's account balance must be transferred to the FRS Pension Plan when approved for survivor benefits to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan for the surviving spouse or on behalf of the dependent children until the youngest unmarried dependent child reaches age 18, or up to age 25 if unmarried and enrolled as a full-time student.

State University System Optional Retirement Program (SUSORP)

Section 121.35, F.S., created the SUSORP for eligible State University System faculty, administrators, and administrative and professional staff. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the contribution requirements and benefit terms of the program. This program is designed to aid universities in recruiting employees who may not remain in the FRS long enough to vest. The SUSORP is a defined contribution plan that, upon signing an investment contract, provides full and immediate vesting of all contributions paid on behalf of the participants to the participating provider companies to invest as directed by the participant to provide retirement and death benefits. Employees in eligible positions are compulsory participants in the SUSORP unless they elect FRS membership. Faculty in a college of medicine with a faculty practice plan are mandatory SUSORP participants and cannot elect FRS membership.

The employing universities were statutorily required to contribute 5.15% of the participants' gross monthly compensation from July 2022, through June 2023. In accordance with Section 121.35, F.S., 0.01% of the employer contribution rate was used for the administration of the SUSORP program and 5.14% was distributed to the provider companies designated by the participant. SUSORP members are not eligible to receive HIS Payments from the HIS Trust Fund. There is a HIS component included in the employer's contribution deposited in the members' accounts. Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3.00%. A participant may contribute by salary reduction an additional amount not to exceed the percentage contributed by the university. In addition to the employer funding to the participants' accounts, the employing universities are required to make a contribution as a percent of covered payroll that is transferred to the FRS Trust Fund to help amortize any UAL. The required UAL contribution rate for fiscal year 2022-23 was 4.23%.

Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program (SMSOAP)

Section 121.055, F.S., created the SMSOAP as an optional retirement program alternative for state members of the SMSC. Employees in eligible state positions may make an irrevocable election to participate in the SMSOAP in lieu of the FRS. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the contribution requirements and benefit terms of the program and closed the program to new members effective July 1, 2017.

The SMSOAP is a defined contribution plan that, upon signing an investment contract, provides full and immediate vesting of all contributions paid on behalf of the participants to the participating provider companies. Participants direct the investment of contributions to provide retirement and death benefits. Employers were required to contribute 6.27% of covered payroll from

July 2022 through June 2023. The employers' contributions were paid to the provider companies designated by the participant. Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3.00%. A participant may contribute by salary reduction or deduction an additional amount not to exceed the percentage contributed by the employer. In addition to the employer funding to the participants' accounts, the state agencies are required to make a contribution as a percent of covered payroll that is transferred to the FRS Trust Fund to help amortize the UAL. The required UAL contribution rate for fiscal year 2022-23 was 22.15%.

Pension Amounts for Defined Contribution Plans

As of June 30, 2023, the State reported the following pension amounts related to the defined contribution plans:

Reporting Period Ended June 30, 2023	FRS Investment Plan	Optional Retirement Plan	Optional Annuity Program
Pension Expense[1,2]	$ 107,317,523	$ 3,184,000	$ 53,915
Forfeitures	5,798,120	—	—
Pension Liability	9,322,004	14,493	—

[1] Pension expense excludes the required UAL which is recognized in the Defined Benefit Pension Plan as contributions.

[2] The amount of forfeitures is not reflected in pension expense recognized by the State and is used to offset administrative costs.

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The Division of State Group Insurance (DSGI) within the Department is responsible for administering the State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program. The program covers retired employees and is considered another postemployment benefits plan.

Plan Description

The DSGI Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (OPEB Plan) is a multiple-employer defined benefit plan which provides healthcare benefits to retired state and university employees in accordance with Section 110.123, Florida Statutes (F.S.). Pursuant to the provisions of Section 112.0801, F.S., all public employers that offer benefits through a group insurance plan shall allow their retirees and their eligible dependents the option to continue participation in the plan during retirement. As a part of normal retirement, a retiree has 60 days after separation to elect post-retirement health coverage. After 60 days, they are no longer entitled to benefits. A retiree is defined as any officer or employee who retires under a State retirement system or State optional annuity or retirement program or is placed on disability retirement and who begins receiving retirement benefits immediately after retirement from employment. In addition, any officer or employee who retires under the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan is considered a "retiree" if he or she meets the age and service requirements to qualify for normal retirement or has attained the age of 59.5 years and has the years of service required for vesting. The law also requires the claims experience of the retirees under 65 group to be combined with the claims experience of active employees for premium determination and the premium offered to retired employees to be no more than the premium applicable to active employees. As a result, the state implicitly subsidizes the premium rates paid by retirees due to increasing health care costs with age and the commingling of the claims experience in a single risk pool with a single premium determination for active employees and retirees under age 65.

There are six participating employers including, the primary government of the state and 14 discretely presented component units which are reported as one employer in the valuation, along with five other governmental entities. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. Benefit provisions as described by Section 110.123, F.S., and contributions, can be amended by the Florida Legislature. The Governor's recommended budget and the General Appropriations Act provide for a premium level necessary for funding the program each year on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Benefits Provided

The benefits provided are the same as those provided for active employees. Spouses and dependents of eligible retirees are also eligible for medical coverage. All non-OPS employees of the State are eligible to receive postemployment health care benefits. Four types of health plans are offered to eligible participants:

- Standard statewide Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) Plan.
- High Deductible PPO Plan.
- Standard Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Plan.
- High Deductible HMO Plan.

HMO coverage is available only to those retirees who live or work in the HMO's service area. The four PPO and HMO options are considered managed-care plans and have specific provider networks.

Employees covered by benefit terms

At valuation date of July 1, 2022, there were 183,991 employees covered by the OPEB Plan, as shown in the following table:

Active members	127,265
No coverage active members	22,773
Retired and inactive members	33,953
Total employees	183,991

There are currently zero inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits because the OPEB Plan does not provide a vested termination benefit.

Contributions

Retirees participating in the group insurance plans offered by the State of Florida are required to contribute 100% of the premiums. The State of Florida implicitly subsidizes the healthcare premium rates paid by retirees by allowing them to participate in the same health plan offered to active employees. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium amounts as applicable to the active employees. Retirees over age 65 are included in the overall risk pool but pay a lesser premium amount than is applicable to active employees because Medicare is the primary payer. Retirees are required to enroll in the Federal Medicare (Medicare) program for their primary coverage as soon as they are eligible.

Note that the projected post-65 employee contributions for the fully-insured HMO plan are assumed to cover the entire cost of the program.

Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2023, the State reported a total OPEB liability of $7,843,255,855 of which the State (primary government) and its component units reported $5,455,077,227 and $2,388,178,628, respectively, for its proportionate share of the total OPEB liability measured as of June 30, 2022. The table below presents the State and its component units proportion change since the prior measurement date:

	State	Component Units
Proportion at prior measurement date, June 30, 2021	69.275951409651 %	30.724048590349 %
Proportion at measurement date, June 30, 2022	69.551182925169 %	30.448817074831 %
Increase / (Decrease) in proportion	0.275231515518 %	(0.275231515518)%

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation date	July 1, 2022
Measurement date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	The recognition period for the changes in assumption and proportionate share is 8 years
Actuarial value of assets	N/A
Inflation	2.60%
Salary Increases	Varies by FRS Class
Discount rate	4.09%
Healthcare cost trend rates	10.31% for PPO and 7.53% for HMO for 2022, decreasing to 8.10% and decreasing to 6.44%, respectively, by 2024, then decreasing to 4.04% for PPO and HMO by 2075 and holding going forward.
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	100% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees
Medical aging factors	4% per year prior to age 65 3% per year between ages 65 and 75 2% per year between ages 75 and 85 0% per year thereafter
Marital status	80% assumed married, with male spouses 3 years older than female spouses
Health care participation (HMO)	43% participation assumed, with 25% electing spouse coverage. Members who elected no coverage as actives are assumed to elect coverage in the same proportion as active members with coverage
Health care participation (PPO)	43% participation assumed, with 35% electing spouse coverage. Members who elected no coverage as actives are assumed to elect coverage in the same proportion as active members with coverage

The discount rate of 4.09% was based on a 20-year S&P Municipal Bond Index as of the measurement date. The discount rate changed from 2.18% for the opening balance as of June 30, 2021 to 4.09% as of June 30, 2022 actually resulting in an overall increase in total OPEB liability.

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 mortality tables with fully generational improvement using Scale MP-2018.

All demographic assumptions remain consistent with those used for the Florida Retirement System July 1, 2021 Actuarial Valuation with adjustments for demographic differences. The demographic assumptions were based on the 2019 Experience Study prepared by Milliman. These assumptions are reasonable for valuing the retiree health costs of the Program.

The healthcare trends used in this valuation are based on long term healthcare trends generated by the Getzen Model. The Getzen Model is the result of research sponsored by the Society of Actuaries and completed by a committee of economists and actuaries. Medical trend rates consistent with the August 2022 Report on the Financial Outlook of the Plan along with information from the Getzen Model and actuarial judgment were used in the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation. The trend rates for the HMO self-insured and fully insured option were blended to create a single trend assumption for retirees electing HMO coverage. The first five trend rates were developed using the claims and administrative cost information from the August 2022 Report on the Financial Outlook of the Plan.

Retirees participating in the group insurance plans offered by the State of Florida are required to contribute 100% of the premiums. Retiree contributions were not as high as expected based on the expected increases from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2017. As such, the net implicit subsidy gap further widened and costs increased.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability (in thousands)

See chart below for details.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability	State	Component Units	Total
Reporting period ending June 30, 2022	$ 7,302,127	$ 3,238,509	$ 10,540,636
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	374,937	164,144	539,081
Interest	166,602	72,937	239,539
Changes of benefit terms	—	—	—
Differences between expected and actual experience	(363,244)	(159,025)	(522,269)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(1,926,088)	(843,222)	(2,769,310)
Benefit payments	(127,759)	(56,662)	(184,421)
Changes of proportionate shares to the total OPEB liability and difference between the actual benefit payments and expected benefit payments	28,503	(28,503)	—
Other changes	—	—	—
Net changes	(1,847,049)	(850,331)	(2,697,380)
Reporting period ending June 30, 2023	$ 5,455,078	$ 2,388,178	$ 7,843,256

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the state's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability if the discount rate was 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current discount rate (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease 3.09%	Current Discount Rate 4.09%	1% Increase 5.09%
State	$ 6,479,659	$ 5,455,078	$ 4,645,475
Component Units	2,877,111	2,388,178	2,006,753
Total	$ 9,356,770	$ 7,843,256	$ 6,652,228

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the state's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability if the healthcare cost trend rates were 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current healthcare cost trend rate (expressed in thousands):

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
State	$ 4,566,557	$ 5,455,078	$ 6,613,066
Component Units	1,965,994	2,388,178	2,947,575
Total	$ 6,532,551	$ 7,843,256	$ 9,560,641

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the State of Florida recognized OPEB expense of $203,152,000 and $88,938,000 for primary governments and the component units respectively. At June 30, 2023, the State of Florida reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for state primary governments and component units from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	State		Component Units	
	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**	**Deferred Outflows**	**Deferred Inflows**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ —	$ (596,609)	$ —	$ (261,189)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	630,773	(3,564,217)	276,146	(1,560,379)
Changes of proportionate shares and difference between the actual benefit payments and expected benefit payments	39,199	(402,713)	402,713	(39,199)
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	140,471	—	61,483	—
Total	$ 810,443	$ (4,563,539)	$ 740,342	$ (1,860,767)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from transactions subsequent to the measurement date as shown in the table above will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the reporting period ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	**State**	**Components Units**	**Total**
2024	$ (840,398)	$ (233,997)	$ (1,074,395)
2025	(840,394)	(234,001)	(1,074,395)
2026	(685,837)	(170,263)	(856,100)
2027	(605,499)	(134,177)	(739,676)
2028	(320,298)	(139,433)	(459,731)
Thereafter	(601,139)	(270,040)	(871,179)
Total	$ (3,893,565)	$ (1,181,911)	$ (5,075,476)

NOTE 9 - COMMITMENTS AND CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

A. Construction Commitments

Road and bridge construction projects, supervised by the Department of Transportation, are included in the Department of Transportation work program, which is updated during each budget cycle. As of June 30, 2023, the Department had available approximately $17.4 billion in budget authority committed on executed contracts arising from both current and prior year projects. Other major construction commitments of the State of Florida at June 30, 2023, totaled $1.5 billion. Refer to Note 7 for additional disclosures relating to construction in progress. Construction commitments for component units totaled $6.1 billion.

B. Florida Ports Financing Commission Revenue Bonds

Section 320.20, Florida Statutes, obligates the state to remit annually $25 million to a designated trustee for the purpose of repaying the debt on certain Florida Ports Financing Commission revenue bonds. The Florida Ports Financing Commission is not part of the state's reporting entity. These revenue bonds do not create or constitute a legal obligation or debt of the state. Funding for the annual remittance comes from the State of Florida, Department of Transportation's portion of motor vehicle registration fees, which was $891,349,509 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The table below represents the Florida Ports Financing Commission revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2023:

Series	Amount
2021	$ 50,980,000
2021 (Intermodal)	66,890,000
Total	$ 117,870,000

C. Conduit Debt Obligations

In December 2014, Space Florida entered into a multi-phase agreement with a company, facilitating financing for the sale and leaseback of personal and real property, with a maximum value of $250,000,000. As of September 30, 2022, the outstanding balance for Space Florida-assisted financing stood at $196,737,722. The repayment mechanism involves the utilization of proceeds generated from the lease of the personal property, and the loan is secured by the lease. Similarly, in September 2020, Space Florida entered into an agreement with an Orlando company to provide financing for the leasing of personal property, with a cap of $75,000,000. As of September 30, 2022, the remaining payments under the lease agreement amounted to $77,333,770. The debt will be repaid through fees charged by the lessee for equipment usage and is secured by the personal property involved. In March 2022, Space Florida entered into agreements with a company, referred to as the "Guarantor", to provide conduit debt for up to $70,000,000 related to the construction and leaseback of property to the Guarantor. The repayment plan involves the assignment of fees charged to the Guarantor for equipment usage, and the debt is secured by the personal property of the Guarantor. The conduit debt proceeds are earmarked for the construction of the property, with Space Florida managing the construction project. As of September 30, 2022, Space Florida held $4,209,720 in cash from the conduit debt to cover construction costs. The conduit debt transactions discussed above are limited obligation debts of Space Florida and are payable solely from the pledged revenues described in the respective debt agreements. Neither the faith nor credit, nor the taxing power of Space Florida, the State of Florida nor any subdivision thereof is pledged for the payment of the debts.

Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC), a discretely presented component unit, issues bonds that provide financing for the acquisition, construction and rehabilitation for multifamily housing for low-income renters as conduit debt and, as such, both principal and interest are payable solely from the assets and income of the various programs which are pledged under the bond resolutions authorizing the specific issues. These issues do not constitute an obligation, either general or special, of FHFC, the State of Florida or any local government therein. Neither the faith, credit and revenues nor the taxing power of the State of Florida or any local government therein may be pledged to the payment of the principal or interest on the obligations. Properties financed from the bond issues are pledged as collateral, and the bonds are payable solely from payments on the underlying mortgage or promissory notes. Conduit debt and related assets reported for FHFC include $1.3 and $1.9 billion, respectively.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Transportation, which issued two loans pertaining to the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA). The initial loan, amounting to $170 million, was formalized on April 1, 2005, while the second loan, involving an amendment to the

original agreement and totaling $100 million, was finalized on August 1, 2007. The purpose of the loans was to assist Miami-Dade County with the Miami Intermodal Center. This project included land acquisition, environmental remediation, a rental car facility, a people mover system connecting buildings at the Miami International Airport, and other costs. FDOT has limited commitment for the debt service. The TIFIA loan agreement stipulates that the loan is secured by customer facility charges imposed by Miami-Dade County on rental car customers of participating rental car companies and by contingent rent, which takes the form of an annual assessment imposed by the County in accordance with the Security Agreement. The aggregate amount of such no-commitment debt obligation outstanding at June 30, 2023, is $147,338,236.

The Department of Children and Families (DCF) possesses two certificates of participation, with the total outstanding debt obligation reaching $31,400,000 as of June 30, 2023.

D. Encumbrances

As of June 30, 2023, encumbrances for major and nonmajor governmental funds were (in thousands):

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Encumbrances:	$ 459,255	$ 53,092	$ 684,064	$ 103,044	$ 57,240	$ 500,252	$ 1,856,947

NOTE 10 - BONDS PAYABLE AND CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

A. Bonds Payable

1. Outstanding Bonds

Bonds payable at June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

Bond Type	Original Amount	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rates	Annual Maturity To
Governmental Activities:				
Road and Bridge Bonds	$ 2,181,355	$ 1,768,915	2.000-5.000%	2050
DOT Financing Corporation Bonds	418,560	348,790	3.000-5.000%	2037
Federal Highway Reimbursement Bonds	242,110	191,395	5.000-5.000%	2032
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	89,450	42,240	3.000-5.000%	2030
Lottery Education Bonds	999,855	416,530	3.000-5.000%	2032
Public Education Bonds	6,660,615	4,801,225	0.390-5.000%	2048
State University System Bonds	119,845	55,105	3.000-5.000%	2033
University Auxiliary Bonds	1,038,445	863,437	1.540-7.000%	2053
Inland Protection Bonds	24,820	5,795	5.000-5.000%	2024
Florida Forever Bonds	648,435	285,975	2.000-5.000%	2029
Water Pollution Control Bonds	214,220	137,140	2.100-2.600%	2030
Florida Facilities Pool Bonds	190,835	118,130	3.000-5.000%	2038
Seaport Investment Bonds	98,980	98,980	4.000-5.000%	2043
Everglades Restoration Bonds	176,600	105,300	3.000-5.000%	2035
	13,104,125	9,238,957		
Unamortized premiums (discounts) on bonds payable	—	750,561		
Total Bonds Payable	$ 13,104,125	$ 9,989,518		
Business-type Activities:				
Toll Facilities Bonds	$ 5,573,985	$ 3,207,295	1.750-5.500%	2052
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds	3,500,000	3,500,000	1.258-2.154%	2031
	9,073,985	6,707,295		
Unamortized premiums (discounts) on bonds payable	—	211,808		
Total Bonds Payable	$ 9,073,985	$ 6,919,103		

2. Types of Bonds

Capital Outlay Bonds are issued to finance capital outlay projects of school districts and community colleges. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of a portion of the state-assessed motor vehicle license tax and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds are issued to finance capital outlay projects of local school districts, community colleges, vocational technical schools, and state universities. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of the state's gross receipts tax revenues and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

Road and Bridge Bonds are issued to finance the cost of acquiring real property, or the rights to real property for state roads, or to finance the cost of state bridge construction. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of a portion of the state-assessed motor fuel tax revenues, and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

Lottery Bonds are issued to finance the costs of various local school district educational facilities. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of a portion of the lottery revenues transferred to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.

State University System Bonds are issued to construct university student life facilities. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a system pledge of Capital Improvement Fee revenues.

University Auxiliary Bonds are issued to construct university facilities, including primarily parking and student housing. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by university pledges of certain housing system revenues, parking system revenues, student fee assessments and indirect costs grant revenues.

Everglades Restoration Bonds are revenue bonds issued to finance the costs of acquisition and improvement of lands, water areas, and related property interests and resources for the purpose of implementing the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and to fund the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern protection program. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of documentary stamp tax revenues.

Florida Forever Bonds are issued to finance the cost of acquisition and improvements of lands, water areas, and related property interests and resources in the State of Florida for the purposes of restoration, conservation, recreation, water resource development, or historical preservation. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of documentary stamp tax collections.

Florida Facilities Pool Bonds are issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of facilities to be leased to state agencies. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of the revenues derived from the leasing and operations of these facilities.

Federal Highway Reimbursement Bonds are issued to finance projects eligible for federal-aid highway funds. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of all revenues received pursuant to Federal Aid Authorization that are legally available for the reimbursement of costs of Eligible Projects under Title 23 of the U.S. Code.

Seaport Investment Program Bonds are issued primarily to finance improvements at various seaports within the State of Florida. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a first lien on the annual allocation of certain fees derived from motor vehicle title certificates to the Seaport Investment Program.

Toll Facilities Bonds are issued to provide construction funds for roads and bridges. Toll bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of toll facility revenues.

Inland Protection Bonds are issued by the Inland Protection Financing Corporation (a blended component unit) for the purpose of financing the rehabilitation of petroleum contaminated sites. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of moneys derived from a wholesale excise tax primarily on petroleum products.

Department of Transportation Financing Corporation Bonds are issued by the Florida Department of Transportation Financing Corporation (a blended component unit) to finance the cost of certain projects within the Department of Transportation's adopted Work Program. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of moneys deposited in the State Transportation Trust Fund, consisting primarily of revenues derived from fuel taxes, federal aid and motor vehicle fees.

Florida Water Pollution Control Bonds are issued by the Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation (a blended component unit) to fund loans to local governments to finance or refinance the cost of wastewater treatment and storm water management projects. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of the loan payments from local governments.

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds are issued by the State Board of Administration Finance Corporation. Post-event bonds are issued to maximize the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund's (FHCF) ability to make payments to participating insurers for losses resulting from covered events (hurricanes) if the FHCF's cash balance is insufficient. The bonds mature serially and are primarily secured by emergency assessments. Pre-event bonds are also issued to provide the FHCF with a source of liquidity in order to timely reimburse participating insurers for losses relating to future covered events and are secured primarily by reimbursement premiums and investment earnings on any unspent proceeds.

3. Pledged Revenues

The table below contains information regarding revenues pledged to repay debt obligations (dollars in thousands). For each Bond Type, the table discloses Gross Revenue, Operating Expenses, Net Revenue Available for Debt Service, Principal, Interest, Coverage Ratio, Final Maturity, Remaining Debt Service, and Revenue Ratio. The Bond Types with Operating Expenses are considered self-supporting debt and are paid from the associated facilities being financed. If Operating Expenses are not shown, the bond type is considered to be Net Tax Supported debt and serviced by dedicated tax or fee revenues.

				Debt Service						
Bond Type	Revenue[2]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Coverage Ratio	Final Maturity	Remaining Debt Service	Revenue Ratio[3]
Florida Turnpike (Toll Facility)	$ 1,179,419	$ 262,164	$ 917,255	$ 143,840	$ 129,704	$ 273,544	3.35	2052	$4,541,850	77.77 %
Florida Forever/Everglades[1]	3,864,772	—	3,864,772	100,930	23,048	123,978	31.17	2035	450,487	100.00 %
Lottery Education[1]	2,454,000	—	2,454,000	108,190	26,006	134,196	18.29	2032	478,586	100.00 %
Alligator Alley (Toll Facility)	37,038	13,882	23,156	2,190	605	2,795	8.29	2027	11,173	62.52 %
Sunshine Skyway (Toll Facility)	27,987	10,462	17,525	3,335	3,538	6,873	2.55	2038	103,077	62.62 %
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe[4]	1,420,306	22,227	1,398,079	—	—	—	N/A	2030	3,788,125	98.44 %
State University System Bonds[1]	58,766	—	58,766	9,435	2,604	12,039	4.88	2033	65,122	100.00 %
University Auxiliary Bonds										
Parking System Revenue Bonds										
Florida International University	14,162	6,245	7,917	1,535	2,058	3,593	2.20	2043	62,031	55.90 %
University of South Florida	13,119	8,240	4,879	2,780	155	2,935	1.66	2026	4,414	37.19 %
University of Florida	14,653	6,879	7,774	2,100	1,469	3,569	2.18	2039	41,455	53.05 %
University of Central Florida[5]	23,240	5,556	17,684	1,855	479	2,334	7.58	2032	10,961	76.09 %
Florida State University	12,762	3,608	9,154	3,000	658	3,658	2.50	2031	12,027	71.73 %
Housing System Revenue Bonds										
Florida International University	33,510	16,439	17,071	5,610	4,844	10,454	1.63	2050	179,722	50.94 %
University of Florida[6]	56,547	38,777	17,770	4,750	1,830	6,580	2.70	2051	361,775	31.43 %
Florida Atlantic University	17,606	7,684	9,922	2,580	1,731	4,311	2.30	2036	43,550	56.36 %
University of Central Florida	29,948	18,733	11,215	3,980	2,425	6,405	1.75	2042	69,047	37.45 %
Florida State University	53,394	22,926	30,468	9,075	5,564	14,639	2.08	2040	148,369	57.06 %
Florida Polytechnic University[7]	—	—	—	—	—	—	N/A	2052	141,584	N/A
Student Health and Wellness Center Revenue Bonds										
Florida State University[1]	15,080	—	15,080	1,180	563	1,743	8.65	2030	12,195	100.00 %
University of North Florida[1]	4,388	—	4,388	590	407	997	4.40	2033	9,955	100.00 %
Student Services Center Revenue Bonds									—	
University of Florida[1]	30,646	—	30,646	1,985	1,235	3,220	9.52	2033	28,868	100.00 %
Facility Fee Revenue Bonds									—	
Florida State University[1]	4,037	—	4,037	1,360	1,584	2,944	1.37	2042	65,411	100.00 %
DOT Financing Corporation[1]	5,005,300	—	5,005,300	24,060	14,941	39,001	128.34	2037	455,621	100.00 %
GARVEE[1]	2,171,966	—	2,171,966	17,760	10,458	28,218	76.97	2032	239,737	100.00 %
Water Pollution Control Bonds[1,8]	73,930	—	73,930	25,450	3,703	29,153	2.54	2030	148,763	100.00 %
Inland Protection Bonds[1]	256,803	—	256,803	5,520	566	6,086	42.20	2024	6,085	100.00 %
Seaport Investment Program[1]	200,000	—	200,000	3,170	5,243	8,413	23.77	2,043	154,685	100.00 %

[1]Operating Expenses are not listed for various programs. For these programs, either no operating expenses reduce revenues available for debt service, or, in the case of the Lottery, include expenses unrelated to the operation of the program, such as payment of lottery prizes. Instead, for these programs, the revenue shown is the amount available to pay debt service.

[2]Refer to Note 10.A.2. for information on the sources of pledged revenues. University Auxiliary Bond revenues exclude CARES funds received by universities.

[3]Revenue Ratio is calculated as Net Available for Debt Service divided by Revenue.

[4]Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Bonds debt service is reduced by interest earnings on bond proceeds and bond proceeds used to repay principal. Interest earnings were greater than debt service in FY 2023, resulting in no debt service.

[5]All outstanding University of Central Florida Parking Bonds were defeased as of July 7, 2023, when sufficient funds were deposited with the escrow agent, in trust, and invested in allowable defeasance obligations for the purpose of paying all payments due on such bonds through their maturity or redemption dates.

[6]Interest payment excludes $7.1 million of interest paid from proceeds of the 2021A Bonds.

[7]Florida Polytechnic Housing System had no revenues but did incur startup expenses in Fiscal Year 2022-23 because Residence Hall II was acquired in June 2023. The interest payment on the 2023A Bonds made on July 1, 2023, was paid from proceeds of the 2023A Bonds.

[8]All outstanding Water Pollution Control Bonds were defeased as of July 17, 2023, when sufficient funds were deposted with the escrow agent, in trust, and invested in allowable defeasance obligations for the purpose of paying all payments due on such bonds through their maturity dates.

4. State Debt Limitations

Section 215.98, F.S., establishes the ratio of tax-supported debt service to tax-supported revenues as the benchmark debt ratio for purposes of setting the state's legal debt margin. Under the policy, if the ratio exceeds 6%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the Legislature determines the additional debt is in the best interest of the state. If the ratio exceeds 7%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the Legislature determines it is necessary to address a critical state emergency. During the fiscal year 2022-23, the ratio remained below 6%.

5. Debt Service Requirements

Annual debt service requirements to amortize bonds at June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

	Primary Government[1]				
	Governmental Activities				
	General		Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 935,715	$ 381,714	$ 2,591	$ 257	$ 1,320,277
2025	886,270	342,657	2,659	201	1,231,787
2026	752,235	305,042	1,905	144	1,059,326
2027	708,725	269,138	1,938	114	979,915
2028	647,390	235,792	1,968	85	885,235
2029-2033	2,620,510	784,071	4,021	78	3,408,680
2034-2038	1,636,525	325,643	—	—	1,962,168
2039-2043	563,830	128,453	—	—	692,283
2044-2048	383,565	51,214	—	—	434,779
2049-2053	89,110	6,174	—	—	95,284
Bonds payable and interest	9,223,875	2,829,898	15,082	879	12,069,734
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	750,561	—	—	—	750,561
Total bonds payable and interest	$ 9,974,436	$ 2,829,898	$ 15,082	$ 879	$ 12,820,295

	Primary Government[1]		
	Business-type Activities		
	Bonds		
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 152,970	$ 189,576	$ 342,546
2025	160,120	181,927	342,047
2026	1,399,310	166,059	1,565,369
2027	157,055	151,228	308,283
2028	1,135,265	135,619	1,270,884
2029-2033	1,971,675	470,529	2,442,204
2034-2038	687,580	248,639	936,219
2039-2043	488,920	141,553	630,473
2044-2048	378,130	68,072	446,202
2049-2053	176,270	13,579	189,849
Bonds payable and interest	6,707,295	1,766,781	8,474,076
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	211,808	—	211,808
Total bonds payable and interest	$ 6,919,103	$ 1,766,781	$ 8,685,884

[1] See Note 10.A.1. for a breakdown of outstanding Primary Government debt by program.

Year Ending June 30	Component Units[1] General Principal	General Interest	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements Principal	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements Interest	Total
2024	$ 126,413	$ 111,596	$ 34,689	$ 33,274	$ 305,972
2025	361,730	110,625	34,288	32,090	538,733
2026	88,507	107,337	37,056	30,928	263,828
2027	137,274	102,638	38,306	29,643	307,861
2028	84,697	98,323	40,417	28,300	251,737
2029-2033	461,414	441,781	278,543	116,921	1,298,659
2034-2038	546,552	344,042	153,675	73,692	1,117,961
2039-2043	610,660	246,753	87,336	43,200	987,949
2044-2048	524,723	120,235	83,635	28,687	757,280
2049-2053	358,449	27,827	83,138	7,835	477,249
2054-2058	19,670	244	—	—	19,914
Bonds payable and interest	3,320,089	1,711,401	871,083	424,570	6,327,143
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	177,406	—	—	—	177,406
Total bonds payable and interest	$ 3,497,495	$ 1,711,401	$ 871,083	$ 424,570	$ 6,504,549

[1] Includes Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, Florida Housing Financing Corporation, Water Management Districts, Florida College System Institutions, and certain Non-major Component Unit annual debt service requirements. See Note 1.A for more information regarding component units.

State University annual debt service requirements to amortize university capital improvement debt payable to the State at June 30, 2023 are presented discretely in the following table. University capital improvement debt payable to the State represents the component unit liability to the State for University Auxiliary Bonds listed in Note 10.A.1.

Annual debt service requirements for university capital improvement debt payable at June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Universities General Principal	General Interest	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements Principal	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements Interest	Total
2024	$ 36,943	$ 19,531	$ 9,716	$ 11,539	$ 77,729
2025	36,803	17,882	14,819	11,070	80,574
2026	35,829	16,252	15,490	10,391	77,962
2027	47,380	17,721	16,208	9,679	90,988
2028	41,190	13,182	16,923	8,964	80,259
2029-2033	143,646	41,980	69,116	34,716	289,458
2034-2038	84,112	19,328	46,985	22,671	173,096
2039-2043	58,151	8,084	45,965	15,094	127,294
2044-2048	18,382	2,684	49,800	9,111	79,977
2049-2053	8,084	340	33,325	2,019	43,768
Total capital improvement debt payable and interest	510,520	156,984	318,347	135,254	1,121,105
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	14,352	—	37,655	—	52,007
Total capital improvement debt payable and interest	$ 524,872	$ 156,984	$ 356,002	$ 135,254	$ 1,173,112

6. Advance Refundings and Current Refundings

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the state took advantage of favorable conditions and issued bonds for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds. The refundings of these bond series were made in order to obtain lower interest rates and the resulting savings in debt service payments over the life of the bonds. The economic gains obtained by these refundings are the differences between the present value of old debt service and new debt service requirements.

The proceeds of the current refundings were used to immediately call the refunded bonds or were deposited into irrevocable trusts and invested in direct obligations of the Federal government or in Special Purpose Investment Accounts with the State Treasury and used to call the refunded bonds within 90 days of the issuance date of the refunding bonds. The proceeds of the advance refundings are deposited into irrevocable trusts and invested in direct obligations of the Federal government and/or obligations guaranteed by the Federal government. The funds deposited along with the interest to be earned will be sufficient to meet the future principal and interest payments on the refunded bonds as they become due.

Bonds legally defeased through the consummation of refunding transactions are not included in Florida's outstanding debt. Irrevocable escrow accounts held by the State Board of Administration to service the refunded bonds are reported as agency funds. The following refundings occurred during the fiscal year.

Advance Refundings

Governmental Activities

None.

Business-type Activities

None.

Current Refundings

Governmental Activities

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Everglades Restoration Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2022A in the amount of $25,605,000 were used to refund $28,925,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Everglades Restoration Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A maturing in the years 2023 through 2032. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $1,859,025, an economic gain of $1,615,312, and a deferred gain on refunding of $275,837.

State of Florida, Board of Governors, Florida State University Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A in the amount of $24,395,000, along with additional funds of $314,673, were used to refund $27,885,000 of the State of Florida, Board of Governors, Florida State University Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A maturing in the years 2024 through 2033. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $3,619,286 an economic gain of $3,154,685, and a deferred gain on refunding of $135,176.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2023 Series A in the amount of $168,330,000, along with additional funds of $2,081,388, were used to refund $196,935,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2013 Series C maturing in the years 2024 through 2034. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $25,452,821, an economic gain of $22,167,110, and a deferred gain on refunding of $6,463,331.

State of Florida, Department of Transportation Seaport Investment Program Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023 in the amount of $98,980,000, along with additional funds of $1,313,388, were used to refund $108,295,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Transportation Seaport Investment Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2013 maturing in the years 2024 through 2038, 2041, and 2043. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $17,133,853, an economic gain of $11,918,007, and a deferred gain on refunding of $4,006,970.

State of Florida, Board of Governors, Florida International University Parking Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A in the amount of $24,835,000, along with additional funds of $378,775, were used to refund $26,885,000 of the State of Florida, Board of Governors, Florida International University Parking Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A maturing in the years 2024 through 2031, 2033, 2035, 2038, and 2043. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $4,711,130 an economic gain of $3,299,505, and a deferred loss on refunding of $285,929.

State of Florida, Board of Governors, University of Florida Student Activity Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A in the amount of $22,290,000, along with additional funds of $383,615, were used to refund $25,690,000 of the State of Florida, Board of Governors, University of Florida Student Activity Revenue Bonds, Series 2013 maturing in the years 2024 through 2033. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $3,470,020 an economic gain of $3,063,763, and a deferred gain on refunding of $61,906.

State of Florida, Board of Governors, University of Florida Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A in the amount of $10,555,000, along with additional funds of $224,131, were used to refund $11,975,000 of the State of Florida, Board of Governors, University of Florida Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A maturing in the years 2024 through 2031 and 2033. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $985,565 an economic gain of $849,022, and a deferred gain on refunding of $5,986.

Business-type Activities

State of Florida, Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2023A in the amount of $174,685,000, along with additional funds of $18,347,941, were used to refund $38,445,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A maturing in the years 2024 and 2025 and $167,225,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Bonds, Series 2013C maturing in the years 2024 through 2043. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $24,568,678 an economic gain of $15,018,522, and a deferred loss on refunding of $1,749,318.

Cash In-substance Defeasance

Governmental Activities

The State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A in the amount of $19,205,000 maturing in the year 2023 were in-substance defeased on July 11, 2022, when a cash deposit of $19,314,362 was made to the Sinking Fund. These funds were subsequently held uninvested in cash until used to redeem the Series 2012A Bonds on August 12, 2022.

7. Prior-year Defeased Bonds

In prior years, the state has deposited with escrow agents in irrevocable trusts amounts sufficient to meet the debt service requirements of certain bonds. These defeased bonds are not reported as outstanding debt. Irrevocable trusts established with the State Board of Administration are reported in an agency fund. The state did not have debt considered defeased at June 30, 2023.

8. Arbitrage Regulations

The state complies with federal arbitrage regulations.

9. Direct Interest

The state's bonds are issued for the creation or continuing existence of various programs. Interest is reported at June 30, 2023, in the following governmental activities as direct expenses on the Statement of Activities (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Interest
Education:	
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	$ 1,132
Lottery Education Bonds	11,395
Public Education Bonds	123,560
State University System Bonds	1,885
University Auxiliary Bonds	24,300
Total Education	162,272
Natural Resources and Environment:	
Inland Protection Bonds	155
Everglades Restoration Bonds	3,393
Water Pollution Control Bonds	3,327
Florida Forever Bonds	8,489
Total Natural Resources and Environment	15,364
Transportation:	
Road and Bridge Bonds (Right of Way)	46,646
Seaport Investment Bonds	4,865
FDOT Financing Corporation Bonds	7,190
DOT Federal Highway Reimbursement Bonds	2,455
Total Transportation	61,156
Total Direct Interest	$ 238,792

B. Certificates of Participation

1. Primary Government

The state has issued certificates of participation in an original amount of $527,180,000. The certificates of participation were issued by the Florida Correctional Finance Corporation, the South Florida Evaluation Treatment Center Financing Corporation, and the Florida Civil Commitment Center Financing Corporation. The certificates of participation's interest rates range from 2.000% - 5.000% and the last maturity date is November 1, 2040. The following is a schedule of future minimum principal and interest payments for certificates of participation for governmental activities at June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	General		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 42,315	$ 15,470	$ 57,785
2025	44,430	13,302	57,732
2026	46,665	11,024	57,689
2027	34,710	8,990	43,700
2028	36,420	7,212	43,632
2029-2033	86,630	16,571	103,201
2034-2038	40,175	5,975	46,150
2039-2043	26,880	814	27,694
Total	358,225	79,358	437,583
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	42,012	—	42,012
Total certificates of participation payable	$ 400,237	$ 79,358	$ 479,595

2. Component Units

Component units (South Florida Water Management District Leasing Corporation, USF Financing Corporation, The FAU Financing Corporation, and New College of Florida Development Corporation) have issued certificates of participation (original amount of $695,005,000) primarily to finance academic and student facilities, and construction projects for Everglades restoration. The certificates of participation's interest rates range from 2 to 5.25% and the last maturity date is October 31, 2052. The following is a schedule of future minimum principal and interest payments for certificates of participation for component units at June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	General		Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 25,162	$ 21,029	$ 6,065	$ 4,542	$ 56,798
2025	21,996	19,975	6,255	4,276	52,502
2026	23,581	20,326	6,470	4,001	54,378
2027	24,754	19,131	6,700	3,717	54,302
2028	26,006	17,876	6,945	3,422	54,249
2029-2033	171,529	74,590	38,420	12,458	296,997
2034-2038	140,398	23,769	41,300	4,027	209,494
2039-2043	14,825	7,580	—	—	22,405
2044-2048	14,660	4,311	—	—	18,971
2049-2053	10,255	1,188	—	—	11,443
Total	473,166	209,775	112,155	36,443	831,539
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	35,779	—	—	—	35,779
Total certificates of participation payable	$ 508,945	$ 209,775	$ 112,155	$ 36,443	$ 867,318

NOTE 11 - INSTALLMENT PURCHASES

Installment Purchases

The state has a number of installment purchase contracts primarily providing for the acquisition of buildings, furniture, and equipment. As of June 30, 2023, 100% of the state's installment purchase contracts for primary governmental activities were for buildings. Installment purchase contracts for component units consisted of 100% of furniture and equipment. The following is a schedule of future minimum installment purchase contract payments for the primary government and component units as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
Year Ending June 30	General	Direct Borrowings and Placements	General	Totals
2024	$ 13,173	$ 1,860	$ 1,149	$ 16,182
2025	632,968	1,860	322	635,150
2026	2,869	1,860	—	4,729
2027	2,150	643	—	2,793
2028	2,321	—	—	2,321
2029-2033	6,438	—	—	6,438
2034-2038	2,575	—	—	2,575
Total	662,494	6,223	1,471	670,188
Less: Interest	(3,391)	(1,548)	(27)	(4,966)
Present value of future minimum payments	$ 659,103	$ 4,675	$ 1,444	$ 665,222

	Component Units		
Year Ending June 30	General	Direct Borrowings and Placements	Totals
2024	$ 4,351	$ 1,934	$ 6,285
2025	4,716	2,343	7,059
2026	4,282	2,260	6,542
2027	4,254	2,156	6,410
2028	6,987	2,105	9,092
2029-2033	12,853	10,523	23,376
2034-2038	2,164	10,523	12,687
2039-2043	—	7,369	7,369
Total	39,607	39,213	78,820
Less: Interest	(4,881)	(9,453)	(14,334)
Present value of future minimum payments	$ 34,726	$ 29,760	$ 64,486

NOTE 12 - PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS AND AVAILABILITY PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A. Availability Payment Arrangements

Pursuant to Section 334.30, Florida Statutes, the Department of Transportation (Department) executed two 35-year, agreements in March and October of 2009 for the design, build, finance, operation and maintenance of the Interstate 595 Corridor and the PortMiami Tunnel, respectively. PortMiami payments consist of milestone payments during construction, a lump-sum final acceptance milestone payment after construction, and performance-based availability payments to be made during the 30-year operations and maintenance period. Interstate 595 payments involve final acceptance payments after construction and performance-based availability payments to be made during the 30-year operations and maintenance period. The Department executed a 40-year agreement in September 2014 for the design, build, finance, operation, and maintenance of 21 miles of the Interstate 4 Corridor in Seminole and Orange Counties. I-4 payments consist of a combination of periodic payments, final acceptance payment, and performance-based availability payments to be made during the operations and maintenance period. The payment schedule below includes the amounts for payments for the Interstate 595 Corridor, the PortMiami Tunnel, and the Interstate 4 Corridor. The annual availability payments for Interstate 595 Corridor and the PortMiami Tunnel are performance-based and are subject to change based on a fixed percentage as defined in their respective contracts and on the Consumer Price Index, which could impact the payment schedule. In October 2015, the Department executed a supplemental agreement with the I-595 concessionaire reflecting overall cost reductions for this project as a result of the concessionaire's debt refinancing. The annual availability payments for the Interstate 4 Corridor are performance-based with a portion of the payment that is level and another portion that is indexed based on the Consumer Price Index, which could impact the payment schedule. The lanes were open to traffic on Interstate 595 and PortMiami Tunnel in March and August 2014, respectively. On I-4, the general use lanes were open to traffic in December 2020, and the express lanes were open to traffic in February 2022.

The following is a schedule of future maximum payments for the primary government as of June 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Primary Government		
Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals
2024	$ 142,058	$ 25,947	$ 168,005
2025	142,323	25,991	168,314
2026	144,495	26,200	170,695
2027	146,664	26,747	173,411
2028	149,060	27,227	176,287
2029-2033	786,268	144,702	930,970
2034-2038	849,390	160,923	1,010,313
2039-2043	933,939	179,055	1,112,994
2044-2048	352,394	49,995	402,389
2049-2053	236,072	34,684	270,756
2054-2058	71,621	10,523	82,144
Total	3,954,284	711,994	4,666,278
Less: Interest	(1,741,744)	(358,202)	(2,099,946)
Present value of future maximum payments	$ 2,212,540	$ 353,792	$ 2,566,332

The Florida Department of Management Services (FDMS) entered an availability payment arrangement during the 2016 – 2017 fiscal year for servicing Healthcare Flexible Spending Accounts (HFSAs) and Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). The contract is a fixed fee contract with additional fees incurred based upon the total number of HFSAs and HSAs above an established threshold. The contract was renewed in August of 2021, and at the beginning of the 2022 - 2023 fiscal year had an estimated total payout of $137 million remaining over five years.

B. Service Concession Agreements

The University of South Florida (University) entered into a service concession agreement for a total $138 million during the 2016-2017 fiscal year, to construct, operate, and collect payments for student housing and retail facilities. The Tenant is entitled to all revenues and other income received from the lease of the housing facilities. The University is paid base rent annually as a distribution of the net operating surplus. Additionally, the University pays the Tenant a fee of $300,000 per year for use of the dining facility. Service concession arrangement deferred inflows remaining as of June 30, 2023, were $106 million. The dining facility fee liability remaining at year-end is $4.6 million, of which $27,922 is the current portion. The liability was determined using an annual discount of 6 percent.

C. Public-Private Partnerships

The State of Florida does not have any Public-Private Partnerships to report for the 2022 – 2023 fiscal year.

NOTE 13 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in long-term liabilities for governmental activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year (Current)	Due Beyond One Year (Non-current)
Governmental Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Road and Bridge Bonds	$ 1,871,575	$ —	$ 102,660	$ 1,768,915	$ 104,885	$ 1,664,030
FL DOT Financing Corporation	273,895	98,955	24,060	348,790	23,005	325,785
Federal Reimbursements Bonds	209,155	—	17,760	191,395	18,645	172,750
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	54,650	—	12,410	42,240	9,230	33,010
Lottery Education Bonds	524,720	—	108,190	416,530	98,995	317,535
Public Education Bonds	5,401,630	168,330	768,735	4,801,225	498,965	4,302,260
State University System Bonds	64,540	—	9,435	55,105	6,850	48,255
University Auxiliary Bonds	781,040	202,770	135,455	848,355	40,855	807,500
Inland Protection Bonds	11,315	—	5,520	5,795	5,795	—
Florida Forever Bonds	370,090	—	84,115	285,975	68,140	217,835
Water Pollution Control Bonds	162,590	—	25,450	137,140	24,710	112,430
Florida Facilities Pool Bonds	132,390	—	14,260	118,130	15,005	103,125
Seaport Investment Bonds	111,465	98,980	111,465	98,980	3,000	95,980
Everglades Restoration Bonds	125,435	25,605	45,740	105,300	17,635	87,665
Bonds from direct borrowings and direct placements[1]	17,607	—	2,525	15,082	2,591	12,491
	10,112,097	594,640	1,467,780	9,238,957	938,306	8,300,651
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	870,602	71,192	191,233	750,561	—	750,561
Total bonds payable	10,982,699	665,832	1,659,013	9,989,518	938,306	9,051,212
Certificates of participation payable	447,338	—	47,101	400,237	42,315	357,922
Deposits	305,043	3,002,776	638,821	2,668,998	2,668,884	114
Compensated absences	784,894	496,757	378,210	903,441	222,526	680,915
Claims payable	3,661,207	1,657,190	830,836	4,487,561	3,340,517	1,147,044
Installment purchases	23,003	642,353	6,253	659,103	12,536	646,567
Availability Payment arrangement agreements	2,313,535	—	100,995	2,212,540	37,928	2,174,612
Advances - Due to Unclaimed Prop. TF	1,155,877	241,470	—	1,397,347	—	1,397,347
Due to other governments	339,984	7,503	25,005	322,482	—	322,482
Subscription liabilities	—	314,557	—	314,557	50,436	264,121
Lease liabilities	1,287,792	131,782	726,586	692,988	119,755	573,233
Other postemployment benefits	7,085,962	9,236	1,802,846	5,292,352	133,021	5,159,331
Pension liability	3,433,450	4,497,059	293,558	7,636,951	19,399	7,617,552
Other liabilities	22,257	1,245	794	22,708	421	22,287
Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements - Excludes Bonds[2]	5,502	228	1,055	4,675	1,415	3,260
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 31,848,543**	**$ 11,667,988**	**$ 6,511,073**	**$ 37,005,458**	**$ 7,587,459**	**$ 29,417,999**

[1]Direct borrowings and direct placements have been separately identified due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 88. Direct borrowings and direct placements for Governmental Activities include bond issuances from University Auxiliary Bonds.
[2]Direct borrowings and direct placements includes installment purchase contracts.

Long-term liabilities for governmental activities are generally liquidated by the applicable governmental funds and/or internal service funds. Specifically, the special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and/or internal service funds will liquidate the certificates of participation payable, and installment purchase contracts. The applicable special revenue funds and internal service funds will reduce deposits when such monies are earned. The governmental and internal services funds that account for

employees' salaries and wages will liquidate the compensated absences liabilities. The General Fund, Health and Family Services Fund, and the non-major special revenue fund will generally liquidate claims payable. The Public Education Fund will liquidate the advances due to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund to the extent that the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund does not have sufficient assets to pay claimants requesting payment of unclaimed funds. The nonmajor special revenue funds will generally liquidate other liabilities. The Transportation-Governmental Fund will liquidate the availability payment arrangement agreements and due to other governments liabilities from annual appropriations. Refer to Note 12 for additional information on the public-private partnership agreements. The pension liability and the Other postemployment benefits (OPEB) related to all governmental funds are reported above. The pension liability is adjusted each year based upon investment performance and contributions received. The state does not currently fund the OPEB liability so it is non-liquidating. Refer to Note 8 for additional information on the pension liability and OPEB.

The Department of Management Services' outstanding $118.1 million Florida Facilities Pool Bonds provide for acceleration in an event of a payment default, subject to request of the Trustee or the holders of not less than 25% of the outstanding bonds.

The Department of Management Services' outstanding $326.8 million certificates of participation provide for acceleration and the surrender of the financed public and private correctional facilities (the projects) in the event of a default. Upon an event of default or an event of non-appropriation, the Corporation may terminate the lease, take possession of the projects, and accelerate the rent payments due for the current fiscal year. If the Corporation elects not to terminate the lease upon an event of default, it may exclude the Department, sell or lease certain equipment, and hold the Department liable for monetary damages. Additionally, following an event of non-appropriation, the lease automatically terminates, and the Department must immediately surrender all projects to the Trustee, who may then liquidate, rent, or lease the projects. The Trustee may also exercise all remedies available to the Corporation or cause the Corporation to pursue such remedies.

The Department of Children and Families' outstanding $31.4 million certificates of participation provide for acceleration and the surrender of the financed forensic mental health and civil commitment facilities (the projects) in the event of a default. Upon an event of default or event of non-appropriation, the principal of all outstanding certificates may be accelerated at the request of the Trustee or the owners of a majority of the outstanding certificates. Upon an event of default or an event of nonappropriation, the Corporation may terminate the lease and require the Department to vacate, surrender, and transfer possession of the projects to the Corporation. Additionally, upon an event of default, without terminating the lease, it may take possession of the project, exclude the Department, and sublet the project. In each case the Department is liable for monetary damages. The Trustee may exercise all remedies available to the Corporation, and may take possession of the projects, or any portions thereof, and dispose of the Corporation's interest therein for the benefit of the owners of the outstanding certificates.

The State of Florida's governmental and business-type activities also have an unused line of credit in the amount of $95,695,059 as of June 30, 2023.

Changes in long-term liabilities for business-type activities and component units during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year (Current)	Due Beyond One Year (Non-current)
Business-type Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Toll Facility Bonds	$ 3,195,785	$ 366,545	$ 355,035	$ 3,207,295	$ 152,970	$ 3,054,325
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds	3,500,000	—	—	3,500,000	—	3,500,000
	6,695,785	366,545	355,035	6,707,295	152,970	6,554,325
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	227,274	24,628	40,094	211,808	—	211,808
Total bonds payable	6,923,059	391,173	395,129	6,919,103	152,970	6,766,133
Accrued prize liability	491,674	85,263	11,848	565,089	356,212	208,877
Deposits	359,246	192,860	354,591	197,515	153,971	43,544
Compensated absences	27,065	4,060	202	30,923	7,420	23,503
Tuition and housing benefits payable	9,800,974	—	604,436	9,196,538	521,727	8,674,811
Installment purchases	4,435	95	3,086	1,444	1,122	322
Claims payable	1,512,861	10,000,000	2,543,261	8,969,600	8,969,600	—
Availability payment arrangement agreements[1]	368,151	—	14,359	353,792	5,126	348,666
Subscription liabilities	—	2,478	—	2,478	910	1,568
Lease liabilities	44,420	33,283	—	77,703	9,057	68,646
Other postemployment benefits	197,388	2,108	50,783	148,713	3,738	144,975
Pension liability	73,528	112,100	26,417	159,211	12	159,199
Other liabilities	10,362	—	10,362	—	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	**$ 19,813,163**	**$ 10,823,420**	**$ 4,014,474**	**$ 26,622,109**	**$ 10,181,865**	**$ 16,440,244**

[1]Availbility payment arrangements are included in the Installment purchases line of the Proprietary Funds Statements of Net Position.

As of June 30, 2023, Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund assets having a value of $3.48 billion were pledged as collateral for the Series 2020A Bonds. The market value of the pledged assets is less than par due to market volatility; however, this does not create an event of default. This debt contains a provision that, in an event of default, the Trustee may, and upon written request of the holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding parity obligations shall, declare the principal of all outstanding parity obligations to be due and payable immediately.

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year (Current)	Due Beyond One Year (Non-current)
Component Units						
Bonds payable	$ 4,333,758	$ 107,127	$ 943,390	$ 3,497,495	$ 126,413	$ 3,371,082
Bonds from direct borrowings and direct placements[1]	1,121,761	816	251,494	871,083	34,688	836,395
Deposits	2,024,518	1,414,913	410,085	3,029,346	2,710,145	319,201
Compensated absences	816,724	54,896	7,110	864,510	110,843	753,667
Installment purchases	13,197	38,653	17,124	34,726	3,529	31,197
Subscription liabilities	—	148,118	—	148,118	27,637	120,481
Leases liabilities	610,020	177,432	—	787,452	85,037	702,415
Claims payable	1,628,974	101,260	14,351	1,715,883	43,839	1,672,044
Certificates of participation payable	500,406	340,982	332,443	508,945	25,162	483,783
Due to other governments/primary	885,266	93,603	95,998	882,871	46,660	836,211
Other postemployment benefits	3,404,226	802,066	1,662,338	2,543,954	61,525	2,482,429
Pension liability	1,794,758	2,980,706	463,260	4,312,204	18,085	4,294,119
Asset retirement obligations	10,203	494	—	10,697	—	10,697
Other liabilities	687,635	264,911	5,170	947,376	698,341	249,035
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements - Excludes Bonds[1]	394,989	25,721	16,857	403,853	22,319	381,534
Total Component Units	**$ 18,226,435**	**$ 6,551,698**	**$ 4,219,620**	**$ 20,558,513**	**$ 4,014,223**	**$ 16,544,290**

[1]Direct borrowings and direct placements have been separately identified due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 88.
[2]Leases are recorded separately in the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The University of Florida Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinic's outstanding $119.6 million direct placement bonds provide that the principal of all outstanding direct placement bonds may be accelerated upon an event of default.

The University of South Florida Finance Corporation's $247.6 million certificates of participation, including $92 million of direct placements, provide that the outstanding principal may be accelerated upon an event of default.

The University of Central Florida Foundation, Inc.'s outstanding $59.8 million long-term debt from direct placements are secured with collateral of capital assets used in operations and provide that in the event of default, all outstanding amounts may be accelerated.

The State's colleges and universities also have unused lines of credit of $73.9 million as of June 30, 2023.

NOTE 14 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

At June 30, 2023, amounts to be received or paid with current available resources are reported as due from or due to other funds, whereas the noncurrent portion is reported as advances to or advances from other funds. Interfund balances at June 30, 2023, consist of the following (in thousands):

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)				
	Governmental Activities				
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Governmental Activities					
General Fund	$ —	$ 57,326	$ 393	$ 95,379	$ 12,489
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	11,553	—	—	253	15,204
Public Education	157	—	—	3,183	—
Health and Family Services	16,383	156	—	—	—
Transportation	10,349	2,052	—	68	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	82,070	5,802	19,678	5,553	168,051
Internal Service Funds	730	—	—	1	—
Business-type Activities					
Transportation	130	—		—	159,640
Lottery	67	—	119,410	—	—
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Prepaid College Program	—	—	—	—	—
Reemployment Assistance	131	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	5,171	—	9	206	—
Fiduciary Funds					
Private-purpose Trust Funds	407	—	—	—	—
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	603	—	—	—	—
Custodial Funds	50,093	15	4,765	1,743	13,843
Investment Trust Funds	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**$ 177,844**	**$ 65,351**	**$ 144,255**	**$ 106,386**	**$ 369,227**

(Continued Below)

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Governmental Activities	
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds
Governmental Activities		
General Fund	$ 161,013	$ 5,260
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	22	58,084
Public Education	661	133
Health and Family Services	31,500	5,259
Transportation	26,247	624
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	14,684	2,301
Internal Service Funds	4	205
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	—	—
Lottery	8	56
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—
Prepaid College Program	—	—
Reemployment Assistance	1,635	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	642	440
Fiduciary Funds		
Private-purpose Trust Funds	—	2
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	—	2,844
Custodial Funds	1,731	—
Investment Trust Funds	—	—
Total	**$ 238,147**	**$ 75,208**

Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)				
	Business-type Activities				
	Transportation	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Governmental Activities					
General Fund	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 246	$ 1,565
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	—	—	—	3	—
Public Education	—	—	—	3	—
Health and Family Services	—	—	—	215	9
Transportation	118,715	—	—	13	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	46	—	52	22
Internal Service Funds	—	—	—	2	—
Business-type Activities					
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Lottery	—	—	—	3	4
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	—	403
Prepaid College Program	—	—	—	—	70
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	—	—	—	24	—
Fiduciary Funds					
Private-purpose Trust Funds	—	—	59	—	5
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	—	—	—	—	12,410
Custodial Funds	174,932	—	—	—	—
Investment Trust Funds	—	—	—	—	144
Total	**$ 293,647**	**$ 46**	**$ 59**	**$ 561**	**$ 14,632**

(Continued below)

Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Fiduciary Funds			
	Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$ 443	$ 392	$ 259,779	**$ 594,285**
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	—	2	—	**85,121**
Public Education	22,485	—	—	**26,622**
Health and Family Services	—	—	230	**53,752**
Transportation	—	—	10,442	**168,510**
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	4	48	**298,311**
Internal Service Funds	—	—	29,031	**29,973**
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	—	—	18,435	**178,205**
Lottery	—	—	—	**119,548**
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	**403**
Prepaid College Program	67,143	—	—	**67,213**
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	75	**1,841**
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	—	—	—	**6,492**
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	—	—	—	**473**
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	—	124,782	—	**140,639**
Custodial Funds	—	—	—	**247,122**
Investment Trust Funds	—	—	—	**144**
Total	**$ 90,071**	**$ 125,180**	**$ 318,040**	**$ 2,018,654**

	Advances to Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Governmental Activities	
Advances from Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Transportation
Governmental Activities		
Public Education	$ —	$ —
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	925	584
Internal Service Funds	500	—
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	—	111,270
Total	**$ 1,425**	**$ 111,854**

(Continued below)

	Advances to Other Funds (in thousands)
	Business-type Activities
Advances from Other Funds (in thousands)	Transportation
Governmental Activities	
Public Education	$ —
Transportation	25,000
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—
Internal Service Funds	—
Business-type Activities	
Transportation	—
Total	**$ 25,000**

(Continued below)

	Advances to Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Fiduciary Funds	
Advances from Other Funds (in thousands)	Private-purpose Trust Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities		
Public Education	$ 1,397,347	**$ 1,397,347**
Transportation	—	**25,000**
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	**1,509**
Internal Service Funds	—	**500**
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	—	**111,270**
Total	**$ 1,397,347**	**$ 1,535,626**

During the course of operations, there are numerous transactions between funds within the state. Interfund transfers during the fiscal year are as follows (in thousands):

	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)				
	Governmental Activities				
Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Governmental Activities					
General Fund	$ —	$ 1,565,014	$ —	$ 1,751,973	$ 1,532,490
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	71,853	—	—	3,844	—
Public Education	817	—	—	13,778	—
Health and Family Services	78,038	2,012	208,768	—	—
Transportation	101,353	21,117	—	487	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	479,116	70,033	373,977	59,428	1,639,250
Internal Service Funds	9,458	113	—	121	627
Business-type Activities					
Transportation	—	—	—	—	35,637
Lottery	13	—	2,453,410	—	—
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Prepaid College Program	—	—	—	—	—
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	—	258	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	69,228	—	—	7,673	—
Fiduciary Funds					
Private-purpose Trust Funds	18	—	—	184	—
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	4,632	—	—	—	—
Custodial Funds	2,719	—	1,124	—	—
Total	**$ 817,245**	**$ 1,658,289**	**$ 3,037,279**	**$ 1,837,746**	**$ 3,208,004**

(Continued below)

	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Governmental Activities	
Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds
Governmental Activities		
General Fund	$ 3,772,480	$ 200,779
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	136,223	57,605
Public Education	1,033,033	—
Health and Family Services	177,207	—
Transportation	546,387	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	312,859	2,109
Internal Service Funds	9,263	—
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	—	—
Lottery	145	—
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	10,000	—
Prepaid College Program	—	—
Reemployment Assistance	13,880	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	21,875	—
Fiduciary Funds		
Private-purpose Trust Funds	1,863	—
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	92	27,839
Custodial Funds	322	—
Total	**$ 6,035,629**	**$ 288,332**

Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Business-type Activities			
	Transportation	Lottery	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$ 1	$ 16	$ 1,080,920	$ 2,907
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	—	—	39	—
Public Education	—	—	10	—
Health and Family Services	—	—	970	69
Transportation	116,573	—	68	—
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	—	287	3,352
Internal Service Funds	—	83	17	—
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	—	—	—	—
Lottery	—	—	6	—
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	—
Prepaid College Program	—	—	—	—
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	—	—	67	—
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	—	—	—	—
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	—	—	10	22,079
Custodial Funds	16	—	—	—
Total	**$ 116,590**	**$ 99**	**$ 1,082,394**	**$ 28,407**

(Continued below)

Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Fiduciary Funds			
	Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$ 1,770	$ 15,472	$ 1,242	**$ 9,925,064**
Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	—	—	—	**269,564**
Public Education	303	—	—	**1,047,941**
Health and Family Services	—	—	—	**467,064**
Transportation	—	—	—	**785,985**
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	—	—	—	**2,940,411**
Internal Service Funds	—	—	—	**19,682**
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	—	—	—	**35,637**
Lottery	—	—	—	**2,453,574**
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	—	—	—	**10,000**
Prepaid College Program	9,753	—	—	**9,753**
Reemployment Assistance	—	—	—	**14,138**
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	—	—	—	**98,843**
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	—	—	—	**2,065**
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	—	658,797	—	**713,449**
Custodial Funds	—	—	—	**4,181**
Total	**$ 11,826**	**$ 674,269**	**$ 1,242**	**$ 18,797,351**

NOTE 15 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. State Risk Management Trust Fund

The State Risk Management Trust Fund (Fund) provides property insurance coverage for state buildings and contents against loss from fire, lightning, sinkholes, flood, and other hazards customarily insured by extended coverage. The property insurance program has a self-insured retention of $2 million per occurrence for losses arising from all perils listed above except named windstorm and flood. The property insurance program also has a self-insured retention of $2 million per occurrence for losses arising from named windstorm and flood, but with an additional annual aggregate self-insured retention of $40 million. Commercial reinsurance is purchased for losses over the self-insured retention up to $38.6 million per occurrence for named windstorm and $40.2 million for flood losses through February 15, 2024, and $255 million per occurrence for covered perils other than named windstorm and flood.

The Fund's estimated liability for unpaid property insurance claims at the fiscal year-end is determined by an actuarial method and includes an amount for losses incurred but not yet reported. The amount paid for property claim losses did not exceed the self-insured retentions for the last two fiscal years. Changes in the Fund's property insurance claims liability amount for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2023, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2022	$ 1,312	$ 3,349	$ (2,744)	$ 1,917
June 30, 2023	$ 1,917	$ 4,494	$ (2,311)	$ 4,100

The estimated liability for unpaid property insurance claims for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, does not include outstanding property claim loss payments resulting from Hurricane Ian that made landfall in the Fort Myers area on September 27, 2022, or from Hurricane Idalia that made landfall on Keaton Beach on August 31, 2023. Estimated unpaid losses for Hurricane Ian total $23.7 million. Preliminary estimates of Hurricane Idalia losses total $11.3 million.

The Fund also provides casualty insurance coverage for the risks of loss related to federal civil rights and employment actions, workers' compensation, court-awarded attorney fees, automobile liability, and general liability. The state is self-insured for all claims associated with liability risks and in-state workers' compensation coverage. The state purchases an insurance policy for out-of-state workers' compensation coverage.

The estimated liability for unpaid casualty insurance claims as of June 30, 2023, was $1.12 billion. This amount was determined through an actuarial method based on historical paid and incurred losses and includes an amount for losses incurred but not yet reported. In addition, this amount includes the present value of workers' compensation indemnity claims liability of $222.4 million, discounted using a 4 percent annual percentage rate per Section 625.091, Florida Statutes. The undiscounted workers' compensation indemnity claims liability is $326.4 million.

Changes in the Fund's casualty insurance claims liability for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2023, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2022	$ 1,165,147	$ 107,078	$ (138,054)	$ 1,134,171
June 30, 2023	$ 1,134,171	$ 116,686	$ (133,699)	$ 1,117,158

Actual current year claims and changes in estimate for casualty lines of coverage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, increased by $9.6 million as compared to the previous fiscal year.

B. Employee and Retiree Health Insurance Funds

Employees and retirees may obtain health care services through participation in the state's group health insurance plan or through membership in a health maintenance organization plan under contract with the state. The state's risk financing activities associated with state group health insurance, such as the risks of loss related to medical and prescription drug claims, are administered through the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund, an internal service fund. It is the practice of the state not to purchase commercial coverage for the risks of losses covered by this program.

The program's estimated fiscal year-end liability includes an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported, which is based on analyses of historical data performed by both the state and its contractors. Changes in claims liability amounts for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2023, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2022	$ 239,586	$ 2,617,811	$ (2,574,408)	$ 282,989
June 30, 2023	$ 282,989	$ 2,676,958	$ (2,654,556)	$ 305,391

During the year, for program operations, both employee and retiree participation in the state group health insurance program are accounted for in the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund. Retiree participation in the program is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) for purposes of this report. See Note 8, Section B regarding OPEB for additional information. Asset and liability balances related to retiree participation in the program as of June 30, 2023, were transferred from the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund and reported in Other Agency Funds in accordance with the requirements of GASB Codification Section P53, *Reporting Assets Accumulated for Defined Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions not Provided Through Trusts that Meet Specified Criteria.*

NOTE 16 - FLORIDA PREPAID COLLEGE PROGRAM

The Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program (Program) was created in 1987 to provide a medium through which the costs of tuition, tuition differential fee, local fees, and dormitory residence may be paid in advance of enrollment in a state postsecondary institution at a rate lower than the projected corresponding cost at the time of actual enrollment. The Florida Prepaid College Board (Board) administers the Program, and the State of Florida guarantees the obligations of the Board to qualified beneficiaries if moneys in the Program are insufficient. The Program is accounted for in an enterprise fund. An actuarial study is performed to determine the Program's funding status. The actuarial present value of future contract benefits reflects the present value of estimated future contract benefits and expenses and is adjusted for the effects of projected tuition and fees increases, dormitory housing fees increases, and termination of contracts. Additional information as of June 30, 2023, is as follows (in millions):

Actuarial present value of future contract benefits, expenses payable, and near-term payables	$9,434
Net position available (net of outstanding refund payments and unrealized gain/loss on security lending portfolio)	$12,205
Net position as a percentage of future contract benefits and expenses obligation	129.4%

NOTE 17 - INSURANCE ENTERPRISES

The State of Florida has established multiple enterprises that provide insurance, reinsurance, and guarantee services. The primary risk exposures to the state relate to catastrophic hurricane losses, access to liquidity from credit markets, and ultimate dependence on public assessments.

A. FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) was created in 1993 by the Florida Legislature, as a state fund administered by the State Board of Administration (SBA) to provide a source of reimbursement to most residential property insurers for catastrophic hurricane losses, thereby creating additional insurance capacity. Most admitted residential property insurers writing FHCF covered policies are required to purchase reimbursement coverage with the FHCF.

The reimbursement coverage covers a portion of hurricane losses in excess of an insurer's share of an industry wide retention, up to the lesser of either the statutory limit or the actual claims-paying capacity of the FHCF. For the contract year ended May 31, 2023, the industry retention for determining each insurer's retention was $8.698 billion per hurricane for the two hurricanes with the largest losses and $2.899 billion for each additional hurricane in the contract year. The aggregate coverage capacity for the contract year (in excess of retention) was $17.0 billion. The statute requires that an actuarially indicated formula developed by an independent actuary be used to calculate the reimbursement premiums collected for the coverage.

The SBA is required to contract with each insurer writing covered policies in the state to reimburse the insurer for a specified percentage of losses from covered events in excess of the insurer's retention. The total obligation of the SBA with respect to all contracts covering a particular contract year is statutorily capped at the "actual claims-paying capacity" of the FHCF, defined by law as the sum of the balance of the fund as of December 31, of the contract year, plus any reinsurance purchased by the fund, plus the amount the SBA is able to raise through the issuance of revenue bonds. The FHCF estimates its claims-paying capacity twice a year in May and October based on reports of its financial advisor and bond underwriters, and these amounts are reviewed by the FHCF Advisory Council. The FHCF has a fiscal year end of June 30, and its reimbursement contracts expire on May 31. As of June 30, 2023, the FHCF had a net position of $2.749 billion, including the net position of the State Board of Administration Finance Corporation (Corporation).

If available resources and pre-catastrophe debenture financing are not adequate to satisfy reimbursement claims, the Corporation may issue revenue bonds secured by emergency assessments. The SBA has the sole authority to direct the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation to levy assessments on most property and casualty insurance policy premiums on behalf of the FHCF. Aggregate assessments may not exceed 10% and assessments in relation to losses in one contract year may not exceed 6%. This assessment authority is not restricted by the assessments levied by either Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens), or the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FIGA). As of June 30, 2023, the FHCF is not levying assessments.

Hurricane losses represent the estimated ultimate cost of all reported and unreported claims during the year that exceed the participating insurers' individual company retention levels. The estimates for current year and prior year losses are continually reviewed and adjusted as experience develops or new information becomes known and such adjustments are included in current operations. During the 2022 hurricane season, Hurricane Ian made landfall on September 28, 2022, in southwest Florida as a Category 4 hurricane. The estimated ultimate loss to the FHCF for this hurricane was $10.0 billion as of June 30, 2023. During the 2018 hurricane season, the State of Florida experienced Hurricane Michael, which made landfall as a major Category 5 storm on October 10, 2018. As of June 30, 2023, the estimated ultimate loss to the FHCF for this hurricane was $1.45 billion. Hurricane Irma, which occurred during the 2017 hurricane season, had an estimated ultimate loss as of June 30, 2023, of $7.6 billion, which is a $200 million decrease from prior year due to the mandatory commutation of Hurricane Irma losses that began on June 1, 2023. The estimated ultimate losses from these events are reflected in the FHCF's net position as of June 30, 2023, and no additional loss development for these storms was recognized during fiscal year ended 2023.

On September 16, 2020, the Corporation issued $3.5 billion of pre-event Series 2020A Revenue Bonds to maximize the ability of the Fund to meet future obligations. The proceeds from these bonds may be used to pay for losses incurred from future covered events. Investment earnings on these funds, as well as reimbursement premiums, if necessary, are used to pay the debt service requirements of these bonds. The Series 2020A Revenue Bonds have maturities of $1.25 billion on July 1, 2025, $1.0 billion on July 1, 2027, and $1.25 billion on July 1, 2030, bearing interest rates of 1.258%, 1.705%, and 2.154%, respectively.

In addition to the issuance of bonds, the FHCF has the authority to procure reinsurance for the purpose of maximizing the capacity of the fund. No reinsurance products were purchased for the contract year beginning June 1, 2022, or June 1, 2023.

B. REINSURANCE TO ASSIST POLICYHOLDERS PROGRAM

The Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders program (RAP) was created by the Florida Legislature under s. 215.5551, F.S., and became effective on May 26, 2022. The RAP program, which is for hurricane seasons 2022 & 2023, is administered by the SBA and provides a non-recurring total of $2.0 billion in reinsurance coverage for most insurers participating in the FHCF. RAP insurers are reimbursed 90 percent of their covered losses from the two largest covered events in excess of their RAP retention, plus a 10 percent loss adjustment allowance. RAP insurers must participate in contract year 2022, unless the insurer has duplicative reinsurance coverage which requires the insurer to defer coverage to contract year 2023. $466 million has been paid in FY 2023 to insurers participating in the program for the 2022 hurricane season for losses resulting from Hurricane Ian. Estimated ultimate losses to the RAP program for Hurricane Ian are projected to be $886 million as of June 30, 2023.

C. FLORIDA OPTIONAL REINSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Florida Optional Reinsurance Assistance program (FORA) was created by the Florida Legislature under s. 215.5552, F.S., and became effective on December 16, 2022. The FORA program, which is administered by the SBA, provides up to $1.0 billion in non-recurring optional reinsurance coverage for the 2023 hurricane season to FHCF participants that select coverage and pay the required premiums. FORA insurers are reimbursed 100 percent of their covered losses from the two largest covered events in excess of their selected FORA retention. FORA insurers were required to pay premiums by July 1, 2023, to secure coverage for contract year 2023. Five insurers selected coverage and paid premiums for the FORA program. No FORA payments were made in FY 2023, as no covered hurricane events occurred between the program's effective date and June 30, 2023.

D. CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) was established on August 1, 2002, pursuant to s. 627.351(6), F.S., to provide certain residential and non-residential property insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida under circumstances specified in s. 627.351(6), F.S. This legislation was enacted such that property insurance be provided through Citizens to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market, but are unable to do so. Citizens results from a combination of the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (the FRPCJUA) and the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association (the FWUA). The FRPCJUA was renamed Citizens and the FWUA's rights, obligations, assets, liabilities, and all insurance policies were transferred to Citizens. Unlike private insurers offering coverage through the admitted market, Citizens is not required to obtain or to hold a certificate of authority issued by the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of Insurance Regulation (the Office). Likewise, Citizens is not subject to Risk-Based Capital (RBC) requirements or required to have a pledged deposit on file with the State of Florida. For purposes of its tax-exempt status, Citizens is considered a political subdivision and an integral part of the State of Florida. As such, Citizens' operations may be affected by the legislative process.

Citizens operates pursuant to a Plan of Operation (the Plan) under the Act approved by the Financial Services Commission (the Commission) of the State of Florida. The Commission is composed of the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida.

Citizens is supervised by a Board of Governors (the Board) which consists of nine individuals who reside in the State of Florida. The Governor appoints three members. The Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives each appoint two members of the Board. At least one of the two members appointed by each appointing officer must have a demonstrated expertise in the insurance industry. The Chief Financial Officer designates one of the appointees as the Board's chair. All Board members serve at the pleasure of their appointing officers.

Citizens' President and Chief Executive Officer (Executive Director) and senior managers are engaged by and serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Executive Director is subject to confirmation by the Florida Senate.

Pursuant to s. 627.351(6), F.S., all revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities of Citizens shall remain divided into three separate accounts: the Personal Lines Account, the Commercial Lines Account, and the Coastal Account (collectively, the Accounts). A brief history of each account follows:

- *Personal Lines Account History* - The FRPCJUA began operations on January 21, 1993, after Hurricane Andrew, pursuant to s 627.351(6), F.S., to provide certain residential property insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida for applicants who were in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the private market but were unable to do so. Residential property coverage consists of the types of coverage provided to homeowners, mobile homeowners, tenants, condominium unit owners, and similar policies. The policies provide coverage for all perils covered under a standard residential policy, subject to certain underwriting requirements. Such policies may exclude windstorm coverage on property within eligible areas. This portion of the FRPCJUA's activities became the Personal Lines Account under Citizens.

- *Commercial Lines Account History* - The Florida Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (FPCJUA) was activated in early 1994 to provide commercial residential coverage (i.e., coverage for condominium associations, apartment buildings, and homeowner associations) to organizations unable to obtain such coverage from a private insurer. During 1995, legislation was enacted to transfer all obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities related to commercial residential coverage from the FPCJUA to the FRPCJUA. The legislation required that the premiums, losses, assets, and liabilities be accounted for separately from the FRPCJUA's personal residential business. This portion of the FRPCJUA's activities became the Commercial Lines Account (CLA) under Citizens. In 2006, the FPCJUA was re-activated to provide commercial non-residential wind-only coverage. In 2007, legislation was enacted which resulted in the transfer and assumption of the FPCJUA's commercial non-residential policies by Citizens. These policies were added to the CLA.

- Coastal Account History - The FWUA, which was a residual market mechanism for windstorm and hail coverage in select areas of the State of Florida, was created by an act of the Florida Legislature in 1970 pursuant to s. 627.351(2), F.S. FWUA was a Florida unincorporated association, the members of which were all property insurance companies holding a certificate of authority to provide property insurance coverage in the State of Florida. FWUA provided policies of windstorm insurance for property owners within the eligible areas who were unable to obtain such coverage from private insurers. Insured properties include personal residential, commercial residential, and commercial non-residential properties. This portion of the FWUA's activities became the High-Risk Account under Citizens. In 2007, Citizens received authority to issue multi-peril policies in the High-Risk Account. Pursuant to legislative changes during 2011, the High-Risk Account was renamed the Coastal Account.

The three separate accounts must be maintained as long as financing obligations entered into by the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association or Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association are outstanding, in accordance with the terms of the corresponding financing documents. If no such financing obligations remain outstanding or if the financing documents allow for combining of accounts, Citizen may consolidate the three separate accounts into a new account, to be known as the Citizens account, for all revenues, assets, liabilities, losses, and expenses of Citizens. The Citizens account, if established by Citizens, is authorized to provide coverage to the same extent as provided under each of the three separate accounts.

Criteria for defining the reporting entity are identified and described in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, Sections 2100 and 2600. Application of these criteria determine potential component units for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the primary government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based on the application of these criteria, Citizens is a component unit of the State of Florida, and its financial activity is reported in the state's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report by discrete presentation.

Citizens has determined that it has no component units that should be included in its separately reported financial statements. However, the Florida Market Assistance Plan (FMAP) is a financially related entity. FMAP is a 501(c)(6) entity created by s. 627.3515, F.S. FMAP was created for the purpose of assisting in the placement of applicants who are unable to procure property or casualty insurance coverage from authorized insurers when such insurance is otherwise generally available. As provided in FMAP's enabling legislation, each person serving on the Board of Citizens also serves on the Board of FMAP. In addition, Citizens is required to fund any deficit incurred by FMAP in performing its statutory purpose. No such funding has taken place from FMAP inception through December 31, 2022.

E. FLORIDA INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FIGA), a not-for-profit corporation, was established by the Florida Legislature through the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association Act of 1970 (the Act). FIGA was created to provide a mechanism for the payment of covered claims of insolvent insurers and to assist in the detection and prevention of insurers' insolvencies. FIGA operates under the supervision and approval of a board of directors, comprised of five to nine persons, pursuant to s. 631.56, F.S. Seven persons are recommended by member insurers, unless Citizens Insurance Corporation represents one of the top ten writers of the residential property insurance market, in which case, six are recommended by member insurers. Two additional Board members, one recommended by Florida domestic members and the other by the Department of Financial Services (the Department). Recommendations to the Board are reviewed and subsequently appointed by the Department.

The members of FIGA are all insurers that hold a certificate of authority to provide property and casualty coverage in the State of Florida.

The funding of FIGA's activities is provided by distributions from the estates of insolvent insurers and assessments of members. The assessments are calculated and as considered necessary, levied against member insurers on the basis of direct written premiums in the State of Florida in the classes protected by the Act. FIGA obtains the amount of the direct written premiums, by company and by class of protection, to use as the basis for assessment calculations. The maximum regular assessment rate is 2%. In addition to the regular assessment, FIGA has the authority to levy an emergency assessment up to

an additional 4% of direct written premiums for the account specified in s. 631.55(2)(b), F.S., to pay covered claims of insurers rendered insolvent by the effects of a hurricane. FIGA also has the authority to work with an affected municipality, county, or financing conduit organization under Chapter 163, F.S., to issue tax-exempt bonds should the funding need arise for the account specified in s. 631.55(2)(b), F.S. FIGA's Board of Directors met on March 31, 2023, and adopted a resolution calling on the Florida Insurance Assistance Interlocal Agency (FIAIA) to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds in order to fund a claims payment assistance program for insurance companies declared insolvent as a result of hurricane damage. In June 2023, FIAIA issued $608 million in Insurance Assessment Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A, for FIGA's assistance program. As secured collateral, FIGA has pledged and levied a 1% emergency assessment on direct written premiums that fall under the "All Other Account" and will remain in effect until all Series 2023A bonds have been paid.

FIGA's Board of Directors certified in 2021 and 2022 the need to assess each member insurer on the following:

Regular Assessments:

- .70% assessment was levied on all new or renewal policies with effective dates beginning January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.
- 1.30% assessment was levied on all new or renewal policies with effective dates beginning July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023, and
- .70% assessment was levied on all new or renewal policies with effective dates beginning January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

Emergency Assessments:

- 1.0% assessment was levied on all new or renewal policies with effective dates beginning October 1, 2023, and remains in effect until the bonds issued are no longer outstanding.

F. FLORIDA WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FWCIGA), a not-for-profit corporation, was established by the Florida Legislature in 1997 as a merger of the workers' compensation account of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. and the Florida Self-Insurance Fund Guaranty Association. FWCIGA was created to provide a mechanism for the payment of covered claims of insolvent workers' compensation insurers and to assist in the detection and prevention of insurers' insolvencies. FWCIGA operates under the supervision and approval of a board of directors, comprised of eleven persons. Eight directors are recommended by member insurers pursuant to s. 631.912, F.S., and subsequently appointed by the Florida Department of Financial Services. The remaining three directors are the Florida Insurance Consumer Advocate, designee of the state's Chief Financial Officer and one person with commercial insurance experience appointed by the Governor.

The members of FWCIGA are all insurers that hold a certificate of authority to provide workers' compensation coverage in the State of Florida.

The funding of FWCIGA's activities is provided by distributions from the estates of insolvent insurers and assessments of members. The assessments are calculated and as considered necessary, levied against member insurers on the basis of workers' compensation direct written premiums in the State of Florida prior to reductions for discounts or credits for deductibles in a policy or by any premium adjustment to a retrospectively rated policy. FWCIGA obtains the amount of the direct written premiums, by company, to use as the basis for assessment calculations. The maximum assessment rate is 2% for insurance companies and self-insurance funds. In addition to the regular assessment, the Florida Legislature granted FWCIGA the authority to levy up to an additional 1.5% of direct written premiums if the 2% assessment is insufficient to make payments for the calendar year.

NOTE 18 - CONTINGENCIES

A. Federal Family Education Loan Program

The Florida Department of Education (FDOE) administers the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), 20 USC S. 1071 et. Seq. The primary purpose is to guarantee the repayment of principal and accrued interest of eligible student loans made by participating lenders under the FFELP.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (the Amendments) were enacted on October 7, 1998, with a retroactive date of October 1, 1998, for most provisions. The Amendments changed the financial and reporting structure of guaranty agencies. Pursuant to the amendments, the FDOE established a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund (Federal Fund) and a Guaranty Agency Operating Fund, as required, to account for the FFELP activities, 20 USC s. 1072a and s. 1072b.

The regulations for administering the program are found in Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 682. Student loans are issued by participating financial institutions to eligible students and their parents under FFELP. If a student loan guaranteed by FDOE defaults, the Federal Fund pays the lender for the defaulted student loan. The United States Department of Education (USDOE) is the program's reinsurer. Reinsurance amounts received from the USDOE to replenish the Federal Fund are currently 100%. Once the loan has defaulted, the FDOE begins collection activities with the borrower.

The passage of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 ended the guarantor portion of the program after June 30, 2010. FDOE still manages the administrative and collection activities for the loans guaranteed by FDOE prior to July 1, 2010, as required by FFELP. The Federal Fund is used to account for assets held by FDOE (an agent for the federal government) and therefore is custodial in nature and is the property of USDOE. On June 30, 2023, approximately $982.4 million of program loans were still outstanding from loans that had been made prior to the Program ending on June 30, 2010. The Net Guaranty Amount for FY22 & FY21 were $1,181.8 million and $1,350.5 million, respectively. In FY23, USDOE substituted the Net Guaranty Amount for the Original Principal Outstanding. The Net Guaranty Amount methodology includes the capitalized interest, as of the date claims were paid, in the outstanding balance of OSFA's loan portfolio. The amount of potential liability to the Federal Fund is indeterminable, due to FFELP being a 100% reinsurance program.

However, on March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided temporary relief of USDOE owned federal student loans, as part of the COVID-19 emergency relief measures through suspension of loan payments, stopped collections on defaulted loans, and a 0% interest rate. On March 30, 2021, the COVID-19 emergency relief measures were expanded to include federal student loans made through the FFELP loans in default, with a retroactive start date of March 13, 2020. The USDOE announced the final extension to the student loan pause as of August 31, 2023, with the first payment due in October 2023. The impact of these conditions on the financial and operational functions of FFELP and the potential liability to the Federal Fund is indeterminable.

B. Federally Assisted Grant Programs

Medicaid Program - On July 29, 2016, AHCA posted amended outpatient Medicaid rates for state fiscal year 2016-2017 to its website. Those Medicaid reimbursement rate change forms were dated July 29, 2016 ("July 29 Rate Letters"). The Public Health Trust of Miami-Dade County, Florida filed its Petition for Formal Administrative Determination of Invalidity of Agency Statements and Existing Rule 59G-6.030 on October 31, 2016. The petition was then consolidated with other petitions that challenged the same issue. Petitioners alleged the July 29 Rate Letters and the methodology by which AHCA used to calculate the outpatient Medicaid rates are statements that constitute an unadopted rule. On February 13, 2017, the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) issued an Order Extending Stay of Unadopted Rule Challenge and Rescheduling Final Hearing in Existing Rule Challenge. On February 23, 2017, the final hearing was held at DOAH. The Petitioners were unsuccessful, and the Agency prevailed. The hospitals filed an appeal. The appeal concluded and the Court entered an Order in favor of the Hospitals. At this time the Agency is attempting to calculate the impact of this challenge which could result in a net fiscal impact in excess of $25 million.

Medicaid Program – On January 6, 2022, CMS issued a demand letter requesting repayment in the amount of $270,896,313 for unallowable payments to Jackson Memorial Hospital under its LIP program for the State fiscal years 2010, through 2014. If AHCA is ultimately unsuccessful in its challenges, it may be required to return $270,896,313 to the Federal Government. AHCA responded to the demand letter on January 21, 2022. On June 10, 2022, CMS issued a disallowance letter asserting the $270,896,331 overpayment. Thereafter, on August 9, 2022, AHCA responded that it was requesting reconsideration of the disallowance. In September 2023, AHCA entered into a Global Settlement Agreement with HHS, its component CMS, and Jackson Health System to resolve the outstanding disallowances. AHCA agreed to pay $159,828,825 by negative adjustment on line 10A of the Quarterly Expenditure Report for the quarter ending September 30, 2023. HHS and CMS agreed to discharge any and all claims and release and discharge AHCA and Jackson Health System from any and all claims arising out of this disallowance. Jackson Health agreed to pay AHCA $122,840,368, plus interest in five equal

annual installments with the first installment no later than September 30, 2023, towards the total amount AHCA paid in the Global Settlement Agreement.

Medicaid Program – On June 10, 2022, CMS issued a disallowance letter asserting an overpayment of $150,325,421 FFP for alleged unallowable payment to hospital and non-hospital federal qualified health center and county health department providers under its LIP program for June 30, 2014, through June 30, 2018 (DY 8-12). Thereafter, on August 9, 2022, AHCA responded that it was requesting reconsideration of the disallowance. On October 7, 2022, AHCA received notice that the reconsideration request was denied. On November 28, 2022, the Agency filed an appeal to the DAB. The matter was currently abated to allow for settlement discussions to begin. In September 2023, AHCA entered into a Global Settlement Agreement with HHS, its component CMS, and Jackson Health System to resolve the outstanding disallowances. AHCA agreed to pay $150,325,421 in 5 installments by negative adjustment on Line 10B of AHCA's Quarterly Expenditure Report beginning with the fourth quarter of Federal fiscal year 2023 and ending with the fourth quarter of Federal fiscal year 2027. HHS and CMS agreed to discharge any and all claims and release and discharge AHCA and Jackson Health System from any and all claims arising out of this disallowance. Jackson Health agreed to pay AHCA $122,840,368, plus interest in five equal annual installments with the first installment no later than September 30, 2023, towards the total amount AHCA paid in the Global Settlement Agreement.

Medicaid Program - Two Plaintiffs, W.B. and A.W., both Medicaid recipients under the age of 21, by and through their parents and next friends, filed a putative class action lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida. Plaintiffs contend that AHCA's definition of "medical necessity" conflicts with requirements under the federal Medicaid Act for the provision of Medicaid services to recipients under the age of 21 (under the early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and testing, or "EPSDT", provisions of the Medicaid Act). Plaintiffs seek to certify a class that would include all Medicaid recipients under the age of 21 in Florida, approximately 2.6 million individuals. Plaintiffs attack two aspects of AHCA's process for determining whether requested services are appropriate: (1) AHCA's reliance on its "medical necessity" definition which Plaintiffs contend is more restrictive than federal requirements; and (2) AHCA's failure to defer in all matters to recommendations of treating professionals. AHCA is seeking dismissal and opposes class certification. On January 19, 2023, the parties filed a joint motion to stay proceedings for 90 days while AHCA engages in rulemaking that affects the case. On January 20, 2023, the Court granted the motion, and the case was stayed until April 20, 2023. The parties were ordered to participate in mediation while the case is stayed. The stay has been subsequently extended while the parties engage in settlement negotiations and the Agency engages in rulemaking. The parties' next status report is due on January 10, 2024. At this time, the Agency has not determined the fiscal impact; however, it could likely exceed $25 million.

Medicaid Program - This civil action was filed in the Southern District of Florida in 2013. The United States Department of Justice (USDOJ) alleges that AHCA, Department of Health, Department of Children and Families, and Agency for Persons with Disabilities violate Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act by improperly placing Medicaid eligible medically complex persons under the age of 21 in nursing facilities or by serving that population in the community in a manner that places them allegedly at (imminent) risk of unnecessary institutionalization. The USDOJ filed an Amended Complaint on June 15, 2022, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. The State filed its Motion to Dismiss on July 20, 2022. The Court denied the motion on March 2, 2023. A bench trial was held from May 8, 2023, to May 19, 2023. On July 14, 2023, Judge Middlebrooks issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order finding the State of Florida liable for violating Title II of the ADA and entering final judgment in favor of the United States and against the State of Florida. On the same day, the Court issued an Order of Injunction requiring the State to implement significant changes to its Medicaid Program. The State filed a notice of appeal to the Eleventh Circuit, where briefing is underway and oral argument has been scheduled for January 24, 2024. It is possible that the overall impact could exceed $25 million annually in additional Medicaid payments if the State is not successful in its appeal.

C. Other

Skanska-Granite-Lane Joint Venture - The Florida Department of Transportation (Department) entered into a Concession Agreement with I-4 Mobility Partners OpCO LLC to serve as Concessionaire for the I-4 Ultimate Project, Contract No. E5W13. Concessionaire's construction contractor for the project, Skanska-Granite-Lane Joint Venture ("SGL") submitted a certified claim amount of $378,717,175 on July 21, 2020 to the Department for increased labor and support costs; increased subcontract costs; increased material costs; and cumulative impacts, interference, and markup associated with this project. Damages in the range of $25 to $50 million are reasonably possible. The Department denied the claim. This matter was heard by the Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) with the Board's recommendation being substantially favorable to the Department. SGL promptly rejected this finding. The Department also rejected this finding because it disagreed with the portion of the DRB recommendation favorable to SGL. It is expected that SGL will file suit in circuit court once Final Acceptance is granted. Final acceptance is now estimated to occur December 2023.

Skanska USA Civil Southeast, Inc. -The Florida Department of Transportation (Department) signed a design-build contract (State Contract No. E3N5 l) with Skanska USA Civil Southeast, Inc ("Skanska") to replace the Pensacola Bay Bridge on SR 30 (US 98). On July 8, 2021, Skanska submitted a non-certified claim to the Department for $50.1 million in damages related to Hurricane Sally. The Department is evaluating the claim. On July 10, 2023, the parties entered into a

Memorandum of Agreement providing for Skanska to forego core repair costs and Department agreeing to pay reasonable premium costs that Skanska incurred expediting the repairs. The Department and Skanska also agreed to participate in a Dispute Resolution Board hearing for confirmation as to the reasonableness of the methodology to determine premium costs. Once concluded, the parties will negotiate the amount of the premium costs.

NOTE 19 - LITIGATION

Due to its size and broad range of activities, the State is involved in various, though sometimes routine, legal actions. The following are the significant loss contingencies associated with legal proceedings:

A. C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc. v. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, Case No. 2020-CA-565 (2nd Cir., Leon County); Case No. 1D22-3040 (Fla. 1st DCA)

C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc., a wholesale dealer of cigarette and tobacco products, challenged the Department of Business and Professional Regulation's (DBPR) denial of a refund request for certain excise taxes and surcharges the Plaintiff paid on cigarettes for the period November 2016 through November 2019. Plaintiff alleged that these excise taxes and surcharges violate the Commerce Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution by taxing different kinds of tobacco products disparately, without taxing or levying surcharges on cigars. Plaintiff sought declaratory and monetary relief totaling $34,482,204. In September 2022, the circuit court entered a final judgement in favor of DBPR. In August 2023, the First District Court of Appeal *per curiam* affirmed the circuit court's decision and Plaintiff's motion for a written opinion is pending.

B. Christopher Alianiello, et. al, v. State of Florida, Department of Education, et. al, Case No. 2019-CA-1674 (2nd Cir. Leon County); Case No. 1D22-2807 (Fla. 1st DCA)

Plaintiffs, including current and former individual teachers, seek to maintain a class action suit against the Department of Education (DOE) and certain school districts. Plaintiffs allege DOE improperly authorized districts to withhold payroll taxes from awards under the Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship Program. Plaintiffs raise several contract and tort claims, request declaratory relief, and seek damages of the difference between what they received and the full statutory scholarship amount. Estimated damages against DOE could exceed $30 to $35 million. In August 2022, the circuit court granted DOE's Motion to Dismiss Second Amended Complaint. An appeal is pending before the First District Court of Appeal.

NOTE 20 - DEFICIT FUND BALANCE AND NET POSITION

A. Governmental Funds

The *Public Education Fund* has a deficit unassigned fund balance of approximately $1,004.4 million. The deficit is primarily the result of establishing an advance (long-term liability) on potential future claims by the Department of Financial Services' *Unclaimed Property Trust Fund*. The Department of Financial Services pays claims as they are due from current remittances. If sufficient funds are not available to pay claims, requests are made by the Department of Financial Services to the Department of Education to return the amount of funds necessary to pay claims or funds are borrowed from the Department of Financial Services' *Trust Funds Control Fund* and repaid prior to year-end.

B. Proprietary Funds

The Lottery has a deficit unrestricted net position of approximately $77.6 million. This deficit is the result of certain liabilities being recorded for reporting purposes only and being excluded from the calculation of transfers to the *Educational Enhancement Trust Fund* as well as undistributed depreciation on investments in excess of the available restricted for undistributed appreciation on restricted investment fund balance. This deficit does not affect the Lottery's ability to pay prizes or provide services.

The Enterprise Fund, *Space Florida,* has a deficit unrestricted net position of approximately $140.1 million. This deficit is the result of the blended component unit's implementation of GASB No. 87, *Leases*. Prepaid expenses related to donated assets accounted for under previous guidance were removed with the implementation of GASB No. 87.

The Internal Service Fund, *Data Centers*, has a deficit net position of approximately $14.4 million. This deficit is primarily due to long-term obligations, consisting mainly of a compensated absences liability and an accrual of pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liabilities. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated on a pay-as-you-go basis. The pension and OPEB liabilities do not require cash flows and have no effect on the ability to provide services.

The Internal Service Fund, *Other*, has a deficit net position of approximately $78.4 million. This deficit is primarily due to long-term obligations, consisting mainly of a compensated absences liability and an accrual of pension and OPEB liabilities. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated on a pay-as-you-go basis. The pension and OPEB liabilities do not require cash flows and have no effect on the ability to provide services.

The Internal Service Fund, *Employee Health and Disability,* has a deficit in net investment in capital assets as a result of the implementation of GASB No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)*. Liabilities for the SBITA exceeded the associated SBITA assets.

NOTE 21 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. Bonds

The following bonds for governmental activities and business-type activities of the primary government were either issued, sold, or defeased subsequent to June 30, 2023:

ISSUANCE OR SALE OF DEBT:

Agency/Bond	Series	Amount	Matures	Interest Rate
Governmental Activities:				
Board of Governors, University of Florida Research Revenue Bonds (Taxable)	2023A	$ 10,680,000	07/01/2025-07/01/2034	5.000% - 5.000%
Board of Governors, University of Florida Research Revenue Bonds	2023B	$ 39,150,000	07/01/2035-07/01/2053	4.000% - 5.000%
Board of Governors, University of North Florida Dormitory Revenue Bonds	2023A	$ 80,925,000	11/01/2025-11/01/2053	5.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds	2024 Series A	$ 231,610,000	06/01/2025-06/01/2035	5.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, Department of Transportation, Right-of-Way Acquisition and Bridge Construction Bonds	2024A	$ 190,010,000	07/01/2024-07/01/2053	4.000% - 5.000%

CASH DEFEASANCE OF DEBT:

Agency/Bond/Series	Defeasance Date	Amount	Matures	Interest Rate
Governmental Activities:				
Board of Governors, University of Central Florida Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A	7/7/2023	$ 4,340,000	07/01/2024-07/01/2032	3.000% - 4.000%
Board of Governors, University of Central Florida Parking Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A	7/7/2023	$ 900,000	7/1/2024	5.000% - 5.000%
Board of Governors, University of Central Florida Parking Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A	7/7/2023	$ 4,225,000	7/1/2024-7/1/2029	5.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2020 Series D	7/12/2023	$ 262,390,000	06/01/2024-06/01/2025	0.390%-0.550%
Water Pollution Control Reveune Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A	7/17/2023	$ 137,140,000	1/15/2024-1/15/2030	2.100%-2.600%

B. Hurricanes

On August 30, 2023, Hurricane Idalia made landfall near Keaton Beach, Florida, as a Category 3 hurricane. As of December 31, 2023, the actuarial total loss estimate for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) was determined to be $30 million for Hurricane Idalia.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, Hurricane Irma losses were commuted and no longer included in the actuarial total loss estimate of the fund. As of June 30, 2023, the unpaid loss reserve remains unchanged from what was reported in the financial statements of the FHCF fund.

C. Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders Program

The Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders program (RAP) requested and received $15 million from the Executive Office of the Governor in November 2023 for RAP related to Hurricane Idalia losses. As of December 21, 2023, RAP insurers have been reimbursed $2,821,355 for Hurricane Idalia under the RAP program.

D. Optional Reinsurance to Assist Policyholders Program

If claims exceed available monies, transfers from the General Revenue authorized by Executive Office of the Governor may not exceed $1 billion. This included areas still recovering from Hurricane Ian and Hurricane Nicole. More than half of the counties impacted by Hurricane Idalia are fiscally constrained. Given the size, strength, and track of the hurricane, the preliminary cost of damages is estimated over $1 billion. A portion of these costs will be covered by insurance and federal grant programs.

E. Other

On February 7, 2024, the First District Court of Appeal denied the motion for written opinion and issued the Mandate on February 26, 2024, related to the C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc. v. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, Case No. ID22-3040. This case is final.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 28,677,755	$ 28,677,755	$ 28,677,755	$ —
Reversions	570,348	570,348	570,348	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	29,248,103	29,248,103	29,248,103	—
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	1,521,240	1,552,740	1,476,220	(76,520)
Licenses	889,471	412,971	243,785	(169,186)
Taxes	45,555,157	53,023,857	54,647,243	1,623,386
Miscellaneous	39	39	399	360
Interest	216,278	352,078	361,272	9,194
Grants	19,807	19,807	29,811	10,004
Refunds	12,796	12,796	435,360	422,564
Transfers and distributions	3,869,461	4,674,361	4,631,526	(42,835)
Other	319,718	388,617	476,802	88,185
Total Revenues	52,403,967	60,437,266	62,302,418	1,865,152
Total Available Resources	81,652,070	89,685,369	91,550,521	1,865,152
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	4,415,964	4,870,088	4,730,857	139,231
Other personal services	79,858	93,870	76,277	17,593
Expenses	428,617	476,572	460,911	15,661
Grants and aids	17,370,316	17,406,394	17,324,474	81,920
Operating capital outlay	20,144	17,419	16,123	1,296
Food products	92,811	93,856	93,639	217
Fixed capital outlay	452,206	452,206	452,206	—
Lump sum	1,072,171	3,298	3,298	—
Special categories	16,903,647	17,175,839	15,672,639	1,503,200
Financial assistance payments	321,942	332,446	330,057	2,389
Continuing Appropriations	—	790,856	790,856	—
Grants/aids to local governments	242,899	242,899	242,899	—
Data processing services	55,202	65,163	56,329	8,834
Pensions and benefits	2,622	2,622	1,076	1,546
Claim bills and relief acts	—	3,042	3,042	—
Total Operating Expenditures	41,458,399	42,026,570	40,254,683	1,771,887
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	14,406,110	14,406,110	14,406,110	—
Refunds	576,422	576,422	576,422	—
Other	3,171,956	3,171,956	3,171,956	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	18,154,488	18,154,488	18,154,488	—
Total Expenditures	59,612,887	60,181,058	58,409,171	1,771,887
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 22,039,183	$ 29,504,311	$ 33,141,350	$ 3,637,039

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 3,983,144	$ 3,983,144	$ 3,983,144	$ —
Reversions	20,938	20,938	20,938	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	4,004,082	4,004,082	4,004,082	—
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	146,980	239,218	241,593	2,375
Licenses	60,460	63,064	61,516	(1,548)
Taxes	—	314,303	321,661	7,358
Miscellaneous	456	540	471	(69)
Interest	15,326	57,959	—	(57,959)
Grants	929,700	206,486	291,331	84,845
Refunds	788	5,939	7,563	1,624
Transfers and distributions	2,696,049	2,318,362	2,371,136	52,774
Other	189,085	20,597	157,927	137,330
Total Revenues	4,038,844	3,226,468	3,453,198	226,730
Total Available Resources	8,042,926	7,230,550	7,457,280	226,730
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	396,238	432,811	399,786	33,025
Other personal services	30,926	32,484	28,220	4,264
Expenses	64,389	64,367	60,051	4,316
Grants and aids	28,797	28,797	18,254	10,543
Operating capital outlay	1,775	1,906	1,824	82
Fixed capital outlay	416,508	416,508	416,508	—
Lump sum	500	—	—	—
Special categories	373,485	402,441	318,758	83,683
Grants/aids to local governments	659,173	659,173	659,173	—
Data processing services	982	982	982	—
Total Operating Expenditures	1,972,773	2,039,469	1,903,556	135,913
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	395,952	395,952	395,952	—
Refunds	25,072	25,072	25,072	—
Other	362,121	362,121	362,121	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	783,145	783,145	783,145	—
Total Expenditures	2,755,918	2,822,614	2,686,701	135,913
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 5,287,008	$ 4,407,936	$ 4,770,579	$ 362,643

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Public Education			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 1,745,759	$ 1,745,759	$ 1,745,759	$ —
Reversions	351,585	351,585	351,585	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	2,097,344	2,097,344	2,097,344	—
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	69,567	60,579	60,435	(144)
Licenses	1,322	1,600	1,591	(9)
Taxes	904,412	830,409	830,450	41
Miscellaneous	10	7	7	—
Interest	24,776	33,795	715,741	681,946
Grants	13,432,635	7,810,632	7,693,723	(116,909)
Refunds	88	17,933	17,935	2
Transfers and distributions	3,286,573	3,696,599	3,649,965	(46,634)
Other	247,871	199,655	463,100	263,445
Total Revenues	17,967,254	12,651,209	13,432,947	781,738
Total Available Resources	20,064,598	14,748,553	15,530,291	781,738
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	39,889	41,365	28,775	12,590
Other personal services	997	723	380	343
Expenses	6,848	6,400	3,145	3,255
Grants and aids	4,705,708	4,758,175	4,758,175	—
Operating capital outlay	489	489	1	488
Fixed capital outlay	1,502,063	1,502,063	1,502,063	—
Special categories	1,810,635	6,502,592	6,502,592	—
Financial assistance payments	103,832	103,918	103,913	5
Payments to U.S. Treasury	6,990	5	5	—
Data processing services	9,501	10,749	9,294	1,455
Total Operating Expenditures	8,186,952	12,926,479	12,908,343	18,136
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	155,160	155,160	155,160	—
Refunds	227	227	227	—
Other	5,306	5,306	5,306	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	160,693	160,693	160,693	—
Total Expenditures	8,347,645	13,087,172	13,069,036	18,136
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 11,716,953	$ 1,661,381	$ 2,461,255	$ 799,874

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Health and Family Services			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 871,533	$ 871,533	$ 871,533	$ —
Reversions	1,816,505	1,816,505	1,816,505	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	2,688,038	2,688,038	2,688,038	—
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	2,161,523	2,610,291	2,566,267	(44,024)
Licenses	23,404	24,411	22,651	(1,760)
Taxes	756,827	756,827	885,477	128,650
Interest	1,825	2,360	—	(2,360)
Grants	28,345,727	29,974,229	29,974,229	—
Refunds	2,820,816	2,662,606	3,168,611	506,005
Employee/employer contributions	30,863	—	—	—
Transfers and distributions	3,290,286	3,419,587	3,829,483	409,896
Other	45,305	55,628	35,935	(19,693)
Total Revenues	37,476,576	39,505,939	40,482,653	976,714
Total Available Resources	40,164,614	42,193,977	43,170,691	976,714
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	1,403,690	1,480,265	1,272,907	207,358
Other personal services	126,732	140,062	90,732	49,330
Expenses	289,235	293,252	266,882	26,370
Grants and aids	122,192	210,104	199,818	10,286
Operating capital outlay	14,006	14,619	6,796	7,823
Food products	1,593	1,843	1,726	117
Fixed capital outlay	2,596	2,596	2,596	—
Lump sum	23,306	—	—	—
Special categories	31,759,743	36,358,597	36,358,597	—
Financial assistance payments	63,659	236,371	196,348	40,023
Data processing services	19,832	20,383	20,057	326
Total Operating Expenditures	33,826,584	38,758,092	38,416,459	341,633
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Continuing Appropriations	45,776	45,776	45,776	—
Transfers	2,436,739	2,436,739	2,436,739	—
Refunds	51,485	51,485	51,485	—
Other	430,503	430,503	430,503	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	2,964,503	2,964,503	2,964,503	—
Total Expenditures	36,791,087	41,722,595	41,380,962	341,633
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 3,373,527	$ 471,382	$ 1,789,729	$ 1,318,347

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Transportation			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 412,597	$ 412,597	$ 412,597	$ —
Reversions	6,755	6,755	6,755	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	419,352	419,352	419,352	—
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	149,338	164,503	149,338	(15,165)
Taxes	3,137,836	3,116,756	3,137,836	21,080
Interest	1,564	1,564	51,797	50,233
Refunds	—	1,591	16,184	14,593
Transfers and distributions	1,677,985	473,399	466,564	(6,835)
Other	18,000	38,141	38,147	6
Total Revenues	4,984,723	3,795,954	3,859,866	63,912
Total Available Resources	5,404,075	4,215,306	4,279,218	63,912
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	—	4,821	4,590	231
Other personal services	—	85	56	29
Expenses	—	771	712	59
Operating capital outlay	—	5	—	5
Fixed capital outlay	358,526	358,526	358,526	—
Special categories	61,692	61,692	61,692	—
Total Operating Expenditures	420,218	425,900	425,576	324
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	18,311	18,311	18,311	—
Refunds	63,358	63,358	63,358	—
Other	3,313,400	3,313,400	3,313,400	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	3,395,069	3,395,069	3,395,069	—
Total Expenditures	3,815,287	3,820,969	3,820,645	324
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 1,588,788	$ 394,337	$ 458,573	$ 64,236

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Natural Resources, Environment, and Growth Management	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Budgetary basis fund balances	$ 33,141,350	$ 4,770,579	$ 2,461,255	$ 1,789,729	$ 458,573
Items not included in budgetary basis fund balances:					
Security lending investments within the State Treasury	1,323,395	60,481	46,678	4,786	105,014
Fair value adjustments to investments within the State Treasury	(1,578,357)	(78,460)	(60,554)	(6,208)	(136,232)
Special investments within the State Treasury	25,110	—	—	29,280	—
Non-State Treasury cash and investments	385,940	2,601	—	107,742	3,425,217
Adjustment for State Transportation Trust Fund elimination	—	—	—	—	628,808
Adjusted budgetary basis fund balances	33,297,438	4,755,201	2,447,379	1,925,329	4,481,380
Adjustments (basis differences):					
Net receivables/(payables) not carried forward	550,604	1,835,780	(1,700,807)	1,167,076	(2,203,408)
Net deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources	(303,252)	(1,476)	—	(717,651)	(231,466)
Inventories, prepaid items and deferred charges	10,543	897	—	35,203	12,673
Encumbrances	459,255	53,092	684,064	103,044	57,240
GAAP basis fund balances	$ 34,014,588	$ 6,643,494	$ 1,430,636	$ 2,513,001	$ 2,116,419

The notes to required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY REPORTING

Budget Process

Chapter 216, Florida Statutes (F.S.), promulgates the process used to develop the budget for the State of Florida. Each year, the head of each state agency and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Judicial Branch submit a final annual legislative budget request to the Governor and Legislature by October 15 as required in Section 216.023(1), F.S. Then, at least 30 days before the scheduled annual legislative session in each year, the Governor, as Chief Budget Officer, submits his recommended budget to each legislator.

The Governor also provides estimates of revenues sufficient to fund the recommended appropriations. Revenue estimates for the General Fund and selected trust funds are made by the Revenue Estimating Conference. This group includes members of the Executive and Legislative branches with forecasting experience who develop official information regarding anticipated state and local government revenues as needed for the state budgeting process. Revenue estimates for trust funds not projected by the Revenue Estimating Conference (consisting mainly of special revenue funds) are provided by state agencies. These estimates may be revised during the course of the Legislature's consideration and adoption of a final budget. These estimates, together with known available cash balances, are further considered by the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court during the preparation of annual release (spending) plans. Further adjustments to the original budget's trust fund revenue estimates may be made to conform agency revenue estimates to actual and projected revenue streams.

The Governor's recommended budget is considered and amended by the Legislature and a final appropriations bill is then approved by the Legislature (subject to the line-item veto power of the Governor and override authority of the Legislature); this bill then becomes the General Appropriations Act. The Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, under certain conditions and subject to the review and objection procedures set forth in Section 216.177, F.S., establish appropriations and corresponding releases for amounts not appropriated by the Legislature to agencies and the Judicial Branch, respectively. This includes appropriations for non-operating disbursements, such as the purchase of investments and the transfer of money between state funds.

If circumstances warrant, the head of a department or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may transfer appropriations (other than fixed capital outlay appropriations) but only to the extent of 5 percent of the original appropriation or $250,000, whichever is greater, or within certain programs and between identical funding sources and specific appropriation categories. Transfers of general revenue appropriations in excess of 5 percent or $250,000, whichever is greater, or for fixed capital outlay, or for transfers of general revenue appropriations not allowed within the departments' program flexibility may be approved by the Legislative Budget Commission. The Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may approve changes of expenditure authority within any trust fund for agencies and the Judicial Branch, respectively, if the changes are less than $1 million. The Legislative Budget Commission may approve trust fund changes in excess of $1 million. At the end of the fiscal year, any balance of an operating appropriation which has not been disbursed but is expended (recorded as a payable) or contracted to be expended (recorded as a reserve for encumbrances in governmental fund types), may be carried forward into the next fiscal year. If these appropriations, however, have not been disbursed by September 30 they will revert pursuant to Section 216.301(1), F.S.

The Chief Financial Officer approves disbursements in accordance with legislative authorizations. The budget is controlled at the account code level, which is defined as an appropriation category (e.g., salaries and benefits), and funded within a budget entity. The Governor and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for detecting conditions which could lead to a deficit in any agency's funds and reporting that fact to the Legislative Budget Commission and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Constitution of the State, Article VII, Section 1(d), states, "Provision shall be made by law for raising sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the state for each fiscal period."

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis of accounting required by state law differs materially from the basis used to report revenues and expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Appropriations are made from funds that are prescribed by law. These legal basis fund types (known as state funds) are the General Revenue Fund, numerous trust funds, and the Budget Stabilization Fund. Certain moneys maintained outside of the State Treasury, known as local funds, are available to agencies for their operations. Because the funds are located in banks outside of the State Treasury, budgetary authority and the disbursement of these funds are not controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. For example, the State Board of Administration operates from such funds.

The state presents budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds as part of the other required supplementary information. In addition, budgetary comparison schedules for non-major special revenue funds which have legally adopted annual budgets are presented with other combining and individual fund statements and schedules.

Budgetary basis revenues are essentially reported on a cash basis and include amounts classified by GAAP as other financing sources. Budgetary basis expenditures include disbursements, except those for prior year carry/certified forwards, plus current year payables and encumbrances which are carried/certified forward into the next fiscal year. They also include amounts classified by GAAP as other financing uses. State law requires prior year payables and encumbrances not carried/certified forward to be paid from the current year budget. The Lump Sum expenditure category presented in the budgetary comparison schedules is used as a budgetary tool to track moneys appropriated to a particular fund until subsequent allocations are made to other expenditure categories.

The presentation of budgetary comparison information for the major governmental fund for transportation excludes the State Transportation Trust Fund within the Department of Transportation because it accounts for projects of a multi-year nature, and comparison of actual annual expenditures to a multi-year appropriated amount is not meaningful. Appropriations are made in total the first year of a project even though they are released and expended over the period of construction for a project. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, State Transportation Trust fund revenues and expenditures totaled $3.12 billion and $8.16 billion, respectively, with $5.28 billion of net other financing sources.

Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds present comparisons of the original budget and final budget with actual revenues and expenditures on a budgetary basis. A budget to GAAP reconciliation is presented following the budgetary comparison schedules because accounting principles for budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

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OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of the net pension liability	17.802202632 %	17.961696240 %	18.150587866 %	17.591496280 %	17.733845390 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,086,196	$ 2,319,994	$ 4,583,038	$ 5,203,447	$ 5,341,526
Covered payroll	$ 4,538,946	$ 4,591,628	$ 4,596,099	$ 4,621,442	$ 4,791,286
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	23.93 %	50.53 %	99.72 %	112.59 %	111.48 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.09 %	92.00 %	84.88 %	83.89 %	84.26 %

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in actuarial assumptions: In 2022, the assumed investment rate of return was decreased from 6.80% to 6.70% for funding purposes.

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 437,921	$ 442,631	$ 457,950	$ 505,400	$ 543,395
Contributions recognized by the plan	437,921	442,631	457,950	505,400	543,395
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Covered payroll	$ 4,591,628	$ 4,596,099	$ 4,621,442	$ 4,791,286	$ 4,829,858
Contributions recognized by the plan as a percentage of covered payroll	9.54 %	9.63 %	9.91 %	10.55 %	11.25 %

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

2019	2020	2021	2022
17.524776601 %	16.981903225 %	16.203571589 %	15.548909091 %
$ 6,035,289	$ 7,360,207	$ 1,223,995	$ 5,785,444
$ 4,829,858	$ 4,826,392	$ 4,867,575	$ 4,827,203
124.96 %	152.50 %	25.15 %	119.85 %
82.61 %	78.85 %	96.40 %	82.89 %

2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 564,233	$ 617,286	$ 663,500	$ 786,813
564,233	617,286	663,500	786,813
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 4,826,392	$ 4,867,575	$ 4,827,203	$ 5,476,468
11.69 %	12.68 %	13.75 %	14.37 %

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Proportion of the net pension liability	15.286183318%	15.144426318 %	14.878355474 %	14.470956524 %	14.641028104 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,429,295	$ 1,544,493	$ 1,734,011	$ 1,547,301	$ 1,549,623
Covered payroll	$ 4,534,435	$ 4,588,003	$ 4,593,175	$ 4,619,123	$ 4,789,207
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	31.52 %	33.66 %	37.75 %	33.50 %	32.36 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	0.99 %	0.50 %	0.97 %	1.64 %	2.15 %

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in actuarial assumptions: The municipal bond rate used to determine total pension liability was increased from 2.16% to 3.54%.

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 57,891	$ 76,261	$ 76,584	$ 79,399	$ 80,051
Contributions recognized by the plan	57,891	76,261	76,584	79,399	80,051
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Covered payroll	$ 4,588,003	$ 4,593,175	$ 4,619,123	$ 4,789,207	$ 4,828,290
Contributions recognized by the plan as a percentage of covered payroll	1.26 %	1.66 %	1.66 %	1.66 %	1.66 %

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

2019	2020	2021	2022
14.416053158 %	13.868337484 %	13.711565539 %	13.221342140 %
$ 1,613,012	$ 1,693,301	$ 1,681,929	$ 1,400,351
$ 4,828,290	$ 4,826,392	$ 4,866,392	$ 4,826,058
33.41 %	35.08 %	34.56 %	29.02 %
2.63 %	3.00 %	3.56 %	4.81 %

2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 79,917	$ 80,597	$ 80,000	$ 90,917
79,917	80,597	80,000	90,917
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 4,826,392	$ 4,866,392	$ 4,826,058	$ 5,476,468
1.66 %	1.66 %	1.66 %	1.66 %

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Pension liability							
Service cost	$ 5,979	$ 7,161	$ 9,044	$ 12,904	$ 9,925	$ 11,581	$ 13,967
Interest on total pension liability	18,852	19,164	19,259	19,100	21,080	28,506	28,874
Effect of plan changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	—	—	27,462	—	39,056	—	24,815
Effects of assumption changes or inputs	27,926	46,330	118,280	(95,586)	90,988	60,964	271,102
Benefit payments	(14,366)	(14,423)	(14,413)	(14,677)	(14,897)	(14,999)	(15,121)
Net changes in total pension liability	38,391	58,232	159,632	(78,259)	146,152	86,052	323,637
Total pension liability, beginning	408,292	446,683	504,915	664,547	586,288	732,441	818,493
Total pension liability, ending	$446,683	$504,915	$664,547	$586,288	$732,440	$818,493	$1,142,130
Fiduciary Net Position							
Employer contributions	$ 14,366	$ 14,495	$ 14,423	$ 14,720	$ 14,905	$ 15,044	$ 15,129
Member contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investment income net of investment expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefit payments	(14,366)	(14,423)	(14,413)	(14,677)	(14,897)	(14,999)	(15,121)
Administrative expenses	—	(72)	(10)	(43)	(8)	(45)	(8)
Net change in fiduciary position	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiduciary net position-beginning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiduciary net position-ending	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Net pension liability-ending	$446,683	$504,915	$664,547	$586,288	$732,440	$818,493	$1,142,130
Fiduciary net position as a % of the total pension liability	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Covered payroll	$466,939	$476,278	$477,549	$487,100	$485,666	$495,379	$508,895
Net pension liability as a % of covered-payroll	95.66 %	106.01 %	139.16 %	120.36 %	150.81 %	165.23 %	224.43 %

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in actuarial assumptions: The municipal bond rate used to determine total pension liability increased from 3.54% to 3.65%. Amounts shown in exhibit are rounded to the nearest thousand. As such, sums may differ from amounts displayed due to rounding.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Statutorily required State contribution	$ 14,366	$ 14,495	$ 14,423	$ 14,720	$ 14,905	$ 15,044	$ 15,129
Contributions recognized by the plan	14,366	14,495	14,423	14,720	14,905	15,044	15,129
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Covered payroll	$466,939	$476,278	$477,549	$487,100	$485,666	$495,379	$508,895
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.08 %	3.04 %	3.02 %	3.02 %	3.07 %	3.04 %	2.97 %

2021	2022	2023
$ 24,859	$ 25,943	$ 14,547
25,620	26,114	21,534
—	—	—
—	(37,487)	—
13,673	(588,365)	(12,645)
(15,505)	(15,581)	(15,424)
48,647	(589,376)	8,012
1,142,130	1,190,777	601,401
$1,190,777	$ 601,401	$ 609,413
$ 15,551	$ 15,589	$ 15,472
—	—	—
—	—	—
(15,505)	(15,580)	(15,424)
(46)	(9)	(48)
—	$ —	$ —
—	$ —	$ —
$ —	$ —	$ —
$1,190,777	$ 601,401	$ 609,413
0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
$ 519,073	$ 567,068	$ 578,409
229.40 %	106.05 %	105.36 %

2021	2022	2023
$ 15,551	$ 15,589	$ 15,472
15,551	15,589	15,472
$ —	$ —	$ —
$519,073	$567,068	$578,409
3.00 %	2.75 %	2.67 %

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

(in thousands)

	2017	2018	2019
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	$ 558,284	$ 450,512	$ 451,019
Interest	350,228	399,969	407,091
Changes of Benefit Terms	—	—	—
Difference between expected and actual experience	—	—	(372,451)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(1,746,361)	(931,395)	1,813,838
Benefit payments	(162,902)	(178,619)	(192,800)
Other changes	—	—	—
Net Changes in Total OPEB Liability	(1,000,751)	(259,533)	2,106,697
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	11,811,836	10,811,085	10,551,552
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 10,811,085	$ 10,551,552	$ 12,658,249
Covered-employee payroll[1]	$ 7,312,085	$ 7,636,518	$ 7,644,191
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	147.85 %	138.17 %	165.59 %

*The State of Florida implemented GASB Statement No. 75 in Fiscal Year 2018; therefore, 10-year presentation is not available.

[1] For fiscal years 2017, 2018 and 2019, errors noted in the selection criteria for covered-employee payroll data previously presented for compliance with GASB 75 were noted and corrected.

Note to Required Supplementary Information

The Division of State Group Insurance's Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (OPEB) does not have assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in Paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

Potential factors that may significantly decrease/increase State's total OPEB liability reported as of June 30, 2022, include discount rate, inflation rate, salary increases, payroll growth, healthcare inflation, retiree contribution increase rate, medical aging factors, healthcare participation, healthcare cost trends, mortality rates, and other demographic assumptions.

An update to the mortality rate tables used and the repeal of the excise ("Cadillac") tax resulted in the significant decrease in OPEB liability for 2020. Other factors such as claims cost and premium rates, medical trend rates, and a change in active medical plan electives resulted in a slight decrease in OPEB liabilities.

2020	2021	2022
$ 657,518	$ 518,518	$ 539,081
358,795	285,302	239,539
—	—	—
(375,527)	—	(522,269)
(2,845,296)	(386,271)	(2,769,310)
(163,694)	(166,958)	(184,421)
—	—	—
(2,368,204)	(250,591)	(2,697,380)
12,658,249	10,290,045	10,540,636
$ 10,290,045	$ 10,540,636	$ 7,843,256
$ 8,072,906	$ 8,125,929	$ 8,269,139
127.46 %	129.72 %	94.85 %

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, the state has adopted an alternative process to record depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the state expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include approximately 12,162 centerline miles of roads and 7,270 bridges that the state is responsible for maintaining.

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 condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the state.
- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above, the established condition level.

Condition and Maintenance Programs

Resurfacing Program: Road pavements require periodic resurfacing. The frequency of resurfacing depends on the volume of traffic, type of traffic, pavement material variability, and weather conditions. Resurfacing preserves the structural integrity of highway pavements and includes pavement resurfacing, pavement rehabilitation, and minor reconstruction.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducts an annual Pavement Condition Survey. Pavements are rated on a scale of 0 to 10 (with 10 being the best) in each of three criteria: ride smoothness, pavement cracking, and wheel path rutting. Ride smoothness is what the motorist experiences. It directly affects motor vehicle operation costs. Pavement cracking refers to the structural deterioration of the pavement, which leads to loss of smoothness and deterioration of the road base by water seepage if not corrected. Wheel path rutting refers to depressions in pavement caused by heavy use. Ride smoothness and wheel path rutting are measured mechanically using lasers. Pavement cracking which has been determined through visual observation by experienced survey crews is transitioning to a mechanically measured system for pavement cracking like ride smoothness and wheel path rutting.

The condition rating scales were set by a statewide committee of pavement engineers, so that a pavement segment receiving a rating less than 6.5 in any of the three rating criteria is designated a deficient pavement segment. In low-speed areas, the ride rating must drop to less than 5.5 before a pavement segment is considered deficient due to ride.

The FDOT standard is to ensure that 80% of the pavement on the State Highway System remains non-deficient.

Bridge Repair/Replacement Program: The FDOT Bridge Repair Program places primary emphasis on periodic maintenance and specified rehabilitation work activities on State Highway System bridge structures. The FDOT Bridge Replacement Program's primary focus is on the replacement of structurally deficient or weight restricted bridges on the State Highway System. In addition, the Bridge Replacement Program addresses bridges that require structural repair, but which are more cost effective to replace.

FDOT conducts bridge condition surveys using the National Bridge Inspection Standards to determine condition ratings. Each bridge is inspected at least once every two years. During the inspection process, the major components such as deck, superstructure, and substructure are assigned a condition rating. The condition rating ranges from 0 to 9. By FDOT policy, a rating of 8 to 9 is excellent. A rating of 6 to 7 is good. A rating of 5 indicates fair condition. A rating of 4 or less identifies bridges in poor condition, which requires programming these structures for major repairs or replacement, per FDOT policy. Per FDOT policy, bridges rated fair or poor do not meet performance standards.

The FDOT standard is to ensure that 90% of all department-maintained bridges meet performance standards.

Routine Maintenance Program: FDOT is responsible for managing and performing routine maintenance on the State Highway System to help preserve the condition of the system. Routine maintenance includes many activities, such as repairing highways, keeping up roadsides, responding to emergencies, maintaining signs, striping roadways, and keeping storm drains clear and structurally sound.

The quality and effectiveness of the routine maintenance program is monitored by periodic surveys, using the Maintenance Rating Program (MRP), which results in an annual assessment. The MRP has been used since 1985 to evaluate routine maintenance of the transportation system in five broad categories or elements. The five rating elements are roadway, roadside, vegetation/aesthetics, traffic services, and drainage. The MRP provides a maintenance rating of 0 to 100 for each category and overall.

The FDOT standard is to achieve and maintain an overall maintenance rating of 80.

Condition Rating for the State Highway System

Percentage of pavement meeting FDOT standards

2023	2022	2021
81%	81%	84%

Percentage of bridges meeting FDOT standards

2023	2022	2021
94%	94%	94%

Maintenance Rating

2023	2022	2021
83	83	83

Comparison of Needed-to-Actual Maintenance Preservation (in millions)

Resurfacing Program

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Needed	$ 1,160.4	$ 884.0	$ 669.9	$ 535.0	$ 555.6
Actual	1,369.3	941.3	557.0	451.5	479.8

Bridge Repair/Replacement Program

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Needed	$ 150.6	$ 447.4	$ 386.7	$ 980.8	$ 114.3
Actual	156.3	412.6	384.5	1,036.1	104.6

Routine Maintenance Program

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Needed	$ 789.8	$ 734.3	$ 712.6	$ 694.6	$ 690.1
Actual	947.2	896.4	821.0	805.5	817.7

FDOT determines its program needs based on a five-year plan. The needed amounts provided above are for estimated expenses and commitments relating to projects within the plan at the time of the budget request. The nature of a long-term plan is that it is continually changing. Projects are added, deleted, adjusted, or postponed. The differences between the needed and actual amounts above reflect these changes.

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FINANCIAL SECTION:

COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

NONMAJOR FUNDS

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 219.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 248.

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 252.

PERMANENT FUNDS
Funds in this category include those administered by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, used to support fish and wildlife conservation programs of the State, in accordance with Section 379.207, Florida Statutes. The primary source of the principal of the funds includes proceeds of gifts, grants, contributions, and the sale of lifetime licenses. Also included in this category are various private scholarship funds administered by the Department of Education and used to pay scholarship awards as specified by the contributors. Only the interest income received and accrued from the investments of these funds can be used. No disbursement is made from the principal of the funds.

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COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	Permanent Funds	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,595	$ —	$ —	$ 16	$ 16,611
Pooled investments with State Treasury	5,347,945	157,715	—	46,681	5,552,341
Other investments	677,107	—	17,575	—	694,682
Receivables, net	600,614	270	2	—	600,886
Due from other funds	92,837	145,310	—	—	238,147
Due from component units/primary	89	—	—	—	89
Inventories	140,075	—	—	—	140,075
Other	275	—	—	—	275
Total current assets	6,875,537	303,295	17,577	46,697	7,243,106
Noncurrent assets					
Long-term investments	40,425	—	4,072	—	44,497
Lease receivables, net	6	—	—	—	6
Advances to other entities	287	—	—	—	287
Other loans and notes receivable, net	2,001,830	—	—	—	2,001,830
Total noncurrent assets	2,042,548	—	4,072	—	2,046,620
Total assets	8,918,085	303,295	21,649	46,697	9,289,726
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	462,153	588	—	—	462,741
Due to other funds	293,055	5,251	—	5	298,311
Due to component units/primary	318	—	—	—	318
Compensated absences	3,418	—	—	—	3,418
Claims payable	5,459	—	—	—	5,459
Deposits	191,691	—	—	—	191,691
Obligations under security lending agreements	77,295	3,635	—	1,224	82,154
Total current liabilities	1,033,389	9,474	—	1,229	1,044,092
Noncurrent liabilities					
Advances from other funds	1,509	—	—	—	1,509
Deposits	115	—	—	—	115
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,624	—	—	—	1,624
Total liabilities	1,035,013	9,474	—	1,229	1,045,716
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue	1,691,244	—	—	—	1,691,244
Lease related	6	—	—	—	6
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,691,250	—	—	—	1,691,250
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	140,223	—	—	15	140,238
Restricted	1,572,878	23,066	21,649	43,136	1,660,729
Committed	4,478,721	270,755	—	2,317	4,751,793
Total fund balances	6,191,822	293,821	21,649	45,468	6,552,760
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 8,918,085	$ 303,295	$ 21,649	$ 46,697	$ 9,289,726

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Debt Service Funds	Permanent Funds	Totals 6/30/23
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ 346,829	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 346,829
Licenses and permits	1,951,588	—	—	3,945	1,955,533
Fees and charges	775,739	8,049	—	—	783,788
Grants and donations	4,537,816	1,423	—	—	4,539,239
Investment earnings (losses)	99,520	2,351	11,310	1,397	114,578
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	765,259	—	—	—	765,259
Other	94,023	5,244	—	—	99,267
Total revenues	8,570,774	17,067	11,310	5,342	8,604,493
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	5,612,983	139,827	983	—	5,753,793
Education	203,546	2,304	—	57	205,907
Human services	484,060	11,529	—	—	495,589
Criminal justice and corrections	556,638	69,447	—	—	626,085
Natural resources and environment	1,774,406	—	—	54	1,774,460
Transportation	—	138	—	—	138
Judicial branch	106,970	—	—	—	106,970
Capital outlay	450,934	19,922	—	—	470,856
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	589	—	1,031,626	—	1,032,215
Interest and fiscal charges	2,453	—	418,736	—	421,189
Total expenditures	9,192,579	243,167	1,451,345	111	10,887,202
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(621,805)	(226,100)	(1,440,035)	5,231	(2,282,709)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds of bond issues	—	110,687	11,884	—	122,571
Proceeds of refunding bonds	—	—	426,367	—	426,367
Operating transfers in	4,325,101	276,784	1,433,744	—	6,035,629
Operating transfers out	(2,874,495)	(65,175)	(7)	(734)	(2,940,411)
Lease liabilities issued	92,848	—	—	—	92,848
Subscription liabilities issued	254,214	—	—	—	254,214
Payments to refunded bond agent	—	—	(426,367)	—	(426,367)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,797,668	322,296	1,445,621	(734)	3,564,851
Net change in fund balances	1,175,863	96,196	5,586	4,497	1,282,142
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	5,015,959	197,625	16,063	40,971	5,270,618
Fund balances - ending	$ 6,191,822	$ 293,821	$ 21,649	$ 45,468	$ 6,552,760

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
This fund includes internal reporting funds used for employee-service related programs of an administrative nature (non risk-related), such as workers' compensation, employment security, and labor market statistics.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Department of State, Department of Management Services, and Department of Financial Services.

BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Executive Office of the Governor and the Department of Economic Opportunity.

REGULATION AND LICENSING
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and Department of Financial Services.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds established to account for the settlement of *State of Florida, et al., v. American Tobacco Company*, et al., Case No. 95-1466 AH, filed in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, in and for Palm Beach County Florida.

PUBLIC SAFETY
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Department of Law Enforcement, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Department of Legal Affairs, and Department of Military Affairs.

CORRECTIONS
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds administered by the Department of Corrections.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND SAFETY
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Executive Office of the Governor, Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Revenue, and Department of Financial Services.

AGRICULTURE
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds administered by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

JUVENILE JUSTICE
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds administered by the Department of Juvenile Justice.

JUDICIAL SERVICES
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds primarily administered by the Justice Administrative Commission and the State Courts System.

MILITARY AND VETERANS' AFFAIRS
This fund includes internal reporting special revenue funds administered by the Department of Military Affairs and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

FLORIDA CLERKS OF COURT OPERATIONS CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 28.35, Florida Statutes, this entity was created to recommend legislative changes in various court related fines, fees, service charges, and court costs, establish a process for reviewing and certification of proposed court-related budgets submitted by the clerks of court and establishing a system of uniform performance measures and standards for the clerks.

FLORIDA CITRUS COMMISSION
As authorized in Section 601.04, Florida Statutes, this entity was established to primarily promote the general welfare of the Florida citrus industry.

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
This entity includes the following internal reporting special revenue funds administered by the State Board of Administration: Gas Tax Clearing Accounts and the Insurance Capital Build-up Program.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
As authorized in Section 1002.36, Florida Statutes, this entity is a State-supported residential school for hearing-impaired and visually impaired students in preschool through 12th grade.

WIRELESS EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM
As authorized in Section 365.172, Florida Statutes, this entity was established to promote a comprehensive statewide emergency telephone number system that will provide wireless telephone users with rapid direct access to public safety agencies.

CAREERSOURCE FLORIDA, INC.
This not-for-profit entity was created pursuant to Section 445.004, Florida Statutes, as the principal workforce policy organization for the State and the regional workforce boards.

FLORIDA WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FINANCING CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 403.1837, Florida Statutes, this entity was created to finance the costs of water pollution control projects and activities described in Sections 403.1835 and 403.8532, Florida Statutes.

INLAND PROTECTION FINANCING CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 376.3075, Florida Statutes, this entity was created to finance the rehabilitation of petroleum contamination sites pursuant to Sections 376.30-376.317, Florida Statutes, and the payment, purchase and settlement of reimbursement obligations of the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Section 376.3071(12), Florida Statutes.

FLORIDA SURPLUS LINES SERVICE OFFICE
Pursuant to Section 626.921, Florida Statutes, this entity was created to establish a system that would permit better access by consumers to approved unauthorized insurers.

CORRECTIONS FOUNDATION, INC.
This entity was organized to initiate developmental projects; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests; acquire, receive, hold, invest and administer securities, funds, or other property as authorized by Section 944.802, Florida Statutes.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employment Services	Government Administration	Business and Community Development	Regulation and Licensing
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 688	$ —	$ 824	$ 315
Pooled investments with State Treasury	299,995	322,199	652,649	577,375
Other investments	8,484	—	—	—
Receivables, net	54,789	98,681	191,800	62,135
Due from other funds	12,135	1,703	5,757	8,286
Due from component units/primary	—	4	85	—
Inventories	—	—	—	137,633
Other	—	—	85	38
Total current assets	376,091	422,587	851,200	785,782
Noncurrent assets				
Long-term investments	—	—	4	—
Lease receivables, net	—	—	—	—
Advances to other entities	—	—	287	—
Other loans and notes receivable, net	2,622	1,412,009	—	15
Total noncurrent assets	2,622	1,412,009	291	15
Total assets	378,713	1,834,596	851,491	785,797
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,864	3,909	129,507	5,859
Due to other funds	3,988	930	109,009	147,178
Due to component units/primary	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences	386	154	78	788
Claims payable	2,494	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	120	178,821
Obligations under security lending agreements	7,027	8,149	9,832	7,917
Total current liabilities	16,759	13,142	248,546	340,563
Noncurrent liabilities				
Advances from other funds	—	434	150	300
Deposits	—	—	50	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	434	200	300
Total liabilities	16,759	13,576	248,746	340,863
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue	—	1,511,851	177,539	136
Lease related	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	1,511,851	177,539	136
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	—	—	—	137,671
Restricted	78,789	6,697	345,436	5,212
Committed	283,165	302,472	79,770	301,915
Total fund balances	361,954	309,169	425,206	444,798
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 378,713	$ 1,834,596	$ 851,491	$ 785,797

Tobacco Settlement	Public Safety	Corrections	Consumer Protection and Safety	Agriculture	Juvenile Justice
$ —	$ 116	$ —	$ 21	$ 152	$ 11
37,447	1,302,039	33,075	1,486,053	79,084	95,683
—	—	—	—	—	—
64	7,307	2,617	31,222	51,821	2,559
—	4,080	10,415	1,145	3,984	1,028
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2,222	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
37,511	1,313,542	46,107	1,518,441	137,263	99,281
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
37,511	1,313,542	46,107	1,518,441	137,263	99,281
19,056	22,329	980	147,690	50,136	10,199
4	4,433	556	3,776	1,305	456
—	189	—	—	—	—
3	329	20	187	424	7
2,965	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,393	—	47	6,008	—
352	31,621	257	5,067	1,790	—
22,380	60,294	1,813	156,767	59,663	10,662
—	625	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	65	—	—
—	625	—	65	—	—
22,380	60,919	1,813	156,832	59,663	10,662
—	1,493	—	225	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,493	—	225	—	—
—	—	—	—	2,222	—
13,538	6,339	28,214	34,155	702	37,271
1,593	1,244,791	16,080	1,327,229	74,676	51,348
15,131	1,251,130	44,294	1,361,384	77,600	88,619
$ 37,511	$ 1,313,542	$ 46,107	$ 1,518,441	$ 137,263	$ 99,281

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Judicial Services	Military and Veterans' Affairs	Florida Clerks of Courts Operations Corp	Florida Citrus Commission
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6	$ 2,074	$ 2,207	$ —
Pooled investments with State Treasury	220,980	69,882	—	11,104
Other investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, net	4,661	8,078	—	522
Due from other funds	20,497	835	—	2
Due from component units/primary	—	—	—	—
Inventories	—	—	—	217
Other	—	38	1	—
Total current assets	246,144	80,907	2,208	11,845
Noncurrent assets				
Long-term investments	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables, net	—	—	—	6
Advances to other entities	—	—	—	—
Other loans and notes receivable, net	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent assets	—	—	—	6
Total assets	246,144	80,907	2,208	11,851
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,928	1,934	101	558
Due to other funds	17,739	155	—	112
Due to component units/primary	—	—	—	129
Compensated absences	724	304	—	14
Claims payable	—	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	—	—
Obligations under security lending agreements	—	1,005	—	273
Total current liabilities	26,391	3,398	101	1,086
Noncurrent liabilities				
Advances from other funds	—	—	—	—
Deposits	—	—	—	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	26,391	3,398	101	1,086
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue	—	—	—	—
Lease related	—	—	—	6
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	—	—	6
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	—	—	—	217
Restricted	54,282	2,570	1,163	9,680
Committed	165,471	74,939	944	862
Total fund balances	219,753	77,509	2,107	10,759
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 246,144	$ 80,907	$ 2,208	$ 11,851

Blended Component Units					
State Board of Administration	School for the Deaf and the Blind	Wireless Emergency Telephone System	CareerSource Florida, Inc.	FL Water Pollution Control Financing Corp	Inland Protection Financing Corp
$ 118	$ 151	$ —	$ 5,024	$ —	$ —
—	1,300	109,030	—	3,625	46,425
353,440	30,968	—	—	281,909	2
1,721	201	8,732	3,071	70,507	91
21,034	212	1,724	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	92	—	—
376,326	32,832	119,486	8,187	356,041	46,518
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
6,147	—	—	—	581,037	—
6,147	—	—	—	581,037	—
382,473	32,832	119,486	8,187	937,078	46,518
23,759	313	31,844	1,660	—	1,173
699	—	27	—	2,683	5
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	5,302	—	—
—	—	2,689	—	95	1,221
24,458	313	34,560	6,962	2,778	2,399
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
24,458	313	34,560	6,962	2,778	2,399
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	97	—	—
—	14,460	—	—	934,299	—
358,002	18,059	84,926	1,128	1	44,119
358,015	32,519	84,926	1,225	934,300	44,119
$ 382,473	$ 32,832	$ 119,486	$ 8,187	$ 937,078	$ 46,518

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2023 (in thousands)

	Blended Component Units		
	Surplus Lines	Corrections Foundation Inc	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,595	$ 2,293	$ 16,595
Pooled investments with State Treasury	—	—	5,347,945
Other investments	1,825	479	677,107
Receivables, net	35	—	600,614
Due from other funds	—	—	92,837
Due from component units/primary	—	—	89
Inventories	—	3	140,075
Other	8	—	275
Total current assets	4,463	2,775	6,875,537
Noncurrent assets			
Long-term investments	39,871	550	40,425
Lease receivables, net	—	—	6
Advances to other entities	—	—	287
Other loans and notes receivable, net	—	—	2,001,830
Total noncurrent assets	39,871	550	2,042,548
Total assets	44,334	3,325	8,918,085
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	339	15	462,153
Due to other funds	—	—	293,055
Due to component units/primary	—	—	318
Compensated absences	—	—	3,418
Claims payable	—	—	5,459
Deposits	—	—	191,691
Obligations under security lending agreements	—	—	77,295
Total current liabilities	339	15	1,033,389
Noncurrent liabilities			
Advances from other funds	—	—	1,509
Deposits	—	—	115
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	—	1,624
Total liabilities	339	15	1,035,013
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue	—	—	1,691,244
Lease related	—	—	6
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	—	1,691,250
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	—	3	140,223
Restricted	—	71	1,572,878
Committed	43,995	3,236	4,478,721
Total fund balances	43,995	3,310	6,191,822
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 44,334	$ 3,325	$ 8,918,085

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COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employment Services	Government Administration	Business and Community Development	Regulation and Licensing
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 341,383
Licenses and permits	—	—	—	1,922,050
Fees and charges	74,130	24,300	2,300	140,574
Grants and donations	486,699	21,169	1,595,257	51
Investment earnings (losses)	10,270	(3,519)	31,055	6,733
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	19,322	239,620	—	15,169
Other	30,321	872	25,355	1,131
Total revenues	620,742	282,442	1,653,967	2,427,091
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	390,272	94,043	2,186,078	275,538
Education	197,327	—	—	—
Human services	—	—	—	—
Criminal justice and corrections	—	—	—	—
Natural resources and environment	—	—	217	7
Judicial branch	—	—	—	—
Capital outlay	30,779	288,166	13,606	35,856
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	—	404	—	185
Interest and fiscal charges	379	1,182	214	270
Total expenditures	618,757	383,795	2,200,115	311,856
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,985	(101,353)	(546,148)	2,115,235
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Operating transfers in	88,323	78,941	281,533	97,050
Operating transfers out	(88,289)	(20,679)	(52,955)	(2,136,808)
Lease liabilities issued	22,644	11,402	10,441	22,158
Subscription liabilities issued	1,854	244,098	—	3,751
Total other financing sources (uses)	24,532	313,762	239,019	(2,013,849)
Net change in fund balances	26,517	212,409	(307,129)	101,386
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	335,437	96,760	732,335	343,412
Fund balances - ending	$ 361,954	$ 309,169	$ 425,206	$ 444,798

Tobacco Settlement	Public Safety	Corrections	Consumer Protection and Safety	Agriculture	Juvenile Justice
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1
—	—	—	—	29,024	—
—	115,977	16,116	3,602	51,890	51,411
—	23,853	17,281	639,415	1,600,572	2,762
819	22,612	293	(659)	1,901	21
384,811	28,419	13	16,303	7,805	1,230
—	998	679	7,230	5,735	584
385,630	191,859	34,382	665,891	1,696,927	56,009
21	24,793	—	1,674,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
411,532	—	—	—	—	—
—	149,721	29,325	148,079	—	119,709
—	40,819	—	—	1,728,202	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	12,986	5,660	30,746	5,995	7,911
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	66	60	206	—	58
411,553	228,385	35,045	1,853,031	1,734,197	127,678
(25,923)	(36,526)	(663)	(1,187,140)	(37,270)	(71,669)
25,385	423,329	33,622	1,984,222	64,724	78,342
(5,785)	(20,757)	(18,358)	(458,737)	(14,285)	(2,532)
—	5,464	—	14,368	—	5,264
—	272	3,431	808	—	—
19,600	408,308	18,695	1,540,661	50,439	81,074
(6,323)	371,782	18,032	353,521	13,169	9,405
21,454	879,348	26,262	1,007,863	64,431	79,214
$ 15,131	$ 1,251,130	$ 44,294	$ 1,361,384	$ 77,600	$ 88,619

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Judicial Services	Military and Veterans' Affairs	Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corp	Florida Citrus Commission
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5,445
Licenses and permits	514	—	—	—
Fees and charges	117,534	34,762	—	9
Grants and donations	14,558	109,967	1,602	3,719
Investment earnings (losses)	—	1,146	1	281
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	52,567	—	—	—
Other	17,030	962	1	1
Total revenues	202,203	146,837	1,604	9,455
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,895	99,299	1,509	8,236
Education	—	—	—	—
Human services	—	72,528	—	—
Criminal justice and corrections	108,691	—	—	—
Natural resources and environment	—	—	—	—
Judicial branch	106,970	—	—	—
Capital outlay	3,087	15,439	—	29
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	—	—	—	—
Interest and fiscal charges	10	8	—	—
Total expenditures	220,653	187,274	1,509	8,265
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(18,450)	(40,437)	95	1,190
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Operating transfers in	53,633	77,908	—	—
Operating transfers out	(12,231)	(10,189)	—	(233)
Lease liabilities issued	906	179	—	22
Subscription liabilities issued	—	—	—	—
Total other financing sources (uses)	42,308	67,898	—	(211)
Net change in fund balances	23,858	27,461	95	979
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	195,895	50,048	2,012	9,780
Fund balances - ending	$ 219,753	$ 77,509	$ 2,107	$ 10,759

Blended Component Units					
State Board of Administration	School for the Deaf and the Blind	Wireless Emergency Telephone System	CareerSource Florida, Inc.	FL Water Pollution Control Financing Corp	Inland Protection Financing Corp
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2,185	132,818	—	—	—
—	4,328	—	16,453	—	—
13,923	729	3,570	—	16,901	(722)
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	—	—
13,923	7,242	136,389	16,454	16,901	(722)
705,085	—	129,550	16,482	4	—
—	6,219	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5,161
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
705,085	6,219	129,560	16,482	4	5,161
(691,162)	1,023	6,829	(28)	16,897	(5,883)
1,036,212	1,877	—	—	—	—
(3,306)	(46)	(152)	—	(29,153)	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,032,906	1,831	(152)	—	(29,153)	—
341,744	2,854	6,677	(28)	(12,256)	(5,883)
16,271	29,665	78,249	1,253	946,556	50,002
$ 358,015	$ 32,519	$ 84,926	$ 1,225	$ 934,300	$ 44,119

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Blended Component Units		
	Surplus Lines	Corrections Foundation Inc	Totals 6/30/23
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ 346,829
Licenses and permits	—	—	1,951,588
Fees and charges	6,631	1,500	775,739
Grants and donations	—	130	4,537,816
Investment earnings (losses)	(5,864)	29	99,520
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	—	—	765,259
Other	3,122	—	94,023
Total revenues	3,889	1,659	8,570,774
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	6,178	—	5,612,983
Education	—	—	203,546
Human services	—	—	484,060
Criminal justice and corrections	—	1,113	556,638
Natural resources and environment	—	—	1,774,406
Judicial branch	—	—	106,970
Capital outlay	664	—	450,934
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	—	—	589
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	2,453
Total expenditures	6,842	1,113	9,192,579
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,953)	546	(621,805)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Operating transfers in	—	—	4,325,101
Operating transfers out	—	—	(2,874,495)
Lease liabilities issued	—	—	92,848
Subscription liabilities issued	—	—	254,214
Total other financing sources (uses)	—	—	1,797,668
Net change in fund balances	(2,953)	546	1,175,863
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	46,948	2,764	5,015,959
Fund balances - ending	$ 43,995	$ 3,310	$ 6,191,822

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employment Services		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 130,596	$ 130,596	$ —
Reversions	75,896	75,896	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	206,492	206,492	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	68,873	71,867	2,994
Miscellaneous	5,274	5,274	—
Interest	3,122	529	(2,593)
Grants	512,893	491,039	(21,854)
Refunds	23,738	28,908	5,170
Transfers and distributions	87,585	86,877	(708)
Other	19,002	19,616	614
Total Revenues	720,487	704,110	(16,377)
Total Available Resources	926,979	910,602	(16,377)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	151,719	110,918	40,801
Other personal services	24,893	4,519	20,374
Expenses	32,856	28,217	4,639
Grants and aids	4,101	3,986	115
Operating capital outlay	911	170	741
Food products	190	115	75
Special categories	488,356	469,233	19,123
Data processing services	5,187	4,862	325
Total Operating Expenditures	708,213	622,020	86,193
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	54,455	54,455	—
Refunds	260	260	—
Other	37,664	37,664	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	92,379	92,379	—
Total Expenditures	800,592	714,399	86,193
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 126,387	$ 196,203	$ 69,816

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Government Administration		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 82,480	$ 82,480	$ —
Reversions	2,261	2,261	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	84,741	84,741	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	61,772	29,455	(32,317)
Interest	510	—	(510)
Grants	15,989	21,224	5,235
Refunds	613	800	187
Transfers and distributions	641,402	641,402	—
Other	146,588	146,588	—
Total Revenues	866,874	839,469	(27,405)
Total Available Resources	951,615	924,210	(27,405)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	39,800	35,653	4,147
Other personal services	949	618	331
Expenses	6,283	5,700	583
Grants and aids	2,758	2,758	—
Operating capital outlay	133	39	94
Fixed capital outlay	216	216	—
Special categories	77,057	77,057	—
Grants/aids to local governments	2,282	2,282	—
Data processing services	287	217	70
Total Operating Expenditures	129,765	124,540	5,225
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	581,258	581,258	—
Refunds	289	289	—
Other	135,591	135,591	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	717,138	717,138	—
Total Expenditures	846,903	841,678	5,225
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 104,712	$ 82,532	$ (22,180)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Business and Community Development		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 877,736	$ 877,736	$ —
Reversions	949,021	949,021	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	1,826,757	1,826,757	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	2,678	2,606	(72)
Interest	156,472	—	(156,472)
Grants	2,590,703	1,708,296	(882,407)
Refunds	24,639	26,769	2,130
Employee/employer contributions	9	9	—
Transfers and distributions	328,569	218,430	(110,139)
Other	206	464	258
Total Revenues	3,103,276	1,956,574	(1,146,702)
Total Available Resources	4,930,033	3,783,331	(1,146,702)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	22,396	20,207	2,189
Other personal services	11,313	4,997	6,316
Expenses	6,068	4,345	1,723
Grants and aids	10,226	6,106	4,120
Operating capital outlay	67	7	60
Special categories	3,779,388	2,551,691	1,227,697
Continuing appropriations	9,513	9,513	—
Grants/aids to local governments	5,550	5,550	—
Data processing services	52	52	—
Total Operating Expenditures	3,844,573	2,602,468	1,242,105
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	92,038	92,038	—
Refunds	4,928	4,928	—
Other	650	650	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	97,616	97,616	—
Total Expenditures	3,942,189	2,700,084	1,242,105
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 987,844	$ 1,083,247	$ 95,403

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Regulation and Licensing		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 510,457	$ 510,457	$ —
Reversions	4,035	4,035	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	514,492	514,492	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	170,771	196,544	25,773
Licenses	1,804,641	1,919,329	114,688
Taxes	310,322	351,935	41,613
Miscellaneous	6,100	2,717	(3,383)
Interest	482	43,042	42,560
Grants	20	51	31
Refunds	300	935	635
Transfers and distributions	23,436	82,168	58,732
Other	1,672	15,375	13,703
Total Revenues	2,317,744	2,612,096	294,352
Total Available Resources	2,832,236	3,126,588	294,352
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	175,608	144,868	30,740
Other personal services	4,342	2,566	1,776
Expenses	28,301	23,057	5,244
Grants and aids	750	731	19
Operating capital outlay	1,151	1,008	143
Fixed capital outlay	857	857	—
Special categories	88,336	79,404	8,932
Grants/aids to local governments	4,210	4,210	—
Data processing services	3,466	3,184	282
Total Operating Expenditures	307,021	259,885	47,136
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	2,150,747	2,150,747	—
Refunds	4,122	4,122	—
Other	112,166	112,166	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	2,267,035	2,267,035	—
Total Expenditures	2,574,056	2,526,920	47,136
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 258,180	$ 599,668	$ 341,488

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Tobacco Settlement		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 21,840	$ 21,840	$ —
Reversions	1,010	1,010	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	22,850	22,850	—
REVENUES			
Interest	1,000	9,709	8,709
Refunds	334	4,198	3,864
Transfers and distributions	821,546	821,546	—
Other	384,811	384,811	—
Total Revenues	1,207,691	1,220,264	12,573
Total Available Resources	1,230,541	1,243,114	12,573
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	376	305	71
Special categories	418,397	418,397	—
Total Operating Expenditures	418,773	418,702	71
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	800,088	800,088	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	800,088	800,088	—
Total Expenditures	1,218,861	1,218,790	71
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 11,680	$ 24,324	$ 12,644

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Public Safety		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 907,558	$ 907,558	$ —
Reversions	3,814	3,814	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	911,372	911,372	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	121,796	118,837	(2,959)
Miscellaneous	90	—	(90)
Interest	19,779	465,251	445,472
Grants	32,128	27,307	(4,821)
Refunds	1,623	1,144	(479)
Transfers and distributions	423,986	422,742	(1,244)
Other	35,740	32,886	(2,854)
Total Revenues	635,142	1,068,167	433,025
Total Available Resources	1,546,514	1,979,539	433,025
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	76,963	66,606	10,357
Other personal services	2,801	1,478	1,323
Expenses	28,545	24,462	4,083
Grants and aids	19,046	13,376	5,670
Operating capital outlay	7,684	4,139	3,545
Special categories	105,983	70,634	35,349
Grants/aids to local governments	21,256	21,256	—
Data processing services	2	2	—
Total Operating Expenditures	262,280	201,953	60,327
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	7,432	7,432	—
Refunds	253	253	—
Other	29,351	29,351	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	37,036	37,036	—
Total Expenditures	299,316	238,989	60,327
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 1,247,198	$ 1,740,550	$ 493,352

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Corrections		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 21,706	$ 21,706	$ —
Reversions	2,332	2,332	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	24,038	24,038	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	13,940	13,945	5
Grants	17,232	17,239	7
Refunds	—	604	604
Transfers and distributions	18,156	18,156	—
Other	7,631	6,425	(1,206)
Total Revenues	56,959	56,369	(590)
Total Available Resources	80,997	80,407	(590)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	6,267	4,112	2,155
Other personal services	816	407	409
Expenses	11,774	10,690	1,084
Operating capital outlay	352	122	230
Special categories	32,076	30,853	1,223
Data processing services	156	156	—
Total Operating Expenditures	51,441	46,340	5,101
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	3,925	3,925	—
Refunds	49	49	—
Other	1,117	1,117	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	5,091	5,091	—
Total Expenditures	56,532	51,431	5,101
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 24,465	$ 28,976	$ 4,511

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Consumer Protection and Safety		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 877,299	$ 877,299	$ —
Reversions	87,978	87,978	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	965,277	965,277	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	3,540	3,337	(203)
Interest	5,434	—	(5,434)
Grants	679,027	646,540	(32,487)
Refunds	12,018	7,323	(4,695)
Transfers and distributions	3,154,453	1,805,309	(1,349,144)
Other	19,215	15,610	(3,605)
Total Revenues	3,873,687	2,478,119	(1,395,568)
Total Available Resources	4,838,964	3,443,396	(1,395,568)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	38,157	29,230	8,927
Other personal services	774	391	383
Expenses	5,225	3,494	1,731
Operating capital outlay	389	225	164
Special categories	1,881,123	1,739,405	141,718
Data processing services	36	—	36
Total Operating Expenditures	1,925,704	1,772,745	152,959
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	445,350	445,350	—
Refunds	6,774	6,774	—
Other	3,679	3,679	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	455,803	455,803	—
Total Expenditures	2,381,507	2,228,548	152,959
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 2,457,457	$ 1,214,848	$ (1,242,609)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Agriculture		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 53,961	$ 53,961	$ —
Reversions	7,946	7,946	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	61,907	61,907	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	57,562	57,562	—
Licenses	29,324	29,324	—
Miscellaneous	9	8	(1)
Interest	1,347	738	(609)
Grants	1,660,864	1,660,864	—
Refunds	5,227	4,749	(478)
Transfers and distributions	140,219	140,219	—
Other	9,736	3,901	(5,835)
Total Revenues	1,904,288	1,897,365	(6,923)
Total Available Resources	1,966,195	1,959,272	(6,923)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	106,893	85,640	21,253
Other personal services	7,289	4,931	2,358
Expenses	29,814	28,316	1,498
Grants and aids	1,544,037	1,544,037	—
Operating capital outlay	2,593	2,593	—
Fixed capital outlay	1,832	1,832	—
Special categories	67,635	67,635	—
Grants/aids to local governments	2,461	2,461	—
Claim bills and relief acts	—	—	—
Total Operating Expenditures	1,762,554	1,737,445	25,109
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Payments to U.S. Treasury	3,837	3,837	—
Transfers	24,702	24,702	—
Refunds	580	580	—
Other	12,448	12,448	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	41,567	41,567	—
Total Expenditures	1,804,121	1,779,012	25,109
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 162,074	$ 180,260	$ 18,186

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Juvenile Justice		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 69,827	$ 69,827	$ —
Reversions	5,490	5,490	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	75,317	75,317	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	50,600	51,091	491
Interest	—	21	21
Grants	2,622	2,784	162
Refunds	—	1,079	1,079
Transfers and distributions	76,749	82,805	6,056
Other	1,328	1,238	(90)
Total Revenues	131,299	139,018	7,719
Total Available Resources	206,616	214,335	7,719
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	51,115	34,955	16,160
Other personal services	2,162	407	1,755
Expenses	10,714	8,465	2,249
Grants and aids	1,263	53	1,210
Operating capital outlay	205	170	35
Food products	1,950	1,881	69
Fixed capital outlay	2,030	2,030	—
Special categories	86,021	81,508	4,513
Total Operating Expenditures	155,460	129,469	25,991
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	1	1	—
Refunds	3	3	—
Other	2,073	2,073	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	2,077	2,077	—
Total Expenditures	157,537	131,546	25,991
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 49,079	$ 82,789	$ 33,710

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Judicial Services		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 180,292	$ 180,292	$ —
Reversions	8,463	8,463	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	188,755	188,755	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	119,834	109,757	(10,077)
Licenses	515	514	(1)
Grants	15,107	15,552	445
Refunds	15,491	14,635	(856)
Transfers and distributions	70,601	51,056	(19,545)
Other	60,711	52,569	(8,142)
Total Revenues	282,259	244,083	(38,176)
Total Available Resources	471,014	432,838	(38,176)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	255,233	179,454	75,779
Other personal services	16,846	8,622	8,224
Expenses	4,118	3,181	937
Operating capital outlay	122	16	106
Fixed capital outlay	291	291	—
Special categories	44,017	28,579	15,438
Data processing services	599	449	150
Total Operating Expenditures	321,226	220,592	100,634
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	1,815	1,815	—
Refunds	168	168	—
Other	10,007	10,007	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	11,990	11,990	—
Total Expenditures	333,216	232,582	100,634
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 137,798	$ 200,256	$ 62,458

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Military and Veterans' Affairs		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 41,066	$ 41,066	$ —
Reversions	1,971	1,971	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	43,037	43,037	—
REVENUES			
Fees and charges	31,438	31,090	(348)
Miscellaneous	3	3	—
Interest	631	—	(631)
Grants	109,960	108,296	(1,664)
Refunds	957	656	(301)
Transfers and distributions	81,261	81,261	—
Other	40	17	(23)
Total Revenues	224,290	221,323	(2,967)
Total Available Resources	267,327	264,360	(2,967)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	124,626	88,732	35,894
Other personal services	345	56	289
Expenses	21,955	15,660	6,295
Operating capital outlay	1,543	1,469	74
Food products	4,832	4,651	181
Fixed capital outlay	15,033	15,033	—
Special categories	57,758	57,758	—
Total Operating Expenditures	226,092	183,359	42,733
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	16,671	16,671	—
Refunds	1,431	1,431	—
Other	1,155	1,155	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	19,257	19,257	—
Total Expenditures	245,349	202,616	42,733
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 21,978	$ 61,744	$ 39,766

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Florida Citrus Commission		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 7,709	$ 7,709	$ —
Reversions	750	750	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	8,459	8,459	—
REVENUES			
Taxes	4,865	5,444	579
Miscellaneous	—	7	7
Interest	102	—	(102)
Grants	3,891	1,608	(2,283)
Refunds	—	1	1
Other	—	7	7
Total Revenues	8,858	7,067	(1,791)
Total Available Resources	17,317	15,526	(1,791)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	4,336	2,590	1,746
Other personal services	190	26	164
Expenses	1,156	489	667
Operating capital outlay	671	—	671
Special categories	3,167	3,167	—
Total Operating Expenditures	9,520	6,272	3,248
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Refunds	1	1	—
Other	240	240	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	241	241	—
Total Expenditures	9,761	6,513	3,248
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 7,556	$ 9,013	$ 1,457

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	School for the Deaf and the Blind		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 1,471	$ 1,471	$ —
REVENUES			
Grants	1,876	1,771	(105)
Transfers and distributions	2,160	2,158	(2)
Total Revenues	4,036	3,929	(107)
Total Available Resources	5,507	5,400	(107)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Special categories	3,947	3,947	—
Total Operating Expenditures	3,947	3,947	—
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Refunds	16	16	—
Transfers	137	137	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	153	153	—
Total Expenditures	4,100	4,100	—
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 1,407	$ 1,300	$ (107)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Wireless Emergency Telephone System		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 76,866	$ 76,866	$ —
Reversions	192	192	—
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022, restated	77,058	77,058	—
REVENUES			
Interest	1,566	6,423	4,857
Refunds	1	1	—
Other	132,376	132,376	—
Total Revenues	133,943	138,800	4,857
Total Available Resources	211,001	215,858	4,857
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	441	415	26
Other personal services	274	161	113
Expenses	209	106	103
Grants and aids	151,657	127,379	24,278
Special categories	360	360	—
Data processing services	3	3	—
Total Operating Expenditures	152,944	128,424	24,520
Nonoperating expenditures:			
Transfers	151	151	—
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	151	151	—
Total Expenditures	153,095	128,575	24,520
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 57,906	$ 87,283	$ 29,377

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Inland Protection Financing Corporation		
	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2022	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	$ —
REVENUES			
Interest	875	—	(875)
Total Revenues	875	—	(875)
Total Available Resources	50,875	50,000	(875)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating expenditures:			
Fixed capital outlay	49,953	49,953	—
Total Operating Expenditures	49,953	49,953	—
Total Expenditures	49,953	49,953	—
Fund Balances, June 30, 2023	$ 922	$ 47	$ (875)

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CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

GENERAL GOVERNMENT
This fund includes various internal reporting capital projects funds administered by various agencies to account for resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by other funds.

TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
This capital projects fund is administered by the Department of Transportation to account for resources used for eligible project costs.

OTHER
This fund includes various internal reporting capital projects funds administered by other agencies.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
This capital projects fund is administered by the School for the Deaf and the Blind.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Government	Transportation Capital Projects Fund	Other	School for the Deaf and the Blind	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Pooled investments with State Treasury	$ 207	$ 138,123	$ 15,727	$ 3,658	$ 157,715
Receivables, net	—	270	—	—	270
Due from other funds	144,080	—	1,230	—	145,310
Total current assets	144,287	138,393	16,957	3,658	303,295
Total assets	144,287	138,393	16,957	3,658	303,295
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	386	—	10	192	588
Due to other funds	—	5,251	—	—	5,251
Obligations under security lending agreements	—	3,635	—	—	3,635
Total current liabilities	386	8,886	10	192	9,474
Total liabilities	386	8,886	10	192	9,474
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted	—	22,355	—	711	23,066
Committed	143,901	107,152	16,947	2,755	270,755
Total fund balances	143,901	129,507	16,947	3,466	293,821
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 144,287	$ 138,393	$ 16,957	$ 3,658	$ 303,295

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	General Government	Transportation Capital Projects Fund	Other	School for the Deaf and the Blind	Totals 6/30/23
REVENUES					
Fees and charges	—	—	8,049	—	8,049
Grants and donations	—	—	1,423	—	1,423
Investment earnings (losses)	—	2,351	—	—	2,351
Other	5,244	—	—	—	5,244
Total revenues	5,244	2,351	9,472	—	17,067
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	139,492	—	335	—	139,827
Education	—	—	—	2,304	2,304
Human services	6,139	—	5,390	—	11,529
Criminal justice and corrections	69,447	—	—	—	69,447
Transportation	—	138	—	—	138
Capital outlay	19,569	—	—	353	19,922
Total expenditures	234,647	138	5,725	2,657	243,167
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(229,403)	2,213	3,747	(2,657)	(226,100)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds of bond issues	—	110,687	—	—	110,687
Operating transfers in	264,897	—	6,887	5,000	276,784
Operating transfers out	—	(65,081)	(94)	—	(65,175)
Total other financing sources (uses)	264,897	45,606	6,793	5,000	322,296
Net change in fund balances	35,494	47,819	10,540	2,343	96,196
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	108,407	81,688	6,407	1,123	197,625
Fund balances - ending	$ 143,901	$ 129,507	$ 16,947	$ 3,466	$ 293,821

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DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

DEBT SERVICE FUND

This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, a blended component unit, is used to account for resources earmarked to pay principal, interest, and service charges on general long-term debt of the State.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Debt Service Fund	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Other investments	$ 17,575	$ 17,575
Receivables, net	2	2
Total current assets	17,577	17,577
Noncurrent assets		
Long-term investments	4,072	4,072
Total noncurrent assets	4,072	4,072
Total assets	21,649	21,649
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Total current liabilities	—	—
Total liabilities	—	—
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted	21,649	21,649
Total fund balances	21,649	21,649
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 21,649	$ 21,649

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
DEBT SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Debt Service Fund	Totals 6/30/23
REVENUES		
Investment earnings (losses)	$ 11,310	$ 11,310
Total revenues	11,310	11,310
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government	983	983
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	1,031,626	1,031,626
Interest and fiscal charges	418,736	418,736
Total expenditures	1,451,345	1,451,345
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,440,035)	(1,440,035)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Proceeds of bond issues	11,884	11,884
Proceeds of refunding bonds	426,367	426,367
Operating transfers in	1,433,744	1,433,744
Operating transfers out	(7)	(7)
Payments to refunded bond agent	(426,367)	(426,367)
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,445,621	1,445,621
Net change in fund balances	5,586	5,586
Fund balances - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	16,063	16,063
Fund balances - ending	$ 21,649	$ 21,649

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NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

OTHER

This category includes various internal reporting enterprise funds, most of which regulate activities and are funded by the collection of fees.

FLORIDA ENGINEERS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

This blended component unit was created for the benefit of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the Board of Professional Engineers for the purpose of providing administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services as provided in Section 471.038, Florida Statutes.

SPACE FLORIDA

Pursuant to Section 331.302, Florida Statutes, this entity was created to promote aerospace business development by facilitating business financing, spaceport operations, research and development, workforce development, and innovative education programs.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other	FL Engineers Management Corp	Space Florida	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,825	$ 273	$ 18,077	$ 24,175
Pooled investments with State Treasury	481,249	—	—	481,249
Other investments	3,662	—	4,330	7,992
Receivables, net	1,806	5	5,349	7,160
Lease receivable, net	—	—	1,374	1,374
Due from other funds	14,632	—	—	14,632
Due from component units/primary	223	—	24,936	25,159
Inventories	1	—	—	1
Other	65	89	1,178	1,332
Total current assets	507,463	367	55,244	563,074
Noncurrent assets				
Long-term investments	110,011	—	—	110,011
Advances to other entities	1,283	—	—	1,283
Lease receivable, net	—	—	17,288	17,288
Other loans and notes receivable, net	—	—	141	141
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	—	19,738	19,738
Capital assets				
Right to use subscription	2,391	—	—	2,391
Right to use leased assets	23,696	630	33,845	58,171
Accumulated amortization	(6,186)	—	(1,218)	(7,404)
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	31,896	330	352,109	384,335
Accumulated depreciation	(26,346)	(418)	(89,426)	(116,190)
Construction work in progress	256	—	715	971
Total noncurrent assets	137,001	542	333,192	470,735
Total assets	644,464	909	388,436	1,033,809
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension-related items	47,259	—	—	47,259
Other postemployment benefits	37,070	—	—	37,070
Total deferred outflows of resources	84,329	—	—	84,329

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other	FL Engineers Management Corp	Space Florida	Totals 6/30/23
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,742	151	33,728	44,621
Due to other funds	6,492	—	—	6,492
Due to component units/primary	175	25	—	200
Compensated absences	6,168	—	178	6,346
Subscription liability	910	—	—	910
Installment purchases/leases	4,074	102	1,565	5,741
Deposits	20,009	—	198	20,207
Obligations under security lending agreements	10,599	—	—	10,599
Pension liability	6	—	—	6
Other postemployment benefits liability	3,166	—	—	3,166
Total current liabilities	62,341	278	35,669	98,288
Noncurrent liabilities				
Deposits	43,441	—	—	43,441
Subscription liability	1,568	—	—	1,568
Installment purchases/leases	15,516	339	33,277	49,132
Compensated absences	19,252	—	178	19,430
Pension liability	131,096	—	—	131,096
Other postemployment benefits liability	122,810	—	—	122,810
Total noncurrent liabilities	333,683	339	33,455	367,477
Total liabilities	396,024	617	69,124	465,765
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Lease related	—	—	183,542	183,542
Pension-related items	12,723	—	—	12,723
Other postemployment benefits	108,875	—	—	108,875
Total deferred inflows of resources	121,598	—	183,542	305,140
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	3,641	120	261,182	264,943
Restricted - other	—	172	14,667	14,839
Unrestricted	207,530	—	(140,079)	67,451
Total net position	$ 211,171	$ 292	$ 135,770	$ 347,233

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other	FL Engineers Management Corp	Space Florida	Totals 6/30/23
OPERATING REVENUES				
Sales - nonstate	$ 104,379	$ —	$ 12,929	$ 117,308
Fees	297,417	2,165	—	299,582
Sales - state	66,497	—	—	66,497
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	8,669	—	—	8,669
Other	44	—	—	44
Total operating revenues	477,006	2,165	12,929	492,100
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Contractual services	90,657	373	49,938	140,968
Gain/(loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	899	—	—	899
Personal services	199,232	1,222	11,148	211,602
Amortization and depreciation	5,965	145	14,912	21,022
Materials and supplies	5,599	52	—	5,651
Repairs and maintenance	1,830	4	—	1,834
Basic services	31,152	228	—	31,380
Interest and fiscal charges	3,229	—	—	3,229
Total operating expenses	338,563	2,024	75,998	416,585
Operating income (loss)	138,443	141	(63,069)	75,515
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Grants and donations	647	—	57,908	58,555
Investment earnings (losses)	16,330	—	541	16,871
Interest and fiscal charges	(865)	—	(784)	(1,649)
Property disposition gain (loss)	56	—	(8)	48
Grant expense and client benefits	(930)	—	—	(930)
Other	(188)	—	(250)	(438)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	15,050	—	57,407	72,457
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	153,493	141	(5,662)	147,972
Operating transfers in	28,407	—	—	28,407
Operating transfers out	(98,843)	—	—	(98,843)
Change in net position	83,057	141	(5,662)	77,536
Total net position - beginning	128,114	151	143,543	271,808
Adjustments to increase (decrease) beginning net position	—	—	(2,111)	(2,111)
Total net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	128,114	151	141,432	269,697
Total net position - ending	$ 211,171	$ 292	$ 135,770	$ 347,233

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Other	FL Engineers Management Corp	Space Florida	Totals 6/30/23
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from customers	$ 478,370	$ 2,176	$ 13,556	$ 494,102
Cash paid to vendors	(143,528)	(895)	(51,693)	(196,116)
Cash paid to employees	(210,493)	(1,223)	(5,103)	(216,819)
Cash received/(paid) for grants	(864)	—	—	(864)
Loans collected/(issued)	4	—	—	4
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	123,489	58	(43,240)	80,307
ACTIVITIES				
Transfers in (out)	(70,916)	—	—	(70,916)
Cash received from noncapital grants or donations	692	—	53,721	54,413
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(70,224)	—	53,721	(16,503)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from sale or lease of capital assets	2	—	—	2
Cash received from the issuance of debt	—	—	12,481	12,481
Payment of principal on installment purchase/leases	(758)	(107)	(3,114)	(3,979)
Payment of interest on bonds/installment purchase/leases	(170)	—	—	(170)
Purchase or construction of capital assets	(580)	(44)	(8,380)	(9,004)
Line of credit draws/(payments)	(773)	—	—	(773)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(2,279)	(151)	987	(1,443)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Security lending	5,231	—	—	5,231
Proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments	96,672	—	—	96,672
Investment earnings	4,993	—	(245)	4,748
Purchase of investments	(115,496)	—	(2,380)	(117,876)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(8,600)	—	(2,625)	(11,225)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	42,386	(93)	8,843	51,136
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	444,688	366	28,972	474,026
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	$ 487,074	$ 273	$ 37,815	$ 525,162

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities

	Other	FL Engineers Management Corp	Space Florida	Totals 6/30/23
Operating income (loss)	$ 138,443	$ 141	$ (63,069)	$ 75,515
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization expense	5,965	145	14,912	21,022
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	27,092	5	(2,643)	24,454
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(413)	—	4,189	3,776
Increase (decrease) in allowance for uncollectibles	(25,817)	—	—	(25,817)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	(2,194)	—	1,145	(1,049)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(1)	—	—	(1)
(Increase) decrease in future contract premiums and other receivable	—	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(5,458)	(201)	8,151	2,492
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	3,303	—	(27)	3,276
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(3,899)	—	—	(3,899)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liability	(7,294)	—	(5,661)	(12,955)
(Increase) decrease in deposits and prepaid items	(152)	(32)	34	(150)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	1,128	—	(271)	857
Increase (decrease) in pension liability and deferrals	(390)	—	—	(390)
Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability and deferrals	(6,824)	—	—	(6,824)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 123,489	$ 58	$ (43,240)	$ 80,307
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities				
Change in fair value of investments	$ —	$ —	$ 250	$ 250
Other noncash items	—	—	1,552	1,552

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INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

EMPLOYEE HEALTH AND DISABILITY
These funds are administered by the Department of Management Services and are used primarily to account for health and disability plans for employees of the state.

DATA CENTERS
These funds are used to account for services provided by data processing centers operated by various agencies.

COMMUNICATIONS AND FACILITIES
These funds are administered by the Department of Management Services primarily to account for services provided to other state agencies, such as those related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of public facilities, and management and operation of the SUNCOM (state communication) Network.

OTHER
These funds are administered by various agencies primarily to account for services provided to other state agencies, such as legal services, records management, and community services (inmate work squads).

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employee Health and Disability	Data Centers	Communications and Facilities	Other	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ —	$ 12,142	$ —	$ 12,142
Pooled investments with State Treasury	437,306	16,111	224,024	4,816	682,257
Other investments	440	—	65,955	—	66,395
Receivables, net	34,969	34	6,135	1,007	42,145
Lease receivables, net	—	—	143	—	143
Due from other funds	2,849	7	69,539	2,813	75,208
Due from component units/primary	—	—	109	—	109
Other	—	—	8	—	8
Total current assets	475,564	16,152	378,055	8,636	878,407
Noncurrent assets					
Lease receivables, net	—	—	750	—	750
Capital assets					
Right to use subscription	13,998	—	—	11,942	25,940
Right to use leased assets	—	—	104,588	6,740	111,328
Accumulated Amortization	—	—	(4,819)	(1,028)	(5,847)
Land and other non-depreciable assets	—	—	295	1	296
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	48	1,302	1,560,551	2,932	1,564,833
Accumulated depreciation	(25)	(1,103)	(717,056)	(2,437)	(720,621)
Construction work in progress	—	—	43,455	—	43,455
Total noncurrent assets	14,021	199	987,764	18,150	1,020,134
Total assets	489,585	16,351	1,365,819	26,786	1,898,541
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	—	2,310	—	2,310
Pension-related items	572	5,263	6,392	8,448	20,675
Other postemployment benefits	695	9,522	6,029	2,696	18,942
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,267	14,785	14,731	11,144	41,927

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employee Health and Disability	Data Centers	Communications and Facilities	Other	Totals 6/30/23
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	284,118	155	6,028	1,434	291,735
Due to other funds	29,072	11	102	788	29,973
Due to component units/primary	—	187	—	—	187
Compensated absences	41	926	654	497	2,118
Installment purchases/leases	—	—	9,303	971	10,274
Subscription liability	2,214	—	—	6,479	8,693
Bonds payable	—	—	15,005	—	15,005
Deposits	143,933	—	1,899	224	146,056
Obligations under security lending agreements	9,571	70	5,346	55	15,042
Certificates of participation payable	—	—	36,885	—	36,885
Other postemployment benefits liability	28	176	441	358	1,003
Total current liabilities	468,977	1,525	75,663	10,806	556,971
Noncurrent liabilities					
Advances from other funds	—	—	500	—	500
Bonds payable	—	—	108,107	—	108,107
Certificates of participation payable	—	—	327,996	—	327,996
Installment purchases/leases	—	—	51,462	4,832	56,294
Subscription liability	11,965	—	—	5,348	17,313
Compensated absences	78	2,970	1,992	1,713	6,753
Pension liability	1,540	15,385	14,567	27,122	58,614
Other postemployment benefits liability	1,069	6,810	17,137	13,901	38,917
Total noncurrent liabilities	14,652	25,165	521,761	52,916	614,494
Total liabilities	483,629	26,690	597,424	63,722	1,171,465
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	—	4,467	—	4,467
Lease related	—	—	877	—	877
Pension-related items	146	1,284	1,406	8,384	11,220
Other postemployment benefits	1,207	17,608	15,221	44,258	78,294
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,353	18,892	21,971	52,642	94,858
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	(157)	199	437,595	578	438,215
Restricted - other	—	—	232,651	—	232,651
Unrestricted	6,027	(14,645)	90,909	(79,012)	3,279
Total net position	$ 5,870	$ (14,446)	$ 761,155	$ (78,434)	$ 674,145

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COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employee Health and Disability	Data Centers	Communications and Facilities	Other	Totals 6/30/23
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sales - nonstate	$ 417,830	$ 11	$ 35,669	$ 342	$ 453,852
Sales - state	2,125,842	13,563	182,671	31,511	2,353,587
Rents - state	—	—	77,242	—	77,242
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	—	—	—	74	74
Other	17,089	—	—	—	17,089
Total operating revenues	2,560,761	13,574	295,582	31,927	2,901,844
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Contractual services	412,928	7,918	159,577	4,872	585,295
Gain/(loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	2,333	—	—	5,702	8,035
Insurance claims expense	2,654,861	—	—	—	2,654,861
Personal services	(89)	15,266	39,499	(11,774)	42,902
Depreciation and amortization	8	82	37,367	1,206	38,663
Materials and supplies	166	182	1,608	831	2,787
Repairs and maintenance	—	515	2,715	1	3,231
Basic services	165	304	2,691	2,124	5,284
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	1,015	3	1,018
Total operating expenses	3,070,372	24,267	244,472	2,965	3,342,076
Operating income (loss)	(509,611)	(10,693)	51,110	28,962	(440,232)
NONOPERATING REVENUES/(EXPENSES)					
Investment earnings (losses)	19,431	1,130	8,438	78	29,077
Interest and fiscal charges	(530)	(19)	(12,723)	(335)	(13,607)
Property disposition gain (loss)	(24)	(444)	(106)	(18)	(592)
Other	184,169	3	317	5	184,494
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	203,046	670	(4,074)	(270)	199,372
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	(306,565)	(10,023)	47,036	28,692	(240,860)
Operating transfers in	227,839	—	60,392	101	288,332
Operating transfers out	(693)	(46)	(17,533)	(1,410)	(19,682)
Capital contributions	3	54	35	3	95
Change in net position	(79,416)	(10,015)	89,930	27,386	27,885
Total net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	85,286	(4,431)	671,225	(105,820)	646,260
Total net position - ending	$ 5,870	$ (14,446)	$ 761,155	$ (78,434)	$ 674,145

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Employee Health and Disability	Data Centers	Communications and Facilities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers	$ 2,502,273	$ 13,784	$ 286,663
Cash paid to vendors	(415,072)	(10,407)	(171,503)
Cash paid to employees	(2,240)	(8,307)	(23,106)
Loans collected/(issued)	—	—	—
Cash paid for insurance claims	(2,632,003)	—	—
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(547,042)	(4,930)	92,054
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers in (out)	370,474	1,137	(9,608)
Advances from or repayment from other funds	—	—	—
Payment of bonds or loans (principal and interest)	—	—	(50,096)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	370,474	1,137	(59,704)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of bond principal	—	—	(16,410)
Payment of principal on installment purchase/lease	—	—	—
Payment of interest on bonds/installment purchase/lease	—	—	(1,198)
Purchase or construction of capital assets	(18)	(74)	(29,319)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(18)	(74)	(46,927)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Security lending	(30,180)	1,493	1,404
Proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments	—	—	—
Investment earnings	26,742	(623)	(4,181)
Purchase of investments	—	—	—
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(3,438)	870	(2,777)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(180,024)	(2,997)	(17,354)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	617,330	19,108	253,520
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning, as restated	617,330	19,108	253,520
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	$ 437,306	$ 16,111	$ 236,166

Other	Totals 6/30/23
$ 32,559	$ 2,835,279
(19,893)	(616,875)
(38,388)	(72,041)
157	157
—	(2,632,003)
(25,565)	(485,483)
(1,233)	360,770
(114)	(114)
—	(50,096)
(1,347)	310,560
—	(16,410)
(157)	(157)
—	(1,198)
(95)	(29,506)
(252)	(47,271)
25,992	(1,291)
11,592	11,592
77	22,015
(11,100)	(11,100)
26,561	21,216
(603)	(200,978)
5,419	895,377
5,419	895,377
$ 4,816	$ 694,399

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities

	Employee Health and Disability	Data Centers	Communications and Facilities
Operating income (loss)	$ (509,611)	$ (10,693)	$ 51,110
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	8	82	37,367
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	2,218	1	(8,883)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	(2,848)	209	2,568
Increase (decrease) in allowance for uncollectibles	(3,389)	—	—
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	23,371	(1,668)	397
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(20)	2,274	276
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(37,973)	35	(88)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liability	38,841	—	9,903
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(57,612)	—	—
Increase (decrease) in pension liability and deferrals	(49)	3,967	356
Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability and deferrals	22	863	(952)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ (547,042)	$ (4,930)	$ 92,054

Other	Totals 6/30/23
$ 28,962	$ (440,232)
1,206	38,663
118	(6,546)
214	143
—	(3,389)
(1)	(1)
(1,814)	20,286
(594)	1,936
(269)	(38,295)
(27,495)	21,249
210	(57,402)
(19,642)	(15,368)
(6,460)	(6,527)
$ (25,565)	$ (485,483)

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PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

TRUST ESCROW ADMINISTRATION
These funds administered by the Department of Financial Services are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY
This fund includes the internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Financial Services that are used to account for unclaimed property pursuant to Section 717.123, Florida Statutes.

STUDENT LOAN GUARANTY RESERVE
This fund administered by the Department of Education is used to account for federally guaranteed loans to Florida citizens to pay for higher education.

COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN
This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is used to account for contributions from participants of the College Savings Plan as authorized by Section 1009.981, Florida Statutes. Participant contributions are collected and invested in accordance with the Plan provisions and participant direction.

OTHER
This category includes other internal reporting funds administered by various agencies that are used to account for trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Trust Escrow Administration	Unclaimed Property	Student Loan Guaranty Reserve	Other
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 38	$ —	$ 16,225
Pooled investments with State Treasury	453,396	96,726	25,928	1,225
Total cash and cash equivalents	453,396	96,764	25,928	17,450
Investments				
U.S. government & federally guaranteed obligations	—	—	—	47,473
Federal agencies	—	—	—	—
Bonds and notes	—	—	—	—
International bonds and notes	—	—	—	—
Mutual fund investments	—	—	—	50,781
Money market and short-term investments	—	—	—	13,026
Domestic equity	—	4,966	—	—
Other investments	—	—	—	—
Total investments	—	4,966	—	111,280
Receivables				
Accounts receivable	—	569	—	25
Interest receivable	7,660	4	48	197
Dividends receivable	—	—	—	40
Futures trade equity	—	—	—	—
Pending investment sales	—	—	—	287
Due from state funds	—	—	22,485	443
Due from other governments	—	—	17,079	—
Total receivables	7,660	573	39,612	992
Advances to other funds	—	1,397,347	—	—
Accumulated amortization	—	5	—	—
Capital assets	—	305	—	—
Accumulated depreciation	—	(223)	—	—
Total assets	461,056	1,499,737	65,540	129,722
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension-related items	—	1,202	—	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	542	—	—
Total deferred outflows of resources	—	1,744	—	—
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	—	4,999	—	318
Due to other funds	398	10	2	7
Pending investment purchases	—	—	—	10,307
Foreign currency contracts payable	—	—	—	—
Due to other governments	—	—	15,246	—
Obligations under security lending agreements	11,822	55	679	—
Deposits payable	420	—	—	—
Compensated absences	—	617	—	—
Lease payables	—	2	—	—
Other liabilities	—	3	—	—
Pension liability	—	2,685	—	—
Other postemployment benefits liability	—	3,002	—	—
Total liabilities	12,640	11,373	15,927	10,632
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension-related items	—	396	—	—
Other postemployment benefits	—	2,946	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	3,342	—	—
NET POSITION				
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ 448,416	$ 1,486,766	$ 49,613	$ 119,090

College Savings Plan	Totals 6/30/23
$ 486	$ 16,749
—	577,275
486	594,024
4,616	52,089
8,649	8,649
18,969	18,969
3,614	3,614
1,013,978	1,064,759
106,837	119,863
—	4,966
(97)	(97)
1,156,566	1,272,812
—	594
1,777	9,686
67	107
151	151
911	1,198
67,143	90,071
—	17,079
70,049	118,886
—	1,397,347
—	5
4	309
(3)	(226)
1,227,102	3,383,157
—	1,202
—	542
—	1,744
376	5,693
56	473
6,634	16,941
22	22
—	15,246
—	12,556
59,258	59,678
—	617
—	2
—	3
—	2,685
—	3,002
66,346	116,918
—	396
—	2,946
—	3,342
$ 1,160,756	$ 3,264,641

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Trust Escrow Administration	Unclaimed Property	Student Loan Guaranty Reserve	Other
ADDITIONS				
Contributions and other deposits				
Fees	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 113
Grants and contributions	—	—	89,959	—
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	—	215	—	—
Unclaimed property remittances	—	835,282	—	—
Transfers in from state funds	—	—	303	1,770
Total contributions and other deposits	—	835,497	90,262	1,883
Investment income				
Interest income	14,667	74	1,440	4,471
Dividends	—	—	—	946
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	—	—	—	7,626
Total investment income (loss)	14,667	74	1,440	13,043
Investment activity expense	(11,487)	(185)	—	—
Net income (loss) from investing activity	3,180	(111)	1,440	13,043
Total net investment income (loss)	3,180	(111)	1,440	13,043
Other additions	—	1,914	1,379	665,669
Total additions	3,180	837,300	93,081	680,595
DEDUCTIONS				
Gain(loss) on disposal of fixed assets	—	(18)	—	—
Interest expense	1,742	2	35	—
Lease liabilities issued	—	8	—	—
Student loan default payments	—	—	76,428	—
Payments to unclaimed property claimants	—	341,038	—	—
Distribution to State School Fund	—	183,531	—	—
Administrative expense	—	4,296	—	2,241
Property disposition gain (loss)	—	4	—	—
Transfers out to state funds	—	2,065	—	—
Other deductions	—	662	—	675,951
Total deductions	1,742	531,588	76,463	678,192
Depositor activity				
Deposits	1,114,841	—	—	25,222
Withdrawals	(924,058)	—	—	—
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals	190,783	—	—	25,222
Change in net position	192,221	305,712	16,618	27,625
Net position - beginning	256,195	1,181,054	32,995	91,465
Net position - ending	$ 448,416	$ 1,486,766	$ 49,613	$ 119,090

College Savings Plan	Totals 6/30/23
$ 368	$ 481
154,395	244,354
—	215
—	835,282
9,753	11,826
164,516	1,092,158
21,697	42,349
11,376	12,322
67,170	74,796
100,243	129,467
(120)	(11,792)
100,123	117,675
100,123	117,675
—	668,962
264,639	1,878,795
—	(18)
—	1,779
—	8
—	76,428
—	341,038
—	183,531
8,789	15,326
—	4
—	2,065
79,713	756,326
88,502	1,376,487
—	1,140,063
—	(924,058)
—	216,005
176,137	718,313
984,619	2,546,328
$ 1,160,756	$ 3,264,641

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PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TRUST FUNDS

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN
This category includes those internal reporting funds primarily administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, to account for operations of the Florida Retirement System's defined benefit pension plan.

OTHER DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS
This category includes those internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, to account for operations of the state's other defined contribution plans.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN
This category includes those internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Financial Services to account for operations of government employees' deferred compensation plan.

LIFE AND OTHER BENEFITS
This category includes those internal reporting funds primarily administered by the Department of Management Services to account for state employees' life and other plans.

RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY
This category includes internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, to hold and invest the contributions paid by employers on behalf of their employees who are members of a state-administered retirement plan, and to pay benefits to which such employees or their beneficiaries may become entitled.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN
This category includes those internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, and State Board of Administration to account for operations of the Florida Retirement System's defined contribution pension plan.

NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN
This category includes the internal reporting fund, defined benefit plan, administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, to account for operations of the National Guard supplemental retirement benefit plan.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Other Defined Contribution Plans	Deferred Compensation Plan	Life and Other Benefits
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 109,563	$ —	$ —	$ —
Pooled investments with State Treasury	120,630	17,570	2,495	20,790
Total cash and cash equivalents	230,193	17,570	2,495	20,790
Investments				
Certificates of deposit	700,086	—	—	—
U.S. government & federally guaranteed obligations	12,409,773	—	—	—
Federal agencies	7,459,319	—	—	—
Commercial paper	2,345,295	—	—	—
Repurchase agreements	1,400,000	—	—	—
Bonds and notes	8,986,547	—	2,088,013	—
International bonds and notes	2,871,905	—	—	—
Real estate contracts	16,137,412	—	—	—
Mutual fund investments	—	—	3,253,418	—
Money market and short-term investments	27,250	—	10,947	—
Domestic equity	54,961,305	—	55,298	—
Alternative investments	42,147,124	—	—	—
International equity	33,780,786	—	4,721	—
International equity commingled	3,653,954	—	—	—
Deferred compensation annuities	—	—	9,912	—
Self-directed brokerage investments	—	—	—	—
Other investments	(30,578)	—	—	—
Total investments	186,850,178	—	5,422,309	—
Receivables				
Accounts receivable	62,256	—	—	—
State contributions receivable	99,991	14	—	—
Nonstate contributions receivable	364,260	1,526	—	—
Interest receivable	197,192	20	5	55
Dividends receivable	296,183	—	—	—
Pending investment sales	814,912	—	—	—
Foreign currency contracts receivable	215,478	—	—	—
Due from state funds	81,746	2	—	1
Total receivables	2,132,018	1,562	5	56
Security lending collateral	444,639	—	—	—
Right to use leased assets	17,205	355	—	—
Accumulated Amortization	(1,816)	(37)	—	—
Capital assets	1,109	—	—	27
Accumulated depreciation	(574)	—	—	(10)
Other assets	903	—	—	—
Total assets	189,673,855	19,450	5,424,809	20,863
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension-related items	—	56	—	96
Other postemployment benefits	4,059	185	—	224
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,059	241	—	320
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	213,833	1,584	—	1,101
Due to other funds	45,802	2,800	—	2,841
DROP	253,834	—	—	—
Pending investment purchases	1,942,475	—	—	—
Short sell obligations	147,559	—	—	—
Foreign currency contracts payable	215,525	—	—	—
Broker rebate fees	2,464	—	—	—
Obligations under security lending agreements	462,691	235	61	412
Deposits payable	—	—	—	9,695
Compensated absences	1,316	18	—	92
Installment purchases/leases	825	16	—	—
Other liabilities	14,844	308	—	—
Pension liability	—	150	—	265
Other postemployment benefits liability	10,492	231	—	289
Total liabilities	3,311,660	5,342	61	14,695
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension-related items	—	16	—	29
Other postemployment benefits	8,888	177	—	341
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,888	193	—	370
NET POSITION				
Restricted for pension benefits	186,357,366	14,156	—	—
Restricted for other postemployment benefits	—	—	5,424,748	6,118
Total Net Position	$ 186,357,366	$ 14,156	$ 5,424,748	$ 6,118

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy	Defined Contribution Pension Plan	National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit	Totals 6/30/23
$ —	$ 238	$ 8	$ 109,809
49	98,330	—	259,864
49	98,568	8	369,673
—	—	—	700,086
—	104,560	—	12,514,333
—	97,744	—	7,557,063
—	—	—	2,345,295
—	—	—	1,400,000
—	379,534	—	11,454,094
—	17,098	—	2,889,003
—	—	—	16,137,412
—	11,872,770	—	15,126,188
610,051	32,795	—	681,043
—	811,800	—	55,828,403
—	—	—	42,147,124
—	56,483	—	33,841,990
—	—	—	3,653,954
—	—	—	9,912
—	1,186,229	—	1,186,229
—	—	—	(30,578)
610,051	14,559,013	—	207,441,551
79	1,454	—	63,789
3,517	9,322	—	112,844
51,144	109,811	—	526,741
—	1,934	—	199,206
—	2,000	—	298,183
—	16,665	—	831,577
—	—	—	215,478
16,989	26,442	—	125,180
71,729	167,628	—	2,372,998
—	—	—	444,639
—	—	—	17,560
—	—	—	(1,853)
—	—	—	1,136
—	—	—	(584)
—	—	—	903
681,829	14,825,209	8	210,646,023
—	—	—	152
—	—	—	4,468
—	—	—	4,620
14	6,036	8	222,576
—	89,196	—	140,639
—	—	—	253,834
—	42,412	—	1,984,887
—	—	—	147,559
—	—	—	215,525
—	—	—	2,464
—	—	—	463,399
—	—	—	9,695
—	—	—	1,426
—	—	—	841
—	—	—	15,152
—	—	—	415
—	—	—	11,012
14	137,644	8	3,469,424
—	—	—	45
—	—	—	9,406
—	—	—	9,451
—	14,687,565	—	201,059,087
681,815	—	—	6,112,681
$ 681,815	$ 14,687,565	$ —	$ 207,171,768

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Other Defined Contribution Plans	Deferred Compensation Plan	Life and Other Benefits
ADDITIONS				
Contributions and other deposits				
Pension fund employer contributions - state	$ 1,000,326	$ 3,238	$ —	$ —
Pension fund employer contributions - nonstate	3,810,317	109,724	—	—
Pension fund employee contributions	784,484	115,200	—	—
Other contributions	—	—	—	193,496
Purchase of time by employees	4,379	—	—	—
Fees	—	—	1,905	—
Flexible benefits contributions	—	—	334,711	—
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	—	—	—	—
Transfers in from state funds	68,746	—	—	—
Total contributions and other deposits	5,668,252	228,162	336,616	193,496
Investment income				
Interest income	1,618,969	578	55	1,511
Dividends	1,919,827	—	—	—
Other investment income (loss)	2,092,546	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	8,458,267	—	505,111	—
Total investment income (loss)	14,089,609	578	505,166	1,511
Investment activity expense	(743,356)	(12)	—	(104)
Net income (loss) from investing activity	13,346,253	566	505,166	1,407
Security lending activity				
Security lending income	42,841	—	—	—
Security lending expense	(24,394)	—	—	—
Net income from security lending	18,447	—	—	—
Total net investment income (loss)	13,364,700	566	505,166	1,407
Other additions	3,098	220	45	127
Total additions	19,036,050	228,948	841,827	195,030
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefit payments	12,252,171	—	534,181	—
Insurance claims expense	—	—	—	8,257
Gain/(loss) on sale of general fixed assets	930	19	—	—
Supplemental insurance payments	—	—	—	99,675
Flexible reimbursement payments	—	—	—	21,024
Life insurance premium payments	—	—	—	37,431
Remittances to annuity companies	—	221,436	—	—
Program contribution refunds	35,824	—	—	—
Interest expense	—	—	2	—
Administrative expense	22,941	334	31	637
Property disposition gain (loss)	4	—	—	1
Interest and fiscal charges	209	4	—	—
Transfers out to state funds	592,981	1	1,627	28,014
Other deductions	28	23	—	7
Total deductions	12,905,088	221,817	535,841	195,046
Change in net position	6,130,962	7,131	305,986	(16)
Net position - beginning	180,226,404	7,025	5,118,762	6,134
Net position - ending	$ 186,357,366	$ 14,156	$ 5,424,748	$ 6,118

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy	Defined Contribution Pension Plan	National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit	Totals 6/30/23
$ 129,849	$ 107,317	$ —	$ 1,240,730
527,968	722,056	—	5,170,065
221	302,458	—	1,202,363
—	—	—	193,496
—	57	—	4,436
—	—	—	1,905
—	—	—	334,711
—	6	—	6
—	590,051	15,472	674,269
658,038	1,721,945	15,472	8,821,981
22,907	10,951	—	1,654,971
—	43,786	—	1,963,613
—	28	—	2,092,574
—	1,358,045	—	10,321,423
22,907	1,412,810	—	16,032,581
—	(7,204)	—	(750,676)
22,907	1,405,606	—	15,281,905
—	—	—	42,841
—	—	—	(24,394)
—	—	—	18,447
22,907	1,405,606	—	15,300,352
259	32,961	—	36,710
681,204	3,160,512	15,472	24,159,043
534,547	1,287,283	15,424	14,623,606
—	—	—	8,257
—	—	—	949
—	—	—	99,675
—	—	—	21,024
—	—	—	37,431
—	—	—	221,436
—	—	—	35,824
—	—	—	2
203	7,082	48	31,276
—	—	—	5
—	—	—	213
1	90,825	—	713,449
7	—	—	65
534,758	1,385,190	15,472	15,793,212
146,446	1,775,322	—	8,365,831
535,369	12,912,243	—	198,805,937
$ 681,815	$ 14,687,565	$ —	$ 207,171,768

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INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

EXTERNAL TREASURY POOL

This fund, administered by the State Treasury, is used to account for the external portion of the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

INVESTMENT POOL A

This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is used to account for the external portion of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (an investment pool) reported by the state.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	External Treasury Pool	Investment Pool A	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 3,383,341	$ 3,383,341
Pooled investments with State Treasury	472,400	—	472,400
Total cash and cash equivalents	472,400	3,383,341	3,855,741
Investments			
Certificates of deposit	—	3,994,851	3,994,851
Commercial paper	—	8,528,352	8,528,352
Repurchase agreements	—	626,485	626,485
Bonds and notes	—	306,144	306,144
Money market and short-term investments	—	515,348	515,348
Total investments	—	13,971,180	13,971,180
Receivables			
Interest receivable	1,014	50,036	51,050
Total receivables	1,014	50,036	51,050
Other assets	—	24	24
Total assets	473,414	17,404,581	17,877,995
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	—	6,158	6,158
Due to other funds	—	144	144
Due to component Units/Primary		13,558	13,558
Due to other governments	—	7,150	7,150
Obligations under security lending agreements	12,680	—	12,680
Total liabilities	12,680	27,010	39,690
NET POSITION			
Restricted for pool participants	$ 460,734	$ 17,377,571	$ 17,838,305

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	External Treasury Pool	Investment Pool A	Totals 6/30/23
ADDITIONS			
Investment income			
Interest income	39,085	742,682	781,767
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	—	145	145
Total investment income (loss)	39,085	742,827	781,912
Investment activity expense	(786)	(5,579)	(6,365)
Net income (loss) from investing activity	38,299	737,248	775,547
Total net investment income (loss)	38,299	737,248	775,547
Total additions	38,299	737,248	775,547
DEDUCTIONS			
Administrative expense	—	96	96
Total deductions	—	96	96
Depositor activity			
Deposits	258,107	32,628,422	32,886,529
Withdrawals	(628,221)	(32,376,245)	(33,004,466)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals	(370,114)	252,177	(117,937)
Change in net position	(331,815)	989,329	657,514
Net position - beginning	792,549	16,388,242	17,180,791
Net position - ending	$ 460,734	$ 17,377,571	$ 17,838,305

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CUSTODIAL FUNDS

TAX DISTRIBUTION AND ADMINISTRATION
These funds, administered by the Department of Revenue, are primarily used to account for taxes collected by the Department that are held for other municipalities, local governments, or outside entities.

OTHER
These funds, administered by various agencies, are used to account for resources held in trust for entities outside of the State government and for the asset and liability balance related to retiree health care.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
These funds, administered by the School for the Deaf and the Blind, are used to account for resources held for students.

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
These funds, administered by the State Board of Administration, are primarily used to account for escrowed bond funds.

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COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Tax Distribution and Administration	Other	School for the Deaf and the Blind	State Board of Administration	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ 86,850	$ 41	$ —	$ 86,891
Pooled investments with State Treasury	1,751,451	936,357	—	—	2,687,808
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,751,451	1,023,207	41	—	2,774,699
Investments					
Money market and short-term investments	—	10,380	—	—	10,380
Other investments	—	21,014	—	—	21,014
Total investments	—	31,394	—	—	31,394
Receivables					
Accounts receivable	465,485	887,498	—	—	1,352,983
Interest receivable	—	1,015	—	—	1,015
Due from state funds	270,525	47,515	—	—	318,040
Due from other governments	224	—	—	—	224
Total receivables	736,234	936,028	—	—	1,672,262
Advances to other entities	—	275,747	—	—	275,747
Other assets	—	30,989	—	—	30,989
Capital assets	—	6,236	—	—	6,236
Accumulated Depreciation	—	(540)	—	—	(540)
Total assets	2,487,685	2,303,061	41	—	4,790,787
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	574,765	48,503	—	—	623,268
Due to other funds	71,863	175,259	—	—	247,122
Due to other governments	1,838,671	822,462	—	—	2,661,133
Obligations under security lending agreements	—	23,385	—	—	23,385
Claims payable	—	29,889	—	—	29,889
Deposits payable	—	90,923	—	—	90,923
Other liabilities	—	30,103	—	—	30,103
Total liabilities	2,485,299	1,220,524	—	—	3,705,823
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unearned revenues	—	—	—	—	—
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	1,983	—	—	—	1,983
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,983	—	—	—	1,983
NET POSITION					
Restricted for Individuals, organizations, and other governments	$ 403	$ 1,082,537	$ 41	$ —	$ 1,082,981

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Tax Distribution and Administration	Other	School for the Deaf and Blind	State Board of Administration	Totals 6/30/23
ADDITIONS					
Contributions and other deposits					
Other contributions	$ —	$ 7,194	$ —	$ —	$ 7,194
Fees	1,874,274	1,217	—	—	1,875,491
Grants and contributions	—	2,281	—	—	2,281
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	886	1,051,757	—	—	1,052,643
Receivership assets acquired	—	437,788	—	—	437,788
Transfers in from state funds	1,242	—	—	—	1,242
Total contributions and other deposits	1,876,402	1,500,237	—	—	3,376,639
Investment income					
Interest income	22	9,765	—	—	9,787
Other investment income (loss)	—	436	—	—	436
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	—	—	—	54	54
Total investment income (loss)	22	10,201	—	54	10,277
Net income (loss) from investment activity	22	10,201	—	54	10,277
Total net investment income (loss)	22	10,201	—	54	10,277
Other additions	11,906,533	136,829	—	19,292	12,062,654
Total additions	13,782,957	1,647,267	—	19,346	15,449,570
DEDUCTIONS					
Insurance claims expense	—	—	—	—	—
Interest expense	—	643	—	—	643
Administrative expense	—	45,486	—	—	45,486
Transfers out to state funds	2,719	1,408	—	54	4,181
Other deductions	13,783,064	1,110,293	—	19,292	14,912,649
Total deductions	13,785,783	1,157,830	—	19,346	14,962,959
Depositor activity					
Deposits	—	2,556	65	—	2,621
Withdrawals	—	(2,556)	(64)	—	(2,620)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals	—	—	1	—	1
Change in net position	(2,826)	489,437	1	—	486,612
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)	3,229	593,100	40	—	596,369
Net position - ending	$ 403	$ 1,082,537	$ 41	$ —	$ 1,082,981

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NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS
These districts were created in accordance with Section 373.069, Florida Statutes, to provide for the management and conservation of water and related land resources. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

OTHER STATE UNIVERSITIES
This category includes 11 state universities. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

FLORIDA COLLEGES
This category includes 28 Florida College System Institutions. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

OTHER NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
Other nonmajor component units include various foundations and not-for-profit organizations. Refer to Note 1 for additional information.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

	Water Management Districts	Other State Universities	Florida Colleges	Other Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/23
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 71,833	$ 759,625	$ 288,589	$ 723,785	$ 1,843,832
Pooled investments with State Treasury	38,894	1,415,499	148,478	22,704	1,625,575
Other investments	807,452	2,666,384	1,299,225	1,644,169	6,417,230
Receivables, net	18,257	577,765	919,244	146,247	1,661,513
Lease receivables, net.	8,212	358,666	75,291	13,386	455,555
Due from component units/primary	96,438	800,719	56,875	11,167	965,199
Inventories	8,964	14,353	4,633	17,438	45,388
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	—	105,030	373,653	139,575	618,258
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	—	207,031	119,206	—	326,237
Restricted investments	211,925	3,496,494	1,431,005	3,608	5,143,032
Other loans and notes receivable, net	—	102,519	—	114	102,633
Other assets	6,034	317,218	138,844	7,188	469,284
Capital assets, net	9,410,951	10,097,463	4,632,622	626,924	24,767,960
Total assets	10,678,960	20,918,766	9,487,665	3,356,305	44,441,696
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accum. decrease in fair value-hedging derivatives	—	15,151	—	—	15,151
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	737	22,729	—	—	23,466
Lease related	—	—	202	—	202
Pension-related items	52,087	668,188	432,276	114,341	1,266,892
Other postemployment benefits	5,722	540,913	30,263	11,370	588,268
Total deferred outflows of resources	58,546	1,246,981	462,741	125,711	1,893,979
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	239,268	419,389	456,044	123,803	1,238,504
Due to component units/primary	724	30,367	28,212	1,989	61,292
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year	83,163	826,308	171,468	38,384	1,119,323
Due in more than one year	621,709	6,271,779	1,732,481	1,772,236	10,398,205
Total liabilities	944,864	7,547,843	2,388,205	1,936,412	12,817,324
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	—	106,247	—	574	106,821
Accum. increase in fair value -hedging derivatives	—	180	—	—	180
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	—	510	—	—	510
Lease related	—	383,912	67,238	12,784	463,934
Pension-related items	16,383	149,978	110,057	15,868	292,286
Other postemployment benefits	12,064	1,267,120	74,961	9,089	1,363,234
Irrevocable split-interest agreements	—	38,552	3,399	—	41,951
Total deferred inflows of resources	28,447	1,946,499	255,655	38,315	2,268,916
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	8,984,398	7,598,867	4,247,132	591,482	21,421,879
Restricted for					
Debt service	—	80,171	30,499	—	110,670
Other	389,803	1,530,806	1,219,221	363,698	3,503,528
Funds held for permanent endowment					
Expendable	—	469,459	738,096	—	1,207,555
Nonexpendable	—	1,907,262	643,033	39	2,550,334
Unrestricted	389,994	1,084,840	428,565	552,070	2,455,469
Total net position	$ 9,764,195	$ 12,671,405	$ 7,306,546	$ 1,507,289	$ 31,249,435

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(in thousands)

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Water Management Districts	$ 729,073	$ 55,859	$ 93,128	$ 396,119
Other State Universities	8,751,891	2,829,565	2,901,197	581,993
Florida Colleges	3,976,076	608,523	1,618,932	705,097
Other Nonmajor Component Units	1,315,275	269,067	329,257	35,007
Total component units	$ 14,772,315	$ 3,763,014	$ 4,942,514	$ 1,718,216

General revenues

Property taxes

Investment earnings (losses)

Gain (loss) disposal of general fixed assets

Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets

Payments from the State of Florida

Miscellaneous

Contributions to permanent funds

Total general revenues and contributions

Change in net position

Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 2)

Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Water Management Districts	Other State Universities	Florida Colleges	Other Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/23
$ (183,967)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (183,967)
—	(2,439,136)	—	—	(2,439,136)
—	—	(1,043,524)	—	(1,043,524)
—	—	—	(681,944)	(681,944)
(183,967)	(2,439,136)	(1,043,524)	(681,944)	(4,348,571)
524,605	—	—	—	524,605
(51,221)	320,862	(26,417)	75,856	319,080
—	(9,254)	—	—	(9,254)
352	(8,834)	218	1,453	(6,811)
—	2,644,572	1,489,257	441,311	4,575,140
8,522	498,038	126,356	106,035	738,951
—	45,602	9,307	—	54,909
482,258	3,490,986	1,598,721	624,655	6,196,620
298,291	1,051,850	555,197	(57,289)	1,848,049
9,465,904	11,619,555	6,751,349	1,564,578	29,401,386
$ 9,764,195	$ 12,671,405	$ 7,306,546	$ 1,507,289	$ 31,249,435

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

Table of Contents

This section of the State of Florida's ACFR provides additional detailed information for use in assessing the financial condition of the government.

PAGE

Financial Trends - These schedules contain trend information to help assess how the state's financial position has changed over time.

Schedule A-1 - Net Position by Component 300
Schedule A-2 - Changes in Net Position 302
Schedule A-3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 306
Schedule A-4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 308

Revenue Capacity - These schedules present information on the state's most significant revenue sources and can assist with evaluating the government's ability to produce its own-source revenues.

Schedule B-1 - Revenue Base/Rate 310
Schedule B-2 - Principal Sales Tax Payers by Industry 312

Debt Capacity - These schedules may assist with an understanding of the state's outstanding debt and its ability to issue new debt.

Schedule C-1 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type 314
Schedule C-2 - Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding 316
Schedule C-3 - Legal Debt Margin 317
Schedule C-4 - Pledged-Revenue Coverage 318

Demographic and Economic Information - These schedules include demographic and economic information to communicate the state's socioeconomic environment. These schedules can assist with evaluating financial statement information in context with this historical data as well as among governments.

Schedule D-1 - Demographic and Economic Statistics 324
Schedule D-2 - Industry Sector Employment 326

Operating Information - These schedules include operating data to assist with understanding how information in the state's financial reports relate to services provided or activities performed by the state.

Schedule E-1 - Full-time Equivalent State Employees by Function 328
Schedule E-2 - Operating Indicators by Function 330
Schedule E-3 - Capital Assets by Function 332

Net Position by Component
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

SCHEDULE A-1

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental Activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 61,727,674	$ 63,937,059	$ 66,196,839	$ 69,021,627	$ 70,555,222
Restricted for					
Natural resources, environment, and growth management	2,672,904	2,930,848	3,188,567	3,354,846	3,477,284
Public Education	502,820	778,229	742,292	701,059	597,870
Health and Family Services	1,771,369	1,258,290	1,592,259	1,796,164	1,850,079
Transportation	2,475,460	2,121,855	1,942,833	1,630,744	1,701,574
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,100,467	1,096,687	1,132,748	1,182,019	1,197,583
Debt service	263,030	248,102	252,056	217,884	162,511
Other	482,457	523,957	635,617	678,388	639,860
Funds held for permanent endowment					
Unrestricted	(9,773,999)	(12,370,358)	(12,006,653)	(12,401,193)	(17,686,725)
Total governmental activities net position	$ 61,222,182	$ 60,524,669	$ 63,676,558	$ 66,181,538	$ 62,495,258
Percent change from prior year	6.76%	-1.14 %	5.21 %	3.93 %	-5.57%
Business-type Activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 6,789,610	$ 7,543,562	$ 7,766,815	$ 8,652,433	$ 10,521,410
Restricted for					
Transportation	316,989	312,992	317,355	298,572	250,887
Lottery	93,419	95,094	121,932	95,499	91,991
Prepaid College Program	1,792,466	1,507,552	1,657,880	2,367,619	2,954,127
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	10,160,217	11,632,636	12,771,922	13,980,584	12,700,446
Reemployment Assistance	2,044,428	2,797,525	3,337,397	3,737,155	3,951,714
Other	9,144	2,658	1,296	467	12,286
Unrestricted	951,037	893,680	1,282,592	1,274,131	987,199
Total business-type activities net position	$ 22,157,310	$ 24,785,699	$ 27,257,189	$ 30,406,460	$ 31,470,060
Percent change from prior year	28.16%	11.86 %	9.97 %	11.55 %	3.50%
Total Primary Government					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 68,517,284	$ 71,480,621	$ 73,963,654	$ 77,674,060	$ 81,076,632
Restricted for					
Natural resources, environment, and growth management	2,672,904	2,930,848	3,188,567	3,354,846	3,477,284
Public Education	502,820	778,229	742,292	701,059	597,870
Health and Family Services	1,771,369	1,258,290	1,592,259	1,796,164	1,850,079
Transportation	2,792,449	2,434,847	2,260,188	1,929,316	1,952,461
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,100,467	1,096,687	1,132,748	1,182,019	1,197,583
Debt service	263,030	248,102	252,056	217,884	162,511
Lottery	93,419	95,094	121,932	95,499	91,991
Prepaid College Program	1,792,466	1,507,552	1,657,880	2,367,619	2,954,127
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	10,160,217	11,632,636	12,771,922	13,980,584	12,700,446
Reemployment Assistance	2,044,428	2,797,525	3,337,397	3,737,155	3,951,714
Other	491,601	526,615	636,913	678,855	
Funds held for permanent endowment					
Unrestricted	(8,822.962)	(11,476.678)	(10,724.061)	(11,127.062)	(16,699.526)
Total primary government net position	$ 83,379,492	$ 85,310,368	$ 90,933,747	$ 96,587,998	$ 93,965,318
Percent change from prior year	11.71%	2.32 %	6.59 %	6.22 %	-2.72%

Note: Reporting standards require that net position be reported in three components in the financial statements: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. See Schedule A-2 for changes in net position from year to year.

SCHEDULE A-1

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 72,831,994	$ 75,163,014	$ 77,434,619	$ 80,475,306	$ 82,820,323
3,895,031	4,170,683	4,577,465	5,678,156	6,291,986
533,623	405,676	380,668	489,818	736,330
1,759,456	1,781,785	1,985,463	2,605,583	2,417,139
1,742,579	1,698,367	1,888,355	1,885,290	2,116,416
1,451,488	1,269,395	1,523,668	1,667,053	1,526,768
80,368	30,391	32,607	16,041	20,792
769,906	700,498	779,833	1,109,053	1,063,304
(16,241,118)	(15,549,592)	(10,667,124)	7,824,612	15,185,018
$ 66,823,327	$ 69,670,217	$ 77,935,554	$ 101,750,912	$ 112,178,076
6.93%	4.26%	11.86%	30.56%	10.25 %
$ 10,933,870	$ 12,022,039	$ 12,590,918	$ 13,369,983	14,495,635
432,848	249,847	285,126	283,558	221,254
130,558	139,270	105,007	91,978	118,038
3,700,748	3,566,380	4,712,304	4,080,834	4,893,624
10,288,180	10,351,755	10,195,203	10,909,990	2,893,971
4,144,120	2,318,051	1,005,981	1,821,414	3,120,377
5,744	2,132	4,216	5,764	14,839
1,137,521	844,697	666,264	1,066,027	879,813
$ 30,773,589	$ 29,494,171	$ 29,565,019	$ 31,629,548	$ 26,637,551
-2.26%	-4.16%	0.24%	6.98%	-15.78 %
$ 83,765,864	$ 87,185,053	$ 90,025,537	$ 93,845,289	$ 97,315,958
3,895,031	4,170,683	4,577,465	5,678,156	6,291,986
533,623	405,676	380,668	489,818	736,330
1,759,456	1,781,785	1,985,463	2,605,583	2,417,139
2,175,427	1,948,214	2,173,481	2,168,848	2,337,670
1,451,488	1,269,395	1,523,668	1,667,053	1,526,768
80,368	30,391	32,607	16,041	20,792
130,558	139,270	105,007	91,978	118,038
3,700,748	3,566,380	4,712,304	4,080,834	4,893,624
10,288,180	10,351,755	10,195,203	10,909,990	2,893,971
4,144,120	2,318,051	1,005,981	1,821,414	3,120,377
775,650	702,630	784,049	1,114,817	1,078,143
(15,103,597)	(14,704,895)	(10,000,860)	8,890,639	16,064,829
$ 97,596,916	$ 99,164,388	$ 107,500,573	$ 133,380,460	$ 138,815,627
3.72%	1.61%	8.41%	24.07%	4.07 %

Changes in Net Position
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

SCHEDULE A-2

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Expenses					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 6,057,247	$ 6,451,450	$ 6,699,521	$ 6,920,055	$ 7,121,076
Education	19,316,440	19,642,993	20,162,012	20,805,316	22,087,266
Human services	32,971,959	34,302,877	34,595,840	35,856,581	37,655,551
Criminal justice and corrections	3,847,359	3,863,258	4,021,540	4,276,747	4,641,430
Natural resources and environment	2,497,934	2,537,376	2,852,005	3,137,354	3,348,183
Transportation	3,851,085	4,031,701	4,962,377	4,405,444	4,384,174
Judicial branch	487,056	479,671	521,155	586,606	604,607
Indirect interest on long-term debt	5,814	140,676	78,225	84,311	87,061
Total governmental activities expenses	69,034,894	71,450,002	73,892,675	76,072,414	79,929,348
Business-type activities:					
Transportation	392,138	470,955	514,248	574,436	655,689
Lottery	3,904,940	4,116,009	4,389,601	4,522,491	4,956,621
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	(90,146)	91,173	68,294	80,081	2,578,144
Prepaid College Program	(48,662)	760,234	1,322,406	(251,749)	49,629
Reemployment Assistance	1,448,606	663,660	465,563	414,596	450,662
Nonmajor enterprise funds	314,276	322,557	332,551	339,090	375,950
Total business-type activities expenses	5,921,152	6,424,588	7,092,663	5,678,945	9,066,695
Total primary government expenses	$ 74,956,046	$ 77,874,590	$ 80,985,338	$ 81,751,359	$ 88,996,043
Program Revenues					
Governmental activities:					
Charges for services					
General government	$ 4,804,016	$ 4,577,749	$ 4,656,044	$ 5,182,354	$ 4,986,966
Education	235,756	216,000	291,798	250,636	267,724
Human services	2,443,730	2,271,823	1,702,416	1,502,243	2,119,895
Criminal justice and corrections	261,949	275,308	312,850	266,759	272,208
Natural resources and environment	342,489	363,976	367,177	344,710	351,419
Transportation	274,205	709,950	256,419	260,096	233,922
Judicial branch	99,211	85,598	77,239	88,213	89,863
Operating Grants and Contributions	26,960,994	26,000,382	27,224,801	27,968,095	29,889,510
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,470,890	2,229,337	2,503,371	2,250,743	2,490,930
Total governmental activities program revenues	37,893,240	36,730,123	37,392,115	38,113,849	40,702,437
Business-type activities:					
Charges for services					
Transportation	922,212	993,662	1,131,342	1,175,815	1,234,814
Lottery	5,392,735	5,607,354	6,108,189	6,150,021	6,709,553
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	1,296,550	1,314,505	1,214,518	1,203,757	1,306,875
Prepaid College Program	913,778	475,406	1,472,707	457,842	636,471
Reemployment Assistance	1,911,442	1,416,939	1,031,057	821,223	663,818
Nonmajor enterprise funds	406,902	429,789	431,022	449,732	478,163
Operating Grants and Contributions	432,698	35,521	10,886	4,948	12,168
Capital Grants and Contributions	19,732	3,350	2,724	5,948	43,022
Total business-type activities program revenues	11,296,049	10,276,526	11,402,445	10,269,286	11,084,884
Total primary government program revenues	$ 49,189,289	$ 47,006,649	$ 48,794,560	$ 48,383,135	$ 51,787,321
Net (Expense) Revenue [1]					
Governmental activities	$ (31,141,654)	$ (34,719,879)	$ (36,500,560)	$ (37,958,565)	$ (39,226,911)
Business-type activities	5,374,897	3,851,938	4,309,782	4,590,341	2,018,189
Total primary government net (expense)	$ (25,766,757)	$ (30,867,941)	$ (32,190,778)	$ (33,368,224)	$ (37,208,722)

[1] Net (Expense) Revenue is the difference between the expenses and program revenues. It indicates the degree to which a function or program is supported with its own fees and program-specific grants and its reliance upon funding from general revenues.

SCHEDULE A-2
(Continued)

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 7,880,707	$ 9,614,755	$ 11,253,544	$ 9,386,057	$ 13,606,818
23,156,683	23,297,022	25,505,514	25,407,680	31,051,456
36,578,683	39,400,204	46,912,818	48,863,693	54,762,982
4,829,124	5,178,908	5,156,439	4,673,751	5,703,096
3,291,238	3,187,110	3,473,198	3,315,724	3,824,448
4,393,614	4,301,255	4,491,160	5,795,065	5,943,637
621,300	694,616	702,302	454,271	702,838
37,977	66,581	76,838	73,810	110,687
80,789,326	85,740,451	97,571,813	97,970,051	115,705,962
774,282	842,859	821,716	964,506	847,130
5,233,699	5,653,279	6,861,284	6,982,645	7,346,606
4,019,088	1,556,717	1,383,434	71,455	9,867,561
1,016,432	898,935	(38,945)	(1,092,649)	(148,572)
386,497	9,191,215	21,013,137	1,784,609	797,415
406,593	388,942	419,997	385,527	419,619
11,836,591	18,531,947	30,460,622	9,096,093	19,129,759
$ 92,625,917	$ 104,272,398	$ 128,032,435	$ 107,066,144	$ 134,835,721
$ 5,150,621	$ 4,631,524	$ 5,087,572	$ 6,692,243	$ 6,062,077
351,836	293,948	447,607	268,191	361,027
2,043,492	2,186,607	2,099,760	3,036,226	2,235,929
274,257	272,613	331,010	295,836	308,103
398,537	387,081	294,541	326,094	432,949
252,861	318,386	198,573	330,766	732,614
98,834	93,555	96,723	96,283	116,123
29,279,568	34,671,497	46,652,949	51,699,711	50,884,892
2,310,034	2,076,859	2,151,796	1,850,388	2,243,060
40,160,040	44,932,070	57,360,531	64,595,738	63,376,774
1,278,487	1,189,112	1,111,855	1,259,541	1,428,136
7,197,221	7,570,838	9,061,022	9,301,527	9,811,758
1,618,782	1,631,661	1,240,225	799,466	1,861,536
1,762,853	764,072	1,107,314	(1,716,398)	672,157
583,516	526,593	1,145,159	819,741	987,151
532,419	459,066	515,831	570,274	519,054
5,186	6,846,808	18,685,308	1,299,312	3,852
12,903	14,170	999	—	90,758
12,991,367	19,002,320	32,867,713	12,333,463	15,374,402
$ 53,151,407	$ 63,934,390	$ 90,228,244	$ 76,929,201	$ 78,751,176
$ (40,629,286)	$ (40,808,381)	$ (40,211,282)	$ (33,374,313)	$ (52,329,188)
1,154,776	470,373	2,407,091	3,237,370	(3,755,357)
$ (39,474,510)	$ (40,338,008)	$ (37,804,191)	$ (30,136,943)	$ (56,084,545)

SCHEDULE A-2
(Continued)

Changes in Net Position
For the Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental activities:					
Taxes					
Sales and use tax	$ 21,255,958	$ 22,916,865	$ 24,255,828	$ 25,333,464	$ 26,781,181
Fuel taxes	2,680,381	2,799,442	2,934,580	3,016,110	3,111,590
Corporate income tax	2,043,380	2,236,690	2,181,244	2,383,783	2,412,220
Documentary stamp tax	1,806,604	2,118,466	2,284,854	2,427,903	2,517,733
Intangible personal property tax	254,236	305,131	341,418	370,421	376,744
Communication service tax	1,317,185	1,261,598	1,030,801	933,454	1,031,288
Beverage and tobacco taxes	1,631,109	1,647,809	1,589,210	1,521,059	1,465,590
Insurance premium tax	917,693	914,710	940,747	959,339	1,084,872
Gross receipts utilities tax	614,337	779,056	777,404	767,388	793,809
Other taxes	1,187,566	1,241,641	1,282,545	1,309,079	882,784
Investment earnings (loss)	346,868	138,726	327,804	61,669	231,040
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(36,506)	(94,099)	90,007	(166,526)	(49,064)
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	996,993	1,568,396	1,671,350	1,540,720	1,087,452
Total governmental activities	35,015,804	37,834,431	39,707,792	40,457,863	41,727,239
Business-type activities:					
Investment earnings (loss)	3,957	2,212	6,594	(696)	4,400
Gain (loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(2,579)	(13,238)	(154,186)	(799)	(6,248)
Emergency assessments	498,560	256,884	3,064	300	192
Miscellaneous	1,050	4,223	555	1,018	2,973
Transfers	(996,993)	(1,568,396)	(1,671,350)	(1,540,720)	(1,087,452)
Total business-type activities	(496,005)	(1,318,315)	(1,815,323)	(1,540,897)	(1,086,135)
Total primary government	$ 34,519,799	$ 36,516,116	$ 37,892,469	$ 38,916,966	$ 40,641,104
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	$ 3,874,150	$ 3,114,552	$ 3,207,232	$ 2,499,298	$ 2,500,328
Business-type activities	4,878,892	2,533,623	2,494,459	3,049,444	932,055
Total primary government [2]	$ 8,753,042	$ 5,648,175	$ 5,701,691	$ 5,548,742	$ 3,432,383

[2] See Schedule A-1 for ending net asset balances for reported years.

SCHEDULE A-2
(Continued)

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 27,999,274	$ 26,936,491	$ 30,451,764	$ 38,414,357	$ 40,640,600
3,254,839	3,048,047	3,160,743	3,423,181	3,438,656
3,114,711	2,509,887	3,153,000	3,765,350	5,458,515
2,648,213	2,829,050	4,137,123	5,326,594	3,880,253
386,168	488,765	708,962	840,184	527,978
941,415	927,396	901,874	924,320	903,103
1,445,638	1,398,145	1,438,733	1,407,935	1,320,639
1,178,214	1,225,176	1,491,830	1,571,412	1,993,432
806,447	732,663	780,822	875,652	1,038,868
902,273	904,529	927,067	1,075,639	1,121,172
661,924	886,544	(415,279)	(1,600,023)	1,235,678
(289,470)	5,111	(14,195)	(13,749)	(54,233)
—	1	21,303	—	—
1,864,750	1,762,981	2,337,291	1,187,821	1,279,440
44,914,396	43,654,786	49,080,948	57,198.673	62,784,101
13,106	11,173	(6,989)	(22,373)	18,666
.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(2,494)	(998)	(2,704)	(7,252)	(1,611)
81	—	—	—	—
2,810	3,174	1,092	2,602	108
(1,864,750)	(1,762,981)	(2,337,291)	(1,187,821)	(1,279,440)
(1,851,247)	(1,749,632)	(2,345,892)	(1,214,844)	(1,262,277)
$ 43,063,149	$ 41,905,154	$ 46,735,056	$ 55,983,829	$ 61,521,824
$ 4,285,110	$ 2,846,405	$ 8,869,666	$ 23,824,360	$ 10,454,913
(696,471)	(1,279,259)	61,199	2,022,526	(5,017,634)
$ 3,588,639	$ 1,567,146	$ 8,930,865	$ 25,846,886	$ 5,437,279

Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

SCHEDULE A-3

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Fund (Per GASB 54):					
Nonspendable					
Inventories	$ 36,142	$ 19,120	$ 26,800	$ 20,932	$ 16,142
Restricted	90,396	89,190	74,750	71,000	39,684
Committed	903,183	921,750	1,032,466	1,168,162	1,239,072
Unassigned	5,444,736	5,878,552	5,694,315	5,419,306	5,842,506
Total general fund	6,474,457	6,908,612	6,828,331	6,679,400	7,137,404
Percent change from prior year	5.16 %	6.71 %	-1.16 %	-2.18%	6.86%
Other Governmental Funds (Per GASB 54):					
Nonspendable					
Inventories	95,290	47,641	74,129	88,324	73,629
Restricted	5,553,343	5,906,581	5,986,279	5,973,257	5,734,273
Committed	5,920,057	5,350,800	5,926,436	5,976,254	6,116,770
Unassigned	(808,982)	(883,674)	(851,275)	(904,334)	(888,359)
Total other governmental funds	10,759,708	10,421,348	11,135,569	11,133,501	11,036,313
Total Governmental Funds [1]	$ 17,234,165	$ 17,329,960	$ 17,963,900	$ 17,812,901	$ 18,173,717
Percent change from prior year	9.68 %	0.56 %	3.66 %	-0.84%	2.03%

[1] See Schedule A-4 for changes in fund balances from year to year.

SCHEDULE A-3

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 15,768	$ 11,959	$ 11,130	$ 18,312	$ 19,604
55,171	73,252	64,503	60,576	108,061
1,274,538	1,293,157	1,509,709	549,936	598,683
7,476,330	7,864,662	12,618,756	27,146,003	33,288,240
8,821,807	9,243,030	14,204,098	27,774,827	34,014,588
23.60%	4.77%	53.67%	95.54%	22.47%
51,906	42,513	43,116	142,359	189,011
5,992,712	5,841,516	6,887,416	6,900,092	7,325,150
6,075,788	6,310,740	10,317,192	11,060,413	12,746,551
(821,050)	(858,577)	(910,380)	(860,732)	(1,004,402)
11,299,356	11,336,192	12,827,449	17,242,132	19,256,310
$ 20,121,163	$ 20,579,222	$ 27,031,547	$ 45,016,959	$ 53,270,898
10.72%	2.28%	31.35%	66.53%	18.34%

Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands)
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

SCHEDULE A-4

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues					
Taxes	$ 33,712,162	$ 36,289,996	$ 37,650,476	$ 39,034,702	$ 40,473,470
Licenses and permits	1,903,517	1,897,328	2,032,352	2,126,261	2,268,941
Fees and charges	4,827,751	4,843,738	3,838,867	3,983,785	4,344,609
Grants and donations	28,886,209	28,744,814	29,696,010	30,103,652	32,243,096
Investment earnings (losses)	481,773	246,533	512,562	112,511	348,503
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	866,209	797,391	841,078	1,289,474	807,165
Other	565,212	704,131	733,943	616,558	792,758
Total revenues	71,242,833	73,523,931	75,305,288	77,266,943	81,278,542
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	6,177,769	6,551,304	6,669,232	6,826,395	6,994,032
Education	18,723,050	19,087,014	19,662,950	20,324,681	21,679,600
Human services	32,888,676	34,183,874	34,502,757	35,808,456	37,487,402
Criminal justice and corrections	3,673,356	3,829,083	3,908,252	4,027,094	4,275,750
Natural resources and environment	2,351,663	2,423,631	2,717,900	2,970,959	3,215,081
Transportation	3,726,115	3,910,663	4,426,536	4,162,072	4,272,185
Judicial branch	475,097	497,318	504,072	516,516	528,739
Capital outlay	2,105,023	2,448,442	2,417,671	2,908,107	2,844,370
Gain/(loss) on disposal of general fixed assets	—	—	—	—	(319)
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	1,012,513	1,448,950	1,142,026	1,331,004	1,533,293
Interest and fiscal charges	894,496	958,558	849,980	824,928	751,256
Total expenditures	72,027,758	75,338,837	76,801,376	79,700,212	83,581,389
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(784,925)	(1,814,906)	(1,496,088)	(2,433,269)	(2,302,847)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds of bond issues	298,118	45,165	57,398	257,400	417,571
Proceeds of refunding bonds	807,336	1,923,687	1,791,321	1,446,829	1,376,618
Proceeds of financing agreements	383,524	288,391	233,131	327,122	440,672
Lease liabilities issued[1]	—	—	—	—	—
Subscription liabilities issued[2]	—	—	—	—	—
Operating transfers in	9,215,113	9,364,500	9,735,795	9,858,172	10,176,908
Operating transfers out	(7,590,188)	(7,787,355)	(7,977,382)	(8,142,270)	(8,296,488)
Payments to refunded bond agent	(807,336)	(1,923,687)	(1,791,321)	(1,446,829)	(1,376,618)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,306,567	1,910,701	2,048,942	2,300,424	2,738,663
Net change in fund balances	$ 1,521,642	$ 95,795	$ 552,854	$ (132,845)	$ 435,816
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	2.7 %	3.3 %	2.7 %	2.8 %	2.8 %

[1] This accounts for Lease agreements initially recorded in fiscal year 2022 in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87 - Lease implementation and each fiscal year thereafter.
[2] This accounts for Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements initially recorded in fiscal year 2023 in accordance with GASB No. 96 implementation and each fiscal year thereafter.

SCHEDULE A-4

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
$ 42,684,416	$ 40,980,841	$ 47,125,309	$ 57,526,019	$ 60,272,509
2,221,598	2,041,437	2,242,010	2,511,423	2,312,604
4,380,169	4,155,847	4,317,585	5,361,869	5,814,200
31,379,504	36,960,719	48,703,949	53,254,753	52,548,614
920,929	1,158,299	(483,201)	(1,809,664)	1,532,655
1,108,662	938,994	1,327,877	1,033,834	1,355,356
713,563	727,470	940,532	868,435	1,462,256
83,408,841	86,963,607	104,174,061	118,746,669	125,298,194
7,745,467	9,595,258	10,959,862	9,338,893	13,523,322
22,804,005	23,003,050	25,240,802	25,214,965	30,853,440
36,413,466	39,350,038	46,795,271	48,204,083	53,741,532
4,451,590	4,532,817	4,545,059	4,876,713	5,073,471
3,115,076	3,054,429	3,331,421	4,082,143	4,063,326
4,232,866	4,152,176	4,356,301	5,910,769	5,873,896
540,114	548,851	570,471	529,046	690,877
3,290,372	3,128,355	2,742,444	3,909,215	3,855,004
—	—	—	—	—
1,316,905	1,507,275	1,535,020	1,403,846	1,143,003
650,395	624,058	576,120	539,254	538,268
84,560,256	89,496,307	100,652,771	104,008,927	119,356,139
(1,151,415)	(2,532,700)	3,521,290	14,737,742	5,942,055
625,953	397,761	886,129	2,899	239,466
1,229,094	1,381,184	1,652,126	808,478	426,367
429,892	519,983	272,909	101,479	3,082
—	—	—	1,234,347	649,854
—	—	—	—	289,068
11,036,970	11,407,677	13,720,152	16,777,319	16,594,192
(8,993,953)	(9,355,147)	(11,344,958)	(14,899,884)	(15,436,029)
(1,229,093)	(1,381,184)	(1,652,126)	(808,478)	(426,367)
3,098,861	2,990,274	3,534,232	3,216,160	2,339,633
$ 1,947,446	$ 457,574	$ 7,055,522	$ 17,953,902	$ 8,281,688
2.4 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	1.9 %	1.5 %

SCHEDULE B-1

Revenue Base/Rate
Taxable Sales by Industry
Last Ten Calendar Years
(in thousands)

	Calendar Year				
Industry	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	$ 502,451	$ 683,513	$ 341,849	$ 368,630	$ 369,427
Mining	316,989	424,416	465,381	480,200	457,267
Construction	2,649,600	3,777,419	3,955,275	4,313,115	4,417,777
Manufacturing	10,836,540	13,703,157	14,726,621	16,166,532	16,900,270
Transportation	7,396,529	9,357,588	9,780,692	9,536,571	10,117,226
Communications [(1)]	14,133,220	13,664,244	13,356,227	12,579,292	12,755,358
Wholesale	11,115,462	12,987,380	14,212,567	15,659,435	17,031,207
Retail trade	169,417,669	182,082,864	196,600,925	204,810,062	211,447,513
Finance and insurance	41,602,427	45,026,905	48,580,481	52,026,830	55,845,421
Services	80,461,679	89,269,937	96,681,482	101,451,337	105,536,357
Government	315,398	344,302	447,860	434,667	475,304
Other	1,525,473	3,276,640	1,124,777	937,406	395,293
Total	$ 340,273,437	$ 374,598,365	$ 400,274,137	$ 418,764,077	$ 435,748,420
State direct sales tax rate[(2)]	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

Note: Taxable sales information is available for reporting on a calendar-year basis only.

(1) Taxable sales associated with communications services tax.

(2) The sales tax rate on non-residential electricity was 7.0% for utility service provided prior to July 1, 2014. For utility service on or after July 1, 2014, the state sales tax rate is 4.35%. The sales tax rate on communication services (nonresidential phone and all cable) was 6.8% from October 1, 2001, until August 1, 2010, when it was reduced to 6.65%. It was further reduced to 4.92% effective July 1, 2015. The sales tax rate on amusement machines is 4.0%. Farm equipment is tax-exempt. Rental, lease, or license of commercial real property is taxed at 5.5%. Retail sales of new mobile homes are taxed at 3%.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue

SCHEDULE B-1

Calendar Year				
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
$ 422,984	$ 435,817	$ 460,372	$ 532,134	$ 578,735
502,548	502,629	546,173	634,614	746,106
4,732,668	4,975,150	4,888,668	5,673,823	6,835,595
18,534,298	19,592,528	19,312,927	22,875,289	27,167,964
10,112,997	10,921,958	9,996,931	11,243,680	12,838,887
12,670,839	12,194,459	11,826,504	11,949,799	11,235,558
19,354,520	20,993,960	21,693,918	27,024,852	32,477,594
221,938,314	228,009,017	233,194,503	298,213,725	334,627,253
61,746,877	65,480,181	60,487,159	73,341,263	81,171,571
110,943,075	115,993,468	88,780,639	127,372,691	149,571,126
530,359	564,072	415,381	531,394	654,697
499,328	531,577	536,148	3,328,327	1,114,416
$ 461,988,807	$ 480,194,816	$ 452,139,323	$ 582,721,591	$ 659,019,503
6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

SCHEDULE B-2

Principal Sales Tax Payers by Industry
For Calendar Years 2022 and 2013
(dollars are in thousands)

	Calendar Year 2022			Calendar Year 2013		
Industry	Number of filers	Sales Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Number of filers	Sales Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
Agriculture	3,515	$ 40,119	0.09 %	3,928	$ 41,566	0.18 %
Mining	600	50,529	0.11 %	636	23,651	0.10 %
Construction	12,034	459,606	1.02 %	7,820	218,430	0.95 %
Manufacturing	35,348	1,844,625	4.11 %	29,084	821,731	3.59 %
Transportation and utilities	4,952	924,621	2.06 %	5,843	603,310	2.63 %
Communications[1]	2,502	558,673	1.24 %	3,626	931,005	4.06 %
Wholesale	48,377	2,222,518	4.95 %	41,728	757,734	3.31 %
Retail trade	228,088	22,766,257	50.67 %	228,211	11,163,395	48.74 %
Finance and insurance	166,867	5,485,941	12.20 %	193,530	2,768,066	12.09 %
Services	157,578	10,457,806	23.28 %	148,726	5,497,213	24.00 %
Government	266	43,985	0.10 %	175	22,230	0.10 %
Other	2,106	75,245	0.17 %	4,432	56,468	0.25 %
Total	662,233	$ 44,929,925	100.00 %	667,739	$ 22,904,800	100.00 %

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available for reporting. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the state's revenue. In addition, some of the categories from the revenue base/rate schedule have been combined in preparing this schedule.

Taxable sales information is available for reporting on a calendar-year basis only.

(1) Communication service tax rate was reduced from 6.65% to 4.92% starting July 2015.

Source: Florida Department of Revenue

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Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in millions, except per capita)

SCHEDULE C-1

	Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year	Full Faith and Credit	Pledged Revenue	Installment Purchases and Capital Leases	Leases/ SBITAs[2]	Public-Private Partnerships[1]	Availability Payment Arrangements[1]	Certificates of Participation	Total Governmental
2014	$ 11,816	$ 6,104	$ 69	$ —	$ 2,308	$ —	$ 676	$ 20,973
2015	11,080	5,395	62	—	2,202	—	615	19,354
2016	10,712	5,099	63	—	2,388	—	573	18,835
2017	9,984	4,395	56	—	2,396	—	533	17,364
2018	9,693	3,778	40	—	2,457	—	492	16,460
2019	9,375	3,466	24	—	2,681	—	422	15,968
2020	9,406	3,379	40	—	2,766	—	384	15,975
2021	8,798	3,482	45	—	2,708	—	335	15,368
2022	7,328	2,784	29	1,300	2,314	—	447	14,202
2023	7,139	2,850	664	1,008	—	2,213	400	14,274

Note: Details regarding the state's outstanding debt can be found in Notes 6, 10, 11 , 12, and 13 to the Financial Statements.

(1) Refer to Notes 12 and 13.

(2) Due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 - Leases, effective July 1, 2021, outstanding debt related to leases is no longer classified as capital leases and is separately reported. Additionally, due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA), effective July 1, 2022, the State separately reported outstanding debt related to SBITAs. Refer to Note 6 - Leases and Subscription Obligations" for more detail.

(3) Tax-supported revenues are comprised of State General Revenue receipts, including primarily sales and use tax revenues, and revenues generated from taxes specifically pledged for repayment of debt. See Schedule C-3 for a more complete description of tax-supported revenues.

(4) Population data used in calculation of this ratio can be found in Schedule D-1.

SCHEDULE C-1

Business-type Activities							
Pledged Revenue	Public-Private Partnerships [1]	Availability Payment Arrangements[1]	Installment Purchases and Capital Leases	Leases/ SBITAs[2]	Total Primary Government	Debt as a Percentage of Tax-supported Revenues [3]	Debt Per Capita [4]
$ 5,823	$ 345	$ —	$ 21	$ —	$ 27,162	80.60 %	$ 1,392.40
4,808	376	—	19	—	24,557	69.47 %	1,239.31
6,001	321	—	17	—	25,174	66.97 %	1,249.41
5,350	262	—	16	—	22,992	59.04 %	1,122.43
5,174	218	—	29	—	21,881	53.31 %	1,049.92
4,885	215	—	16	—	21,084	49.18 %	994.13
4,521	214	—	15	—	20,718	50.31 %	959.35
7,047	212	—	8	—	22,635	47.64 %	1,033.61
6,696	368	—	4	44	21,314	38.04 %	957.88
6,707	—	354	1	80	21,416	36.20 %	946.16

Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in millions, except per capita)

SCHEDULE C-2

	General Bonded Debt Outstanding						
Fiscal Year	Full Faith and Credit	Certificates of Participation	Total	Restricted Resources	Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Debt as a Percentage of Tax-supported Revenue [1]	Debt Per Capita [2]
2014	$ 11,816	$ 676	$ 12,492	$ 263	$ 12,229	36.29 %	$ 626.89
2015	11,080	615	11,695	248	11,447	32.38 %	577.69
2016	10,712	573	11,285	252	11,033	29.35 %	547.58
2017	9,984	533	10,517	218	10,299	26.45 %	544.78
2018	9,693	492	10,185	163	10,022	24.42 %	480.89
2019	9,375	422	9,797	80	9,717	22.66 %	458.16
2020	9,406	384	9,790	30	9,760	23.70 %	451.92
2021	8,798	335	9,133	33	9,100	19.15 %	415.56
2022	7,328	447	7,775	16	7,759	13.85 %	348.70
2023	7,139	400	7,539	21	7,518	12.71 %	332.14

Note: Details regarding the state's outstanding debt can be found in Notes 10 and 11 to the Financial Statements.

[1] Tax-supported revenues are comprised of State General Revenue receipts, including primarily sales and use tax revenues, and revenues generated from taxes specifically pledged for repayment of debt. See Schedule C-3 for a more complete description of tax-supported revenues.

[2] Population data used in calculation of this ratio can be found in Schedule D-1.

SCHEDULE C-3

Legal Debt Margin
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in millions)

Legal debt margin calculated for fiscal year 2022-2023:

Tax-supported revenues [1]	$59,153
Debt limit [2]	3,549
Debt applicable to limit:	
Aggregate debt service on tax-supported debt	1,733
Legal debt margin	$1,816

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Debt limit [2]	$2,022	$2,121	$2,255	$2,337	$2,463	$2,572	$2,471	$2,851	$3,362	$3,549
Total debt applicable to limit	1,887	1,971	2,053	2,178	2,295	1,989	2,263	2,041	2,116	1,733
Legal debt margin	$ 135	$ 150	$ 202	$ 159	$ 168	$ 583	$ 208	$ 810	$1,246	$1,816
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit.	93.32 %	92.93 %	91.03 %	93.20 %	93.18 %	77.33 %	91.58 %	71.59 %	62.94 %	48.83 %

[1] For purposes of this Schedule C-3, tax-supported revenues are comprised of the general revenues of the state, including primarily sales and use tax receipts, and the specific state tax revenues pledged for payment of debt service. Tax-supported debt is debt secured by the full faith and credit of the state or payable from general revenue or specified state tax sources. As of June 30, 2023, the total outstanding balance of tax-supported debt was approximately $12,178,800,000.

[2] The state debt fiscal responsibility policy, Section 215.98, Florida Statutes, establishes the ratio of tax-supported debt service to tax-supported revenues as the benchmark debt ratio for purposes of setting the state's legal debt margin. Under the present policy, if the ratio exceeds 6%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the legislature determines the additional debt is in the best interest of the state. If the ratio exceeds 7%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the legislature determines it is necessary to address a critical state emergency. The 6% ratio has been used to determine the debt limit in this schedule.

Source: Florida State Board of Administration, Division of Bond Finance

Pledged-Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

SCHEDULE C-4

The schedules below contain information regarding revenues pledged to repay debt obligations. For each bond type, the schedules disclose Gross Revenue, Operating Expenses, Net Revenue Available for Debt Service, Principal, Interest, and Coverage Ratio. The bond types with operating expenses are considered self-supporting debt and are paid from the associated facilities being financed. If operating expenses are not shown, the bond type is considered to be Net Tax Supported Debt and serviced by dedicated tax or fee revenues.

				Debt Service		
Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Principal	Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
Florida Turnpike						
2014	808,374	157,343	651,031	116,398	130,033	2.64
2015	894,589	177,160	717,429	120,990	132,991	2.82
2016	987,149	192,458	794,691	129,620	131,805	3.04
2017	1,044,530	208,198	836,332	133,590	123,804	3.25
2018	1,063,729	233,020	830,709	140,640	115,874	3.24
2019	1,078,094	238,344	839,750	143,680	115,300	3.24
2020	995,849	242,882	752,967	135,870	116,025	2.99
2021	1,012,690	252,491	760,199	145,130	112,665	2.95
2022	1,153,380	251,867	901,513	142,410	120,538	3.43
2023	1,179,419	262,164	917,255	143,840	129,704	3.35
Florida Forever/Preservation 2000/Everglades						
2014	1,049,500	—	1,049,500	97,960	72,963	6.14
2015	1,229,100	—	1,229,100	102,715	67,113	7.24
2016	2,276,900	—	2,276,900	106,415	63,456	13.40
2017	2,417,800	—	2,417,800	110,955	58,213	14.29
2018	2,510,000	—	2,510,000	112,810	51,784	15.25
2019	2,651,100	—	2,651,100	116,305	45,272	16.41
2020	2,874,900	—	2,874,900	116,703	40,943	18.24
2021	4,082,800	—	4,082,800	122,425	35,178	25.91
2022	5,359,021	—	5,359,021	107,015	28,600	39.52
2023	3,864,772	—	3,864,772	100,930	23,048	31.17
Lottery Education [3]						
2014	1,495,409	—	1,495,409	194,105	118,649	4.78
2015	1,496,371	—	1,496,371	203,389	108,556	4.80
2016	1,692,551	—	1,692,551	211,921	98,398	5.45
2017	1,656,348	—	1,656,348	219,805	85,327	5.43
2018	1,758,329	—	1,758,329	244,688	71,054	5.57
2019	1,927,054	—	1,927,054	199,770	57,290	7.50
2020	1,913,799	—	1,913,799	170,170	47,385	8.80
2021	2,236,639	—	2,236,639	136,873	38,760	12.73
2022	2,333,723	—	2,333,723	129,920	32,209	14.39
2023	2,454,000	—	2,454,000	108,190	26,006	18.29
Alligator Alley						
2014	26,755	8,272	18,483	1,740	1,707	5.36
2015	28,601	8,525	20,076	1,830	1,620	5.82
2016	30,656	8,757	21,899	1,920	1,529	6.35
2017	32,383	8,594	23,789	2,015	1,433	6.90
2018	33,003	9,973	23,030	1,765	1,031	8.24
2019	34,749	10,416	24,333	1,805	994	8.70
2020	31,290	10,135	21,155	1,895	903	7.56
2021	33,943	11,109	22,834	1,990	809	8.16
2022	37,978	10,971	27,007	2,085	709	9.67
2023	37,038	13,882	23,156	2,190	605	8.29
Sunshine Skyway						
2019	28,809	8,756	20,053	—	—	2.92 [4]
2020	26,348	7,814	18,534	2,480	4,391	2.70
2021	26,617	9,264	17,353	3,025	3,848	2.52
2022	29,246	9,023	20,223	3,175	3,697	2.94
2023	27,987	10,462	17,525	3,335	3,538	2.55

SCHEDULE C-4
(Continued)

Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service: Debt Service Principal	Debt Service: Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
State Infrastructure Bank						
2014	69,407	—	69,407	10,710	3,491	4.89
2015	56,750	—	56,750	10,085	2,955	4.35
2016	51,131	—	51,131	8,845	2,451	4.53
2017	47,269	—	47,269	8,655	2,009	4.43
2018	43,041	—	43,041	8,160	1,576	4.42
2019	35,362	—	35,362	7,200	1,168	4.23
2020	29,607	—	29,607	6,400	808	4.11
2021	29,008	—	29,008	3,560	488	7.17 [5]
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation [6]						
2014	1,789,748	17,650	1,772,098	300,000	83,746	4.61
2015	1,564,480	18,687	1,545,793	325,000	65,194	3.95
2016	1,205,500	18,774	1,186,726	—	44,052	26.93
2017	1,181,244	19,505	1,161,739	—	46,758	24.84
2018	1,252,540	19,548	1,232,992	—	34,590	35.64
2019	1,559,827	23,544	1,536,283	—	—	N/A
2020	1,187,643	80,576	1,107,067	—	6,778	163.33
2021	1,205,946	24,120	1,181,826	—	60,725	19.46
2022	1,211,663	25,224	1,186,439	—	59,657	19.89
2023	1,420,306	22,227	1,398,079	—	—	N/A
State University System Bonds						
2014	55,766	—	55,766	12,835	8,796	2.58
2015	53,960	—	53,960	13,460	8,032	2.51
2016	55,768	—	55,768	14,010	7,352	2.61
2017	56,193	—	56,193	9,390	6,740	3.48
2018	58,324	—	58,324	9,525	5,765	3.81
2019	58,547	—	58,547	9,945	4,576	4.03
2020	58,796	—	58,796	10,295	4,093	4.09
2021	59,488	—	59,488	10,760	3,619	4.14
2022	56,162	—	56,162	11,265	3,123	3.90
2023	58,766	—	58,766	9,435	2,604	4.88
University Auxiliary Bonds						
Parking System Revenue Bonds						
Florida International University						
2014	13,762	5,032	8,730	2,655	3,023	1.54
2015	13,845	4,863	8,982	2,875	3,457	1.42
2016	14,377	5,676	8,702	3,000	3,321	1.38
2017	15,651	6,202	9,449	3,135	3,192	1.49
2018	15,275	5,600	9,675	3,280	3,047	1.53
2019	15,601	6,296	9,304	3,430	2,893	1.47
2020	13,759	6,963	6,796	2,785	2,487	1.29
2021	13,502	5,770	7,732	2,920	2,352	1.47
2022	14,213	6,143	8,070	3,030	2,252	1.53
2023	14,162	6,245	7,917	1,535	2,058	2.20
University of South Florida						
2014	13,783	7,661	6,122	2,285	1,272	1.72
2015	13,905	7,942	5,964	2,380	1,179	1.68
2016	14,150	8,148	6,002	2,485	1,075	1.69
2017	13,977	7,880	6,097	2,340	717	1.99
2018	14,701	8,526	6,175	2,495	441	2.10
2019	15,111	8,327	6,784	2,550	386	2.31
2020	13,066	8,571	4,495	2,610	330	1.53
2021	9,216	7,886	1,330	2,665	273	0.45
2022	13,517	7,336	6,181	2,715	214	2.11
2023	13,119	8,240	4,879	2,780	155	1.66

Pledged-Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

SCHEDULE C-4
(Continued)

Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service: Debt Service Principal	Debt Service: Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University						
2014	2,216	1,501	715	180	53	3.07
2015	2,195	1,118	1,077	190	43	4.62
2016	1,942	1,039	903	200	33	3.87
2017	1,877	1,171	706	210	23	3.03
2018	1,922	1,597	325	220	12	1.40 [7]
University of Florida						
2014	12,499	7,176	5,323	2,260	870	1.70
2015	12,530	7,294	5,236	1,510	791	2.28
2016	13,093	7,298	5,794	1,570	729	2.52
2017	13,920	7,811	6,109	1,640	662	2.63
2018	14,801	6,197	8,604	980	537	5.67
2019	15,744	6,330	9,414	1,020	820	5.12
2020	12,660	6,893	5,767	1,810	1,761	1.61
2021	12,078	6,253	5,825	1,900	1,668	1.63
2022	14,046	6,864	7,182	1,995	1,571	2.01
2023	14,653	6,879	7,774	2,100	1,469	2.18
Florida Atlantic University						
2014	7,161	3,164	3,997	1,300	779	1.92
2015	7,072	4,103	2,969	1,325	753	1.43
2016	7,277	4,208	3,069	1,365	713	1.48
2017	7,327	3,135	4,192	1,405	672	2.02
2018	7,230	2,977	4,253	1,460	616	2.05
2019	7,325	2,897	4,428	1,515	558	2.14
2020	7,085	2,131	4,954	1,600	482	2.38
2021	6,202	1,793	4,409	1,670	402	2.13
2022	—	—	—	—	—	— [8]
University of Central Florida						
2014	19,251	3,335	15,916	3,275	1,639	3.24
2015	21,248	3,445	17,803	3,410	1,505	3.62
2016	21,972	4,204	17,768	3,540	1,374	3.62
2017	22,189	3,962	18,227	3,150	1,218	4.17
2018	22,597	3,890	18,707	3,280	1,081	4.29
2019	25,185	4,214	20,971	2,765	973	5.61
2020	20,278	4,224	16,054	2,776	740	4.57
2021	19,210	3,964	15,246	2,190	688	5.30
2022	22,991	4,352	18,639	2,295	584	6.47
2023	23,240	5,556	17,684	1,855	479	7.58
Florida State University						
2014	11,045	3,027	8,018	3,620	1,994	1.43
2015	11,892	3,204	8,688	3,025	1,903	1.76
2016	11,669	3,298	8,371	3,050	1,771	1.74
2017	12,175	3,515	8,660	3,165	1,549	1.84
2018	12,241	3,248	8,993	3,389	1,351	1.90
2019	12,174	3,133	9,040	3,506	1,230	1.91
2020	12,577	2,881	9,696	3,651	1,091	2.04
2021	11,717	3,226	8,491	3,791	946	1.79
2022	12,569	1,834	10,735	3,410	907	2.49
2023	12,762	3,608	9,154	3,000	658	2.50

SCHEDULE C-4
(Continued)

Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service: Debt Service Principal	Debt Service: Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
Housing System Revenue Bonds						
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University						
2015	14,068	7,499	6,569	2,820	3,096	1.11
2016	14,910	7,605	7,304	2,959	2,957	1.23
2017	14,524	6,608	7,916	3,110	2,811	1.34
2018	16,219	8,031	8,188	3,266	2,658	1.38
2019	16,047	9,707	6,340	815	1,731	2.49
2020	14,953	11,004	3,949	2,998	1,459	0.89
Florida International University						
2014	30,469	16,622	13,847	5,175	4,521	1.43
2015	29,110	14,529	14,582	5,390	4,312	1.50
2016	30,611	13,141	17,469	5,465	3,840	1.88
2017	29,939	16,856	13,083	3,750	3,668	1.76
2018	31,280	17,720	13,560	3,915	3,503	1.83
2019	31,728	17,079	14,649	4,100	3,319	1.97
2020	21,378	10,890	10,488	4,275	3,138	1.41
2021	17,435	9,786	7,649	4,470	2,816	1.05
2022	26,231	16,149	10,082	4,010	2,534	1.54
2023	33,510	16,439	17,071	5,610	4,844	1.63
University of Florida						
2014	52,210	35,004	17,206	3,500	3,040	2.63
2015	54,588	35,076	19,512	4,580	3,509	2.41
2016	59,717	38,192	21,524	4,705	3,346	2.67
2017	57,787	39,120	18,667	4,800	3,058	2.38
2018	56,893	37,308	19,585	5,045	2,779	2.50
2019	56,544	39,483	17,061	5,255	2,553	2.19
2020	47,776	35,057	12,719	4,560	2,332	1.85
2021	40,161	31,295	8,866	4,765	2,128	1.29
2022	54,566	36,063	18,503	4,500	2,072	2.82
2023	56,547	38,777	17,770	4,750	1,830	2.70
Florida Atlantic University						
2014	15,898	7,153	8,745	2,795	2,971	1.52
2015	14,828	7,574	7,254	2,900	2,862	1.26
2016	16,665	8,136	8,529	3,020	2,746	1.48
2017	17,859	8,844	9,015	3,130	2,434	1.62
2018	18,072	7,676	10,396	2,935	2,452	1.93
2019	19,698	8,233	11,466	3,045	2,335	2.13
2020	16,724	7,287	9,437	3,210	2,182	1.75
2021	13,930	6,535	7,395	3,365	2,022	1.37
2022	17,065	7,192	9,873	2,460	1,854	2.29
2023	17,606	7,684	9,922	2,580	1,731	2.30
University of Central Florida						
2014	29,316	17,450	11,866	3,125	5,117	1.44
2015	29,455	14,831	14,624	4,225	4,565	1.66
2016	30,882	16,641	14,241	4,395	4,400	1.62
2017	31,063	16,274	14,789	4,580	4,210	1.68
2018	30,085	16,417	13,668	4,795	3,987	1.56
2019	32,299	18,720	13,579	5,040	3,593	1.57
2020	26,231	18,880	7,351	5,030	3,307	0.88
2021	22,902	15,304	7,598	5,270	3,064	0.91
2022	29,729	16,731	12,998	4,305	2,643	1.87
2023	29,948	18,733	11,215	3,980	2,425	1.75

Pledged-Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

SCHEDULE C-4
(Continued)

Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service: Debt Service Principal	Debt Service: Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
Florida State University						
2014	42,203	18,193	24,010	4,285	6,886	2.15
2015	43,194	19,302	23,892	4,675	6,774	2.09
2016	45,281	21,230	24,051	6,065	7,841	1.73
2017	43,690	22,736	20,955	6,010	7,971	1.50
2018	49,798	24,695	25,103	7,605	7,691	1.64
2019	49,179	23,237	25,942	7,940	7,345	1.70
2020	45,691	22,824	22,867	8,310	6,990	1.49
2021	34,598	20,247	14,351	8,685	6,610	0.94
2022	50,103	20,306	29,797	8,550	6,092	2.04
2023	53,394	22,926	30,468	9,075	5,564	2.08
Student Health and Wellness Center Revenue Bonds						
University of Central Florida						
2014	14,127	—	14,127	375	242	22.90
2015	16,610	—	16,610	395	226	26.76
2016	16,992	—	16,992	410	209	27.45
2017	17,116	—	17,116	425	191	27.79
2018	17,519	—	17,519	445	172	28.40
2019	17,920	—	17,920	465	152	29.05
Florida State University						
2014	13,851	—	13,851	1,155	1,228	5.81
2015	14,842	—	14,842	1,200	1,182	6.23
2016	14,794	—	14,794	1,245	1,134	6.22
2017	14,941	—	14,941	1,310	1,072	6.27
2018	15,026	—	15,026	1,360	1,019	6.32
2019	14,901	—	14,901	1,415	965	6.26
2020	15,452	—	15,452	1,470	908	6.50
2021	15,316	—	15,316	1,530	849	6.44
2022	15,319	—	15,319	1,070	675	8.78
2023	15,080	—	15,080	1,180	563	8.65
University of North Florida						
2014	4,248	—	4,248	420	627	4.06
2015	4,243	—	4,243	435	614	4.04
2016	4,179	—	4,179	450	600	3.98
2017	4,187	—	4,187	460	586	4.00
2018	4,281	—	4,281	475	572	4.09
2019	4,484	—	4,484	490	558	4.28
2020	4,496	—	4,496	505	539	4.31
2021	4,348	—	4,348	540	521	4.10
2022	4,392	—	4,392	450	293	5.91
2023	4,388	—	4,388	590	407	4.40
Bookstore Revenue Bonds						
University of Central Florida						
2014	1,840	548	1,292	240	53	4.41
Student Services Center Revenue Bonds						
University of Florida						
2014	21,347	—	21,347	1,045	1,571	8.16
2015	23,952	—	23,952	1,340	1,891	7.41
2016	25,861	—	25,861	1,410	1,824	8.00
2017	28,012	—	28,012	1,480	1,754	8.66
2018	28,504	—	28,504	1,555	1,680	8.81
2019	29,263	—	29,263	1,630	1,602	9.05
2020	29,504	—	29,504	1,715	1,520	9.12
2021	30,157	—	30,157	1,800	1,435	9.32
2022	30,826	—	30,826	1,890	1,345	9.53
2023	30,646	—	30,646	1,985	1,235	9.52

SCHEDULE C-4

Year Ended 6/30	Revenue[1]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Debt Service: Debt Service Principal	Debt Service: Interest[2]	Coverage Ratio
Facility Fee Revenue Bonds						
Florida State University						
2023	4,037	—	4,037	1,360	1,584	1.37
DOT Financing Corporation Bonds						
2019	4,694,931	—	4,694,931	9,205	6,285	303.10
2020	4,520,651	—	4,520,651	7,900	7,591	291.82
2021	4,656,544	—	4,656,544	12,015	10,329	208.41
2022	4,548,642	—	4,548,642	16,590	13,077	153.32
2023	5,005,300	—	5,005,300	24,060	14,941	128.34
GARVEE						
2020	1,993,118	—	1,993,118	5,230	4,005	215.83
2021	1,907,826	—	1,907,826	10,815	7,749	102.77
2022	1,752,980	—	1,752,980	16,910	11,303	62.13
2023	2,171,966	—	2,171,966	17,760	10,458	76.97
Water Pollution Control Bonds						
2014	90,986	—	90,986	34,840	22,025	1.60
2015	96,548	—	96,548	34,875	20,534	1.74
2016	86,109	—	86,109	32,930	19,001	1.66
2017	79,218	—	79,218	31,700	17,500	1.61
2018	78,977	—	78,977	28,770	16,077	1.76
2019	84,834	—	84,834	28,030	14,664	1.99
2020	93,421	—	93,421	27,790	13,268	2.28
2021	75,116	—	75,116	26,165	4,658	2.44
2022	66,134	—	66,134	25,465	4,187	2.23
2023	73,930	—	73,930	25,450	3,703	2.54
Inland Protection Bonds						
2014	192,444	—	192,444	5,885	2,931	21.83
2015	198,432	—	198,432	6,180	2,637	22.50
2016	206,566	—	206,566	6,485	2,323	23.45
2017	212,852	—	212,852	6,810	2,000	24.16
2018	222,483	—	222,483	7,000	1,802	25.28
2019	235,565	—	235,565	7,205	1,586	26.80
2020	214,563	—	214,563	3,245	4,095	29.23
2021	206,486	—	206,486	5,005	1,079	33.94
2022	236,016	—	236,016	5,255	829	38.79
2023	256,803	—	256,803	5,520	566	42.20
Seaport Investment Program						
2014	200,000	—	200,000	2,387	6,195	23.30
2015	200,000	—	200,000	2,145	6,436	23.31
2016	200,000	—	200,000	2,250	6,329	23.31
2017	200,000	—	200,000	2,365	6,217	23.31
2018	200,000	—	200,000	2,485	6,098	23.30
2019	200,000	—	200,000	2,605	5,974	23.31
2020	200,000	—	200,000	2,740	5,844	23.30
2021	200,000	—	200,000	2,875	5,707	23.31
2022	200,000	—	200,000	3,020	5,563	23.30
2023	200,000	—	200,000	3,170	5,243	23.77

[1] Refer to Note 10A.2. for information on the sources of pledged revenues.
[2] Debt service interest is shown net of interest subsidy payments received from the Federal Government for Build America Bonds.
[3] Source: Department of Lottery, Audited Financial Statements.
[4] Coverage shown based on maximum annual debt service of $6,874,250 for illustrative purposes.
[5] The oustanding State Infrastructure Bank Bonds were cash defeased on September 1, 2021 and redeemed on October 21, 2021.
[6] Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Bonds debt service is reduced by interest earnings on bond proceeds and bond proceeds used to repay principal.
[7] FAMU Parking Bonds, Series 1997 final payment was in Fiscal Year 2018.
[8] The outstanding Florida Atalantic University Parking Bonds were cash defeased on May 23, 2022 and redeemed on July 1, 2022.

Source: Florida State Board of Administration, Division of Bond Finance

Demographic and Economic Statistics
For the Last Ten Calendar Years

SCHEDULE D-1

	Population				Personal Income (in millions)	
Year	Florida - April 1	Percent Change from Prior Year	U.S. - July 1	Percent Change from Prior Year	Florida	U.S.
2014	19,585,096	1.28%	318,386,329	0.74%	$ 848,535	$ 14,778,160
2015	19,879,230	1.50%	320,738,994	0.74%	905,451	15,467,113
2016	20,201,450	1.62%	323,071,755	0.73%	938,986	15,884,741
2017	20,524,865	1.60%	325,122,128	0.63%	1,011,002	16,658,962
2018	20,854,945	1.61%	326,838,199	0.53%	1,078,011	17,514,402
2019	21,189,849	1.61%	328,329,953	0.46%	1,145,461	18,343,601
2020	21,538,187	1.64%	331,526,933	0.97%	1,221,122	19,609,985
2021	21,898,945	1.67%	332,048,977	0.16%	1,376,880	21,392,812
2022	22,276,132	1.72%	333,271,411	0.37%	1,441,599	21,820,248
2023	22,634,867	1.61%	334,914,895	0.49%	1,551,385	22,981,665

(1) Unemployment rates are annualized (average of monthly rates).
(2) School enrollment is by state fiscal year and other data are by calendar year, April 1, or July 1.

Note: Historical data are from the: U.S. Department of Commerce; University of Florida; U.S. Department of Labor; and Florida Department of Education. Forecast data are based on the Florida Demographic (November 2023), and National Economic and Florida Economic Estimating Conferences (December 2023).

Sources: Florida Legislature, Florida Department of Education

State of Florida
Population by Age

Age Group	2010 Census	Percent	2020 Census	Percent	2022 Estimate	Percent
0 - 14	3,284,608	17.47%	3,444,658	15.99%	3,621,672	16.26%
15 - 24	2,457,140	13.07%	2,575,012	11.96%	2,662,644	11.95%
25 - 44	4,720,799	25.11%	5,229,071	24.28%	5,573,084	25.02%
45 - 64	5,079,161	27.01%	5,721,420	26.56%	5,636,513	25.30%
65 and Over	3,259,602	17.34%	4,568,026	21.21%	4,782,219	21.47%
Total	18,801,310	100.00%	21,538,187	100.00%	22,276,132	100.00%

Source: 2020 and 2010 age group data are from the 2020 and 2010 censuses, respectively. 2022 Estimates are from the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Florida Population Studies, Bulletin 196, October 2023, supporting data.

SCHEDULE D-1

Per Capita Personal Income		Unemployment Rate [1]		Median Age	Public School Enrollment[2]
Florida	U.S.	Florida	U.S.	Florida	Florida
$ 43,326	$ 46,416	6.4%	6.2%	41.3	2,720,074
45,548	48,223	5.5%	5.3%	41.5	2,756,127
46,481	49,168	4.9%	4.9%	41.6	2,791,244
49,257	51,239	4.3%	4.4%	41.6	2,817,076
51,691	53,587	3.6%	3.9%	41.7	2,833,115
54,057	55,869	3.2%	3.7%	41.7	2,846,857
56,696	59,151	8.1%	8.1%	41.8	2,858,949
62,874	64,427	4.6%	5.3%	41.9	2,791,687
64,715	65,473	2.9%	3.6%	42.3	2,833,179
68,540	68,619	2.7%	3.6%	42.4	2,870,507

Industry Sector Employment
For Calendar Years 2022 and 2013
(in thousands)

SCHEDULE D-2

	Calendar Year 2022		Calendar Year 2013	
Industry	Employment	Percentage of Total Employment [1]	Employment	Percentage of Total Employment [1]
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,205	12.70 %	979	12.77 %
Retail Trade	1,129	11.90 %	994	12.97 %
Accommodation and Food Services	1,005	10.59 %	841	10.97 %
Administrative and Waste Services	747	7.87 %	559	7.29 %
Professional and Technical Services	711	7.49 %	473	6.17 %
Local Government	705	7.43 %	702	9.16 %
Construction	601	6.33 %	366	4.77 %
Finance and Insurance	453	4.77 %	351	4.58 %
Manufacturing	411	4.33 %	325	4.24 %
Transportation and Warehousing	398	4.19 %	228	2.97 %
Total	7,365	77.62 %	5,818	75.90 %

Note: Privacy requirements prevent the state from obtaining and reporting specific information about the largest employers in the state's jurisdiction. Reporting by industry reveals the degree of concentration in the state's total employment base.

In December 2022, Florida's seasonally adjusted total nonagricultural employment was 9,620,100, an increase of 447,800 jobs (+4.9 percent) over the year. The industries gaining the most jobs over the year were professional and business services (+96,000 jobs); leisure and hospitailty (+90,000 jobs); and trade, transportation, and utilties (+72,200 jobs). As of December 2022, with the exception of October 2022, Florida employers have added jobs for 32 months since May of 2020.

[1] "Employment" is being calculated based on average total employment by industry for each calendar year. Percentages of "Total" employment are based on the following:

	2022	2013
Total non-agricultural employment (in thousands)	9,423	7,585
Total agricultural employment (in thousands) - minus logging NAICS 1133	66	80
Total employment	9,489	7,665

Sources: Florida Department of Commerce, Bureau of Workforce Statistics and Economic Research, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program (for agricultural employment) and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program (for all other industry data).

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Full-time Equivalent (FTE) State Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

SCHEDULE E-1

Function (state) [2]	Fiscal Year 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Government	—	—	—	—	—	31,692	32,235
Education	—	—	—	—	—	2,624	2,626
Human Services	—	—	—	—	—	22,743	22,557
Criminal Justice and Corrections	—	—	—	—	—	30,495	30,443
Natural Resources and Environment	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,891
Transportation	—	—	—	—	—	5,333	5,223
Judicial Branch	—	—	—	—	—	3,305	3,173
Total	—	—	—	—	—	101,192	102,148
Function (federal)							
Financial administration	25,856	25,596	25,713	25,906	25,869	—	—
Streets and highways	5,827	5,810	5,685	5,647	5,662	—	—
Public welfare	13,736	13,829	13,852	13,817	13,998	—	—
Police protection	5,314	5,395	5,306	5,384	5,452	—	—
Natural resources and environment	7,185	7,143	7,126	6,995	7,094	—	—
Health	14,414	13,448	13,418	13,104	13,156	—	—
Housing and community development [1]	44	42	78	73	79	—	—
Community development [1]	36	34	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal justice and corrections	24,114	25,376	24,661	24,858	25,174	—	—
Utility and transportation	259	257	245	253	246	—	—
Employee security	1,446	1,346	1,295	1,279	1,265	—	—
Education	2,147	2,185	2,109	2,090	2,094	—	—
Judicial branch	4,112	4,055	4,098	4,098	4,142	—	—
Other	1,025	1,020	782	1,002	974	—	—
Total	105,515	105,536	104,368	104,506	105,205	—	—

Note: FTE's are calculated based on a 40 hour work week. A numerical designator is based on 100% for a full-time employee (i.e., 1.00 point for a FTE working 40 hours). All others are prorated accordingly.

[1] In fiscal year 2015-16, a Legislative Budget Request from Department of Economic Opportunity was approved to combine the functions of Community Development with Housing.

[2] In fiscal year 2018-19, reporting by federal function was changed to reporting by state function to mirror the primary government functions presented within the Government-Wide Statement of Activities financial statement of the State of Florida's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Sources: Florida Legislature, Florida State Board of Administration, Florida Department of Management Services

SCHEDULE E-1

Fiscal Year		
2021	2022	2023
30,969	30,314	25,650
2,545	2,446	2,410
21,474	20,169	25,943
28,310	26,499	28,480
5,751	5,832	6,025
5,036	4,970	5,130
3,147	3,142	3,220
97,232	93,372	96,858
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Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

SCHEDULE E-2

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Government					
Department of Revenue					
Total administered taxes *(in millions $)*	41,095	43,589	44,528	46,148	48,502
Department of Management Services [1]					
Number of retired members covered	362,216	377,671	394,527	406,018	415,483
Education					
Universities					
University enrollments	337,750	341,044	345,672	352,116	358,522
Degrees awarded	83,001	84,445	86,118	87,845	91,390
Human Services					
Department of Health [2]					
Number of live births	219,905	224,273	225,018	223,579	221,508
Number of deaths	185,038	191,488	197,236	203,353	205,461
Department of Children and Families					
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients	3,565,520	3,693,396	3,597,030	3,270,816	3,168,733
SNAP households	1,946,026	2,029,951	1,971,469	1,736,445	1,692,603
Criminal Justice and Corrections					
Department of Corrections					
Inmate admissions	32,442	30,985	30,289	28,783	27,916
Community supervision admissions	86,369	83,064	83,176	83,293	83,820
Facility population	100,942	100,050	99,119	97,794	96,256
Natural Resources and Environment					
Department of Environmental Protection					
State park and trail visitations	27,170,451	31,108,245	31,840,658	32,219,989	28,178,773
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission					
Fishing and hunting licenses	2,350,586	2,406,822	2,532,883	2,562,063	2,543,028
Transportation					
Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles					
Registrations [3]	21,357,026	22,695,334	22,546,058	22,783,727	23,337,413
Titles issued [3]	6,014,150	6,615,964	6,098,475	6,122,750	6,527,961
Traffic crashes [2]	344,170	374,342	395,785	402,385	403,626
Department of Transportation [2]					
Daily vehicle miles traveled *(in thousands)*	288,398	307,532	322,050.5	322,835	334,216
Judicial Branch					
Judicial Branch System					
Number of cases filed/added:					
Circuit criminal defendants	176,768	171,414	171,670	169,529	170,117
County criminal	355,981	341,499	317,587	316,029	293,282
County civil	417,323	431,868	428,401	470,957	536,779
Traffic	280,102	285,716	282,362	278,528	196,313
Family court	281,154	284,629	288,430	286,659	277,239
Circuit civil	198,856	181,222	176,740	171,515	164,776
Probate	114,024	115,746	118,989	122,498	117,356

Note: Items denoted as unavailable have not been calculated for reporting as of the date of this ACFR.

[1] The Florida Retirement System includes retirees from the following employer groups: State Agencies, County Agencies, District School Boards, Universities, State Colleges, Cities, Special Districts, Hospitals, and Other. Refer to Note 8 and Other Required Supplementary Information for further details.
[2] Information for this agency and/or item is only reported by calendar year. Information reported in each column represents calendar year ended December 31.
[3] Includes motor vehicles, mobile homes, and vessels.

SCHEDULE E-2

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
51,689	49,939	56,929	68,464	69,569
424,612	431,998	440,069	404,369	455,408
362,157	365,447	370,905	370,535	366,172
93,962	96,925	99,399	100,613	101,283
220,010	209,182	216,550	224,603	Unavailable
206,975	239,294	264,832	242,594	Unavailable
2,995,799	2,972,154	3,561,924	2,969,317	2,997,866
1,582,961	1,637,833	2,012,027	1,653,351	1,669,624
28,782	21,276	18,149	25,362	27,209
84,497	65,822	60,129	69,483	68,199
95,626	87,737	80,495	82,124	85,170
29,446,353	24,837,900	29,076,725	32,145,083	28,701,075
2,570,014	2,608,004	2,781,975	2,808,461	2,721,870
23,630,831	23,014,926	24,605,792	24,316,646	24,443,930
6,578,659	6,143,073	7,044,193	6,762,524	6,841,981
401,864	341,367	401,533	396,486	Unavailable
343,628	312,780	332,360	350,556	Unavailable
177,592	158,200	148,817	149,052	156,007
308,438	253,511	222,187	228,465	241,142
619,737	633,952	858,867	780,452	991,488
254,973	193,929	184,111	206,895	229,102
268,870	238,264	241,027	244,023	246,783
208,433	184,223	173,599	146,534	236,484
132,856	132,283	152,325	161,142	150,794

Capital Assets by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

SCHEDULE E-3

	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Government					
Department of Management Services					
Buildings[1]	88	90	91	91	91
Education					
Universities and colleges [2]					
Assignable square feet (in thousands)	57,938	58,122	61,706	62,210	62,786
Human Services					
Department of Health					
Buildings	38	38	36	34	34
Vehicles	378	353	369	370	367
Department of Children and Families					
Buildings	211	211	227	227	227
Criminal Justice and Corrections					
Department of Corrections					
Correctional institutions	56	55	56	57	57
Work camps, forestry camps[4]	38	44	43	42	41
Work release centers	35	34	33	32	29
Other facilities	16	17	17	17	17
Natural Resources and Environment					
Division of Recreation and Parks					
Number of state parks, greenways, and trails	171	201	174	174	175
Acres of land owned	788,619	792,999	791,145	790,852	793,882
Department of Environmental Protection					
Acres of land owned [5]	4,268,885	4,281,419	4,284,333	4,319,159	4,345,489
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission					
Vehicles	1,800	1,835	1,787	2,050	2,050
Transportation					
Department of Transportation					
Highway lane miles	43,514	43,665	43,819	44,064	44,311
Vehicles	4,406	4,188	4,170	4,170	4,145
Buildings [3]	383	417	571	478	435
Judicial Branch					
Judicial Branch System					
Machinery and equipment [6]	10,656	12,295	12,949	12,659	12,505

[1] Beginning with fiscal year 2019, the count included state-owned buildings occupied by full-time equivalent State employees. Previously, the count included certain State-owned buildings not occupied by full-time equivalent employees.

[2] Universities and colleges are presented in the ACFR as discretely presented component units of the state.

[3] Beginning with fiscal year 2020, the count included state-owned buildings occupied by full-time equivalent State employees. Previously, the count included certain State-owned buildings not occupied by full-time equivalent employees.

[4] During fiscal year 2022, nine Work Camps closed.

[5] Acreage information includes a cumulative total of acres acquired through each program and by donations and exchanges. The Water Management Districts have acquired and hold title to lands through other programs that are not included in this schedule.

[6] In fiscal year 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused the purchase increase of machinery and equipment.

Sources: Florida Department of Management Services, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Health, Florida Department of Corrections, Florida Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Transportation, Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of Risk Management, Florida State Courts, Florida Fish, and Wildlife Conservation Commission

SCHEDULE E-3

Fiscal Year				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
72	72	72	72	70
63,056	63,779	65,183	65,523	66,602
36	36	34	33	33
371	365	377	374	371
227	223	223	219	219
57	57	57	57	56
41	41	40	28	27
30	30	30	30	30
17	17	16	14	14
175	175	175	175	175
796,021	797,181	798,140	813,205	815,077
4,377,710	4,428,156	4,475,967	4,498,452	4,547,570
2,050	2,042	2,042	2,070	2,095
44,701	45,031	45,146	45,338	45,665
4,004	4,004	3,788	4,256	4,133
471	214	215	215	217
11,651	14,192	14,911	16,108	16,852

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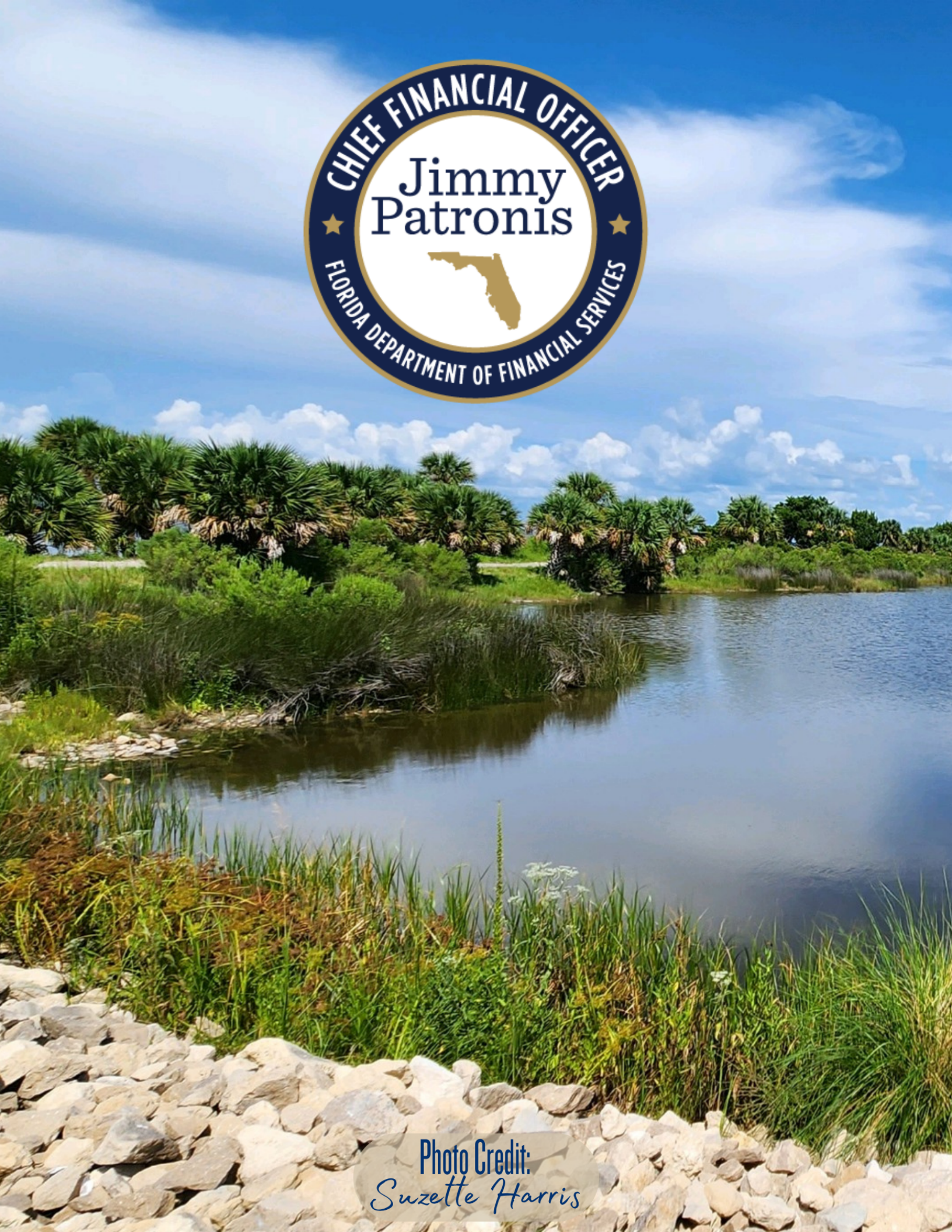
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Jimmy Patronis
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
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